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THE THEOLOGY OF THE LAND IN AMOS 7-9

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ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to give an account of Amos' specific contribution to the Old Testament's theology of land. It seeks to explore the theme of land as a key aspect of the background to Amos' prophecy, and also of the book's overall theology of the relationship between YHWH, Israel, and the world. In Amos, the language about land is extensive, including terms and ideas such as Zion, Carmel, YHWH's bringing of Israel into the land, references to various sanctuaries and places, harvest and famine, other geographical indications, the relationship between the northern kingdom and Judah, and references to the land of other nations.

The topic of land, however, has often been studied incidentally to other themes, but less often as a theological topic in its own right. This thesis shows how deeply embedded the topic of land is in Amos, and argues this by showing its relation to other theological themes, including Zion, the covenant-election tradition, Israel, creation, salvation, Sabbath, justice, and eschatology. That is, the study of land in Amos has wider dimensions. The study is therefore set in a wide context in the Old Testament, and raises questions about the relation of Amos to other important theological traditions about land.

The study is essentially theological analysis. The argument will follow an essentially synchronic reading. It will also employ textual, literary and historical criticism, and the thesis analyzes carefully the text of Amos 7-9 for its literary coherence and inner relationships. It attempts to demonstrate what theological assumptions are made about the land in each section in Amos 7-9, and the relationship of Amos' land-theology to other Old Testament theological traditions. While the findings are set in the context of the book as a whole, the study focuses on this one section of the book, chapters 7-9, in order to explore the topic in close detail.

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of the University of Gloucestershire and is original except where indicated by specific reference in the text. No part of the thesis has been submitted as part of any other academic award. The thesis has not been presented to any other education institution in the United Kingdom or overseas.

Any views expressed in the thesis are those of the author and in no way represent those of the University.

Signed. Date....23 FEB 2011.....

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יְהוָה שְׁמוֹ

YHWH is His Name (Amos 9:6)

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ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Anchor Bible
ABD	<i>The Anchor Bible Dictionary</i>
AJT	<i>Asia Journal of Theology</i>
AOTC	Apollos Old Testament Commentary
ASV	American Standard Version
AUSS	<i>Andrews University Seminary Studies</i>
BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
BEATAJ	Beiträge zur Erforschung des Alten Testaments und des Antiken Judentums
BHS	Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia
<i>Bib</i>	<i>Biblica</i>
BO	Berit Olam
BRS	The Biblical Resource Series
<i>BS</i>	<i>Bibliotheca Sacra</i>
BSC	Bible Student's Commentary
BSem	The Biblical Seminar
<i>BulBR</i>	<i>Bulletin for Biblical Research</i>
BZAW	Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft
CBC	The Cambridge Bible Commentary
<i>CBQ</i>	<i>Catholic Biblical Quarterly</i>
<i>CCen</i>	<i>Christian Century</i>
CC	Continental Commentary
<i>DBR</i>	<i>Dictionary of Bible and Religion</i>
<i>DDD</i>	<i>Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible</i>
<i>DG</i>	<i>The Drew Gateway</i>
<i>DL</i>	<i>DavarLogos</i>
EC	Epworth Commentaries
ed.	Editor, edited by
<i>EDB</i>	<i>Eerdmans Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<i>EDT</i>	<i>Evangelical Dictionary of Theology</i>
EJL	Early Judaism and Its Literature
<i>EJT</i>	<i>European Journal of Theology</i>
ESV	English Standard Version
et al.	And others
<i>ExA</i>	<i>Ex Auditu</i>
<i>ExpTim</i>	<i>Expository Times</i>
FAT	Forschungen zum Alten Testament
<i>HAR</i>	<i>Hebrew Annual Review</i>
<i>Hor</i>	<i>Horizons</i>
HSMS	Harvard Semitic Monograph Series
<i>HTR</i>	<i>Harvard Theological Review</i>
<i>HUCA</i>	<i>Hebrew Union College Annual</i>
IBCTP	Interpretation, A Bible Commentary for Teaching and Preaching
ICC	The International Critical Commentary
<i>IDB</i>	<i>Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<i>IDBSup</i>	<i>Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible: Supplementary Volume</i>
<i>Int</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
IRT	Issues in Religion and Theology

<i>JBL</i>	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
<i>JETS</i>	<i>Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society</i>
<i>JITC</i>	<i>Journal of the Interdenominational Theological Center</i>
JPSTC	The Jewish Publication Society Torah Commentary
<i>JR</i>	<i>Journal of Religion</i>
<i>JRT</i>	<i>The Journal of Religious Thought</i>
<i>JSOT</i>	<i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament</i>
JSOTSS	Journal for the Study of the Old Testament Supplement Series
<i>JST</i>	<i>Journal of Semitic Studies</i>
<i>JTSA</i>	<i>Journal of Theology for Southern Africa</i>
<i>Jud</i>	<i>Judaism</i>
KJV	King James Version
LBI	Library of Biblical Interpretation
LXE	LXX English Translation
LXX	Septuagint
MT	Masoretic Text
MTL	Marshall's Theological Library
NAB	The New American Bible
NAC	The New American Commentary
NAS	New American Standard Bible (1977)
NAU	New American Standard Bible (1995)
NCBC	The New Century Bible Commentary
<i>NDBT</i>	<i>New Dictionary of Biblical Theology</i>
NIBC	New International Biblical Commentary
NICOT	New International Commentary on the Old Testament
<i>NID</i>	<i>New International Dictionary</i>
<i>NIDB</i>	<i>New Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<i>NIDOTTE</i>	<i>New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis</i>
NIV	New International Version
NJB	The New Jerusalem Bible
NKJ	New King James Version
NRS	New Revised Standard Version
NSBT	New Studies in Biblical Theology
OBT	Overtures to Biblical Theology
OTG	Old Testament Guides
OTL	Old Testament Library
OTS	Old Testament Series
<i>PSB</i>	<i>Princeton Seminary Bulletin</i>
<i>RB</i>	<i>Revue Biblique</i>
<i>RE</i>	<i>Review and Expositor</i>
rev.	Revision, revised by
<i>RQ</i>	<i>Restoration Quarterly</i>
RSV	Revised Standard Version
SBL	Studies in Biblical Literature
SBLDS	Society of Biblical Literature Dissertation Series
SHBC	Smyth and Helwys Bible Commentary
<i>SJT</i>	<i>Scottish Journal of Theology</i>
SS	Symposium Series (Society of Biblical Literature)
<i>TB</i>	<i>Tyndale Bulletin</i>
TBC	Torch Bible Commentaries

TBS	Teach the Bible Series
<i>TDOT</i>	<i>Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament</i>
<i>TE</i>	<i>The Theological Educator</i>
<i>ThT</i>	<i>Theology Today</i>
TOTC	Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries
trans.	Translation, translated by
TTS	Theologische Texte und Studien
<i>VetEcc</i>	<i>Verbum et Ecclesia</i>
<i>VT</i>	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i>
<i>VTSup</i>	<i>Vetus Testamentum Supplements</i>
WBC	Word Biblical Commentary
WW	<i>Word & World</i>
YLT	Young's Literal Translation
ZAW	<i>Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this thesis is to investigate what is distinctive about the way in which the book of Amos contributes to Israel's traditions about the land. Walter Brueggemann¹ showed that different Old Testament books and traditions have their own points of view on land, and this suggests that a study of Amos is in place. There is some evidence of Deuteronomic influence on Amos. Yet there are differences too. For example, the idea of promised land is not strong in Amos.

In Amos, "land" can mean territory, fruitful land, or the whole earth. The language about land is extensive, including references to various sanctuaries and places, harvest and famine, terms and ideas such as Zion, Carmel, other geographical indications, and the lands of other nations. The thesis will show that the book develops a view of Israel's possession and inheritance of the land, a kind of land-possession not defined by the states of Israel and Judah, but by a connection with justice. This is understood in relation to the theology of election, and also to an eschatological vision for the creation.

1. Language about Land

A study of the topic of land in Amos has to decide what material is relevant to it. Because it is deeply involved in Amos' whole message, it is impossible to study it apart from other themes in the book, such as creation, the covenant-election traditions, Israel itself and the relationship between the northern kingdom and Judah, justice, judgment and salvation, Zion and Sabbath. The study will consider these topics in connection with land, both in general and in a close study of Amos 7-9. But there are certain questions which can be asked directly about the land. The language for land itself, especially the terms אֶרֶץ and אֶרֶמָה, will be essential to the study, as will a consideration of geographical, political, social and agricultural aspects of it. It is with the latter that we begin, together with an initial overview of important scholarly interpretations of the land in Amos.

¹ Walter Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 2nd ed. (OBT; Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2002).

2. *The Land of Israel in Amos' Time*

How does Amos describe this land, the land of Israel as he would have known it? The book gives certain information about its geography, its political dimensions, and its physical features. Amos' life in this land, with reference to his professional occupation (7:14) has implications for our understanding of the land of Israel.

2.1 Its Geography

Amos refers to geographical boundaries in the phrases “sea to sea,” and “north to east” (8:12). This could mean the extent and limits of the geographical territory of the land of Israel. In this expression, as Francis I. Andersen and David Noel Freedman suggest, one “sea” is the Mediterranean and refers to the “west” and the other “sea” could refer to the Dead Sea and thus denote the “south,”² so giving all four directions, north, south, east and west. The land of Israel lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered by Egypt in the southwest, Lebanon in the north and the Negev in the southernmost part of the land of Israel, which is semi-desert.³ In the oracles against the nations (1-2), Amos shows that the land of Israel is bordered by surrounding nations, namely, Syria (1:3-5) on the northeast, Philistia (1:6-8) on the southwest, Tyre (1:9-10) on the northwest, and Edom (1:11-12) together with Ammon (1:13-15) and Moab (2:1-3) on the southeast.⁴

The most northern and southern limits of the land are respectively represented by Dan and Beersheba. Dan (Amos 8:14) at its northernmost end is one of the sources of the River Jordan. The River Jordan flows from the north through Lake Huleh (now dry) and broadens out to become the Sea of Galilee (also called Lake Kinneret or the Sea of Tiberias), and finally flows into the Dead Sea.⁵ At its southernmost end is Beersheba (Amos 5:5; 8:14) in the Negev region. In fact, the common Biblical phrase “from Dan to Beersheba,” or its variant “from Beersheba to Dan,” is used to refer to

² Francis I. Andersen and David Noel Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary* (AB; New York: Doubleday, 1989), 825-826.

³ Anson F. Rainey, “Negeb,” in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia Volume Three (K-P)*, ed. Geoffrey W. Bromiley et al., Fully revised edition (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Williams B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1986), 511; Lynn Tatum, “Negeb,” in *EDB*, ed. David Noel Freedman (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans, 2000), 955.

⁴ Douglas Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah* (WBC; Waco, Texas: Word Books, 1987), 290-291; Michael D. Coogan, *The Old Testament: A Historical and Literary Introduction to the Hebrew Scriptures* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006), 313; Jeffrey Niehaus, “Amos” in *The Minor Prophets: An Exegetical and Expository Commentary*, vol. 1, ed. Thomas Edward McComiskey (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1992), 323.

⁵ John Rogerson and Philip Davies, *The Old Testament World* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989), 22-23.

the full extent of the geographical territories essentially settled by the people of Israel (Judges 20:1; 1 Samuel 3:20; 2 Samuel 3:10; 17:11; 24:2, 15; 1 Kings 4:25; 1 Chronicles 21:2; 2 Chronicles 30:5).⁶ Amos therefore depicts the land of Israel in its full extent, according to Old Testament tradition.

2.2 Its Political Dimensions

The political dimensions include its division into Judah and Israel. This is evident in the superscription (1:1), and a number of other places. The Oracles against the Nations have separate oracles for Judah and Israel (2:4-5; 2:6-8), and the mention of both Zion and Samaria together (6:1) also expresses this division. Amos' conflict with Amaziah at Bethel (7:10-17) shows how strong the political division of the south and north was, when we read: "And Amaziah said to Amos, "Seer, go, flee away to the land of Judah, and eat bread there and prophesy there. But never again prophesy at Bethel, for it is the king's sanctuary and it is the temple of the kingdom" (7:12-13).

The Davidic kingdom had fallen into two kingdoms, Judah and Israel, after the death of Solomon in 931 BC. Despite this political division, the people of Israel could still be viewed as an essential unity.⁷ Amos probably tries to link Judah and Israel by calling Israel "my people" (7:8, 15; 8:2; 9:10, 14) connoting the whole elected people,⁸ and in the phrases Zion and Samaria (6:1), "the entire family" (3:1), "house of Israel" (5:26), and "Jacob" (6:8), and by recalling the exodus from Egypt (3:1; 9:7). Finally, the link between Judah and Israel is reaffirmed by the vision of restoration and occupation of the promised land (9:11-15).⁹ The restoration of "the fallen booth of David" (9:11) may picture the reunion of the two kingdoms (see Isa. 9:1-7; 11:10-14; Hos. 1:11; 3:5).¹⁰

⁶ See Simon Cohen, "Beersheba," in *IDB A-D*, ed. George Arthur Buttrick (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1962), 375; Gregory Mobley, "Dan," in *EDB*, ed. David Noel Freedman (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans, 2000), 311.

⁷ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 293.

⁸ David Allan Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary* (TOTC; Leicester: Inter-Varsity Press, 1989), 112.

⁹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 293.

¹⁰ Amos as prophet of reunion has been widely discussed among some scholars. See Robert B. Chisholm, Jr., *Handbook on the Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Minor Prophets* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Academic, 2002), 402; H. Neil Richardson, "SKT (Amos 9:11): "Booth" or "Succoth"?", *JBL* 92, no. 03 (1973): 381; Max. E. Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989), 138; Marvin A. Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, ed. David W. Cotter, vol. 1 (BO; Collegeville, Minnesota: Liturgical Press, 2000), 200; G. Henton Davies, "Amos—the Prophet of Reunion," *ExpTim* 92, no. 07 (1981): 196-199; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 398.

Another political dimension of the land consists of its major cities and places of worship (1:2; 3:9, 12, 14; 4:4; 5:5-6; 7:9, 13; 8:14). Amos pays particular attention to Samaria, Bethel, Gilgal, Beersheba, and Dan, and Mount Carmel (1:2; 9:3),¹¹ alongside Zion-Jerusalem (1:2; 6:1; 2:5).¹² The criticism of the sanctuaries of Samaria, Dan, and Beersheba (8:13-14), the pairing of Dan and Beersheba and Beersheba's connection with the patriarch Abraham express the full extent of land of Israel.¹³ There is no doubt that Amos is familiar with the patriarchal traditions in mentioning places such as Samaria, Jerusalem, and Bethel.¹⁴ They were regarded as historically significant religious centres. With these insights about the major cities and places of worship, Amos is able to deliver a message which addresses specifically the traditions of the land, and he challenges the people of Israel by reminding them that the land with its component parts is given by YHWH (2:9-10; 3:1; 9:7, 15).

Further, the political dimension of the land of Israel includes its immediate neighbours (Amos 1-2). By putting the land of Israel at the geographical centre, Amos meticulously organizes the surrounding nations in a rhetorical construction.¹⁵ As Jeffrey Niehaus suggests, in describing the immediate neighbours of Israel with their different geographical positions around Israel, Amos skilfully creates a "geographical chiasmus:" northeast, southwest, northwest, southeast.¹⁶

2.3 Its Physical Features

The physical geography of the land of Israel comprises a number of different features. It contains the coastal plain in the west which becomes the Negev (semi-desert) in the south, the highlands or the central hill-country in both Judah and the North with its three main areas, namely Galilee, the hills of Samaria and Bethel, and the Hebron hills. It also includes the Shephelah or the low land with forest which is known for sycamore trees (1 Kings 10:27) and for sheep farming (2 Chro. 26:10), the

¹¹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 291.

¹² See Jörg Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary* (OTL: Louisville, Kentucky: Westminster John Knox Press, 1995), 107; Erling Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, trans. John Sturdy (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1970), 20; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 337-338, 346; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 46, 223-228, 566.

¹³ J. Gordon McConville, "'How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!'" (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel," in *Israel's Prophets and Israel's Past: Essays on the Relationship of Prophetic Texts and Israelite History in Honor of John H. Hayes*, ed. Brad E. Kelle and Megan Bishop Moore (London: T&T Clark, 2006): 147-148.

¹⁴ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 92.

¹⁵ See Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 290-291; Coogan, *The Old Testament: A Historical and Literary Introduction to the Hebrew Scriptures*, 313; Niehaus, "Amos," 323.

¹⁶ Niehaus, "Amos," 323.

Jordan valley and the Transjordanian highlands, Carmel and Hermon in the far north, and the wilderness to the east.¹⁷

The physical features of the land include mountains and hills, trees and forests, wildlife, towns and villages, and there are references to a way of life (farming and cattle-herding), gardens, and vineyards. Amos was acquainted with the nature of this land (2:13; 3:4-5, 8, 12; 4:1; 5:11, 17, 19; 6:12; 7:1-2, 4, 14; 8:1; 9:9).¹⁸ In Old Testament times, as Rogerson and Davies show, the land of Israel was covered with forests and evergreen oak trees especially in the hills of Galilee and Samaria, and the Bethel and Hebron hills. As the land had forests and woods, wild animals such as lions and bears lived in them (2 Kings 2:23-24; 17:25). In the time of David, the battle with Absalom took place in the forest (2 Sam. 18:8).¹⁹ The way of life as farming, cattle-herding, planting gardens and vineyards, and cultivating and harvesting the land is vividly pictured in the time of Saul when the people requested a king (1 Sam. 8:11-17).²⁰ The same is true in Amos when he employed this imagery of agriculture and livestock in declaring that he is a shepherd, herdsman, and a farmer (1:1; 7:14). His rich knowledge of the land of Israel appears in his allusions to mountains and hills (1:2; 4:1; 6:1; 9:3), trees and forests (3:4; 4:9; 5:19; 6:12; 7:14), the wild animals (3:4, 8, 12; 5:19), crops and fruits (4:7; 7:1; 8:1-2), and gardens and vineyards (4:9; 5:11, 17; 9:13-15). The land of Israel is in view as a fertile and fruitful land, with great agricultural bounty (7:1, 4; 8:1-2; 9:13-15).

On the other hand, the ordinary life in the land of Israel is threatened by natural disasters such as earthquakes, flood, and eclipses (5:8-9; 8:8-9; 9:1, 5-6), and the possibility of the destruction of the crops by famine (4:6), drought (4:7-8), blight, and mildew (4:9), plague (4:10), locust (4:9; 7:1-3), and fire (שָׂרָפָה in 4:11; אֵשׁ in 7:4-6; cf. Deut. 32:22). In Amos, Israel's unwillingness to return to YHWH, identified by וְלֹא-שָׁבַתֶם עִרִי 'yet you did not return to me' in 4:6, 8, 9, 10, 11, brings threats of natural disasters such as famine (v. 6; cf. Lev. 26:26), drought (vv. 7-8; cf. Lev. 26:19; Deut. 28:22-24), loss of crops (v. 9a; cf. Deut. 28:22), locust (v. 9b; cf. Deut. 28:38, 42), plague and sword (v. 10; cf. Lev. 26:14; Deut. 28:21-22, 27, 35, 59-61),

¹⁷ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 16-24.

¹⁸ Shalom M. Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, ed. Frank Moore Cross (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 1991), 5.

¹⁹ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 27-28.

²⁰ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 37.

and a catastrophe like that of Sodom and Gomorrah (v. 11).²¹ The land itself will turn against the people of Israel (1:2; 4:6-13; 7:2-4; 8:8-11) because they do not live according to the covenant laws (Lev. 26; Deut. 28).²² YHWH has brought such natural disasters to threaten the ordinary life in the land of Israel because of Israel's disobedience to YHWH. The land itself becomes a threat to their life. In addition to famine in the land, there will also be famine of the word of YHWH throughout the land (8:11). Amos' view of Israel's life in the land cannot be separated from his understanding of YHWH.

The ordinary life in the land of Israel is also threatened by political dangers. Israel and Judah, by virtue of their location, are always in political danger from the pretensions of greater powers to north and south. The term the "falling booth of David" סֶכֶת דָּוִד הַנִּפְלֶה (9:11) indicates that political dangers are already a reality in the land of Israel. Many scholars take the "booth of David" סֶכֶת דָּוִד to be a metaphor for the Davidic kingdom,²³ which is a glorious period of Davidic rule over all Israel identified by כִּימֵי עוֹלָם²⁴ giving the security to the people,²⁵ but now it is in decline (נִפְלֶה) in the time of Amos²⁶ and the nation of Israel is surrounded by hostile

²¹ For example, James Luther Mays, *Amos: A Commentary* (OTL; London: SCM Press, 1969), 73, 77; Gary V. Smith, *Amos: A Commentary* (LBI; Grand Rapids: Michigan, Zondervan Publishing House, 1989), 133, 135-136; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 440; Billy K. Smith and Frank S. Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah* (NAC; Broadman & Holman Publishers, 1995), 90.

²² S. D. Snyman, "The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos," *VetEcc* 26, no. 02 (2005): 540; *idem*, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," in *Stimulation from Leiden: Collected Communications to the XVIIIth Congress of the International Organization for the Study of the Old Testament, Leiden 2004*, ed. Hermann Michael Niemann and Matthias Augustin (BEATAJ 54; Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 2006)145.

²³ See Hans Walter Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, trans. Waldemar Janzen, S. Dean McBride, Jr., and Charles A. Muenchow; ed. S. Dean McBride, Jr. (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1969), 353; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 140; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 163-164; Brevard S. Childs, *Introduction to the Old Testament as Scripture* (London: SCM Press, 1979), 407; Walter C. Kaiser, Jr., "The Davidic Promise and the Inclusion of the Gentiles (Amos 9:9-15 and Acts 15:13-18): A Test Passage for Theological Systems," *JETS* 20, no. 02 (June 1977): 101; Joseph Blenkinsopp, *A History of Prophecy in Israel: From the Settlement in the Land to the Hellenistic Period* (London: SPCK, 1984), 92; Klaus Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, vol. 1 (London: SCM Press, 1982), 69-70; John H. Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching* (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1988), 224; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 889; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 165.

²⁴ For example, Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 140; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 223-225; Niehaus, "Amos," 490-491; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 290-291; David G. Firth, "Promise as Polemic: Levels of Meaning in Amos 9:11-15," *OTE* 9, no. 03 (1996): 379.

²⁵ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 164.

²⁶ Stephen J. Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," *BS* 156, no. 623 (July-September 1999): 276; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 16.

nations.²⁷ Both Israel and Judah had serious worries about the danger of greater powers to northeast and southwest, Assyria and Egypt.²⁸

Niehaus suggests that as a man whose life is bound up with the skills of a shepherd (1:1), herdsman (7:14) and cultivator of sycamore figs (7:14), Amos' professions carried him even to neighbouring lands and so he would have knowledge of the surrounding nations and their history (1:3-2:3).²⁹ The land of Israel, that is, both Israel and Judah, was under enormous political dangers and pressure from neighbouring nations in the final years of Jeroboam. In this sense, Amos addressed the political decline in Israel. He acknowledges that the land was surrounded by the enemy (3:11) and the people had severely suffered in the battles (4:10).³⁰ With his insight into the political dangers of the land of Israel, Amos is aware of the atrocities against it (1:3), its deportation by Philistines (1:6), the Ammonites' inhuman treatment of the pregnant women of Gilead (1:13), and Edom's ruthless pursuit of Judah, his brother with the sword during the reign of Jeroboam (1:11).³¹ In this sense, Amos as a farmer, cattle-breeder, and geographer clearly illustrates the scene of the land of Israel in his time as he would have known and seen it.

2.4 Amos' Life in the Land of Israel

Before the time of Amos, the land was closely connected with the kings in the early monarchy in Israel. As Rogerson and Davies demonstrate, land was awarded as a gift to the enlisted soldiers in the time of Saul, as pointed out in his taunt, "Will the son of Jesse (David) give you fields and vineyards"? (1 Sam. 22:7). The king could reward his faithful servants with gifts of land.³² In the reign of David there was a further "concentration of land in the hands of people close to king" (2 Sam. 9:7, 10). In 2 Sam. 14:28-32, it also suggests the concept of gift of land by the king to the entrusted commanders and people who worked for the agriculture of the land.³³ The centralization of agriculture reached its summit in the time of Solomon who appointed twelve officials in twelve regions (1 Kings 4:7-19).³⁴ Here, the question is posed: How did the kings in Israel obtain land? In the Old Testament, several examples show

²⁷ Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 16.

²⁸ Andersen and Freedman, *A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 22.

²⁹ Niehaus, "Amos," 315-316.

³⁰ Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 26-27.

³¹ Niehaus, "Amos," 315-316.

³² Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 37.

³³ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 37.

³⁴ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 38.

that the kings acquired land by purchase or exchange (e.g. 2 Sam. 24:18-15; 1 Kings 16:24; 21:2).³⁵

Amos worked in the time of King Uzziah of Judah (Amos 1:1), who is said to have built towers in Jerusalem and in the wilderness and to possess many cattle and farmers. Interestingly, Uzziah was described as אֱהָב אֲדָמָה “the lover of soil, arable land” (2 Chro. 26:9-10).³⁶ He supported agriculture in the Negev region. He also possessed vineyards and fields in the hill country and cattle in the coastal plain and the Shephelah (2 Chro. 26:10). During the monarchy families of Israel also possessed their land, including Naboth (1 Kings 21:3), Jeremiah’s cousin Hanamel (32:6-13), and Naomi (Ruth 4).³⁷ These facts indicate a clear picture of the close relationship between the people and the land.

As Douglas Stuart has suggested, despite occasional failures of crop and harvest it is apparent that agriculture was flourishing in the land of Israel in Amos’ day (4:6-9).³⁸ Amos lived in this land of Israel by means of his ordinary occupation (1:1; 7:14). His professional skills as a shepherd נֹקֵד (1:1),³⁹ herdsman בּוֹקֵר (7:14)⁴⁰ and cultivator בּוֹלֵם of sycamore figs (7:14) may have led him to travel around the surrounding nations (1:3-2:3)⁴¹ and especially to the North as an ‘agricultural specialist.’⁴² These occupations⁴³ will have taken him to the markets of Israel and

³⁵ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 39.

³⁶ Ellen F. Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 124, 127; Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 39.

³⁷ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 39.

³⁸ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 283.

³⁹ “Shepherd” נֹקֵד, not an ordinary shepherd רֹעֵה, means a small cattle-breeder and the term is used to describe a man who owned particular small flocks which include sheep and goats (cf. 2 Kings 3:4). It has a connection with “flock” in 7:15. See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of Joel and Amos*, 124; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 19; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 298; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 10; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 34; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 92, 125, 215; Niehaus, “Amos,” 336; Coogan, *The Old Testament: A Historical and Literary Introduction to the Hebrew Scriptures*, 312-313.

⁴⁰ A “herdsman” בּוֹקֵר, which relates to the word בִּקְרָה, meaning large cattle or oxen, is one who tends or raises larger cattle, that is, a “breeder of livestock/cattle” which includes not only small cattle (goats, sheep) but also large cattle (cows, oxen, etc). See Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 215; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 298; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 19; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 140; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 116; Niehaus, “Amos,” 463; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 237; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 10. Polley further asserts that the words נֹקֵד and בּוֹקֵר are similar in meaning. In this sense, “בּוֹקֵר may simply be a corruption of נֹקֵד.” Amos also mentions that YHWH took him from following the flock (צֹאן), the term related to sheep.

⁴¹ See Niehaus, “Amos,” 315-316; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 290.

⁴² Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 284.

⁴³ For discussion of Amos’ regular occupation, see Terry Giles, “A Note on the Vocative of Amos in 7:14,” *JBL* 111, no. 04 (1992): 690-692; T. J. Wright, “Amos and the ‘Sycomore Fig,’” *VT*

Judah for ‘agricultural trade’ – to sell the products of cattle and agriculture.⁴⁴ As a farmer and cattle-breeder, Amos reflects his vocation by uttering a lament for the drying up of the pastures of the shepherds (1:2), and by referring to drought and blight (4:6-9), the farmer and vineyards (5:16-17), locusts (7:1-3), fire (7:4-6), the summer fruit (8:1-3), the fruitful and abundant land (9:11-15), and wild animals (3:3-8; 5:19).⁴⁵ In the language of a herdsman, Amos also compares the women of Samaria to the fat cows of Bashan (4:1).⁴⁶

In the land of Israel in Amos’ time, the rich oppressed the landless poor⁴⁷ by selling grain at excessive prices and forced them to sell themselves into slavery. Amos condemned this landed wealthy class (8:4-6) who had winter houses, summer houses, house of ivory (3:15), houses of well-hewn stone (5:11), and vineyards (5:11). Their women were healthy like cows of Bashan (4:1). They reclined on “beds of ivory” (6:4), and spent their time in feasting, drinking, anointing themselves with oil, and singing (6:4-7).⁴⁸ That is to say, they were “at ease in Zion” (6:1). The landless, who were assumed to be poor are always represented as the victims of the landed wealthy class (2:6-7; 4:1; 5:11-12; 8:4-6).⁴⁹ It is Amos’ rhetoric that he reminded the people of Israel, both landed and landless, that they were brought together from the land of Egypt to possess the promised land (2:9-10; 3:1-2; 9:7).

Rogerson and Davies remark that this exodus from Egypt is “the movement of a landless people towards a land of their own.”⁵⁰ The reminder of exodus which indicates the idea that a people that had once been landless, then possessed the land, will become once more a landless people, brought about by exile due to their unfaithfulness to YHWH’s command.⁵¹ However, the threat of this loss is reversed in the climax of the book of Amos which ends up with the blessings of the fruitful land in mountains and hills, trees and forests, cities, gardens and vineyards (9:13-14), and

26, no. 03 (July 1976): 362-368; Lawrence Zalcman, “Piercing the Darkness at Bôqēr (Amos 7:14),” *VT* 30, no. 02 (April 1980): 252-255.

⁴⁴ See Niehaus, “Amos,” 462; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 12.

⁴⁵ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 92.

⁴⁶ Bernhard W. Anderson, *The Living World of the Old Testament*, 3rd ed. (London: Longman, 1978), 277.

⁴⁷ For further discussion of ordinary people’s relationship with the land see 4.2.4.3 below.

⁴⁸ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 40; R. Norman Whybray, *The Good Life in the Old Testament* (London: T & T Clark, 2002), 266.

⁴⁹ Whybray, *The Good Life in the Old Testament*, 266.

⁵⁰ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 43.

⁵¹ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 44.

the book solemnly concludes with the reassurance of the possession of the gift of land (9:15).

Amos stressed that Israel was not indigenous to the land, that is, the land of Israel was given by YHWH who brought them from the land of Egypt to possess it (2:9-10; 3:1; 9:7). Amos can identify the physical, geographical, political, and religious dimensions of the land of Israel. These dimensions are apparently integrated. Amos illustrates that the land of Israel is bordered by the nations, seas, lakes, and desert. The land is rich with mountains and hills, trees and forests, rivers and lakes or seas, wildlife, and its ordinary way of life is in farming and cattle-herding, in cultivating gardens and vineyards (1:2; 3:4-5; 4:1, 9; 5:11, 17, 19; 6:12; 7:1; 7:14; 8:1; 9:3, 13-15). The mention of religious cultic places (1:2; 3:9, 12, 14; 4:4; 5:5-6; 7:9, 13; 8:14) also ensures the blessings of YHWH in the land. Land, people, religion, and God cannot be separated. So it is with the elected people and their God.

Nations and gods were in competition in the ancient Near East and especially the Assyrian kings were required by their gods to make conquest. Therefore, a king's relation to the god was significant for the nation or the land.⁵² As Max E. Polley suggests, "kings and gods together assured the well-being of nations."⁵³ However, people naturally had anxiety in relation to their land. In Israel, as Amos mentions, the land given by YHWH is also under severe threat. It is fruitful (7:1; 8:2; 9:13-15; cf. Deut. 8:7, 8; 11:10; 26:5-10; 33:13) but Amos also demonstrates the dangers to ordinary life by the possibility of drought and disasters (1:2; 4:6-11; 7:1-3, 4-6; 8:8-11), dangers from wild animals (3:4, 8, 12; 5:19), and wars from enemies from the surrounding nations (1:3-2:3; 3:11; 4:10). Amos addresses several issues of land in people's life. However, Amos finally depicts the scene of the newly restored land of Israel with its physical features like mountains and hills, trees and forests, cities, gardens and vineyards, and farming and planting as way of their ordinary life, enjoying the fertility of their land given by YHWH (9:13-15).

In his way of speaking one can recognize Amos' knowledge of farming life and he was acquainted with the nature of this land. In this way, the language about land clearly shows that the theme is important and deserves a special study. The 'land' is an important topic in Amos and has a central place in his theology. Amos' life in this land, with reference to his regular or professional occupation as a shepherd

⁵² Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 19.

⁵³ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 17.

and farmer (7:14), has implications for the concept of the land. This no doubt helps to form his theology of land.

3. *Different Interpretations of the Land in Amos*

Having described the arena within which Amos works, and given an idea of what he means by his references to places, regions, and features of the land, a further aim is to show how the land has been interpreted in Amos. The theme of land in the Old Testament has been investigated by a number of scholars. For instance, land as a gift and promise is the major concern of Brueggemann who investigates the biblical function of land in terms of place as gift, promise, task, threat, and challenge to faith.⁵⁴ Brueggemann contends that “the land is central, if not the central theme of biblical faith.”⁵⁵ He also attempts to demonstrate that the land is one of the most crucial symbols for Israel. It expresses YHWH’s sovereignty and his relationship with Israel.⁵⁶ He argues that “it is land that fully permits Israel to be Israel. It is land that fully permits Yahweh to be known as Yahweh. It is land that permits Yahweh and Israel to have history together.”⁵⁷ Christopher J. H. Wright also examines the importance of YHWH’s promise and gift of land to Israel. Wright asserts that the threat of exile from land (5:2, 27; 7:10-17) is inevitably the other side of Israel’s faith in YHWH’s promise and gift of it.⁵⁸

Brueggemann also brings land into connection with the Sabbath. Land given by YHWH brings responsibility, of which the Sabbath is one important element. Israel is to keep Sabbath to remind them that land is a gift. In Amos, Sabbath is the only event that prevents exploitive buying and selling to the poor of the land (Amos 8:4-6).⁵⁹ Wright considers that since land is a gift of YHWH, both the nation and individuals have rights, and at the same time they show their responsibility to God by giving tithes, first-fruits, and obeying the harvest and the sabbatical laws.⁶⁰ It seems that Amos views the Sabbath as a sign that Israel is responsible for maintaining their

⁵⁴ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 1-65.

⁵⁵ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 3.

⁵⁶ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 133.

Also see William David Davies, *The Gospel and the Land: Early Christianity and Jewish Territorial Doctrine* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1974), 36-48; Walther Zimmerli, *The Old Testament and the World*, trans. John J. Scullion, S.J. (London: SPCK, 1976), 67-68.

⁵⁷ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 133.

⁵⁸ Christopher J. H. Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics* (Leicester: Inter-Varsity Press, 1983), 49.

⁵⁹ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 56-61.

⁶⁰ Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 58.

right to the divine gift. Instead, however, the sabbatical law is ignored and the poor of the land are oppressed (8:4-6).

Consequently, land becomes “an opportunity to pervert justice” (Amos 5:10-12).⁶¹ The proclamation of Amos is essentially centered on the understanding and awareness of the legal demands of YHWH who brought Israel into its land to practice justice and righteousness there (5:21, 24).⁶² He therefore condemns improper use of land by those who exploit the poor (8:4-6), which, he claims, results in natural disasters (8:7-14), and finally in putting the land at risk in exile (9:4).

Other scholars have also contributed to the interpretation of land in Amos. Walther Zimmerli observes that YHWH gave the land to Israel by destroying the Amorites (Amos 2:9) and thus Israel acknowledges that it is not indigenous to its land.⁶³ He further asserts that YHWH’s authority extends to other nations (9:7); it is YHWH who brings them also to new land. Amos recognizes that YHWH’s close relationship with Israel (3:2) means they are liable to be punished for their iniquity, and this has a consequence in their removal from their land (7:10-17).⁶⁴ In both the prophecy of removal and renewal of land, the traditions of promise and gift of land in Amos are apparently in view (7:17; 9:14-15).

S. D. Snyman contributes a significant study on the occurrence of the words אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה in Amos. The term אֶרֶץ appears twenty-three times (2:7, 10 [twice]; 3:1, 5, 9, 11, 14; 4:13; 5:7, 8; 7:2, 10, 12; 8:4, 8, 9, 11; 9:5, 6 [twice], 7, 9) and אֲדָמָה occurs ten times (3:2, 5; 5:2; 7:11, 17 [three times]; 9:8, 15 [twice]). The terms אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה are normally used in connection with the land, with meanings including earth or cosmos, ground, land, and territory. Snyman argues that the theme of the land serves as a *leitmotiv* in the book of Amos and presents the theology of land in terms of the land granted, the land lost, and the land regained. Clearly, the gift of the land is an important theme running throughout the book.⁶⁵ Snyman draws attention to the *vocabulary* of land in the book, raising questions that will be explored further below (territory, fruitful land, etc.).

⁶¹ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 62.

⁶² Walther Zimmerli, “The ‘Land’ in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets,” in *Understanding the Word: Essays in Honor of Bernhard W. Anderson*, ed. James T. Butler, Edgar W. Conrad and Ben C. Ollenburger (JSOTSS 37; Sheffield: JSOT Press, 1985), 248.

⁶³ Zimmerli, “The ‘Land’ in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets,” 247.

⁶⁴ Zimmerli, “The ‘Land’ in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets,” 247.

⁶⁵ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 137-146.

Matthias Köckert carefully distinguishes several possibilities for the understanding of land in Amos' time. He sets out several ways of interpreting the material in Amos: land promised to the patriarchs, land given by YHWH, land taken by YHWH in war, and land as YHWH's property.⁶⁶ According to Köckert, up until the eighth century, the relationship between God, Israel and the land was 'natural.' However, the eighth century prophets, Amos and Hosea, began to loosen this 'natural' bond.⁶⁷ Köckert's critical premise is that in Hosea and Amos the promise tradition and that of gift are silent.⁶⁸ He is interested in the theological traditions that may lie behind Amos' various sayings about the land. These studies have different interests and concerns, but they begin to open up some of the issues that arise when the topic of land in Amos is studied closely.

Katrin Keita pursues the topic of land in Amos under seven groups of themes as in her study of Hosea: the land as people and as woman (referring to 5:2); Israel set loose from the land - wilderness and tents; the mountains of the land; the names of the land; the loss of the land – exile; YHWH's land – Israel's land; and the future of the land.⁶⁹ Keita compares Hosea's theology of land with Amos in particular, and the Book of the Twelve in general. Keita agrees with Köckert's view that land as gift and land as conquest are different. Only the land as conquest appears in Amos. The conquest motif has the purpose of warning Israel that they too could be driven out. However, Keita thinks a distinction is made between offenders and victims in Israel (3.9-15; 4; 5.11-17.) This differs from Köckert's view that the whole people is judged equally.⁷⁰

There are a number of studies that have drawn out the theology of Amos on land in specific ways. For instance, James R. Linville,⁷¹ Stefan Paas,⁷² and Susan

⁶⁶ Matthias Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," in *Gottesvolk: Beiträge zu einem Thema biblischer Theologie. Festschrift S Wagner*, ed. Arndt Meinhold and Rüdiger Lux (Berlin: Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, 1991), 43-73.

⁶⁷ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 43.

⁶⁸ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 45.

⁶⁹ Katrin Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive* (TTS 13; Hildesheim: Olms, 2007), 257-281.

⁷⁰ Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 277.

⁷¹ James R. Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination* (Hampshire: Ashgate, 2008).

⁷² Stefan Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets* (Leiden: Brill, 2003).

Gillingham⁷³ have dealt with *creation* in interesting ways. Linville demonstrates that the book of Amos contains mythical conceptions of divine manifestation and a process of destruction and recreation of the cosmos. The mythic motifs and images as cosmic theme are essential to the book of Amos.⁷⁴ Paas investigates how the books of Amos, Hosea, and Isaiah use creation language based on YHWH as creator. Paas gives significant insights into the mythical language and conception in Amos (4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6; also 6:14; 7:1, 4; 9:11).⁷⁵ Gillingham thinks that Amos' creation theology is more negative. That is, YHWH is not only creator God but also destroyer (4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6). YHWH can give both life and destruction to the land (4:4-5, 6-12; 5:18-20; 8:9-10; 7:1-3, 4-6).⁷⁶

Hilary Marlow in her re-reading of Amos, Hosea, and First Isaiah with a concern about climate change and environmental ethics, explores the relationship between YHWH and both human and non-human creation. Her use of the biblical texts from an ecological perspective helps to contribute to contemporary environmental ethics.⁷⁷ Amos uses imagery of the natural world, both metaphor (e.g., 2:9; 3:4-5, 12; 5:19; 6:12) and vision (7:1-2, 4; 8:2). He also uses speech in relation to the created order (e.g., 1:2), summoning parts of creation (e.g. 5:8; 9:6; 7:4), and creation hymns (4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6).⁷⁸ In focusing on land-use, Ellen Davis establishes a conversation between agrarian writers and biblical texts of the Old Testament. In her agrarian reading of Amos, she examines the theology and right use of the land and its relation to the theme of *justice*.⁷⁹ The idea of YHWH as creator thus brings into consideration the theology and ethics of land use, and the question of people's relationship to the earth.

The above surveys show that the concept of land as 'gift,' land in relationship with Sabbath, justice, and creation, are the most important aspects of land in Amos. Although other themes, namely Zion, the terminology 'Israel,' and covenant-election tradition are less obvious, they relate to the 'land' as well.

⁷³ Susan Gillingham, "'Who Makes the Morning Darkness': God and Creation in the Book of Amos," *SJT* 45, no. 02 (1992): 165-184.

⁷⁴ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 3.

⁷⁵ Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 183-326.

⁷⁶ Gillingham, "'Who Makes the Morning Darkness': God and Creation in the Book of Amos," 165-184.

⁷⁷ Hilary Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009).

⁷⁸ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 120-157.

⁷⁹ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 24, 120-130.

4. Methodology

The above surveys show that the study of land in Amos has even wider dimensions than may appear at first glance. The topic of land has often been studied incidentally to other themes, but less often as a theological topic in its own right. There is, I believe, a need for an intensive study of the topic. The task before us is to rearticulate the theology of land in Amos in a new way. The main objective of this study is to examine how Amos' understanding of the theology of land underlies his prophecy to the northern kingdom and also to examine the rhetorical strategy of Amos in relation to the theology of land. The study aims to establish the meaning of land in Amos by exploring the relevant material in the book, with a focus on chapters 7-9. Amos 7-9 has been selected because it contains a number of key texts and illustrates a wide range of possibilities for interpreting the land-theme. Land is inevitably related to other themes in Amos. Specifically the study will explore the relationship between the concept of land and the concepts of Zion, covenant-election, Israel, creation, justice, Sabbath, and eschatology in Amos.

The study is essentially a theological analysis. That is, it will construct a theology of land in Amos in comparison with theological traditions of land elsewhere in the Old Testament. The thesis does not attempt to show the literary history of the book of Amos. The focus will be on the book of Amos as a whole. To understand the book, I believe it will be necessary to pay attention to the time and ministry of Amos himself. However, even so, some questions arise. Is the book close in time to Amos' life and work? Did Amos himself write parts of it? Or is the book, in its final form, much later than Amos? If so, how far is it based in history? It is important to try to answer questions like these in order to understand the book's message about land, and how it might be heard by different audiences.

We now consider some models which will help build our approach concerning the formation of the book, and show how its message about land might come to different audiences. Wolff, for example, suggests that the time of Amos is reflected in the book because most of the materials come from the prophet himself. However, certain terms and linguistic forms show that the book contains later additions and these could be ascribed to redactional layers.⁸⁰ Wolff thinks that the phrase "the words of Amos" (1:1) was probably the oldest part of the superscription. He also thinks that,

⁸⁰ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 107.

as Amos 3-6 are almost entirely “words of Amos,” these sayings could have come from Amos himself.⁸¹ Wolff concludes that Amos’ original sayings included most of chapters 3-6, and also the vision-reports (7:1-8; 8:1-2; 9:1-4), and perhaps the oracles against the nations (1:2-2:16). The audience for these “words of Amos” would have been people of his time in the northern kingdom who heard him preach.⁸²

Wolff also thinks that disciples of Amos made a collection of his sayings in the decades after the prophet’s ministry up to the time of the fall of the north. This collection was made in Judah, but could also have been heard by northerners just before the end of the kingdom.⁸³ Wolff also finds Josianic additions, associated with the Deuteronomistic traditions about Josiah destroying the sanctuary of Bethel, its altar and high place (2 Kings 23:15). For Wolff, the destruction of the altar of Bethel in 3:14b α is one such later addition to the words of Amos, as is Amos 5:6.⁸⁴ This Josianic edition applies Amos’ words to Josiah’s destruction of Bethel. It aimed to show Judah that the north fell because it did not return to YHWH (4:6-13). The punishment of YHWH from Jerusalem (1:2), probably comes from the same attitude to Bethel in the Josianic time.⁸⁵

Next, Wolff finds a Deuteronomistic redaction. This is critical of both Israel and Judah (e.g., 2:4-5; 6:1a α), and also brings in the exodus and wilderness traditions (2:10).⁸⁶ Lastly, he thinks a post-exilic eschatological redaction added words of hope, including 9:11-15.⁸⁷ In general, Wolff thinks Amos’ words were originally meant as warnings in a peaceful time, and they could be heard again in similar times in the seventh and sixth-centuries.⁸⁸

Ehud Ben Zvi provides another example of the audience of a prophetic book in his study of the book of Hosea.⁸⁹ Ben Zvi stresses that the book of Hosea was composed for an audience, and it makes a difference who this audience was. He mentions that there might be possible audiences including the ninth and early eighth-century northern Israelites, Judah in Josiah’s time, and the exilic or post-exilic

⁸¹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 107.

⁸² Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 107.

⁸³ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 108-111.

⁸⁴ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 111.

⁸⁵ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 112.

⁸⁶ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 112-113.

⁸⁷ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 113.

⁸⁸ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 116.

⁸⁹ Ehud Ben Zvi, *Hosea* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 2005), 12.

people.⁹⁰ In fact, Ben Zvi assigns the book to either exilic or post-exilic times.⁹¹ Several references in Hosea, including specific keys in 1:1 and 14:10, show that the present setting of the book seems to be closer to the post-exilic time, reflecting a post-exilic audience.⁹²

The other main evidence is the reference to exile and return from it, which appears throughout the book (Hos. 2:18-22; 2:23-25). This suggests that the primary audience of the book are asked to think of the exile by way of considering it as a reversal of their historical experience of the exodus from Egypt or going back to the wilderness.⁹³ For Ben Zvi, the audience of the book is the elite, or “literati,” in Judah in the Persian period. In his view, there are real memories of former periods.⁹⁴ However, he thinks the links between the prophet and the book are far more indirect than in Wolff’s view of Amos. One could take a similar view of Amos as Ben Zvi takes of Hosea.

The above examples aim to show the relationship of the prophet and the book, and to the book’s different audiences in different settings. The positions of Wolff and Ben Zvi are quite different, and both are plausible and possible. Forms of the book of Amos could have been read by different audiences in different times. Although it is not absolutely certain, a number of features in the book of Amos tend to support the position that it has different audiences in the exilic or post-exilic period and the time of the prophet himself.

The study does not aim to settle the questions mentioned above in advance. It seems at least that there are real memories of Amos in the book. For example, Amos refers to the earthquake, and never refers to Assyria. We will make a working assumption that the time of Amos is broadly relevant to the book’s message. We will not undertake a diachronic reading as such, but the historical background of the time of Amos will be considered in some places in relation to the formation of the book. The argument, however, will follow an essentially synchronic reading. In the conclusions, we will consider how the different possible audiences of the book could affect its theology of land.

⁹⁰ Ben Zvi, *Hosea*, 13.

⁹¹ Ben Zvi, *Hosea*, 13.

⁹² Ben Zvi, *Hosea*, 14.

⁹³ Ben Zvi, *Hosea*, 14-15.

⁹⁴ Ben Zvi, *Hosea*, 15.

CHAPTER 1

THE ASPECTS OF THE THEOLOGY OF THE LAND IN AMOS

1.1 Introduction

This section aims to survey the language and concepts of 'land' in Amos. We begin by considering the occurrences of the terms אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה for "land," and the range of their meaning. It will be suggested that both terms אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה may refer to the land as "earth," "land," "ground," or sometimes "soil." We will go on to consider traditions concerning land in the Old Testament, and ask if they occur in Amos. In doing so we will try to highlight some of the significant theological ideas about land in Amos.

1.2 The 'Land': אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה in Amos

Generally, although אֶרֶץ rather than אֲדָמָה may have cosmological, geographical, and political overtones, both terms have certain physical and theological meanings.¹ As Wright suggests, the theological meaning of אֶרֶץ has two dominant senses: "the earth and the land of Israel."² The term אֶרֶץ may be used to refer to the whole earth or cosmos, or the land as territory with political boundaries, while אֲדָמָה tends to mean with ground, "soil," the agricultural soil, the dwelling place of humankind.³ This understanding of 'land' vocabulary אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה is used in Amos as well. According to Linville, the term אֲדָמָה in Amos stresses the actual "life-giving soil" while אֶרֶץ is used in reference to the political state of the king (Amos 7:10).⁴ And for Hans W. Wolff, what is meant by "land" (אֲדָמָה) is used elsewhere in Amos to refer to the native "soil" of Israel (5:2; 7:11b, 17bβ; 9:8).⁵

However, both terms אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה in Amos undoubtedly designate the full semantic range of the "land" in terms of land as territory, land as fruitful (e.g., אֶרֶץ in 7:2; אֲדָמָה in 9:15), and land as cosmic or the whole earth (3:2; 4:13, 5:8, 9; 8:9; 9:5, 6,

¹ Michael A. Grisanti, "אֲדָמָה," in *NIDOTTE*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren et al., vol. 1 (Carlisle: Paternoster Press, 1996), 273.

² Christopher J. H. Wright, "אֶרֶץ," in *NIDOTTE*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren et al., vol. 1 (Carlisle: Paternoster Press, 1996), 518.

³ Horst Dietrich Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, vol. 1 (Edinburgh: T & T Clark, 1995), 118.

⁴ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 148.

⁵ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 315. Also see Grisanti, "אֲדָמָה," 271.

8). As will be shown, both terms are used with several significant theological traditions of land: land as promised (9:15; 7:2, 5, 8, 11), land as gift (2:10; 3:1; 9:7, 9:15), land as inheritance (2:10; 7:4), and land as the place where justice is expected (8:4). These two terms function almost as synonyms and are used interchangeably in Amos. As Snyman suggests, Amos 7:10-17 could be set as an example: for Amaziah, the land (אֶרֶץ) cannot bear Amos' word (7:10) because Israel will go into exile away from their land (אֶרֶץ) (7:11). Amos was told to go back to his land (אֶרֶץ) (7:12). Amos responded to Amaziah that his land (אֶרֶץ) will be divided and he will die in an unclean land (אֶרֶץ), and Israel will go into exile away from their land (אֶרֶץ) (7:17).⁶

1.2.1 The Term אֶרֶץ in Amos

Out of thirty-three occurrences of 'land' vocabulary - both אֶרֶץ and אֶרֶץ - אֶרֶץ appears twenty-three times in twenty-one verses (2:7, 10 [twice]; 3:1, 5, 9, 11, 14; 4:13; 5:7, 8; 7:2, 10, 12; 8:4, 8, 9, 11; 9:5, 6 [twice], 7, 9). In three cases it refers to the land (אֶרֶץ) of Egypt (2:10; 3:1; 9:7). The אֶרֶץ could mean "land," "earth," and "ground." Sometimes it is hard to decide which meaning is most suitable.

1.2.1.1 The Term אֶרֶץ as 'Land'

It is more likely that in the following references, in all cases the term אֶרֶץ as "land" denotes territory. Most translations⁷ translate the term אֶרֶץ as "land" in Amos 2:10; 3:1, 9, 11; 7:2, 10, 12; 8:4, 8, 11; 9:7. The reference to אֶרֶץ in these passages shows that אֶרֶץ is related to the territory of a particular nation or people. In Amos 2:10, the term אֶרֶץ occurs two times referring to the land of Egypt and Amorites. Most scholars translate the term אֶרֶץ which appears in 2:10 as "land,"⁸ a reference to granting of land to Israel.⁹

As in 2:10, the term אֶרֶץ in 3:1 is used to refer to the land of Egypt, from which YHWH brought the people of Israel out. Again, in Amos 3:9, אֶרֶץ refers to the land of Egypt. With the term אֶרֶץ as "land," Snyman argues that Amos 3:9 also

⁶ Snyman, "The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos," 529.

⁷ ASV, ESV, KJV, NAB, NAS, NIV, RSV.

⁸ See, for example, Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 134; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 50-51; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 324; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 306; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 44; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 32; Snyman, "The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos," 529.

⁹ Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 137.

indicates the giving of land to the people of Israel. Egypt is mentioned to remind Israel of the exodus event, and Ashdod, in the same verse, functions as a reminder of the conquest of the land (Josh. 13:3; 15:47). Egypt and Ashdod serve as witnesses to oppression in Samaria. An enemy will overturn the land of Israel and destroy their fortresses (3:11). In this sense, the people of Israel are in danger of losing the land given by YHWH during the period of the conquest of the land.¹⁰ Snyman concludes that “the possible loss of the land thus stands over against the initial granting of the land alluded to by the mentioning of Ashdod.”¹¹ In Amos 3:11, Amos shows that the enemies of Israel will overtake the land (אֶרֶץ) and destroy its fortresses. The context is clearly the destruction of the land of Israel.¹²

Similarly, the אֶרֶץ in 7:2 indicates “land”¹³ as the territory which is threatened by locusts, a disaster sent by YHWH. The fertile land is also in view here. Therefore, term אֶרֶץ, “land” may designate both territory and fruitful land at the same time. However, as we have noted above, in the confrontation between Amos and Amaziah at Bethel, the term אֶרֶץ refers to the land of Israel.¹⁴ In Amos 7:10, Amaziah accused Amos of conspiracy against the king and thus the “land” (אֶרֶץ) could not bear the prophet’s words. And in 7:12, he tells Amos to turn back to the “land” (אֶרֶץ) of Judah where he came from.¹⁵

The word אֶרֶץ is used to mean “land” in Amos 8:4, 8, 11. In Amos 8:4, it refers to the “land” of Israel as the place where the poor lived.¹⁶ As Snyman argues, in

¹⁰ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 138.

¹¹ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 138-139.

¹² See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 190; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 63; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 401; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 327; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 115; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 55.

¹³ For this, see Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 142; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 292; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 127; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 739; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 226; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 123.

¹⁴ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 306; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 134; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 762; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 374; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 135.

¹⁵ For this view, see Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 306; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 134; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 762; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 238; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 135.

¹⁶ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 321; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 142; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 799; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 381; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 256; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 143; Niehaus, “Amos,” 470.

fact, the ארץ “land” is a place where justice is to be carried out.¹⁷ Amos condemns the landed wealthy class who oppress the landless farmers in the land of Israel (8:4-6). Some translate the term ארץ in Amos 8:8 as the “whole earth”¹⁸ while others translate it as “land.”¹⁹ The ארץ itself will turn against the people in a dreadful earthquake and eclipse as a result of their acts of injustice against the needy and poor of the land.²⁰ There will be a famine throughout the “land” (ארץ).²¹ Regarding the term ארץ in 8:4, 8, 11, Niehaus argues that as Amos’ prophecies are addressed particularly to the people of Israel it seems convenient to translate ארץ as referring to “land,” the land of Israel, for the judgment is not for the whole earth.²² However, rather than referring to the territory or whole earth, “land” here might simply be land as the physical entity, that which shakes in an earthquake, or dries up in a famine. In his rhetorical technique, Amos could also be using it here to extend his thought from “land” to “whole earth.” Amos 8 illustrates the overlapping meanings of the word.

1.2.1.2 The term ארץ as ‘Earth’

Most translations translate the term ארץ as “earth” in Amos 4:13; 8:9; 9:6.²³ Here the term ארץ in the first doxology in 4:13 refers to the “earth” because it deals with the creation of YHWH which includes the whole universe.²⁴ In 4:13, the words יצר, ברא, and עשה are used, all terms which are used in creation traditions in the Old Testament (Gen. 2:7-8, 19; Isa. 43:1, 7; 45:7).²⁵ The term ארץ appears in the second doxology (5:8). The second doxology (5:8-9) also has the theme of creation. Most

¹⁷ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 143.

¹⁸ Those who prefer to translate ארץ as “earth,” see Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 800, 810; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 381; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 256.

¹⁹ The ארץ as “land,” see Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 322; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 142; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 143; Niehaus, “Amos,” 473; Snyman, “The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos,” 536.

²⁰ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 143.

²¹ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 322; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 147; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 381; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 256; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 144; Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 143. However, Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 822, translate as “earth.”

²² Niehaus, “Amos,” 473.

²³ ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NAS, NAU, NIV, NKJ, NRS, RSV.

²⁴ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 211; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 77; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 453; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 335; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 138; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 67.

²⁵ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 145.

versions²⁶ translate ארץ as “earth” while NIV and NJB translate it as “land.” The verb עשה occurs again in 5:8 which reflects creation and the content of the passage clearly has creation theme in nature.²⁷ The context refers to the handiwork of YHWH’s creation. In this sense, it is more logical to translate it as “earth”²⁸ which includes all the created order of creation. Like Amos 4:13 and 5:8, the term ארץ in 8:9 refers to the “earth” which will be turned into darkness by the power of YHWH.²⁹ Amos 4:13, 5:8, and 8:9 all use ארץ in the same way, not referring to the conquest of the land by YHWH, but rather reflecting creation theology.³⁰

Linked with 2:10 and 3:1, the text in 9:7 alludes to the act of YHWH, who brought Israel and other nations from exile implying that Israel’s exodus and occupation of land was not unique.³¹ Following 9:5-6, 9:7 shows YHWH’s bringing of all peoples and thus it indicates YHWH’s lordship over all creation. The term ארץ (9:5-6) has a universal sense, embracing all the peoples who live in all corners of the world. YHWH is sovereign over the entire cosmos (9:1-6).³² In this third doxology, ארץ appears three times. Some versions translate ארץ in 9:5 as “earth,”³³ while others take it as “land.”³⁴ The context is similar to 5:8 which denotes the creation of YHWH. In this case, the term ארץ is better taken to refer to the “earth.”³⁵ In 9:6, the term ארץ

²⁶ ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NAU, NKJ, NRS, RSV, YLT.

²⁷ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 145.

²⁸ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 229; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 95; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 486; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 342; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 157; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 82.

²⁹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 322; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 146; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 819, 821; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 381; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 262; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 144.

³⁰ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 145.

³¹ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 344; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 156; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 867; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 389; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 282; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 160.

³² See Joyce Rilett Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture* (JSOTSS 337; London: Sheffield Academic Press, 2002), 86; Regina Smith, “A New Perspective on Amos 9:7a: ‘To Me, O Israel, You are just like the Kushites,’” *JITC* 22, no. 01 (Fall 1994): 47.

³³ ESV, NAB, NIV, NJB, NKJ, NRS, RSV.

³⁴ ASV, KJV, LXE, NAS, NAU, YLT.

³⁵ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 336; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 151; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 844; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 398; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 273; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 154.

refers twice to the “earth.”³⁶ YHWH is celebrated and praised as the God of creation of the earth, that is, the whole universe.³⁷

1.2.1.3 The Term ארץ as ‘Ground’

Most translations³⁸ are in agreement in translating the term ארץ as “ground” in Amos 3:14. James Luther Mays translates it as “earth,”³⁹ but, in this case “earth” simply means “ground.” The passage refers to YHWH’s destruction of the altar at Bethel so that the horns of the altars will fall on the ground. In this sense, the “ground” simply means the surface of the land, and an area of land used for a particular purpose. Theologically, the term “ground” is not important because it merely indicates that which people walk on or something falls on.

Amos 2:7; 3:5; 5:7; 9:9 are differently translated as “earth” or “ground.” Most versions⁴⁰ translate ארץ in 2:7 as “earth” while NIV translates it as “ground.” Some scholars also translate it as “earth”⁴¹ while others prefer “ground.”⁴² The text points to the oppression of the poor, in which the wealthy class tramples them into the dust of the “ground.” In 3:5, English versions also show different translations of the term ארץ as “earth”⁴³ and “ground.”⁴⁴ Commentators vary in a similar way.⁴⁵ The context shows Amos’ knowledge about nature of the land of Israel which includes the wildlife, that is, trees and forest with wild animals. Again, the term ארץ in 5:7 is also taken as

³⁶ ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NAS, NAU, NIV, NJB, NKJ, NRS, RSV, YLT.

³⁷ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 336; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 151; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 844; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 389; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 273; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 154.

³⁸ ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NAS, NIV, NJB, NKJ, NRS, RSV. Cf. for example, Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 199; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 151; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 453; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 327; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 123; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 56.

³⁹ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 68.

⁴⁰ ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NAS, NAU, NKJ, NRS, RSV.

⁴¹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 133; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 42; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 306; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 32.

⁴² For example, Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 44.

⁴³ ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NKJ, RSV.

⁴⁴ NAB, NAS, NIV, NJB.

⁴⁵ For those who prefer ארץ in 3:5 as “earth,” see Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 59; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 47. Those who translate ארץ in 3:5 as “ground,” are, for example, Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 140; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 383; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 323; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 104.

both “earth”⁴⁶ and “ground.”⁴⁷ Some commentators consider that it is suitable to translate it as “earth,” since justice and righteousness are the main concern for the whole universe and the earth is the location of the deeds of humans and YHWH.⁴⁸ Others, however, take it as “ground.”⁴⁹

Finally, in Amos 9:9, as in 3:5, the English versions show that the term ארץ may mean either “earth”⁵⁰ or “ground.”⁵¹ Some commentators take it as “earth,”⁵² others as “ground.”⁵³ This verse suggests the act of YHWH’s judgment upon the people of Israel among other nations. In this context, the shaking of Israel among all other nations is compared to the shaking of grain in a sieve in which no pebble shall fall upon the ground. Thus, the term ארץ can be taken as either “earth” or “ground” in 2:7; 3:5; 5:7; 9:9. Here “ground” is a suitable translation yet the context is the whole “earth.” The different translations of these texts show that the English word “earth” has a semantic range which covers some of the meanings of the Hebrew ארץ. It is often hard to judge between the meanings. Context must decide, and 5:7 and 9:9 are good examples of this.

1.2.2 The Term ארמה in Amos

Amos’ use of ‘land’ vocabulary ארמה occurs ten times in seven verses in Amos (3:2, 5; 5:2; 7:11, 17 [three times]; 9:8, 15 [twice]). Like ארץ, ארמה also refers to “land,” “earth,” “ground,” and sometimes “soil” in the sense of fruitful land. Therefore, the function of the two terms ארץ and ארמה for “land” as synonyms can be clearly seen throughout the book.

1.2.2.1 The Term ארמה as ‘Land’

The term ארמה in Amos 5:2; 7:11, 17 [three times]; 9:15 [twice] is generally translated “land.” In 5:2, the context is a lament for Israel, depicted as a virgin who

⁴⁶ ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAS, NAU, NKJV, RSV.

⁴⁷ NAB, NIV, NJB, NRS.

⁴⁸ For instance, see Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 91; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 482; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 306.

⁴⁹ See Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 229; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 82.

⁵⁰ ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, RSV.

⁵¹ NAB, NAS, NAU, NIV, NJB, NKJ, NRS.

⁵² For example, Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 344; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 160.

⁵³ See Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 870; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 389; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 282; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 161.

has died on her “land.”⁵⁴ This could mean the land of Israel.⁵⁵ Others, however, prefer to use “soil,”⁵⁶ with attention to the fruitful dwelling-place of Israel. “Soil” and land as territory could overlap in this case. A further possibility is that ארמה here refers to a person’s property. This is the piece of land that belongs in a special way to the “virgin” who stands for Israel in this image.⁵⁷

In the encounter between Amos and Amaziah in 7:11-17, the term ארמה figures prominently, and can be translated “land” in each case.⁵⁸ Amos predicted that King Jeroboam would go into exile from his own land.⁵⁹ But different aspects of land appear here. The term ארמה appears three times in 7:17. The second of these three occurrences refers to a foreign land. The other two could both refer to the land of Israel.⁶⁰ However, as in 5:2, the first occurrence in 7:17 could designate the property that belonged to Amaziah in particular. This is another case where it is hard to decide between meanings of the word. This is because there is a close connection between the thought that Amaziah will lose his property and that Israel will lose its land.

Finally, in the closing verse of the book (9:15), Amos focuses on the reassurance of YHWH’s restoration of the land of Israel (ארמה). Here again the term is best translated “land.” But it is hard to separate the idea of land as territory from the idea of land as fruitful. Once again, the senses of “land” overlap and merge into each other.

⁵⁴ ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NAS, NAU, NIV, NKJ, NRS, RSV, YLT. However, NJB translates it as “soil,” focusing on the very dwelling place of Israel which could also mean “land.”

⁵⁵ Wilfried Warning, “Terminological Patterns and Amos 9:11-15,” *DL* 5, no. 02 (2006): 131; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 84; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 472; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 341; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 81; Snyman, “The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos,” 537.

⁵⁶ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 227; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 157.

⁵⁷ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 315.

⁵⁸ ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NAS, NAU, NIV, NJB, NKJ, NRS, RSV, YLT.

⁵⁹ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 307; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 134; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 634, 762; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 374; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 238; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 135; Warning, “Terminological Patterns and Amos 9:11-15,” 130-131.

⁶⁰ See Warning, “Terminological Patterns and Amos 9:11-15,” 130-131; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 307, 315-316; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 134; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 635, 763; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 374; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 238; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 135; Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 144. For English translations, see ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NIV, NJB, NKJ, NRS, RSV, YLT. In the reference to the foreign nation, NAS, NAU, and NJB prefer to use unclean or polluted “soil” whereas NIV uses foreign “country.”

1.2.2.2 The Term ארמה as 'Earth'

Amos 3:2 shows the theme of Israel's election from all the peoples of the world. It is clear that the term ארמה refers here to the whole "earth,"⁶¹ all the nations of the world. The phrase "All the families of the earth" in 3:2 has connections with the blessings of YHWH upon all the peoples of the earth (Gen. 12:3; 28:14).⁶² Again, in Amos 9:8, ארמה indicates the whole "earth." The term is variously translated "earth"⁶³ and "ground."⁶⁴ It is more relevant to translate as "earth"⁶⁵ since in this context, the nation is depicted in relation to the whole earth.

1.2.2.3 The Term ארמה as 'Ground'

In Amos 3:5, both ארץ and ארמה occur in the same sense denoting "ground." Some scholars and English versions translate ארמה as "earth"⁶⁶ while others take it as "ground."⁶⁷ Here, in any case, "earth" means "ground."

1.3 The Semantic Range of the Land (ארץ/ארמה) in Amos

1.3.1 Land as Territory

The survey of the terms ארץ and ארמה shows that both terms can carry the meanings of "earth," "fruitful land," "territory," and "ground." In addition, ארמה may be able to refer to an individual's property.⁶⁸ And the meanings sometimes overlap or relate closely to each other. In Amos 7:10-17, Amos is reported as saying that Israel

⁶¹ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 174; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 54; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 378; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 321; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 100; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 47; Warning, "Terminological Patterns and Amos 9:11-15," 131. Also see the English Translations, ASV, ESV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NAS, NAU, NIV, NJB, NKJ, NRS, RSV.

⁶² Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 101; Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 138.

⁶³ ASV, KJV, LXE, NAB, NAS, NAU, NIV, NJB, NKJ, NRS.

⁶⁴ ESV, RSV, YLT.

⁶⁵ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 344; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 156; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 867; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 389; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 282; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 160; Warning, "Terminological Patterns and Amos 9:11-15," 131.

⁶⁶ See Warning, "Terminological Patterns and Amos 9:11-15," 131; and English versions such as KJV, NAU, NIV.

⁶⁷ For this translation, see Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 180, 315-316; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 59; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 383; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 323; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 104; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 47. For English translation, see ESV, NJB, NRS.

⁶⁸ See Waldemar Janzen, "Land," in *ABD (K-N)*, ed. David Noel Freedman et al. (London: Doubleday, 1992), 144.

would go into exile away from *their* land (ארמה) (7:11). Amaziah orders Amos to go back to *his* land (ארץ) (7:12), and Amos responds “ *your* land (ארמה) will be divided and you will die in an unclean land (ארמה) and Israel will go into exile away from *their* land (ארמה)” (7:17). Here, “territory” overlaps with individual “property.” Amos also uses the term גבול for the territories of the Amorites (1:13), and of Calneh, Hamath, and the Philistines (6:2).

As Keita asserts, Amos 2.10 implies that the land belongs to Israel. This is confirmed by 7:11 (ארמתו). However, she points out that the phrase ארץ ישראל does not occur in Amos, and argues that for the concept of ‘land of Israel’ the term used is always ארמה (5.2; 7.11, 17; 9.15 – contrast only once in Hosea, Hos. 2.20).⁶⁹ This leads her to the conclusion that in Amos the territorial-political aspect of the land is less prominent than the agrarian aspect (‘Das lässt darauf schliessen, dass bei Amos der territorial-politische Aspekt des Landes insgesamt hinter dem agrarischen Aspekt zurücktritt’).⁷⁰ My view is different from Keita’s assessment here because I have shown that both ארץ and ארמה can be used in the territorial sense as well as the agrarian.

1.3.2 Land as Fruitful

In Amos 5:2, Israel appears in the metaphor of a young woman (בחולה) who has fallen dead on her “land.” The ‘land’ (ארמה) here is ‘fruitful land’ (cf. 5.11, 17).⁷¹ Keita finds the land referred to as ארמה 10 times in Amos as against only twice in Hosea, and she therefore thinks that the theme of fruitful land is much stronger in Amos than in Hosea. The young woman and the vineyards share the idea of wasted or pointless fertility (‘sinnlosen Fruchtbarkeit’).⁷² Amos 5:7 echoes 5:2 as the young woman falls dead to the earth (ארמה), so righteousness (*sedaqa*) is thrown down to

⁶⁹ Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 273.

⁷⁰ Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 273.

⁷¹ Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 258.

⁷² Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, fn. 7.

the earth (אֶרֶץ). Righteousness is thus portrayed as ‘dying’ like the virgin; and the fruitful land suffers from unrealized potential.⁷³

In the vision of locusts in Amos 7:2, YHWH sends the natural disaster of locusts upon the land of Israel. The “land” (אֶרֶץ) is threatened by locusts and the land itself endangers the life of both human and animals, for it yields no grass for animals or crops for humans.⁷⁴ As Shalom M. Paul points out, the phrase עֵשֶׂב הָאֶרֶץ “vegetation of the land” indicates plant growth which is necessary for both humans and animals.⁷⁵ The context of 7:2 shows that the land is also in view as a fruitful land because the land produces vegetation and crops before its destruction by locusts.

The term אֲדָמָה (9:15) often means the “soil,”⁷⁶ that is, the fruitful land (9:13-15),⁷⁷ and therefore the term often suggests an agricultural image.⁷⁸ The land (אֲדָמָה) may be fruitful (7:1; 8:2) or unfruitful (1:2; 4:7, 9; 5:11), but finally becomes bountiful (9:13-14). In some of these texts it is hard to distinguish between the land as fruitful and as territorial.

1.3.3 Land as Cosmic

The semantic range of both אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה includes the cosmic aspect, where either of the terms can stand for the whole earth, or even universe (אֲדָמָה - 3:2; 9:8; אֶרֶץ - 4:13, 5:8, 8:9; 9:5, 6). The doxologies (4:13, 5:8, 9; 9:5, 6) together reflect the handiwork of YHWH’s creation of the whole cosmos. The natural disasters of earthquake and eclipse in 8:8-9 also show land as cosmic because of the disruption even of Egypt and the Nile.

1.4 The Theology of the Land (אֶרֶץ/אֲדָמָה) in Amos

We have shown the range of possible meanings of אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה. Now, we come to identify topics for further considerations and raise a new question about the theological traditions concerning land that underlie the message of Amos. Köckert carefully distinguishes a number of possibilities of understanding land in Amos’ time,

⁷³ Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 259.

⁷⁴ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 142.

⁷⁵ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 228.

⁷⁶ Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 1: 118.

⁷⁷ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 129.

⁷⁸ Duane A. Garrett, *Amos: A Handbook on the Hebrew Text* (Waco, Texas: Baylor University Press, 2008), 290.

identifying several separate traditions. He sets them out as follows: land promised to the patriarchs, land given by YHWH (Amos 9:15; Hos. 2:17; Deut. 6:10ff.; 7:12ff.; 8:7ff.; 11:10 ff; 26:5-10), land taken by YHWH in war (Amos 2:9; Judges 11:23-24; Deut 33:26-29), and land as YHWH's property (1 Kings 20:23; 2 Kings 17:26; 1 Sam. 26:19; Amos 7:17; Hos. 9:3; Eze. 4:13).⁷⁹ According to Köckert, up until the eighth century, the relationship between God, Israel and the land was 'natural.' However, the eighth-century prophets, Amos and Hosea, began to loosen this 'natural' bond.⁸⁰ Köckert's critical assumption is that in Hosea and Amos the promise tradition and the theology of gift are silent.⁸¹ This assumes that Amos and Hosea do not know the Deuteronomic land-theology. With Köckert's view in mind, we turn now to consider theological traditions underlying Amos.

1.4.1 Land as Promised

According to Köckert, land as promised to the patriarchs is not the same as mere occupation of land, or conquest of it.⁸² He further argues that Amos and Hosea would have referred to this promise tradition if they had known about it, as it would have suited their purpose very well. However as they are silent about it, they cannot have known it. The promise of land arises from theologizing in the context of the threatened *loss* of the land at the time of the exile. Amos and Hosea did not know yet this theology.⁸³ The same conclusion must follow for the tradition of YHWH's oath to the patriarchs, since this is a particular form of the promise-theology.⁸⁴

Köckert may be right here since there is no exact word for "promise" in 2:9. However, arguably the idea of this land promised is already inherent in Amos in relation to the exodus traditions. As Snyman suggests, the land is promised and given (2:9-10; 3:1-2, 9) to Israel.⁸⁵ It is true that these texts do not directly and explicitly mention promise and gift. However, a different judgment could be made in Amos in

⁷⁹ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 43-73.

⁸⁰ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 43.

⁸¹ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 45.

⁸² Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 44.

⁸³ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 45.

⁸⁴ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 45-46.

⁸⁵ Snyman, "The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos," 527-542.

association with other traditions. In his book, *A History of Pentateuchal Traditions*, Martin Noth recognized that the Pentateuch has different traditions which set out a new model for the composition of the Pentateuch. He identified some key Pentateuchal traditions namely, promise to the patriarchs (e.g. Deut. 26:5-9), exodus from Egypt (e.g. Exo. 20:2; Lev. 25:38; Num. 23:22; 24:8; Deut. 5:6; 6:21; 26:8), revelation at Sinai (e.g. Exo. 19-20; Num. 3:1; Deut. 33:2) or Horeb (Deut. 5), guidance in the wilderness (e.g. Deut. 29:4-5), and guidance into the arable land or taking possession of the arable land (e.g. Lev. 25:38; Deut. 4:38; 6:23; 26:9).⁸⁶ Noth then convincingly demonstrated that in essence, both themes of “the exodus from Egypt” and “the taking possession of the arable land” are closely related and the Pentateuchal tradition rests between these two themes.⁸⁷ Noth gives a way of thinking that suggests keeping an open mind about what Amos knew. In this sense, Amos is likely to be drawing on other biblical traditions outside Amos in the Old Testament. It looks as if Amos knows the Pentateuchal traditions of a conquest (2:9) and exodus (2:10; 3:1; 9:7), wilderness (2:10; 5:25), and gift of land (9:15).

Although there is no clear evidence of promise in Amos there is a clear connection with the Jacob and Bethel traditions which also serve as hints. In Amos, the land, ארץ (7:2) or ארמה (9:8), seems to be closely associated with Jacob, the patriarch (7:2, 5), and “Jacob” could call to mind the promise or oath (3:13; 8:7). These references might imply the memory of the oath to the patriarchs and thus hint at the land as promised to patriarchs, though admittedly this cannot be proved. Land is also connected with the Bethel tradition (3:14; 4:4; 5:5-6; 7:10, 13), since Bethel is associated with the promise to give the land to Israel (Gen. 28:13).

The references to Bethel and other sanctuaries in Amos may hint at a theology of promise. Amos mentions the sanctuaries of Bethel (3:14; 4:4; 5:5, 6; 7:10, 13), Gilgal (4:4; 5:5), Samaria (3:9, 12; 4:1; 6:1; 8:14), Dan (8:14), and Beersheba (5:5; 8:14). Bethel, Gilgal, and Beersheba were worship places from ancient times connected with the patriarchs.⁸⁸ The high places of Isaac may indicate the sanctuaries

⁸⁶ Martin Noth, *A History of Pentateuchal Traditions*, trans. with an Intro. Bernhard W. Anderson (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 46-62.

⁸⁷ Noth, *A History of Pentateuchal Traditions*, 47.

⁸⁸ See Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 99; Gene M. Tucker, “Amos the Prophet and Amos the Book: Historical Framework,” in *Israel’s Prophets and Israel’s Past: Essays on the Relationship of Prophetic Texts and Israelite History in Honor of John H. Hayes*, ed. Brad E. Kelle and Megan Bishop Moore (London: T & T Clark, 2006), 93.

at Bethel, Gilgal, Beersheba, and Dan (Amos 3:12; 4:4; 5:5-6; 6:1, 6; 8:14),⁸⁹ embracing the whole historic land of Israel.⁹⁰

Amaziah's confrontation with Amos at Bethel suggests the concept of land as promised to the patriarchs. Amaziah claims *לֹא-תוּכַל הָאָרֶץ לְהִכִּיל אֶת-כָּל-דִּבְרֵי* "the land cannot bear all his words" (7:10). Amos then responds to Amaziah by quoting his divine commission and authority (7:14-15) to prophesy to Israel at Bethel,⁹¹ who are among the covenant people, "my people of Israel." Bethel is a "house of God" associated with Jacob (Gen 28:19) and the patriarchal promises (Gen. 12:8; 13:3; 28:10-22). In the dream of Jacob, YHWH promised him the land: "I will give you and your descendants the land on which you are lying" (Gen. 28:13; NIV). In the patriarchal tradition, Bethel is thus related to the promise of the land.

Bethel is a place promised to Jacob for possession, and it is a sanctuary where the people of Israel celebrated (Gen. 28:10-22; 1 Kings 12:28-29)⁹² and offered sacrifices and feasts, along with Gilgal (Amos 4:4-5; 5:5-6). It is reasonable to suggest, as argued by Klaus Koch, that the cultic place at Bethel is connected with the gift of the land by YHWH to Israel and it was celebrated in remembrance of the promise of YHWH to the patriarchs in the ancient days.⁹³ Not only is Bethel regarded as the place which YHWH promised to the patriarchs as their possession but also as *בֵּית מִמְלָכָה*, the temple of the kingdom. It is possible that the house of Jeroboam fitted itself into this view of history by adopting Bethel. In this way, the monarchy took for itself the possession of the land promised by YHWH.⁹⁴ This land as promised is threatened, however.

Amos laments for Israel depicted as a young woman who has died, and is deserted in her own land (*אֲדָמָה*) (5:2). He also announces the loss of the land (*אֲדָמָה*) in exile (7:11, 17). The land threatened with exile is mentioned elsewhere (3:11; 4:2-3; 5:2, 5, 26-27; 6:7; 9:1, 4, 8-9). As Aaron Park argues, exile is one remarkable

⁸⁹ See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 112; R. Dennis Cole, "The Visions of Amos 7-9," *TE* no. 52 (Fall 1995): 61; J. Alberto Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, trans. John Bowden (London: SCM Press, 1987), 117; Elizabeth Achtemeier, *Minor Prophets I* (NIBC; OTS 17; Peabody, Massachusetts: Hendrickson Publishers, 1996), 221.

⁹⁰ McConville, "How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!" (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel," 147-148, refers to Samaria, Dan, and Beersheba (Amos 8:13-14) and the pairing of Dan and Beersheba (1 Sam. 3:20; 2 Sam. 3:10; 17:11; 24:2) and Beersheba in connection with the patriarch to imply the whole land.

⁹¹ A. G. Auld, *Amos* (Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 1995), 25.

⁹² Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 37.

⁹³ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 55.

⁹⁴ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 37.

theological theme in Amos. It is also a prominent theme in the Oracles against the Nations, including Damascus, Gaza, Tyre, and Ammon (1:3-5, 6-8, 9-12, 13-15). The threat of exile becomes more specific as the book progresses (5:5; 5:27; 6:7; 7:17); however, in the disputed last section of the book, exile ends with restoration (9:14).⁹⁵ YHWH promises to restore this land by raising again the fallen booth of David (9:11). Finally, YHWH undertakes to restore the land (ארמה) once promised to fathers: “And I will plant them upon their land (ארמה), and they shall never again be uprooted from their land (ארמה)” (9:15).

1.4.2 Land as Gift

For Köckert, land as YHWH’s property means an exclusive connection between the god and the land. He thinks that the idea of land as YHWH’s property contradicts the idea of the gift of land. In this theology, the god’s power is limited to the land (e.g. 1 Kgs 20.23; 2 Kgs 17.26).⁹⁶ For him, Amos 2:9 indicates an exclusive connection between God, the people, and the land, and is not necessarily about the gift of land. And this is used by Amos only to bring up the ‘impossible possibility’ of Israel’s present deeds. Israel sees its own future in the fate of the Amorites – who were completely destroyed from the land.⁹⁷ According to Köckert, this theology does not yet see the relationship between land and people as a problem; it is simply a story of a people and its victorious god. Amos knows this kind of land-theology (2:9), land taken by YHWH in war, which belongs to the common Ancient Near East war-ideology.⁹⁸ Keita agrees with Köckert’s assessment that land as gift and land as conquest are to be differentiated, and that in Amos only the land as conquest appears. She also agrees with him that the conquest motif has the purpose of warning Israel that they too could be driven out. She differs from him in his view that the whole people is judged equally – she thinks a distinction is made between offenders and victims in Israel (3.9-15; 4; 5.11-17).⁹⁹

⁹⁵ Aaron W. Park, *The Book of Amos as Composed and Read in Antiquity* (SBL 37; New York: Peter Lang, 2001), 117.

⁹⁶ Köckert, “Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea,” 49.

⁹⁷ Köckert, “Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea,” 52.

⁹⁸ Köckert, “Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea,” 48.

⁹⁹ Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 277.

There are several prophetic examples which show the exclusive claims of YHWH on Israel's worship (Hos. 9:3, 15; Jer. 2:7-8; 16:18), and the threat of foreign nations to YHWH's land (Hos. 8.1; Jer. 12:7ff.; 50.11; Eze. 36:5, 20; 38:16; Isa. 14:2, 25; Joel 1:6; 4:2, 6; Zech. 9:8; Ps 10:16). Strikingly, in none of these cases, does the idea of *gift* of the land occur. In fact the idea of 'gift' would contradict the idea of YHWH as owner.¹⁰⁰ The idea that the land where Israel lived was YHWH's land is one of the fundamental tenets of their faith. The land ultimately belongs to YHWH (Deut. 32:43; Lev. 25:23; Josh. 22:19; Isa. 14:2, 25).¹⁰¹ The prophets and Psalms often mention this concept of YHWH's ownership of land.¹⁰² It can be argued, however, that the traditions of YHWH's ownership of land and land as divine gift are closely associated.¹⁰³ According to a certain way of thinking in the Old Testament, YHWH owns the whole earth (e.g. Exo. 19:5; Ps. 24:1) by right of creation (Gen 1-2; cf. Amos 4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6). In this sense, YHWH's ownership of the land is close to the concept that YHWH has the right to give the land to his people (Gen. 12:1-3; 13:14-16; 15:18-21; 21:8; 26:3-4, 24; 28:3-4, 13-15; 35:9-12).¹⁰⁴ Therefore, certain texts can be taken to imply that land is a *gift*.

Köckert is right that there is no mention of *gift* except in 9:15 which, along with many scholars, he assigns not to Amos but to the exilic period.¹⁰⁵ Deut 26:5-10 contains an ancient ritual of thanksgiving for harvest, which focuses on land as fruitful. This aspect of land-theology often appears in Deuteronomy (6:10ff.; 7:12ff.; 8:7ff., 11ff.; 11:10ff. etc).¹⁰⁶ According to Köckert, Amos 9.15, which similarly speaks of a paradisaal land, comes from the exile at the earliest.¹⁰⁷ Köckert concludes

¹⁰⁰ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 50.

¹⁰¹ For YHWH as the owner of the land, see Waldow, "Israel and Her Land: Some Theological Considerations," 493-496.

¹⁰² Christopher J. H. Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible's Grand Narrative* (Nottingham: Inter-Varsity Press, 2006), 292.

¹⁰³ Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible's Grand Narrative*, 292.

¹⁰⁴ J. Gary Millar, "Land," in *NDBT*, eds. T. Desmond Alexander et al. (Leicester: InterVarsity Press, 2000), 623.

¹⁰⁵ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 47.

¹⁰⁶ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 46.

¹⁰⁷ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 46.

that there is no clear evidence for the theology of land-as-gift before Deuteronomy.¹⁰⁸ This suggests that Amos does not know the Deuteronomic land-theology.

However, the terms ארץ and ארמה are closely associated with עלה, and ירש in texts about Israel's possession of the land (Amos 2:10; 3:1; 9:7, 12). In Deuteronomy, ירש (possess) and נתן (give) are closely associated. YHWH swears (שבוע) to the forefathers to give (נתן) them the land (e.g., Deut. 7:13; 11:9; 28:11; 31:7) and Israel possesses (ירש) it (Deut. 30:18; 31:13; 32:47).¹⁰⁹ Gerhard von Rad considers that the idea of land in Deuteronomy has to do with a possession which YHWH gave to Israel (Deut. 12:1; 17:14; 18:9; 19:1; 21:1; 26:1), that they may have long life in it (Deut. 4:25, 26; 6:18; 8:1; 11:8, 9, 18-21; 16:20).¹¹⁰ Von Rad argues that "Deuteronomy is dominated from beginning to end by the idea of the land which is to be taken in possession."¹¹¹ Therefore, the terms נתן and ירש are Deuteronomic language for YHWH's giving of the land (ארץ, ארמה).¹¹² The Book of Amos concludes the theology of the land with the idea of *gift* in the phrase אֲשֶׁר נָתַתִּי לָהֶם "which I have given to them" (9:15). This phrase clearly recalls the covenantal vocabulary of "the land that I have given them" (e.g., Deut. 1:8; 6:3; 7:13; 11:9; 26:9; 30:5).¹¹³ As noted above, 9:15 is often considered secondary. Many scholars defend it as authentic, however. And in any case, it draws out an implication of the texts which I have reviewed.

Keita, though she agrees with Köckert that the theology of gift is not explicit in Amos, understands that Israel had to take possession of the land. It once belonged to others. YHWH created the conditions in which they could take it. As YHWH could violently remove the previous inhabitants, so he can also remove Israel (2.13-16;

¹⁰⁸ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 47.

¹⁰⁹ Josef G. Plöger, "אֲרָמָה," in *TDOT*, ed. G. Johannes Botterweck and Helmer Ringgren, trans. John T. Willis, vol. 1 (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1974), 96-97.

¹¹⁰ Gerhard Von Rad, "The Promised Land and Yahweh's Land in the Hexateuch," in *The Problem of the Hexateuch and Other Essays*, trans. E. W. Trueman Dicken; intro. Norman W. Porteous (London: Oliver & Boyd, 1966), 91.

¹¹¹ Von Rad, "The Promised Land and Yahweh's Land in the Hexateuch," 90.

¹¹² See J. Gordon McConville, *Law and Theology in Deuteronomy* (JSOTSS 33; Sheffield: JSOT Press, 1984), 11-13; Patrick D. Miller, Jr., "The Gift of God: The Deuteronomic Theology of the Land," *Int* 23, no. 04 (October 1969): 451-465; Eryl W. Davies, "Land: Its Rights and Privileges," in *The World of Ancient Israel: Sociological, Anthropological, and Political Perspectives*, ed. Ronald E. Clements (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989), 350-351.

¹¹³ Niehaus, "Amos," 494.

cf. 8.2; 9.1-4).¹¹⁴ As Amos 2.10 declares that the land belongs to Israel, this is strengthened and verified by 'his land' (ארמחו) in 7:11.¹¹⁵ Zimmerli understands the motif of annihilation of the previous inhabitants as a 'land-gift.' He argues that the land was first given to Israel by their God in their early history when he destroyed the Amorites (Amos 2:9) and thus the people of Israel acknowledge that they are not indigenous to their land.¹¹⁶ Snyman too argues that 2:10 is a reference to the giving of land to Israel, the land as promised is given to Israel (2:9-10; 3:1-2, 9).¹¹⁷ That is, land as gift and land as conquest are not totally different. So, even though נתן (give) appears only in the disputed 9:15, it is reasonable to find the concept of the gift of the land in Amos.

At the same time, it is to be admitted that there is no exact word for "promise" and "gift" in the references to exodus and wilderness traditions (Amos 2:9-10; 3:1). However, what is clear is that YHWH gave the land to fulfil what was promised to the patriarchs by the events of exodus and conquest. As already mentioned, it seems as if Amos knows the conquest, exodus, and wilderness traditions. The land had been given to Israel through the exodus redemptive history. Therefore, the land was "the goal of the exodus *redemption* tradition."¹¹⁸ Both exodus and wilderness wandering gradually led to the conquest of the land by YHWH's act. In this way, both the exodus and wilderness wandering find their ultimate goal in YHWH's extending his favour to his people in the possession of the land of the Amorite; hence, the *gift* of land.¹¹⁹ The exodus from Egypt and wilderness wandering for forty years would be meaningless apart from the gift of the land.¹²⁰

'Wilderness' appears only in reference to the past in Amos (as in Hos 9:10; 13:4-6), but not in reference to the future (as in Hos 2:17; 12:10). In Amos 2:10, references to Exodus, wilderness and occupation of land occur in the same order as in the Pentateuch. There is also reference to the forty year duration of the wilderness period in 2:10 and 5:25. This period is understood differently from the Pentateuch, because here it is seen as a time when YHWH *cared for* Israel. Amos thus shares the

¹¹⁴ Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 272-273.

¹¹⁵ Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 273.

¹¹⁶ Zimmerli, "The 'Land' in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets," 247.

¹¹⁷ Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 137.

¹¹⁸ Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible's Grand Narrative*, 292.

¹¹⁹ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 91; Niehaus, "Amos," 369.

¹²⁰ Snyman, "The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos," 530.

reception of the wilderness tradition with Hosea, since in both books it is associated with YHWH's care for Israel, their intimate relationship.¹²¹ Amos 5:25 contains two points: the relationship between YHWH and Israel was intact; and Israel's sacrificial worship is regarded negatively. The wilderness is seen as a time of close relationship between God and Israel *without* sacrifice. Therefore, *that* time (wilderness) is contrasted with *this* time (land).¹²² Land and people, then, are always closely related in Amos. YHWH's bringing back of his people into their own ארמה and planting them there (9:15) is a fulfilment and confirmation of YHWH's land promise as a "New Exodus."¹²³ Therefore, Amos' theology of land is consistent in terms of the "exodus" event by which YHWH brought them from Egypt and gave them land (2:10; 3:1; 9:7) and Amos reaffirms their possession of it again (9:14-15).

1.4.3 Land as Inheritance

Amos uses the term ירש in 2:10 to designate the possession of the land of the Amorites. In Deuteronomy, the people of Israel possess (ירש) the land (Deut. 30:18; 31:13; 32:47),¹²⁴ and ירש is used in parallel with נחלה, "inheritance" (Deut. 26:1). The term נחלה does not occur in Amos. However, Amos uses the term חלק to denote the concept of inheritance (7:4) in relation to Jacob (7:5). Andersen and Freedman argue that the term חלק usually refers to the "patrimonial land,"¹²⁵ the inheritance received from YHWH. A number of scholars suggest that the term חלק may refer to the land of Israel as an inherited "portion" (cf. Micah 2:4).¹²⁶ The land of Israel as חלק depends on the idea of YHWH's giving it as an inheritance. The LXX adds κυρίου, and thus it reads the "Lord's portion"¹²⁷ or the "Lord's field."¹²⁸

¹²¹ Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 261.

¹²² Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 262-263.

¹²³ Plöger, "ארמה," 98.

¹²⁴ Plöger, "ארמה," 96-97.

¹²⁵ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 747.

¹²⁶ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 131; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 137; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 131.

¹²⁷ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 293. Further, it seems that the term חלק also alludes to Israel as the "Lord's portion" since Jacob, YHWH's people, is referred to as the Lord's portion in Deuteronomy 32:9. See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 131; Richard James Coggins, *Joel and Amos* (NCBC: Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 2000), 139.

¹²⁸ See Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 221; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 370-371.

1.4.4 Land as a Place of Justice

The land is also a place where justice is expected to be practiced (8:4-6; cf. 2:6-8; 3:10; 4:1; 5:7, 11-12; 24).¹²⁹ The demand of YHWH who brought Israel into its land is that Israel should practice justice and righteousness in it (5:24).¹³⁰ However, “land” becomes an occasion to pervert justice (Deut. 24:17-18; see Amos 5:10-12).¹³¹ Koch argues that “Amos had in mind a particular constitutional ideal: that the equal rights of participation in the actual soil of the promised land belonged to Israel, with all its members, as the people of YHWH.”¹³² The people of Israel have to enjoy benefits of the land under YHWH’s ownership and protection.¹³³ However, in practice the poor have no privilege to share the bounty of the land. The conditions of ordinary people show that they need their share in the land to be protected.

1.5 Conclusion

From the above investigation of the terms ארץ and אדמה for “land” the following conclusions can now be drawn. First, both the terms ארץ and אדמה function as synonyms referring to “earth,” “land,” and “ground.” Second, the language and concepts of “land”—ארץ and אדמה—with attention to the theology of the land run through to the climax of the book, with its reaffirmation of the gift of the land. The theology of the land, therefore, is closely connected with one of the most influential and important themes in the book of Amos, that of justice. However, this does not deny the existence of other important theological themes in Amos.

Third, the survey of the terms ארץ and אדמה for “land” indicates both semantic and theological meanings. Semantically, there are a variety of meanings which the terms carry, namely, land as territory, land as fruitful, and land as cosmic. In addition, these terms ארץ and אדמה denote various aspects of the theology of the land in Amos, namely, land as promised, land as a gift of YHWH (both territory and fruitful land), land as inheritance, and land as a place to practice justice. These theological ways of speaking concerning land in the book of Amos will be further explored in detail later.

¹²⁹ Snyman, “The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos,” 536.

¹³⁰ Zimmerli, “The ‘Land’ in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets,” 248.

¹³¹ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 62.

¹³² Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 49-50.

¹³³ Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible’s Grand Narrative*, 293.

CHAPTER 2

THEOLOGICAL THEMES LINKED TO THE LAND IN AMOS

2.1 Introduction

Within Amos' understanding of land, various theological themes, including Zion, covenant, Israel, creation, and justice are linked to the theology of land. That is, the study of land in Amos has wider dimensions. Zion (Amos 1:2), which implies the claim to be the place of worship in Israel, connects both with the theme of worship and with the question of the relationship between the northern and southern kingdoms. The covenant-election tradition implies that Amos anticipates the covenant with Israel as a whole. It also shows the connection between the election of Israel and the theme of oppression and justice. The relationship between the two kingdoms, and the question about who Amos' message is really for, raises the question about what the 'land' really refers to. In this connection, the book's terminology for the people of 'Israel' is closely relevant to its understanding of the concept of land. It is also suggested that in a number of places the language of land has broader connotations of the whole creation. Finally, one of the leading theological themes is its prophetic criticism of injustice in Israel. The aim of this chapter is to show the relationship between the concept of land and the concepts of Zion, the covenant-election tradition, Israel, creation, and justice in Amos.

2.2 Zion

In Amos 1:2, Zion has a specific purpose in relation to the land. Many scholars view this text as the motto of the entire book.¹ The roar of YHWH from Zion (1:2a) shows its effect especially upon the land and thus the land is at risk in 1:2b: "the pastures of the shepherds shall dry up, and the top of Carmel withers."² In this connection, the critical question must be asked: How does Zion and the whole theme of worship relate to the land? How does it function in the relationship between the

¹ For instance, William Rainey Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea* (ICC; Edinburgh: T & T Clark, 1905), 9; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 19, 21; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 119; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 21; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 300; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 13-14; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 194, 198-199; Gerhard F. Hasel, *Understanding of Amos: Basic Issues in Current Interpretations* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1991), 19; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 36; Stephen J. Bramer, "Analysis of the Structure of Amos," *BS* 156, no. 622 (April-June 1999): 172.

² Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 140.

northern and southern kingdoms? Why is Zion important to Amos and how does it relate to the natural world and to justice?

2.2.1 Zion and the Theme of Worship and Justice

Zion is originally the name of the fortress of the Jebusites located near the south-eastern hill of Jerusalem. It was named 'the city of David' after David captured it. Later 'the city of David' was used as the name for the hill, including the Jerusalem Temple, and finally it referred to Jerusalem proper.³ Jerusalem was assumed to be the place of the worship of YHWH in which Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of God Most High, blessed Abram, saying, "blessed be Abram by God Most High, Creator of heaven and earth" (Gen. 14:18-20). And Jerusalem alone was the legal sanctuary of the covenant, the only place of worship (Deut 12; 1 Kings 9:3; 2 Chro. 13:9-11; Psalms 2, 76, 110).⁴ Zion is the chief of the mountains, and Jerusalem was the only proper place to worship.⁵ Zion, the temple mount, is YHWH's dwelling place (9:11; 76:2; 132:13),⁶ the place of Temple and the royal city (Amos 9:6; cf. Ps. 78:68, 69),⁷ and the seat of his government from which his decrees come.⁸ The placement of the Ark on Zion indicates YHWH's dwelling in Jerusalem (Ps 132).⁹ From these perspectives, it is clear that Zion can be used interchangeably with Jerusalem.¹⁰

The traditions of the bringing of the Ark of Covenant to Jerusalem by David (2 Sam. 6-7; cf. Ps. 132) and the building and dedicating of the temple in Jerusalem by Solomon (1 Kings 8) may well have influenced Amos' understanding of Zion as God's dwelling place.¹¹ And therefore, Amos may be speaking YHWH's words

³ Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 20.

⁴ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 337-338, 346.

⁵ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 46, 223-228, 566.

⁶ See Ben C. Ollenburger, *Zion, the City of the Great King: A Theological Symbol of the Jerusalem Cult* (JSOTSS 41; Sheffield: JSOT Press, 1987), 23; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 21; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 44; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 21; Niehaus, "Amos," 338.

⁷ Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 63-64; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 721, 854.

⁸ Jon D. Levenson, *Sinai and Zion: An Entry into the Jewish Bible* (Minneapolis: Winston Press, 1985), 187.

⁹ Ollenburger, *Zion, the City of the Great King: A Theological Symbol of the Jerusalem Cult*, 24.

¹⁰ See Niehaus, "Amos," 338; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 20.

¹¹ See Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 21, 26; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 44.

coming from the Temple of Zion.¹² Niehaus argues in relation to Amos that “Zion was the place where Yahweh chose to put his name so that it would be available for his people” (as in 1 Kings 9:1-9).¹³ Zion is superior to other sanctuaries, the heavenly king is enthroned there, and he exercises his authority from there (cf. Ps 14:7; 53:6; Joel 3:16).¹⁴ Zion is the place where the covenant people hear the word of YHWH.¹⁵

Since Zion is the site of the Temple (1 Kings 8; Ps. 78:68, 69), it is the place of worship accompanied by offerings such as tithes and the first-fruits of the ground which are related to the land. In the Old Testament and specifically in Amos, worship is always connected with the land in this way. However, in Amos YHWH does not accept the people’s worship. Amos’ social criticisms are primarily directed against their false worship and sacrifices without justice (4:4-5; 5:21-24). David Allan Hubbard argues that Zion functions as a rebuke upon Israel’s false worship at Bethel, Gilgal (4:4; 5:5), Beersheba (5:5; 8:14), Samaria and Dan (8:14).¹⁶

Amos seems to use דרש “seek” to illustrate the concept of worship in Israel. Hubbard suggests that דרש is asking YHWH for help and abiding in loyalty to him.¹⁷ It denotes seeking YHWH for a particular response¹⁸ and inquiring about the will of YHWH through prophets who are his spokesmen.¹⁹ Amos 5:14-15 gives an explanation about what kind of “seeking” (דרש) is approved. It is none other than to do or seek good, hate evil, and maintain justice in the gate.²⁰ Amos may well have thought there was no revelation of YHWH at Bethel, Gilgal or Beersheba.²¹ According to Polley, Amos’ intention was to call the northern kingdom to seek YHWH in Jerusalem. And Amos 1:2 functions as an introduction to his polemic

¹² See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 19; Richard S. Cripps, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Amos* (London: SPCK, 1929), 115.

¹³ Niehaus, “Amos,” 338.

¹⁴ Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, 28.

¹⁵ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 38-39.

¹⁶ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 126.

¹⁷ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 166.

¹⁸ David Denninger, “דרש,” in *NIDOTTE*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren et al., vol. 1 (Carlisle: Paternoster Press, 1996), 995.

¹⁹ See Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 162; Leonard J. Coppes, “דרש,” in *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament*, ed. R. Laird Harris, vol. 1 (Chicago: Moody Press, 1981), 198.

²⁰ S. Wagner, “דרש,” in *TDOT*, eds. G. Johannes Botterweck and Helmer Ringgren, trans. John T. Wills, Geoffrey W. Bromiley, and David E. Green, vol. 3 (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1978), 298.

²¹ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 126.

against northern shrines (Amos 5:4-6).²² It is clear that for Polley, Amos supported the worship of God in Jerusalem and wanted the north to return to Jerusalem. Marvin Sweeney, in line with Polley, argues that, though the sanctuaries in the north would have been places for offerings and worship, Amos calls the northerners to return to the Jerusalem Temple (cf. Amos 9:11-15).²³

However, for Amos, the traditional worship at Bethel, Gilgal (4:4-5), and other sanctuaries rather proved their unwillingness to return to YHWH with their full heart.²⁴ The refrain: וְלֹא־שָׁבַתְתֶּם עָרֵי 'yet you did not return to me' exposes the meaningless sacrifices offered at Bethel and Gilgal.²⁵ Amos 4:4-13 was a covenant renewal ceremony which took place at Bethel and Gilgal, because these were places where covenant renewal took place.²⁶ However, instead of going there for covenant renewal, Amos rhetorically and ironically depicts the people's worship at Bethel and Gilgal as 'transgression' (4:4), because they failed to return to YHWH.²⁷

Wolff argues that there is no evidence in the Old Testament that worshippers would call upon YHWH in a sanctuary, but they rather seek (דָּרַשׁ) YHWH through a prophet.²⁸ Similarly, Paul argues that people must not "seek" (דָּרַשׁ) the sanctuaries, but YHWH, and return to him.²⁹ Amos also explains that to "seek" (דָּרַשׁ) YHWH is to "seek" (דָּרַשׁ) good and not evil (cf. 5:4-6; 14-15). Andersen and Freedman are right to argue that "the key is in finding not the right place to go, but the right thing to do and the right way to do it. The true search for God, like the search for the true God, begins in the heart; and in the practice of justice and righteousness."³⁰ Amos as a prophet of social justice condemned total depravity in the courts and the common places and he called persuasively to Israel to establish justice and do righteousness (5:15; 24).³¹

²² Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 154. Also see Aaron Schart, "The First Section of the Book of the Twelve Prophets: Hosea-Joel-Amos," *Int* 61, no. 02 (April 2007): 145.

²³ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 234.

²⁴ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 133.

²⁵ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 133.

²⁶ Walter Brueggemann, "Amos 4:4-13 and Israel's Covenant Worship," *VT* 15, no. 01 (January 1965): 9, 11-13; cf. John Bright, *A History of Israel*, 4th ed. (Louisville: The Westminster John Knox Press, 2000), 169-170; Martin Noth, *The History of Israel* (London: SCM Press, 1990), 94-95.

²⁷ George Snyder, "The Law and Covenant in Amos," *RQ* 25, no. 03 (1982): 163-164.

²⁸ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 238.

²⁹ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 165.

³⁰ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 482.

³¹ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 126.

However, people neglected the covenant, which is characterized by justice (מִשְׁפָּט) and righteousness (צִדְקָה).³²

Zion in Amos arguably relates to this theme of justice. Amos, from Tekoa (1:1), referred to Zion/Jerusalem in his pronouncement on the northern kingdom. For Polley, Amos' call for justice and righteousness may have been connected with the judicial reforms of Jehoshaphat. According to the Chronicler, Jehoshaphat's reforms included appointing the judges in the cities of Judah including Tekoa (2 Chro. 19:5-7, cf. 11:5-12), and the establishment of a court in Jerusalem (2 Chro. 19:8-11).³³ The King as YHWH's representative is responsible for establishing justice and righteousness at the court (Ps. 72:1-2; 2 Sam. 8:15), defending the poor and the needy. For the Chronicler, Jehoshaphat, a righteous King of Judah,³⁴ established this royal court system centred on Jerusalem.³⁵ Amos' own city, Tekoa, was part of this royal court system (2 Chro. 11:5-12; 19:5). If Jehoshaphat's reform has a historical basis,³⁶ it sheds some light on Amos' call for social justice in Israel.³⁷

Mays argues that in Amos' eyes, "the court in the gates seems to have been the most crucial institution in Israel's life. It was the place where righteousness should bear its fruit and justice be established (6:12; 5:15)."³⁸ Amos was appealing "to standards of justice the northerners would recognize as valid."³⁹ Amos views YHWH as the God of nature (1:1, 2), the God of the entire world, and of righteousness, and justice. YHWH demands these qualities both from Israel particularly and from other nations.⁴⁰ Stuart argues: "the mention of Zion/Jerusalem as the origin of Yahweh's word and destructive action is a tacit condemnation of the false, degenerate northern

³² Elizabeth R. Achtemeier, "Righteousness in the Old Testament," in *IDB (R-Z)*, ed. George Arthur Buttrick (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1962), 80-85; Achtemeier, *Minor Prophets I*, 170-171.

³³ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 126-128.

³⁴ See Steven L. McKenzie, *1-2 Chronicles* (AOTC; Nashville: Abingdon Press, 2004), 286-294; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 137.

³⁵ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 137.

³⁶ For further and detail discussion on the Jehoshaphat's judicial reform, see some examples, H. G. M. Williamson, *1 and 2 Chronicles* (NCBC; Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publication Company, 1982), 287-291; William Johnstone, *1 & 2 Chronicles-2 Chronicles 10-36: Guilt and Atonement*, vol. 2 (JSOTSS 254; Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 1997), 93-94; J. A. Thompson, *1, 2 Chronicles*, vol. 9 (NAC; Nashville, Tennessee: Broadman & Holman Publishers, 1994), 288-290; Steven S. Tuell, *First and Second Chronicles* (IBCTP; Louisville, Kentucky: John Knox Press, 2001), 175-184.

³⁷ See Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 131-138.

³⁸ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 11.

³⁹ Robert B. Coote, *Amos Among the Prophets: Composition and Theology* (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1981), 52.

⁴⁰ Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 22-24.

cult that Amos was called by God to condemn.”⁴¹ The roar of YHWH comes from Zion (1:2), condemning Israel’s injustice.

The connection between Zion and justice is also seen in the other parts of the Old Testament. In a number of Psalms, the kingship of YHWH is exercised on Zion (Ps. 24; 47; 48:1-2; 76).⁴² Zion, the seat of YHWH (Ps. 76:2), relates to justice (Ps. 9:7-12; cf. 72:2). The Zion tradition in the Old Testament thus seems to have a close connection with YHWH’s kingship – a kingship grounded on justice (Ps. 9:7-12), in which YHWH exercises his judgment on the whole world. In my view, it is reasonable to suppose that there is such a connection between Zion and justice also in Amos.

Justice is related to the court (6:12) and righteousness is a norm used for a relationship between YHWH and people in the form of covenant and cult. Amos’ critique of Israel’s worship is primarily linked with justice and righteousness.⁴³ In addition to the rebellious government that supported the sanctuaries, the rejection of sacrifice in these sanctuaries is due to lack of justice and righteousness (5:15, 24).⁴⁴ The people’s many offerings at Bethel and other places show a concern to celebrate the good things of the land – yet they fail to understand the most important thing about occupying the land – that they must do justice in it. In my view, this connection between worship and justice in Amos may be related to his understanding of Zion.

2.2.2 Zion and the Relationship between North and South

The question of the relationship between the northern and southern kingdoms is also a question about the extent and definition of ‘land’ in Amos. Amos pronounces the destruction of Israel (9:1-10), the death of Jeroboam (7:10-17), and the restoration of the fallen house of David (9:11-15).⁴⁵ These factors led Sweeney to argue that Amos called for “the reunification of the entire nation Israel around YHWH’s Jerusalem and the Davidic monarchy.”⁴⁶ According to Polley, Amos condemned the nations including Israel for rebelling against Davidic rule together with the temple and

⁴¹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 302.

⁴² Ollenburger, *Zion, the City of the Great King: A Theological Symbol of the Jerusalem Cult*, 44-46.

⁴³ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 91-93; Philip J. King, *Amos, Hosea, Micah: An Archaeological Commentary* (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1988), 88-89.

⁴⁴ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 101.

⁴⁵ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 200.

⁴⁶ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 200; also in *Form and Intertextuality in Prophetic and Apocalyptic Literature* (FAT 45; Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2005), 182.

priesthood at Zion.⁴⁷ Therefore, for Polley, true worship will be established only through reunion with the south, and rejecting the northern cult and monarchy. Amos expected the restoration of the two kingdoms under Davidic rule (9:9-12).⁴⁸

That is, the restoration of “the fallen booth of David” (9:11) will bring the reunion of the two kingdoms under the Davidic dynasty again (see Isa. 9:1-7; 11:10-14; Hos. 1:11; 3:5).⁴⁹ David had first united the whole people of Israel (Hos. 3:5; Isa. 9:7).⁵⁰ However, Zion suggests the nature of people and land. Ronald E. Clements argued that “the very name ‘Zion’ became a part of the special vocabulary concerning the elect status of God’s people” (cf. Isa. 40:9; 51:3).⁵¹ Amos, as prophet of eschatological doom and hope, is looking forward to a successful future of the people and land.⁵² I shall argue, however, that Amos is not merely paying attention to the relationship between the northern and southern kingdoms; he is more interested in the reality of keeping the covenant with YHWH which is based on justice and righteousness. This is what will enable the ancient land promises to be fulfilled.

2.2.3 Zion and Its Relationship with Natural World

Further, the action of YHWH from Zion is connected with the natural world: the mourning or drying up of the pastures and the top of Carmel. Marlow argues that the natural world functions as part of a cosmic dialogue between *Creator* and *creation*. YHWH’s voice has a powerful effect on the natural world.⁵³ This natural world undergoes “a significant and visible change” as a reaction to YHWH’s voice. It affects the non-human creation, which is symbolized by the ‘drying up’ or ‘mourning’ (אבל) of the pastures of the shepherds and the top of Carmel (1:2; 9:3).⁵⁴ The non-human creation in 1:2 is shifted to the human in Amos 9:5. This implies that “the

⁴⁷ In the Ancient Near East, priesthood and monarchy usually go hand in hand, they support each other. For example in Amos’ confrontation with Amaziah at Bethel (7:10-17), Amaziah understood that Amos’ attack upon the priesthood at Bethel was the same as attacking the monarchy. When Amos announced the destruction of Bethel and Gilgal (5:5), it referred to the end of the northern kingdom (7:11). Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 94-107.

⁴⁸ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 138.

⁴⁹ See Chisholm, *Handbook on the Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Minor Prophets*, 402; H. Richardson, “SKT (Amos 9:11): “Booth” or “Succoth”?,” 381; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 138; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 200; G. Davies, “Amos—the Prophet of Reunion,” 196-199; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 398.

⁵⁰ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 398.

⁵¹ Ronald E. Clements, *Old Testament Theology: A Fresh Approach* (MTL; London: Marshall, Morgan and Scott, 1978), 92.

⁵² Gerhard F. Hasel, “The Alleged “No” of Amos’s Eschatology,” *AUSS* 29, no. 01 (Spring 1991): 18.

⁵³ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 132-133.

⁵⁴ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 134-135.

relationship between YHWH and natural world is more subtle than first appears.”⁵⁵ Human beings who are the inhabitants of the earth mourn (אבל) (9:5) and Carmel, the non-human creation (1:2), gives no hiding place for people those who tried to escape from YHWH (9:3). That is, Carmel works against the people.⁵⁶

YHWH’s action of uttering his voice קול portrays his relationship with the land: “the pastures of the shepherds shall dry up, and the top of Carmel shall wither” (1:2). As Stuart points out, in addition to the meaning of “voice,” or “sound,” the word קול has a distinctive meaning in the Old Testament. The plural form קולות is frequently translated as “thunder” (e.g., Exo. 9:23; 19:16). It seems that Amos uses this קול to connote “thundering.”⁵⁷ Since usually “thunder” accompanies rain,⁵⁸ there is a clear picture of agricultural fertility.⁵⁹ However, in the context of Amos, the thunder which comes from YHWH brings the opposite effect. That is, instead of giving productive rain it brings devastating drought, and hence disaster on the land.⁶⁰ YHWH’s voice is compared to a lion’s roar. As a lion’s roar indicates devastation and death, YHWH’s voice is a symbol of his wrath which brings destruction in the land (cf. Jer. 2:15).⁶¹ The land became a place of disaster (1:2). Even Carmel, a garden or fertile land with plenty of water (Isa. 35:2; Jer. 50:19; Nahum 1:4) is depicted as suffering a disastrous drought, recalling the covenant drought curses (Lev. 26:19; Deut. 28:22-24).⁶² Amos, then, declares that YHWH’s קול from Zion brings about natural disasters affecting agriculture, and the devastation of the land.

YHWH’s voice thunders (1:2) and rain is withheld (4:7-8). Drought occurs as one of YHWH’s judgments (4:7; 7:4; Isa. 5:6; 19:17). There are drought and blight (4:6-11), and the wailing of the farmers and the wailing in the vineyards (5:16-17).⁶³ The natural disasters of 4:6-11 may possibly be the background of 1:2.⁶⁴ In 1:2, YHWH’s thunder from Zion causes the withering of the “pastures of the shepherds”

⁵⁵ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 135.

⁵⁶ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 135.

⁵⁷ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 301.

⁵⁸ See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 20; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 301; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 39.

⁵⁹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 301.

⁶⁰ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 39-40; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 301.

⁶¹ Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 20.

⁶² Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 301.

⁶³ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 27.

⁶⁴ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 228.

and the fertile Carmel ridge,⁶⁵ implying the complete desolation of the fruitful places⁶⁶ and of the whole land.⁶⁷ YHWH's bringing of natural disaster from Zion (1:2) immediately follows the reference to the earthquake in 1:1. Joel 3:16 draws from Amos 1:2 and includes the effect of the trembling of the "heaven and earth."⁶⁸ This shows YHWH's power to bring judgment from Zion over all creation.⁶⁹ According to James Nogalski, Joel (3:16 [Heb 4:16]) adapts Amos 1:2, and broadens it by portraying the trembling of the "heavens and earth," and points forward to YHWH's judgment of the nations in Amos 1-2.⁷⁰ Accordingly, immediately following the reference to the earthquake in 1:1, Amos announces YHWH's judgment from Zion (1:2), and he brings it to bear on the nations in 1:3-2:16. That is, the action of YHWH from Zion is connected with the natural world and the whole creation.

2.3 Covenant-Election

Amos 3:2 addresses the special status of Israel as the "chosen people" among the nations of the world. The covenant-election tradition is stressed in 3:2, with the connection between the election of Israel and the theme of oppression and justice. Amos 3:9-11 could be seen as a sequel to 3:2. Election requires responsibility and it essentially relates to justice and land.

2.3.1 Election: Its Responsibility of Justice

The most prominent statement of the theology of election is found in Deuteronomy 7:6-8: "YHWH has 'chosen' בָּחַר Israel" out of all the people of the earth⁷¹ and this concept of election is rooted in the exodus event (cf. Ps. 106:5-48; 135:4-21).⁷² Amos 3:2 applies that concept of election to Israel.⁷³ In relation to

⁶⁵ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 22; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 27; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 39.

⁶⁶ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 40.

⁶⁷ Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 20.

⁶⁸ Sweeney, *Form and Intertextuality in Prophetic and Apocalyptic Literature*, 203.

⁶⁹ Sweeney, *Form and Intertextuality in Prophetic and Apocalyptic Literature*, 205.

⁷⁰ James D. Nogalski, "Intertextuality and the Twelve," in *Forming Prophetic Literature: Essays on Isaiah and the Twelve in Honor of John D. W. Watts*, ed. James W. Watts and Paul R. House (JSOTSS 235; Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 1996), 107-108.

⁷¹ See Clements, *Old Testament Theology: A Fresh Approach*, 87-89; Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 1: 28, 33.

⁷² Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 1: 28.

⁷³ John Goldingay, *Old Testament Theology: Israel's Faith*, vol. 2 (Downers Grove, Illinois: InterVarsity Press, 2006), 193.

exodus event (3:1), Amos rather uses the common verb יָדַע⁷⁴ which suggests an intimate relationship between persons (Gen. 4:1; 1 Kings 1:4),⁷⁵ but here signifies election, that is, an intimate covenantal relationship between YHWH and his people.⁷⁶ In this way, the Deuteronomic technical term בָּחַר is similar to the term יָדַע (know=choose/elect) in Amos 3:2.⁷⁷ The term יָדַע in Amos 3:2 (also see Gen. 18:19, Deut. 9:24; 2 Sam. 7:20; Jer. 1:5; Hos. 13:5) is used with YHWH as subject to mean knowing and choosing somebody for his own.⁷⁸

The unique status of Israel is also characterized by the term רַק ‘you only.’⁷⁹ “All the families of the earth” כָּל מִשְׁפְּחוֹת הָאָדָמָה (3:2) is an expression (cf. Gen 12:3; 28:14) referring to the multiple nationalities in the world from whom only Israel is YHWH’s unique “covenant people,”⁸⁰ or “covenant partner.”⁸¹ Therefore, the election presupposes the great variety of possibilities among all the families of the earth.⁸² The traditions of the exodus from Egypt (3:1) and the election of Israel (3:2) correlate to

⁷⁴ The term יָדַע has variety of meaning such as “know, observe, realize, understand, notice, recognize, perceive, care for, be acquainted with, have insight into, have sex with, and choose.” See Terence E. Fretheim, “יָדַע,” in *NIDOTTE*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren, vol. 2 (Carlisle: Paternoster Press, 1997), 409; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 322; Johannes Lindblom, *Prophecy in Ancient Israel* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1962), 326; Paul R. Gilchrist, “יָדַע,” in *Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament*, ed. R. Laird Harris, vol. 1 (Chicago: Moody Press, 1981), 366.

⁷⁵ See Edmond Jacob, *Theology of the Old Testament*, trans. Arthur W. Heathcote and Philip J. Allcock (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1958), 202; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 381-382; Seock-Tae Sohn, *The Divine Election of Israel* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1991), 10; Daniel J. Simundson, “Reading Amos: Is It an Advantage to Be God’s Special People?,” *WW* 28, no. 02 (Spring 2008): 134.

⁷⁶ See, Martin Buber, *The Prophetic Faith* (New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1960), 99, 115; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 176; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 105; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 123; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 101; Harry Mowvley, *The Books of Amos and Hosea* (EC; London: Epworth Press, 1991), 37-38; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 381; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 56; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 322; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 50; Simundson, “Reading Amos: Is It an Advantage to Be God’s Special People?,” 134; Yehoshua Gitay, “A Study of Amos’s Art of Speech: A Rhetorical Analysis of Amos 3:1-15,” *CBQ* 42, no. 03 (July 1980): 302; Snyder, “The Law and Covenant in Amos,” 163; Herbert B. Huffmon, “The Treaty Background of Hebrew YĀDA’,” *BASOR* 181 (Fall 1966): 34-35; Marjorie O’Rourke Boyle, “The Covenant Lawsuit of the Prophet Amos: 3:1-4:13,” *VT* 21, no. 03 (July 1971): 344; Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 1: 28-30.

⁷⁷ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 56.

⁷⁸ Ernest W. Nicholson, *God and His People: Covenant and Theology in the Old Testament* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1986), 80.

⁷⁹ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 176; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 50; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 105; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 56.

⁸⁰ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 322.

⁸¹ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 57.

⁸² Walther Zimmerli, *Old Testament Theology in Outline*, trans. David E. Green (Edinburgh: T & T Clark, 1978), 44.

the covenant,⁸³ that is, the Mosaic covenant.⁸⁴ Amos 3:2 and 9:7 presuppose the tradition of election and exodus. The exodus from Egypt⁸⁵ is an essential element in the election of the nation⁸⁶ which serves as the foundations for their status and existence⁸⁷ and is the decisive event for historic Israel.⁸⁸

It is important that Amos here applies the election concept to Israel. He may or may not be the first to do so, because that depends on how certain texts in the Pentateuch are dated. Amos apparently knows some of the traditions which appeared in the Pentateuch notably in 2:9-10; 3:1-2. He may or may not know the Deuteronomic election tradition. However, he shares with it the belief that election brings the responsibility to act in accordance with YHWH's standards.

Since Amos explicitly sees YHWH as sovereign Lord over all the people of the earth (1:3-2:16; 9:7) by right of creation (4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6), he reminds Israel of their unique status (3:2).⁸⁹ By choosing Israel, YHWH has given a special responsibility which is made clear by the word *בָּרַח*.⁹⁰ Therefore, "election" is both "from" and "to" (Amos 3:2; cf. Deut. 7:6; 10:14-15; 14:2), which means "Israel's election is for service."⁹¹ The context of Amos 3:2 shows Israel's wrong theological concept of election. They thought that they would be protected in all circumstances and also YHWH would never bring the covenant to an end.⁹² Amos insists that it is not unconditional.⁹³ In Amos' theology, the traditional concept of Israel's unique status is not for the sake of indulgence,⁹⁴ but for responsibility⁹⁵ and a basis for

⁸³ See Boyle, "The Covenant Lawsuit of the Prophet Amos:3:1-4:13," 344; Huffmon, "The Treaty Background of Hebrew YĀDA'," 33-34; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 98.

⁸⁴ Snyder, "The Law and Covenant in Amos," 163.

⁸⁵ The significance of the events of the exodus is mentioned elsewhere (e.g., Hos. 11:1; 13:4; Micah 6:3-4; Jer. 2:6-7, 16:14; Exo. 20:2; Num. 24:8; Deut. 5:6; Josh. 24:5-6). For a further discussion on the dealing of YHWH with Israel in Egypt and the exodus event, see Alec Motyer, *Old Testament Covenant Theology: Four Lectures* (Leicester: Theological Students Fellowship, 1973), 10-17.

⁸⁶ Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 1: 27, 35-36. Also see Horst Dietrich Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, vol. 2 (Edinburgh: T & T Clark, 1992), 67.

⁸⁷ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 105-106.

⁸⁸ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 219-220.

⁸⁹ Walter C. Kaiser, *Toward an Old Testament Theology* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan Publishing House, 1978), 193-194.

⁹⁰ Edmond Jacob, *Theology of the Old Testament*, 207.

⁹¹ Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 2: 285.

⁹² Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 57.

⁹³ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 102.

⁹⁴ See Paul Joyce, "Amos," in *Prophets and Poets: A Companion to the Prophetic Books of the Old Testament*, ed. Grace Emmerson (Oxford: The Bible Reading Fellowship, 1994), 222-223; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 129; William J. Dumbrell, *Covenant and Creation: An Old Testament Covenantal Theology* (Exeter: The Paternoster Press, 1984), 168.

⁹⁵ See H. Keith Beebe, *The Old Testament: An Introduction to Its Literary, Historical, and Religious Traditions* (Belmont, California: Dickenson Publishing Company, 1970), 228; Wolff, A

judgment.⁹⁶ The idea is simple: “the greater opportunities, the more responsibility,”⁹⁷ “the more special and unusual the relationship the more severe the judgment.”⁹⁸

Amos then introduces the punishment of YHWH by using the word “therefore.”⁹⁹ Punishment is not merely because of the status of YHWH’s covenant people; rather, it is because of their iniquity: אַתְּ כָּל-עֲוֹנוֹתֵיכֶם “for all your iniquities.”¹⁰⁰ This traditional covenantal language עֲוֹן פִּקֵּד “punishing iniquities” (Exo. 34:6-7; Num. 14:18)¹⁰¹ is a failure to meet the standard of covenant people, that is, breaking of the covenant (cf. Deut. 27:15-26; 28:15-68).

Israel’s historical opportunity is to be accompanied by obedience to the covenant demands, specifically in terms of social justice. Amos sees that failure to comply with this demand of justice puts Israel on the same level as other nations (9:7).¹⁰² The covenantal relationship entails the concept of justice and righteousness (5:24)¹⁰³ and thus practicing them is the legal demand of YHWH who brought Israel out of the land of Egypt into its land (2:9-10; 3:1).¹⁰⁴ The essential factor concerning the covenant-election tradition is Israel’s possession of the land, which functions as part of their mission in relation to all peoples.¹⁰⁵

Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos, 176-177; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 57; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 161; Joyce, “Amos,” 222-223; Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible’s Grand Narrative*, 96.

⁹⁶ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 177; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 123, 218; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 58; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 93, 381-382; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 102; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 71; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 51; Gerhard von Rad, *The Message of the Prophets* (London: SCM Press, 1968), 104; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 106; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 321-322; Buber, *The Prophetic Faith*, 99; Snyder, “The Law and Covenant in Amos,” 163; Huffmon, “The Treaty Background of Hebrew YĀDA’,” 31, 34-35; Boyle, “The Covenant Lawsuit of the Prophet Amos: 3:1-4:13,” 344; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1:220; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 55.

⁹⁷ Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 152.

⁹⁸ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 873.

⁹⁹ See, for instance, Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 56; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 71; Mowvley, *The Books of Amos and Hosea*, 38; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 51; Simundson, “Reading Amos: Is It an Advantage to Be God’s Special People?,” 135; Georges Farr, “The Language of Amos, Popular or Cultic?,” *VT* 16 (1966): 320.

¹⁰⁰ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 321-322.

¹⁰¹ Farr, “The Language of Amos, Popular or Cultic?,” 320-321.

¹⁰² Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 36.

¹⁰³ See Brevard S. Childs, *Old Testament Theology in A Canonical Context* (London: SCM Press, 1985), 95, 233; Lawrence Boadt, *Reading the Old Testament: An Introduction* (New York: Paulist Press, 1984), 316; Dumbrell, *Covenant and Creation: An Old Testament Covenantal Theology*, 168; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 56-57; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 104.

¹⁰⁴ Zimmerli, “The ‘Land’ in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets,” 248.

¹⁰⁵ Christopher J. H. Wright, “Theology and Ethics of the Land,” in *A Christian Approach to the Environment*, Sam Berry et al. (n.p.: The John Ray Initiative, 2005), 37-38.

As already noted, Amos 3:9-11 could be seen as a sequel to 3:2. Rhetorically, Amos summons Egypt and Ashdod to Samaria to witness Israel's violent life of injustices and oppression. They are instructed to become aware of the dominant practice of oppression and injustices.¹⁰⁶ The invitation of foreigners is intended to see in Samaria, "a city full of *tumult* instead of order, *oppression* instead of justice."¹⁰⁷ Although order and justice should be celebrated, disorder and oppression dominated in the city.¹⁰⁸ Violence has destroyed the morality of the people of Israel that they do not know what is right. They have practised injustices against their fellow people (3:9-10).¹⁰⁹ Rather than doing good things they pile up injustices by their violent acts.¹¹⁰ The people of Israel turn aside from covenant righteousness; they do not know what is right and just and their leaders treasure up unjust gain in their fortresses (3:10).¹¹¹ Because they have sinned, YHWH brings punishment in the form of an enemy who will surround the land (3:11). In this sense, Israel's injustices have significant effects on their land.

2.3.2 Election: Its Connection with Land

In this covenant-election tradition (3:2), Wolff suggested the possibility that יָדַע may be a reference to YHWH's giving of the land to Israel in the way that is expressed by the contrast between 2:9 and their behaviour in 2:6-8.¹¹² Deuteronomy 9:24 uses מִיּוֹם דָּעַתִּי אֶתְכֶם (ie., [since] I [first] knew you) which is precisely used in Amos 3:2 in the expression יָדַעְתִּי אֶתְכֶם (you have I known). In both cases, YHWH is subject of the verb. In Deuteronomy, this verb is preceded by an allusion to the command to possess the land that YHWH gave them (Deut. 9:23). In this sense, the root יָדַע is connected with the possession of the land.¹¹³ Further, the context of Deuteronomy 9:23-24 shows that despite the fact that YHWH granted Israel the land they disobeyed and rebelled against him. The same connection is made by Amos. YHWH knew them, gave them the land and yet they did not live in accordance with

¹⁰⁶ See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 60; Niehaus, "Amos," 383; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 118-119; Auld, *Amos*, 61.

¹⁰⁷ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 64.

¹⁰⁸ Smith and Frank S. Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 78.

¹⁰⁹ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 119-120.

¹¹⁰ Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 61.

¹¹¹ Niehaus, "Amos," 384.

¹¹² Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 176-177.

¹¹³ Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 138.

YHWH's command. It seems, therefore, that Amos 3:2 rather assumes the idea of the giving of the land.¹¹⁴

Amos assumes that his hearers understand themselves as YHWH's chosen people because of their connection with the Exodus tradition, and their settlement in a new land (2:9-10).¹¹⁵ YHWH also entered into an intimate relationship with Israel (3:2), with the intention that the covenant people would maintain the gift of land. However, at the same time they become liable to be punished for their iniquities. This moral logic relates to the concept of land.¹¹⁶

YHWH gave the land to fulfil what was promised to the patriarchs. As a consequence of YHWH fulfilling his promise of giving the land, Israel knew that they are the covenant people of YHWH.¹¹⁷ Entry into the land is not "entry into a safe space but into a context of covenant."¹¹⁸ The covenant-election theme in Amos 3:2 also reflects the patriarchal tradition in Gen 18:18-19.¹¹⁹ Israel's election is related to the land since the promise of the land was a fundamental part of the promise to the patriarch (Gen. 12:1-3). Therefore, the land became an essential theme of divine promise for the elected people. As Clements put it, the land acquired a very special significance as a visible expression of Israel's elect status.¹²⁰ It is likely that the patriarchal connection with the giving of the land (Gen.12:1-3; 18:18-19) is implied in Amos (3:1-2).

The intimate relationship between YHWH and Israel leads to the formulation of a specific theology of Israel and its land. It suggests that Israel and its land have a special status in comparison with other peoples and their land. Amos 3:2 and 9:7 appear to give quite different views of the election of Israel. Both texts relate to the election of Israel and their occupation of land. Amos 9:7 however, rather than emphasizing the distinctness of Israel from other nations, puts Israel's exodus and occupation of land on the same footing with the histories of other nations. The relationship between these texts will be dealt with in detail at a later point.

¹¹⁴ Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 138.

¹¹⁵ Herbert B. Huffmon, "The Social Role of Amos's Message," in *The Quest for the Kingdom of God: Studies in Honor of G. E. Mendenhall*, eds. H. H. Huffmon, F. A. Spina, and A. R. W. Green (Winona Lake, Indiana: Eisenbrauns, 1983), 110, 114.

¹¹⁶ Zimmerli, "The 'Land' in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets," 247.

¹¹⁷ Christopher J. H. Wright, *Old Testament Ethics for the People of God* (Leicester: InterVarsity Press, 2004), 88.

¹¹⁸ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 52-53.

¹¹⁹ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 57.

¹²⁰ Clements, *Old Testament Theology: A Fresh Approach*, 92.

2.4 Israel

As already mentioned, Amos 3:1-2 affirms the concept of Israel's election and their covenantal relationship with YHWH, as evidenced by the traditions of the patriarchal promise, the exodus from Egypt, and settlement in land.¹²¹ Israel's unique status characterized by יָדַעְתִּי רַק אֶתְכֶם 'you only have I known'¹²² among all the families of the earth (כָּל מִשְׁפְּחוֹת הָאָרֶץ) (3:2) shows that only Israel is YHWH's special "covenant people."¹²³ Concerning Israel, the question of covenant raises a further issue: which covenant and with whom? That is, is this a covenant with Israel as a whole, north and south? As in the case of Zion, it raises the question of the extent of the land Amos has in mind. The meaning of 'Israel' is an important factor in the book, as will be shown in more detail later.

The term 'Israel' יִשְׂרָאֵל can bear a number of meanings in the Old Testament. It occurs thirty times in Amos, and its meaning is contested in several texts.¹²⁴ It occurs alone and in several combinations. 'Israel' יִשְׂרָאֵל occurs alone ten times (1:1b; 2:6; 3:14; 4:12 [twice]; 7:9, 11, 16, 17; 9:7b), "my people Israel" עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל four times (7:8, 15; 8:2; 9:14), "virgin Israel" בְּתוּלַת יִשְׂרָאֵל once (5:2), "sons of Israel" בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל five times (2:11; 3:1, 12; 4:5; 9:7a), "house of Israel" בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל eight times (5:1, 3, 4, 25; 6:1, 14; 7:10b; 9:9), and "king of Israel" מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל twice (1:1b; 7:10a).¹²⁵ The related terms to "Israel" such as "Jacob" יַעֲקֹב (3:13; 6:8; 7:2, 5; 8:7; 9:8), "Isaac" יִצְחָק (7:9, 16), and "Joseph" יוֹסֵף (5: 6, 15; 6:6) also occur throughout the book.

The important issue here is whether Amos addresses his message only to the northern kingdom or the people as a whole. Amos' words are said at the outset to be "concerning Israel" (1:1). How does Amos define this? I will argue that Amos speaks this as "my people Israel" עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל (7:15), referring to the whole people. Therefore, where it means historic Israel, it is closely related to the ancient covenantal promise of the whole land. As J. G. McConville argues, the interpretation of 'Israel' and 'land'

¹²¹ Boyle, "The Covenant Lawsuit of the Prophet Amos:3:1-4:13," 344; Huffmon, *The Treaty Background of Hebrew YĀDA'*, 33-34; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 98.

¹²² See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 176; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 50; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 105; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 56.

¹²³ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 322.

¹²⁴ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 164.

¹²⁵ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 164.

are closely connected.¹²⁶ As will be shown later, the central ambiguity of the terms “Jacob,” “Israel,” and “Isaac” in Amos can best be understood to refer to historic Israel and the whole land. For Amos, Jacob and Isaac would have been associated with the patriarchal narratives and thus Amos appears to understand that his prophecy is to *all* Israel (7:15). In my view, he uses the complex terminology—Jacob, Isaac, Israel, my people Israel, house of Israel, sons of Israel—to refer to both kingdoms as historic Israel. The historic land, therefore, remains in view – as both gift and challenge – even though it may be divided, or parts of it lost.

Further, Amos, as a seer חֹזֶה, is called and commissioned by YHWH, the God of Israel and the God of the universe to prophesy (נבא) (7:15) to that same covenant people, “my people Israel.” Amos is taken from following the flock which confirms divine appointment to prophesy to all Israel, the entire covenant people and thus the entire land of Israel. The concept of חֹזֶה in relation to the covenant people will be discussed further later.

2.5 Creation

YHWH is the creator of the whole world, and lord of the history of Israel and the nations. YHWH’s relationship with the patriarchs (Gen. 12-50), with Israel as a whole (Exo. 1-24), and his election of Israel are set within a concept of humankind as a whole.¹²⁷ There is a question, however, about when a belief in YHWH as creator was assimilated into the faith of Israel. What evidence is there for such a belief in Amos?

Von Rad established the direction for the assessment of the theology of creation. He said “Yahwistic faith of the Old Testament is based on the notion of election, and therefore primarily concerned with redemption.”¹²⁸ Von Rad argued that a belief in YHWH’s creation of the world is found only in later texts, including Deutero-Isaiah, the Priestly document and a few Psalms which are connected with his redemptive activity.¹²⁹ Israel experienced YHWH through her history, and this

¹²⁶ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 147-148, 150.

¹²⁷ Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 1: 226-227.

¹²⁸ Gerhard Von Rad, “The Theological Problem of the Old Testament Doctrine of Creation,” in *The Problem of the Hexateuch and Other Essays*, trans. E. W. Trueman Dicken; intro. Norman W. Porteous (London: Oliver & Boyd, 1966), 131.

¹²⁹ Gerhard Von Rad, *Old Testament Theology*, trans. D. M. G. Stalker, vol. 1 (London: SCM Press, 1962), 136-139; Von Rad, “The Theological Problem of the Old Testament Doctrine of

experience shaped a religion of salvation.¹³⁰ Like von Rad, Zimmerli has shown that the primary orientation of creation is seen in the deliverance of Israel out of Egypt. He asserted that it was out of this experience that Israel started to think clearly of God as the creator.¹³¹ Again, von Rad stated: “creation is regarded as a work of Yahweh in history, a work within time.”¹³²

However, as H. H. Schmid suggested, ‘creation’ should be restored to a leading place in Old Testament theology.¹³³ Bernhard W. Anderson also considered that creation is an appropriate theme of Old Testament theology.¹³⁴ Schmid asserted that historical events are associated with creation. In this sense, history is defined as an implementation of creation and the portrayal of the creation order. The ancestral history (Genesis 12-50) also witnesses to the creation order.¹³⁵ The exodus event, the basis of Israel’s faith, is regarded as a sort of fulfilment of YHWH’s promise to the patriarchs. In Deuteronomy, this exodus event is closely connected with keeping YHWH’s commandments, and receiving his blessing. This blessing is none other than “the harmonious (*Heil*) world order given in creation.”¹³⁶ Taking this together, Schmid argued that this idea of world order is the overall horizon of Old Testament faith and theology.¹³⁷ Schmid concluded that Israel exercised creation faith and understood the experience of YHWH’s salvation in historical events within this perspective of creation.¹³⁸

Rolf P. Knierim followed Schmid on this, and affirmed that ‘creation’ played a crucial role in Old Testament belief while most works of Old Testament theology paid some attention to the sustenance of the world and the concept of creation they did not

Creation,” 131-143; Von Rad, *From Genesis to Chronicles: Explorations in Old Testament Theology*, ed. K. C. Hanson (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2005), 177-186.

¹³⁰ Von Rad, *Old Testament Theology*, 1: 137-139.

¹³¹ Zimmerli, *Old Testament Theology in Outline*, 32-33.

¹³² Von Rad, *Old Testament Theology*, 1: 139.

¹³³ H. H. Schmid, “Creation, Righteousness, and Salvation: “Creation Theology” as the Broad Horizon of Biblical Theology,” in *Creation in the Old Testament*, ed. Bernhard W. Anderson (IRT 6; London: SPCK, 1984), 102-103. Also see Henning Graf Reventlow, “Creation as a Topic in Biblical Theology,” in *Creation in Jewish and Christian Tradition*, ed. Henning Graf Reventlow and Yair Hoffman (JSOTSS 319; London: Sheffield Academic Press, 2002), 153-171.

¹³⁴ Bernhard W. Anderson, *From Creation to New Creation: Old Testament Perspectives* (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 1994), 113-131.

¹³⁵ Schmid, “Creation, Righteousness, and Salvation: “Creation Theology” as the Broad Horizon of Biblical Theology,” 108.

¹³⁶ Schmid, “Creation, Righteousness, and Salvation: “Creation Theology” as the Broad Horizon of Biblical Theology,” 109-110.

¹³⁷ Schmid, “Creation, Righteousness, and Salvation: “Creation Theology” as the Broad Horizon of Biblical Theology,” 110-111.

¹³⁸ Schmid, “Creation, Righteousness, and Salvation: “Creation Theology” as the Broad Horizon of Biblical Theology,” 111.

develop it fully.¹³⁹ While von Rad suggested that time is related to history, and creation is assumed as YHWH's work within history, Knierim asserts that time relates to the "cosmic space of the ordered world."¹⁴⁰ Cosmological statements in the Old Testament describe YHWH's relationship to Israel and to the world. Further, creation is considered as the beginning of history in the Pentateuch.¹⁴¹ That is, Israel's creation theology is not subordinate to its theology of history. Rather, history is subordinated and it is dependent on creation, the cosmos.

Terence E. Fretheim also points out that the concept of creation is basic and integral to Israelite faith, and comments that YHWH is the God of the entire cosmos. The scripture starts with creation (Genesis) not with redemption or the experience of YHWH's salvation in historical events (Exodus).¹⁴² Israel's redemptive experience of the exodus event (e.g., Exo. 15) rather helps to understand God as creator, an already existent element in Israel's faith. YHWH's work in creation gives the evidence about what God looks like. This is the hypothesis for the interpretation of the exodus event. God-the-creator is understood to be God-the-redeemer in this historical event.¹⁴³ This suggests that the understanding of God as creator is an important part of Israel's faith from relatively early times.¹⁴⁴ There is thus a close relationship between creation and history. Israel's historical experiences should be understood under the aspect of Israel's theology of creation.

Amos frequently takes up the theme of creation. In exploring the book of Amos as a literary product of the Persian period, Linville demonstrates that it contains mythical conceptions of divine revelation and a pattern of destruction and recreation of the cosmos. The mythic world moves back and forth between heaven and earth. Behind the picture of the natural world is a heavenly, cosmic temple. The mythic motif in the final vision in Amos 9 evokes the macrocosmic temple in heaven.¹⁴⁵ Linville demonstrates that mythic motifs and images are fundamental to the book of Amos, expressing its paradigmatic cosmic theme.¹⁴⁶ Linville has made a considerable

¹³⁹ Rolf P. Knierim, *The Task of Old Testament Theology: Substance, Method, and Cases* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1995), 175-176.

¹⁴⁰ Knierim, *The Task of Old Testament Theology: Substance, Method, and Cases*, 180.

¹⁴¹ Knierim, *The Task of Old Testament Theology: Substance, Method, and Cases*, 180.

¹⁴² Terence E. Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation* (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 2005), xiv.

¹⁴³ Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, xv, xvi.

¹⁴⁴ Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, xvi.

¹⁴⁵ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 3-8, 33.

¹⁴⁶ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 3.

contribution to the study of the book of Amos as mythic text, paying attention to some of the key elements in the cosmic imagination displayed in the book of Amos. For instance, Amos 9:1-4 shows YHWH's sovereign power in both the natural world and human history. In Amos, the mythological and cosmological picture of the whole creation functions to indicate the work of YHWH in ordinary time and space.

Paas studies creation imagery employed in the eighth century prophetic literature, including Amos. He explores how the books of Amos, Hosea, and Isaiah use creation language with respect to the concept of YHWH as creator. Paas gives important insights into mythical language and concepts in Amos and does a lengthy study of creation hymns (4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6), including 6:14; 7:1, 4; 9:11.¹⁴⁷ Marlow also identifies creation themes in the biblical prophets of Amos, Hosea, and First Isaiah.¹⁴⁸ She stresses the creation dialogue particularly in the Book of Amos, indicating the interconnection between God and the world, and between human and non-human creation.¹⁴⁹ The non-human creation functions to test human behaviour (Amos 6:12) and evaluate the trials of human life (7:1-3; 8:1-2). It also serves to show the sovereign power of YHWH to human beings (4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6).¹⁵⁰

Unlike von Rad, Paas maintains that creation faith is initiated in Israel's religion long before the exile. He asserts that the belief in YHWH as creator in Israel's concept of deity could have Canaanite origins.¹⁵¹ Paas argues that originally, Israel was a Canaanite people who worshipped El along with other gods. "YHWH is likely an Israelite derivative of the Canaanite royal god El. El was known already previously as creator."¹⁵² It means that creation theology may have been characteristic of Israelite religion from the earliest times. Paas' work supports an understanding that Israel's faith in God as creator was somewhat early.¹⁵³

The theme of creation brackets the book of Amos as a whole, turning from the withering of the land as YHWH's judgment (1:2) to the flourishing of the land as YHWH's new creative act (9:11-15).¹⁵⁴ YHWH's act of universal judgment (1:3-2:3) corresponds to his universal presence, control, and activity (9:1-8). Amos' prophetic

¹⁴⁷ Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 183-326.

¹⁴⁸ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 115-243.

¹⁴⁹ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 120-157.

¹⁵⁰ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 265.

¹⁵¹ Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 121.

¹⁵² Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 422.

¹⁵³ Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 176.

¹⁵⁴ Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 168.

words to Israel, therefore, clearly connect creation and judgment throughout the book (4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6).¹⁵⁵ Each hymn describes the attributes of YHWH in terms of his creation and control of the cosmos. YHWH is portrayed as the God who communes with both human (4:13) and non-human creation (5:8; 9:6).¹⁵⁶ The hymns intertwine the themes of originating creation and its continuity. Amos 4:1-12 supports YHWH as creator in 4:13. YHWH's actions in texts such as "I gave, withheld, struck, laid waste, sent" thoroughly relate to the natural order, including famine, drought, blight, locust, and so on.¹⁵⁷ Amos 4:1-11 reminds of Israel's failure to respond to YHWH, and thus it is followed by YHWH's judgment by natural disasters which affect the land. Amos 4:13 is supposed to answer the question "who is this God?" and confirms the cosmic power of YHWH who is the all-powerful creator and sustainer of the whole cosmos.¹⁵⁸

Preceded by a lament for the fall of the nation and land (5:1-2) and a call to seek YHWH (5:3-7), the second hymn (5:8-9) is followed by oracles of judgment (5:10-17).¹⁵⁹ The descriptions of Pleiades and Orion, day and night, darkness and light show that they work according to their created order.¹⁶⁰ This hymn (5:8-9) contains the creation of the constellations including Pleiades and Orion which are associated with seasonal changes from winter to summer. This suggests that YHWH maintains the annual rhythms of the earth. This hymn therefore extends the picture of YHWH's cosmic power in 4:13.¹⁶¹

Following a picture of YHWH's universal reach in which no one can escape from judgment (9:1-4), the final hymn (9:5-6) portrays YHWH's power, with its destructive capacity, extending over the whole cosmos.¹⁶² The same idea is continued in 9:7, where YHWH is the God of all peoples and brings them into their land. The hymn is bracketed by the impossibility of escape from YHWH's eye (9:4, 8). This idea is already introduced in the oracle against the nations (1:3-2:16), in which all

¹⁵⁵ See Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 310, 324; Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 168-171.

¹⁵⁶ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 139.

¹⁵⁷ Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 168-169.

¹⁵⁸ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 140-141.

¹⁵⁹ Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 170.

¹⁶⁰ Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 170.

¹⁶¹ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 143-144.

¹⁶² Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 145.

nations are put under YHWH's judgment.¹⁶³ In each of these creation hymns, YHWH is seen as the powerful creator and sustainer of the whole cosmos.

Gillingham argues that the book of Amos has a "creation-theology." That is, YHWH's relationship with the created order pictures God not just as creator but as the God who comes to destroy (4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6). YHWH can bring life to the land, but also destruction (4:4-5, 6-12; 5:18-20; 7:1-3, 4-68:9-10).¹⁶⁴ That is, YHWH is powerful over all creation and thus he can also bring judgment to the whole created order specifically the land, witnessing his sovereign authority upon both Israel and other nations. The creation concept, therefore, clearly relates to the theme of land in Amos.

2.6 Justice

2.6.1 Justice in Social Context

Amos condemns the people of Israel for their social injustice in the land (2:6-8; 3:9-11, 13-15; 4:1-3; 5:7, 10-13; 6:1-8, 11-12; 8:4-6).¹⁶⁵ His fundamental ethical message is "a call for justice and righteousness" (5:7, 24; 6:12).¹⁶⁶ Amos addresses injustices in the land of Israel, such as selling the righteous and the needy for a pair of sandals (2:6), oppression of the poor (2:7), sexual immorality (2:7), excessive fines and collecting tribute (2:8), accumulating wealth (3:10-12, 15; 6:4), enjoying a luxurious life (4:1; 5:11; 6:4-7), corrupt court systems (5:7, 10), injustices in the courts (5:10-12), turning justice to wormwood (5:7; 6:12), extracting taxes (5:11), bribery (5:12), trampling the needy and poor (8:4), and economic injustices (8:5-6).¹⁶⁷ The profits gained by unjust conduct are kept in private stores (3:10), possibly to be

¹⁶³ Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 170.

¹⁶⁴ Gillingham, "'Who Makes the Morning Darkness': God and Creation in the Book of Amos," 165-184. Also see Paul R. House, "The Character of God in the Book of the Twelve," in *Reading and Hearing the Book of the Twelve*, ed. James D. Nogalski and Marvin A. Sweeney (SB 15; Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2000), 133.

¹⁶⁵ See Hasel, *Understanding of Amos: Basic Issues in Current Interpretations*, 102; Auld, *Amos*, 60; Bob Fyall, *Teaching Amos: Unlocking the Prophecy of Amos for the Bible Teacher* (TBS; London: Proclamation Trust Media, 2006), 154.

¹⁶⁶ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 135.

¹⁶⁷ See Hasel, *Understanding of Amos: Basic Issues in Current Interpretations*, 102; Whybray, *The Good Life in the Old Testament*, 267; Victor H. Matthews, *The Social World of the Hebrew Prophets* (Peabody, Massachusetts: Hendrickson Publishers, 2001), 69-70; Gary V. Smith, "Amos 5:13: The Deadly Silence of the Prosperous," *JBL* 107, no. 02 (June 1988): 290-291; Blenkinsopp, *A History of Prophecy in Israel: From the Settlement in the Land to the Hellenistic Period*, 96; James Limburg, "Sevenfold Structures in the Book of Amos," *JBL* 106, no. 02 (1987): 219; Craig Loscalzo, "Preaching Themes from Amos," *RE* 92 (Spring 1995): 195.

used for drink (4:1) or for sexual pleasure (2:7).¹⁶⁸ The corrupted order of Israel's society breaks "the *šālôm* with God and among men."¹⁶⁹

Instead of this, Amos demands justice (5:24). As Wright puts it, YHWH is the source of all righteousness and justice, and to know him is to follow the practice of justice. The wicked might find no obstruction in the court (5:10-13), but they have to prepare to meet YHWH (4:12).¹⁷⁰ Amos' social critiques "correspond in most cases with stipulations of the so-called Covenant Code (Exod. 20:23-23:19) and therefore cohere in an ideal society willed by God to be just and righteous."¹⁷¹ For example in Amos 2:8, refusal to return the garment taken in pledge to a poor person violates a specific covenant stipulation of Exodus 22:26-27. This covenant regulation is intended to protect the poor.¹⁷²

Polley considers that Amos' favourite topic is his condemnation of the oppression of the poor and needy (2:6-7; 4:1; 5:11-12; 8:4-6),¹⁷³ and he condemns the wealthy upper class for this.¹⁷⁴ The poor are synonymously paralleled with the "oppressed."¹⁷⁵ The expression "cows of Bashan" in Amos 4:1 is apparently connected with Canaanite cults. The cow symbolizes fertility of the land in the Ancient Near East.¹⁷⁶ Therefore, the wealthy women who are like cows of fertile Bashan abuse the gift of the land. Kleven asserts that the oppression of the poor is one of the most constant aspects of Israel's error.¹⁷⁷ However, YHWH's judgment is that the rich's abuse of the poor for their profit will come to an end (4:2).¹⁷⁸

Not only did the leaders or upper wealthy class pervert justice, bribe judges, and oppress the poor (2:6-7; 5:10, 12), but they also cheated the poor in the market

¹⁶⁸ Whybray, *The Good Life in the Old Testament*, 267.

¹⁶⁹ Hasel, *Understanding of Amos: Basic Issues in Current Interpretations*, 102.

¹⁷⁰ Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 146.

¹⁷¹ Blenkinsopp, *A History of Prophecy in Israel: From the Settlement in the Land to the Hellenistic Period*, 96.

¹⁷² Blenkinsopp, *A History of Prophecy in Israel: From the Settlement in the Land to the Hellenistic Period*, 96.

¹⁷³ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 131.

¹⁷⁴ Gary Smith, "Amos 5:13: The Deadly Silence of the Prosperous," 290-291.

¹⁷⁵ See Terence Kleven, "The Cows of Bashan: A Single Metaphor at Amos 4:1-3," *CBQ* 58, no. 02 (April 1996): 216; Whybray, *The Good Life in the Old Testament*, 266; King, *Amos, Hosea, Micah: An Archaeological Commentary*, 139; G. H. Wittenberg, "Amos 6:1-7: 'They Dismiss the Day of Disaster but You Bring Near the Rule of Violence,'" *JTSA* 58, no. 01 (March 1987): 62; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 132.

¹⁷⁶ Hans Barstad, *The Religious Polemics of Amos: Studies in the Preaching of Amos 2:7b-8; 4:1-13; 5:1-27; 6:4-7; 8:14* (VTSup 34; Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1984), 42-43.

¹⁷⁷ Kleven, "The Cows of Bashan: A Single Metaphor at Amos 4:1-3," 216-127.

¹⁷⁸ Kleven, "The Cows of Bashan: A Single Metaphor at Amos 4:1-3," 216-217.

place (5:11),¹⁷⁹ taking them for their own economic benefit (5:11; 8:5-6).¹⁸⁰ This economic injustice abuses the gift of land because the poor thereby lose their legitimate interest in it. Wright argues that threatening a person's possession of land is to threaten one's membership of the covenant people. In Amos, this kind of loss of land is not merely economic disaster; it rather disastrously hinders one's very relationship with YHWH. "That is why the wealthy establishment was so appalled at the language of Amos, when he insisted on calling 'the righteous' those who were being oppressed and dispossessed" (2:6; 5:12).¹⁸¹

2.6.2 Justice in Cultic Context

It is also evident that "justice" and "righteousness" appear in a cultic context in relation to land. Amos points to the false celebration of the gifts of the land (5:21-22). YHWH rejects the people's cultic sacrifices because they do not treat the land properly. He condemns religious ceremonies without justice (5:21-24). Adri Wal argues that Amos' concern for justice and righteousness (5:7-6:12) is "set beside concern for feasts and offerings" (5:21-23).¹⁸² As Michael Walzer suggests, the aim of these ceremonies and feasts is a reminder of Israel's commitment to YHWH's law and covenant.¹⁸³ Gerhard Hasel thinks that the terms "justice" and "righteousness" originated in the covenant-election traditions.¹⁸⁴ These terms are used to portray the characteristics of YHWH and to illustrate the covenant relationship between YHWH and his people Israel.¹⁸⁵

The covenant relationship is to be restored by seeking YHWH (5:4, 6), seeking good and not evil (5:14).¹⁸⁶ Amos urges: "Hate evil, love good" (5:15). "Good" is connected with the tradition of covenant and thus to do good means to obey the covenant laws.¹⁸⁷ Therefore, ceasing to seek YHWH and seeking instead one's own interests will hinder the practice of justice in political, religious, moral or

¹⁷⁹ Jannie du Preez, "'Let Justice Roll On Like...': Some Explanatory Notes on Amos 5:24," *JTSA* 109 (March 2001): 95.

¹⁸⁰ Carol J. Dempsey, *The Prophets: A Liberation-Critical Reading* (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2002), 20.

¹⁸¹ Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 56.

¹⁸² Adri van der Wal, "The Structure of Amos," *JSOT* 26, no. 01 (June 1983): 112.

¹⁸³ Michael Walzer, "Prophecy and Social Criticism," *DG* 55 (1984): 23.

¹⁸⁴ Hasel, *Understanding of Amos: Basic Issues in Current Interpretations*, 103-104.

¹⁸⁵ Achtemeier, "Righteousness in the Old Testament," 80-85.

¹⁸⁶ Donoso S. Escobar, "Social Justice in the Book of Amos," *RE* 92 (Spring 1995): 172.

¹⁸⁷ M. Daniel Carroll R, "Seeking the Virtues Among the Prophets: The Book of Amos as A Test Case," *ExA* 17 (2001): 86.

economic spheres.¹⁸⁸ Evil (5:10-13) will continue to characterize the time as long as the poor are trampled, and injustices are practiced.¹⁸⁹

Amos' concern for justice is to break up the confidence of the traditionally pious: "Woe to them that are ease in Zion, and to you who feel secure on Mount Samaria" (6:1).¹⁹⁰ Amos knows that justice and righteousness are the core value of Israel's traditions. He identifies the life of the poor in Israel with their experience as slaves in Egypt (2:10; 3:1; 9:7). In this way, he points to justice as the fundamental religious demand.¹⁹¹ Zimmerli argues that "the most zealous worship at the holy place in the pure land is no substitute for it."¹⁹² Amidst a climate of social injustices in the land of Israel, the moral failures in relation to justice are said to be the reason for YHWH's rejection of their religious ceremonies (5:21-23).¹⁹³ Their worship, feasts, and offering had become empty ritual and meaningless (4:4-5; 5:21-23).¹⁹⁴ With his primary concern for justice Amos challenges the leaders, the people, and their ritual practices.

The people offered sacrifices and feasts at the sanctuaries of Bethel and Gilgal (cf. 4:4-5; 5:5-6; 21-23), believing that Israel could never lose the land which YHWH had once given them as a gift: "YHWH is with us" (5:14). In the same way, the poor also made pilgrimages to the cultic places at Bethel and Gilgal.¹⁹⁵ It is reasonable to suggest, as Koch argues, that these cultic places at Bethel and Gilgal are connected with the gift of the land by YHWH to Israel and the gift of the land was celebrated in remembrance of the promise of YHWH to the patriarchs in the ancient days.¹⁹⁶ But Amos shows that because of the people's practice of injustice the land will turn against them in a dreadful earthquake and eclipse,¹⁹⁷ and will bring them unavoidable judgment in exile (5:5, 27; 6:7; 7:17).¹⁹⁸

¹⁸⁸ Escobar, "Social Justice in the Book of Amos," 172.

¹⁸⁹ See Escobar, "Social Justice in the Book of Amos," 172; Carroll R, "Seeking the Virtues Among the Prophets: The Book of Amos as A Test Case," 86.

¹⁹⁰ Walzer, "Prophecy and Social Criticism," 23.

¹⁹¹ Walzer, "Prophecy and Social Criticism," 24.

¹⁹² Zimmerli, "The 'Land' in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets," 248.

¹⁹³ Susan Ackerman, "Amos 5:18-24," *Int* 57, no. 02 (April 2003): 192.

¹⁹⁴ Loscalzo, "Preaching Themes from Amos," 195.

¹⁹⁵ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 52-55.

¹⁹⁶ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 55.

¹⁹⁷ Snyman, "The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos," 536.

¹⁹⁸ Park, *The Book of Amos as Composed and Read in Antiquity*, 117-118.

2.6.3 Justice in Creation Context

Furthermore, “justice” and “righteousness” also occur in the creation context. The theme of justice (5:7, 10-15; 5:21-6:14) is “creational in orientation.” And the references to Pleiades and Orion, darkness and light, day and night (5:8-9) are associated with natural order.¹⁹⁹ The land produces its fruitfulness and peace reigns in society as long as justice and righteousness prevail (Ps. 72:1-4; Isa. 11, 32).²⁰⁰ Conversely, the people have polluted the land through their lack of justice and concern for the poor, which brings the disruption of both the social order and the cosmic order and results in the cosmic effects of famine and flood (Amos 5:6-8).²⁰¹ Actually the social order and cosmic order are closely connected and thus people’s social conduct certainly affects the created order,²⁰² in both natural and political spheres.²⁰³ Justice and righteousness create “harmony between *society* and *nature*” (Ps. 27:1-3; Joel 2:21-23),²⁰⁴ while turning “justice” into wormwood (Amos 5:7; 6:12) makes the land unfruitful and devastates the natural world (Hos. 10:4).²⁰⁵ Marlow argues that “when justice fails the earth is disrupted, the harvest fails, cosmic disturbance occurs, and urban infrastructure disintegrates” (Amos 8:4-10; Isa. 24:1-13).²⁰⁶

The idea that justice (צדקה) is related to the world order is developed by Schmid, who considered the connection between ‘creation’ and ‘justice’ צדקה. For him, צדקה is to be regarded as universal world order and comprehensive salvation in terms of its social ethics. The main focus of צדקה is on a well balanced created order of the world.²⁰⁷ That is, YHWH’s ‘justice’ is imprinted on the creation. Therefore, Amos’ view of justice may come in part from his understanding of creation.

¹⁹⁹ Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 170.

²⁰⁰ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 104.

²⁰¹ See Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 170; Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 104.

²⁰² Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 171.

²⁰³ Schmid, “Creation, Righteousness, and Salvation: “Creation Theology” as the Broad Horizon of Biblical Theology,” 105.

²⁰⁴ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 59.

²⁰⁵ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 59; also see Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 268.

²⁰⁶ Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 268.

²⁰⁷ Schmid, “Creation, Righteousness, and Salvation: “Creation Theology” as the Broad Horizon of Biblical Theology,” 107-108.

It is interesting that the theme of justice appears in 8:4-6, and the subsequent verses of 7-10 bring in the themes of creation.²⁰⁸ In short, justice in Amos appears in social, cultic, and creation context, all of which are related to the theme of land. The practice of injustice in social and ritual spheres in Israel affects the land (1:2; 4:7, 9; 5:17; 8:8-10). The land is expected to be a place where justice is practiced. However, it is a place where justice is ignored and the poor and needy who are tenant farmers of the land are trampled. Sabbaths (8:4-6) are the only events that defend the needy and poor from selling and buying. The topic of Sabbath in relation to land and justice will be dealt with in more detail below, in chapters 7-9.

2.7 Conclusion

In the description of land in different ways, Amos uses a range of language with different theological implications, including YHWH's 'ownership' and 'gift,' and Israel's 'inheritance' and 'possession.' He also refers to various features of the land. Amos is a farmer and a shepherd. Therefore, his knowledge of the nature of the land and farming life has significant implications for his understanding of it. This no doubt helped to form his theology of land.

Amos has a distinctive view of Israel's land-tradition. The theology of land in Amos is related to other themes, including Zion, covenant-election, the terminology of "Israel," creation, justice, and eschatology. The Zion tradition has a connection with YHWH's kingship and Amos may assume this. Zion, as YHWH's dwelling place, also has a close connection with the theme of worship, characterized by the practice of justice in it. Since Zion is part of the covenant people's vocabulary (cf. Isa. 40:9; 51:3), it functions in Amos to show his interest in the reality of Israel's keeping the covenant, which will enable the ancient land promises to be fulfilled, rather than merely paying attention to the relationship between the northern and southern kingdoms.

As in the case of Zion, the issue of "Israel" – with different terms – points to the whole covenant people, that is, "my people Israel" (7:15), who are brought out of the land of Egypt (3:1). The election of Israel in 3:2 rather assumes the idea of the giving of the land. But it raises the question of the extent of the land and what people Amos has in mind. YHWH's action of election intends that the covenant people would maintain the gift of land by complying with their responsibility of keeping the

²⁰⁸ Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 170.

covenant by doing justice. However, Israel's practice of injustice affects their land. Justice in Amos appears in social, cultic, and creation contexts, all of which are related to the theme of land. In Amos, the creation concept apparently links with the theme of land. YHWH is the creator of the whole world, and is powerful over all creation and thus he can also bring judgment to the whole created order and all nations.

CHAPTER 3

THE LAND IN AMOS 7

3.1 The Land in Amos 7:1-9

3.1.1 Introduction

The last three chapters of the book contain the visions of Amos.¹ In the first two visions, a plague of locusts and cosmic fire devours the great deep and the land. The destruction of the cultic places, the people, and the royal house in the third vision envisages the total destruction of the land and a severe judgment on the people of Israel. This study will show how these three visions relate to and affect the land. We will ask whether Amos addresses his message only to northern Israel or to the people as a whole, in view of the confrontation with Amaziah at Bethel (7:12-13). In these three visions, as will be shown, the idea of “Israel” is pictured in different terms: “Jacob,” “Isaac,” and “Israel” are used to designate historic Israel, and yet in some contexts, “Israel” particularly focuses on the north. What does Amos believe about “Israel”? Does he limit it only to the north or include both kingdoms? What has Amos in mind when he talks about the land? What view of the land is being taken? And on what theological basis is it threatened?

3.1.2 The Visions and Response of YHWH

3.1.2.1 The First Two Visions

The visions of locusts and fire demonstrate YHWH’s longsuffering regarding his own people and the successful intercessions of the prophet. Amos intercedes and YHWH relents and confirms: this shall not be. YHWH shows Amos locusts, an instrument of YHWH’s curse upon the people of Israel (Exo. 10:12-20; Deut. 28:38, 42; Joel 1:4-12; Amos 4:9).² The locusts are symbols of devastation because they can

¹ The visions of Amos in chs 7-9 have been considered prophetic dramas. See William Doan and Terry Giles, *Prophets, Performance, and Power: Performance Criticism of the Hebrew Bible* (London: T & T Clark, 2005), 139-156; W. David Stacey, *Prophetic Drama in the Old Testament* (London: Epworth, 1990); *idem*, “The Function of Prophetic Drama,” in *The Place Is Too Small for Us: The Israelite Prophets in Recent Scholarship*, ed., Robert P. Gordon (Winona Lake, Indiana: Eisenbrauns, 1995), 112-132.

² See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 128; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 228; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 222; Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 214.

devour the vegetation of the land,³ and so pose a threat to an agricultural community.⁴ In ancient times, people were unable to protect their harvest from the locusts.⁵ The vision shows that when Amos sees YHWH forming the locusts the coming devastation is apparent. The timing of the vision is essential to the sequence of events. The term *לְקַיֵּץ* signifies the agricultural season, the late-planting or the latter growth in late spring (Amos 4:7; cf. Zech. 10:1; Pro. 16:15).⁶ The timing of the plague is significant, therefore, because the locusts were envisaged as having devoured the main latter growth just after it began to shoot in March or April (Deut. 11:14).⁷

Several suggestions have been made about the meaning of “after the king’s mowing” (*אֲחֵרֵי מִשְׁכַּת הַמֶּלֶךְ*).⁸ Daniel Simundson considers that the first mowing belongs to the king perhaps in terms of tax or the taking of property (1 Kings 18:5)⁹ and A. G. Auld assumes that it is already being kept in the royal barn.¹⁰ However, for the second mowing, Auld asserts that this latter growth was required for local consumption, that is, for the people of the land,¹¹ and Stuart sees it as a reserve for the farmers themselves and their cattle while the first growth is apparently earmarked for the king in the time of Jeroboam.¹² Following Auld and Stuart, it is clear that the latter growth is essentially intended for the benefit of the farmer or the poor of the land.

It seems that the king had his share of the land’s bounty,¹³ possibly before the harvest of the people.¹⁴ The latter growth consists of both grain and non-grain crops such as vegetables. This devastation of the latter growth by the locusts brings a

³ Cole, “The Visions of Amos 7-9,” 58.

⁴ Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 213.

⁵ Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 213.

⁶ See John Andrew Dearman, *Property Rights in the Eighth-Century Prophets: The Conflict and Its Background* (Atlanta, Georgia: Scholars Press, 1988), 31; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 108.

⁷ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 297; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 222; Cole, “The Visions of Amos 7-9,” 59; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 371; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 202; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 227; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 128; Fyall, *Teaching Amos: Unlocking the Prophecy of Amos for the Bible Teacher*, 115.

⁸ The verb *קָצַץ* is used specially to denote “shearing” of sheep (Gen. 31:19; 38:12-13) and the noun *קָצִיר* of the shorn wool (Deut. 18:4; Job 31:20). However, the term *קָצִיר* is also used to denote a field of grass that has been cut, or mowing (Ps. 72:6). See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 109; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of Joel and Amos*, 297.

⁹ Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 214.

¹⁰ Auld, *Amos*, 17.

¹¹ Auld, *Amos*, 17.

¹² Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 371.

¹³ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 128.

¹⁴ See Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 135; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 128.

severely harmful result especially for the poor.¹⁵ Therefore, this situation may have heightened Amos' sense of compassion for the helpless farmers and the land itself.

The description of the vision in 7:1 gives the scene, and yet no destruction in the land has yet taken place. The following verse (7:2) envisages the threats of destruction which will be brought about by the locusts. The usual translation of *אִם-כָּלָה לֶאֱכֹל* "when they had finished eating or devouring"¹⁶ or "make an end of eating"¹⁷ seems to suggest that the intercession of Amos came after the locusts had already destroyed all the vegetation of the land. If this were the case, it would not fit well with Amos' intercession for mercy and forgiveness with the result that YHWH relented and said, "this shall not be" (7:3). Therefore, some take the perfect form of *כָּלָה*, to refer to what was about to happen: "when it was about to finish."¹⁸ Conveying the possible nature of the devastation, Stuart interprets it as Amos' vision of the *potential* future in the land of Israel and thus translates, "It seemed as if they would completely devour the earth's vegetation" (7:2a).¹⁹ Although it is difficult, something like this seems to be necessary in order to make sense of the text.

The second vision contains YHWH's call for the judgment by fire (*לָרֵב בְּאֵשׁ*). On the basis of the root *רֵב*, James Limburg argues that the verb means, "to make accusation or complaint" and the noun, "accusation or complaint," in Amos 7:4.²⁰ John H. Hayes also sees it as "a quarrel or controversy"²¹ and Limburg further states that it articulates the real complaint or accusation (Neh. 5:7; Judg. 6:30-32) or accusing question (Gen. 31:36-37; Judg. 8:1; Neh. 13:11, 17; Job 13:6-28). Thus, the sense in Amos 7:4 is, "Behold, the Lord God was calling for the making of an accusation..."²² Limburg concludes that since YHWH was calling for the making of an accusation or complaint followed by the sending of fire, the acceptable translation

¹⁵ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 227.

¹⁶ ESV, LXE, NAS, RSV, NKJ, NRS.

¹⁷ ASV, KJV.

¹⁸ For example, Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of Joel and Amos*, 292; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 109; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 127. BHS suggests *וַיְהִי הָא מְכַלָּה*, to convey the same meaning, but Wolff finds it unnecessary.

¹⁹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 370-371.

²⁰ James Limburg, "Amos 7:4: A Judgment with Fire?," *CBQ* 35, no. 03 (July 1973): 346-349.

²¹ Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 203.

²² Limburg, "Amos 7:4: A Judgment with Fire?," 347.

could be “judgment involving fire,” or “judgment with fire.”²³ Therefore, שֹׂאֵף “with fire” suggests that YHWH is about to carry out his judgment upon Israel.²⁴

Fire (שֹׂאֵף), the instrument of YHWH’s wrath,²⁵ devours both the sea and the land, and the outcome of it is nothing less than famine and drought throughout the land. Amos’ imagery turns here to the realm of mythology.²⁶ In Amos 7:4, “fire” is used as an instrument to devour תְּהוֹם רָבָה the “great deep” and even חֶלֶק, the land, or the portion of the land. When YHWH has determined to bring the locusts on the vegetation of the land and the cosmic fire to devour the great deep and the land, Amos pleads with YHWH for forgiveness and mercy and YHWH relents.

3.1.2.2 This Shall Not be

It is commonly understood that there is movement and development from the first to the second vision. Linville asserts that the response of Amos seems to reflect the more terrible devastation in the second vision than that of the first. In the first vision, Amos cries, סִלְחָנָא ‘forgive, I beseech you!’ (7:2) while in the second, he says, חֲדַל-נָא ‘cease, I beseech you!’ (7:5). Amos can only call out ‘cease’ in the presence of YHWH calling for great fire.²⁷ Auld considers that “forgive” in the first vision (7:2) becomes the more distressed “cease” of the second vision in 7:5.²⁸ It does not necessarily mean a change of the mind by Amos about the real need of the people of Israel for forgiveness from YHWH. Rather the punishment by fire is so terrible that he can only cry out to YHWH not to do this; thus, “cease.”²⁹ For the use of the words סִלַּח ‘forgive, and חֲדַל ‘cease,’ Andersen and Freeman remark that the former is a polite word while the latter is colloquial.³⁰

In addition to the development from the first to the second vision, the answer of YHWH also slightly differs: first, YHWH says, ‘it shall not be’ (7:3), but the

²³ Limburg, “Amos 7:4: A Judgment with Fire?,” 347-348, further asserts that “fire” (שֹׂאֵף) occurs nine times in Amos, seven times in the oracle against the nations (Amos 1-2). Possibly “devouring fire” in Amos 1-2 can be seen as a clue to understanding the “devouring fire” in 7:4.

²⁴ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 231.

²⁵ “Fire” (שֹׂאֵף) is used as the instrument of YHWH’s wrath of judgment in the Old Testament (Amos 1:4, 7, 10, 12, 14; 2:2, 5; cf. Gen. 19:24-25; Lev. 10:2; Num. 11:1; Deut. 9:3; 2 Kings 1:10, 12; Isa. 66:15-16; Joel 1:19-20; 2:5). Also see Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 231.

²⁶ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 231-232; Limburg, Amos 7:4: A Judgment with Fire?,” 348-349.

²⁷ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 135-136.

²⁸ Auld, *Amos*, 17.

²⁹ Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 215.

³⁰ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 621.

second adds גַּם־הִיא (this also), so ‘this also shall not be’ (7:6).³¹ The locusts devouring the vegetation of the land and cosmic fire devouring the great deep and the land seem to echo the creation language in Genesis. After the appeal of Amos, YHWH said, לֹא תִהְיֶה “this shall not be.” However, in Genesis, YHWH said יְהִי “let there be” (1:3, 6, 9, 14, 15). Here, Genesis uses the verb הָיָה for the creation of the world.

Genesis also mentions the creation of waters and the earth’s bringing forth of grass and vegetation (וַתוֹצֵא הָאֲרֶזֶץ דְּשָׂא) or vegetation of the field (עֵשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה, 1:6, 12; 3:18).³² The earth is empowered to bring forth vegetation. Brueggemann asserts that הָיָה is creation language in which YHWH commanded, and in this command, “let be,” YHWH gives authorization for creation to become into existence.³³ The term הָיָה, YHWH’s creative word of command, includes the creation of the vegetation or herbs and trees (Gen. 1:11-12). Derek Kidner suggests that the language seems well fitted to the concept of creation and thus the fruitfulness is a *created* capacity.³⁴ It is the creative word of YHWH that enables the earth to bring forth vegetation.³⁵ In this way, the context in Amos seems to reflect and echo the creation language in Genesis when the vegetation and fruitfulness of the land is in danger.

3.1.2.3 The Third Vision

In the third vision, YHWH is standing beside a wall with a plumb-line (אֲנָךְ) in hand and says that he is setting a plumb-line in the midst of Israel. Scholars have found a confusing problem in the interpretation of the key term אֲנָךְ,³⁶ which appears four times in this vision but nowhere else in the entire Hebrew Bible. YHWH held אֲנָךְ

³¹ See Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 136; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 621.

³² See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of Joel and Amos*, 297; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 228.

³³ Walter Brueggemann, *Genesis* (IBCTP; Atlanta: John Knox Press, 1982), 30.

³⁴ Derek Kidner, *Genesis: An Introduction and Commentary* (TOTC; London: The Tyndale Press, 1968), 48.

³⁵ Claus Westermann, *Genesis 1-11: A Commentary*, trans. John J. Scullion S. J. (London: SPCK, 1984), 126.

³⁶ The term אֲנָךְ could cover both “tin” and “lead.” Some take אֲנָךְ to refer to “tin.” For example, see Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 233; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 373; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 138; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 234; Benno Landsberger, “Tin and Lead: The Adventures of Two Vocables,” *JNES* 24, no. 03 (July 1965): 287. Others take it to refer to “lead.” For example, see Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of Joel and Amos*, 300; Coggins, *Joel and Amos*, 140; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 112; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 132.

the “plumb-line”³⁷ in his hand to threaten the people.³⁸ אֲנֵךְ in the sense of “plumb-line” is based on its meaning as “lead,” which is used as a plummet for measuring walls (2 Kings 21:13; Lam. 2:8; Isa. 28:17).³⁹ Here, the interpretation of the term אֲנֵךְ as “plumb-line” suggests a picture of the destruction of the land and the people of Israel.

The אֲנֵךְ allows Amos’ audience to see the true state of his people Israel and the land. Amos 7:9 is the consequences of the application of the metaphor of the wall built with a “plumb-line.” As will be shown, the high places and sanctuaries represent the whole land. YHWH will now bring destruction upon the places of idolatrous worship, “high places,” “sanctuaries,” and the “house of Jeroboam,” with the sword. At this point the time for intercession has passed in contrast with the first two visions.

3.1.2.4 I Will Never again Pass Them By

As we have seen, the first two visions serve as a paradigm of YHWH’s longsuffering and the successful intercessions of the prophet. However, in these first two visions, through the intercession of Amos, the punishment is deferred (7:1-6) but it is not completely removed (cf. 7:7-9; 8:1-3).⁴⁰ Therefore, this pattern of YHWH’s longsuffering is about to change, as we see in the expression לֹא-אֹסִיף עוֹד עֲבוֹר לִי “I will never again pass them by,”⁴¹ in the third vision (7:8), and also because YHWH does not say: “it shall not be.” This apparently heralds the bringing of judgment among the people of Israel and the land as a whole.

In other contexts, the term עָבַר “pass over” is also used to indicate the idea of passing through a land. Moses asked the kings of Edom and the Amorite to permit the people of Israel to pass over their territory (Num 20:17; 21:22) in order to enter the promised land which YHWH gave them for their inheritance. Again, the references to Israel’s passing over the Jordan to enter the promised land (Deut 9:1; 27:3; 30:18)

³⁷ Those who take the term אֲנֵךְ to mean “plumb line” include Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 112; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of Joel and Amos*, 300; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 132; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 233-234; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 132; H. G. M. Williamson, “The Prophet and the Plumb-Line: A Redaction-Critical Study of Amos 7,” in *The Place is Too Small for Us: The Israelite Prophets in Recent Scholarship*, ed. Robert P. Gordon (New York: Snow Lion Publication, 2002), 453-477.

³⁸ Williamson, “The Prophet and the Plumb-line: A Redaction-Critical of Amos 7,” 464-467.

³⁹ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of Joel and Amos*, 300; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 112; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 132.

⁴⁰ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 225-226.

⁴¹ The similar expression לֹא-אֹסִיף עוֹד עֲבוֹר לִי “I will never again pass them by” is found in the fourth vision (Amos 8:2).

also designates how the people of Israel have to overcome any hindrance or difficulty, in actualizing the fulfillment of the promise of the covenant of YHWH concerning the land, the gift of YHWH. This same emphasis on the promised land given to all the people of Israel also appears in Joshua 1:2. Therefore, the term עֶבֶר is connected with the concept of the promised land. It seems that Amos has this in mind when he uses the term עֶבֶר in 7:8 and 8:2. However, in the context of Amos, the term becomes a destructive word. YHWH is going to destroy the people of Israel, concluding with the solemn words, “I will never again pass them by” (Amos 7:8; 8:2) due to their failure to repent.

3.1.3 The Use of Jacob/Isaac/Israel in Amos 7-9

The use of the term ‘Israel’ is debated in the book of Amos as to whether it refers to the northern kingdom or the united kingdom. The name ‘Israel’ יִשְׂרָאֵל occurs a total of thirty times in Amos.⁴² Amos’ words are primarily addressed towards Israel, “concerning Israel” (1:1). Gary Smith asserts that Amos was a herdsman from Tekoa of Judea, and his words are addressed to the northern kingdom of Israel, ruled by Jeroboam II. Not only the references to Samaria (3:9, 12; 4:1; 6:1; 8:14), Bethel (3:14; 4:4; 5:5, 6; 7:13), the house of Israel (5:1, 3, 25; 6:1, 14), Jacob (7:2, 5; 9:8) but also several direct and indirect references affirm that these oracles were given in the north, the kingdom of Israel.⁴³ The response of Amaziah, the priest at Bethel (7:12-13) to Amos takes up the question of his native land and his ministry. He is from Tekoa of Judah (1:2) and prophesies at Bethel of Israel (7:15). The important issue here is whether he addresses his message only to the northern kingdom or the people as a whole. Our concern now is to ask how this question affects our understanding of first three visions of Amos 7:1-9.

3.1.3.1 Jacob in the First Two Visions

The first two visions describe Amos’ response to the visions, his message of intercession for Jacob and the gracious response of YHWH to it. In the first, when the locusts had begun to devour the vegetation of the land, Amos cries for help from YHWH⁴⁴ no doubt for the poor and the farmers of the land who lost their harvest.

⁴² See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 164.

⁴³ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 24.

⁴⁴ Amos intercedes to YHWH for compassion, mercy and forgiveness because YHWH has confirmed elsewhere that he is a God of mercy who is longsuffering, slow to anger, and forgiving (See

Although the poor, orphan, and widow are unimportant and helpless they received the special attention, concern, and care of YHWH (Exo. 22:22; Deut. 10:18; 24:17-22; 26:12; Ps. 146:9; Isa. 1:17; Jer. 7:6; Zech. 7:10). These will become helpless among the rich in Samaria (6:1-7).⁴⁵ The second vision, of fire, also pictures the destruction of the great deep and the land. In both cases, Amos intercedes for forgiveness from YHWH: הוּא קָטַן הוּא “Forgive! I beseech you: How can Jacob stand for he is so small?” (7:2, 5).

Forgiveness is often associated with the repentance of the people (1 Kings 8:30-39, 48-50; 2 Chro. 7:14; Isa. 55:6-7). The same picture generally holds in Amos. In this sense the sins described in Amos 1-6 are regarded as the reason for the locust plague. However, nothing is said throughout Amos about the repentance of the people of Israel. It is, therefore, impossible to think that Israel had repented or would repent in this context.⁴⁶ Smith argues that it seems, therefore, that Amos pleads for YHWH’s forgiveness and mercy for their sins without repentance.⁴⁷ Exceptionally, it may be that Amos desires YHWH’s special intervention upon Jacob “because he is so small.”

When Amos depicts Jacob as small, he seems to mean that he stands as powerless, poor, pitiful, and helpless before YHWH (see 2:6-8; 4:1; 5:11). What then does Jacob refer to in the first two visions? Stuart claims that when Amos addresses the people of Israel as “Jacob” here, he aims to characterize the nation in terms of an individual, not as a collective, to make them see how hard it is to survive without their harvest.⁴⁸ Wolff considers “Jacob” as a synonym for “Israel” and he consistently considers that always in Amos the term “Israel” refers to the northern kingdom. Therefore, the term “Israel” in the third vision refers to the north, which is further identified by the different uses of Judah and Israel in 7:12, 15.⁴⁹ Regarding Amos’ use of the term “Jacob,” Wolff considers that it simply acknowledges the smallness of Jacob in terms of its helplessness and it does not necessarily mean any allusion to the traditions, whether promise or election.⁵⁰ Similarly, Paul recognizes that when Amos appeals for the mercy and forgiveness of YHWH for Jacob, he does not mean the

Exo. 20:6; 34:6-7; Num. 14:18; Deut. 5:10; 7:9; Ps. 103:8; 145:8; Jonah 4:2). Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 223.

⁴⁵ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 223.

⁴⁶ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 223.

⁴⁷ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 223.

⁴⁸ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 371.

⁴⁹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 301.

⁵⁰ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 297-298.

traditional promise of salvation, and there is no overtone of the election of Israel.⁵¹ Like Wolff, Paul also think that when Amos mentions “Israel” and “Jacob” and the intercession for “Jacob” it rather connotes the northern kingdom.⁵² For these writers, “Jacob” is regarded simply as a synonym for “Israel,” that is, the northern kingdom.

However, contrary to Wolff and Paul, Brueggemann suggests that the smallness of “Jacob” does indeed connote helplessness and insignificance, and that the term “Jacob” is used in a theological way to refer to the patriarchal tradition. Jacob as the covenant people is still completely dependent upon YHWH.⁵³ Unlike Wolff, Mays, and Paul, Andersen and Freedman believe that in 7:2 and 7:5, “Jacob” signifies the descendants of the patriarch and therefore it refers to the whole people of Israel,⁵⁴ which is described as “the whole family” (כָּל-הַמִּשְׁפָּחָה) which YHWH brought up out of the land of Egypt in 3:1.⁵⁵ The use of “Jacob,” according to Richard S. Cripps, designates the nation as a whole as in 7:8, 8:2, 9:8.⁵⁶ Further, the use of “Jacob” in a larger sense is made clear by Jörg Jeremias. He asserts that Amos is obviously avoiding the name “Israel.” For Amos and his hearers, “Jacob” never refers to the state, but rather it shows the condition that they are always totally dependent on YHWH. In this sense, the address of Jacob as small, and powerless indicates the impossibility of life apart from the help of YHWH. It is assumed then, that YHWH later addresses the people in a more inclusive manner “my people Israel” (7:8; 8:2), and finally and more vividly, “all of them” (9:1).⁵⁷

In addition, with the construct form of בֵּית, the term ‘house of Jacob’ appears in 3:13; 9:8. Some consider it as a reference to the north.⁵⁸ However, traditionally, Jacob designates all the descendants of Israel and from Jacob Israel emerged (Gen. 35:10). Andersen and Freedman argue that although it is quite difficult to identify the exact group, the term seems to be a replacement for, or correspond to, the “house of Israel.” Therefore, it refers to both kingdoms since Jacob is a synonym for all of

⁵¹ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 229.

⁵² Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 229.

⁵³ Walter Brueggemann, “Amos’ Intercessory Formula,” *VT* 19, no. 04 (October 1969): 386, 388.

⁵⁴ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 111, 114-115, 121-122.

⁵⁵ John Rogerson, *Theory and Practice in Old Testament Ethics*, ed. M. Daniel Carroll R (London: T & T Clark International, 2004), 125.

⁵⁶ Cripps, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 245.

⁵⁷ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 128.

⁵⁸ See Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 124; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 129, 160.

Israel.⁵⁹ Again in 6:8, 8:7, “pride of Jacob” should be the whole of Israel because the range of the term “Jacob” is unlikely to convey only the northern kingdom.⁶⁰ In this way, unlike the perspectives of Wolff, Paul, Smith, and Mays, Andersen and Freedman maintain that “Jacob” constantly means historic Israel.

McConville carefully examines at length the use of the term “Jacob” as it occurs in Amos, specifically how that concept is expressed in the sequence of visions of Amos 7-9.⁶¹ McConville asserts that the duality of Judah and Israel is apparent in Amos by pointing to “Tekoa,” the distinction between the kings of Judah and “Israel,” Uzziah and Jeroboam (1:1), the oracles concerning Judah (2:4-5) and Israel (2:6-16), and Zion and Samaria (6:1). Some texts refer expressly to neither Judah nor Israel, but these suggest the concept of the historic people of Israel who were brought out of the land of Egypt (2:10; 3:1-2; 9:7-8).⁶²

In my view, the approach of McConville is convincing in its argument that “Jacob” connotes the historic Israel. McConville suggests that Amos’ choice of “Jacob” in the first two visions (7:1-3, 4-6) brings into question the true nature of Israel, what Israel really is. The visions along with the narrative and oracles within the sequence of visions (7-9) give the answer to this very question. Amos uses this term “Jacob” to suggest the nature of “Israel.”⁶³ In the first two visions, the question of the true nature of Israel is implicitly identified by the strange phrase *מִי יִקְוּם יַעֲקֹב*, generally translated “How can Jacob stand?” Literally, *מִי* means “who” in Biblical Hebrew. According to Wolff, *מִי* (who) must be interpreted predicatively since Jacob is the subject of *יִקְוּם*, thus; “As who [=how] can Jacob stand?”⁶⁴ McConville considers that Wolff’s use of “as who” could be best taken as equivalent to “how.” However, McConville further argues that the term *מִי* “as who” is not merely identical to “how” but more significantly it has a rhetorical function in putting the question

⁵⁹ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 103, 124-125.

⁶⁰ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 99, 111, 114-115, 121-122. Also see Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 163.

⁶¹ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 132-151.

⁶² McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 133.

⁶³ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 132-133, 150.

⁶⁴ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 292.

about the authentic nature of Jacob.⁶⁵ Erling Hammershaimb, like Paul, considers the term יִשְׂרָאֵל as “an accusative of circumstance: ‘as to whom’ = ‘how.’”⁶⁶

McConville suggests that Amos’ choice of Jacob seems significantly different from “Israel” because “Jacob” avoids the potential ambiguity in the nature of “Israel” between the historic Israel and the north. And Amos thus highlights the question about the false understanding of the nature of Israel which apparently occurs in his time,⁶⁷ especially in the conflict with Amaziah at Bethel.

The true nature of Israel, as argued by McConville, is identified by the conflict with Amaziah at Bethel which gives the clue of the division of the kingdoms: north and south. The attempt of Amaziah to equate Israel with the northern kingdom is deconstructed by Amos and Amos draws attention to the essential calling of historic Israel. Following this narrative (7:10-17), the integral ambiguity of the terms in Amos such as “Israel,” “people,” “land” is best considered to refer to the historic Israel.⁶⁸ In this way, taking “Jacob” as Amos’ choice to designate the historic Israel, McConville concludes that the visions, narrative and oracles in Amos 7-9 show that “Israel” implies the traditions of election and covenant, that it is fulfilling the responsibility of YHWH’s elect people that brings salvation.⁶⁹ On the other hand, however, one should not ignore the immediate application, since Amos appears particularly at Bethel.

3.1.3.2 Isaac and Israel in the Third Vision

In the first announcement of punishment, the term יִשְׂרָאֵל “Isaac” is an ambiguous term. Some think that in 7:9 it is a name for the northern kingdom (cf. 7:16).⁷⁰ Again in 7:9, 16, the names Israel and Isaac are interchangeably used. The context in 7:9, 16 might seem to suggest a reference to the northern kingdom only, because the essential concern of Amaziah is to warn Amos that he shall not prophesy

⁶⁵ McConville, “‘How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!’ (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 143.

⁶⁶ Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 109.

⁶⁷ McConville, “‘How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!’ (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 133, 142.

⁶⁸ McConville, “‘How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!’ (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 150.

⁶⁹ McConville, “‘How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!’ (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 150-151.

⁷⁰ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 133; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 133; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 301-302.

against the northern kingdom (cf. v. 13).⁷¹ Andersen and Freedman take it in this sense and maintain that the terms “Joseph” and “Isaac” are used to replace the term “Israel.” These therefore denote the northern kingdom, while “Israel” with various construct forms stands for historic Israel.⁷² Although the term “Isaac” is rarely used outside Genesis, and Amos is unique in his use of it, Andersen and Freedman argue that the context shows that it designates the northern kingdom (7:9, 16).⁷³ According to Jeremias, the use of the term “Isaac” is complicated because apart from Amos 7:9, 16, the Old Testament never uses this term in parallel with Israel, and never as a reference to the northern kingdom. If that is the case, the term “Isaac” seems to refer to both kingdoms but ironically.⁷⁴

One might expect the term “Isaac” to apply to at least Israel, the descendants of Jacob, and possibly the Edomites, the descendants of Esau, Israel’s brother people. But here, it is impossible that it be taken to refer to the brother people, the Edomites. Probably, Amos is referring to the whole people of Israel.⁷⁵ For Stuart also, the parallel of “Israel” with “Isaac” in 7:9, 16 clearly reinforces the view that Amos includes all Israel, both north and south. Although “Israel” is ambiguous to some extent, “the house of Isaac” (7:16) had also to embrace Judah.⁷⁶ The phrase “the high places of Isaac” in 7:9 is mirrored in the “house of Isaac” (בֵּית יִשְׁחָק) in 7:16. Its interpretation belongs to the debate between Amaziah and Amos, to which we shall return. But since “Isaac” is not used elsewhere to refer to the northern kingdom only, it is reasonable to assume a broader meaning.⁷⁷ Further, “the high places of Isaac” refer implicitly to the sanctuaries at Bethel, Gilgal, Beersheba, and Dan (Amos 3:14; 4:4; 5:5-6; 6:1; 8:14).⁷⁸ Since both Dan and Beersheba are included here, a reference to both kingdoms and the whole people is likely (1 Sam. 3:20; 2 Sam. 3:10; 17:11; 24:2).

⁷¹ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 120-121.

⁷² Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 99.

⁷³ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 99.

⁷⁴ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 141, further claims that although YHWH sent Amos “to my people Israel” (cf. 7:8; 8:2), Amaziah knows only state terminology: “Do not vilify the house of Isaac.”

⁷⁵ Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 226.

⁷⁶ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 377; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 260.

⁷⁷ See Clements, “Amos and the Politics of Israel,” 58; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 76.

⁷⁸ See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 112; Cole, “The Visions of Amos 7-9,” 61; Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, 117; Achtemeier, *Minor Prophets I*, 221.

The second announcement of judgment includes the destruction of the sanctuaries of Israel. What does “Israel” here refer to? The term **יִשְׂרָאֵל** occurs in 7:9, also in 7:11, 17 without the construct forms **בְּיָה** and **בְּנִי**. As previously stated, Wolff considers that in Amos the term “Israel” always refers to the north, and so “my people Israel” in the third vision refers to the north, as is reinforced by the distinct terms for Judah and Israel in 7:12, 15.⁷⁹ Wolff finds Josianic additions in connection with Bethel, associated with the Deuteronomic traditions about Josiah destroying the sanctuary of Bethel, its altar and high place (2 Kings 23:15). The destruction of the altar of Bethel in 3:14 is one such later addition to the words of Amos, as is Amos 5:5-6.⁸⁰ The plan of YHWH for “Israel” is indicated in 2:6 and 3:14 and, as Wolff has it, “the end of this history is announced” in the visions and narrative (7:9, 11b, 17b).⁸¹ In this way, Wolff maintains that “Israel” refers to the north.

Henry McKeating thinks that “Israel” can be used to refer to the north and south together, as in 3:1; 6:1, but mostly it means the northern kingdom since Amos appears as a man with a limited mission and prophecy.⁸² In the context of the third vision, McKeating further notes that Amos is sent to one particular place, namely the northern kingdom of Israel.⁸³ As we have seen, like Wolff, Paul considers that the term “Jacob” is used to refer to the northern kingdom.⁸⁴ In the appeal of Amos to YHWH on behalf of Jacob (Israel), he is not appealing to the salvation by which YHWH brought them out of Egypt (3:1).⁸⁵ Following Wolff, Paul asserts that the reference to “Israel” in the expression “my people Israel” refers to the northern kingdom, since when it applies at the same time to Judah, this is indicated by “the whole family that I brought out of Egypt” (3:1b). However, Amos 3:1b is an editorial addition, though not the Deuteronomic redaction as Wolff suggested.⁸⁶

In considering “Israel” in relation to the northern kingdom, Andersen and Freedman observe the different names that appear in Amos.⁸⁷ The word “Israel” can be used in different ways to indicate the patriarchs, the twelve-tribe group, or the

⁷⁹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 301.

⁸⁰ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 111.

⁸¹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 164.

⁸² Henry McKeating, *The Books of Amos, Hosea, and Micah* (CBC; Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1971), 13.

⁸³ McKeating, *The Books of Amos, Hosea, and Micah*, 13.

⁸⁴ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 229.

⁸⁵ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 100.

⁸⁶ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 236, 100.

⁸⁷ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 98-139.

nation as a whole, or the northern kingdom in particular according to its context. When the terms “Israel” stands alone, without the construct forms *בֵּית בְּנֵי*, or *עַמִּי*, it means the northern kingdom.⁸⁸ Other terms such as “Joseph” and “Isaac” are parallels to “Israel” and also indicate the northern kingdom.⁸⁹ In 7:9, 11, 17, also in 2:6; 3:14, they argue, “Israel” refers to the northern kingdom because of the preceding reference to Judah. The reference to Judah makes clear that the term “Israel” in these verses means the land (kingdom) of Israel since the immediate target of the prophet’s remarks is the northern kingdom which is clearly confirmed by the immediate statement “the house of Jeroboam.”⁹⁰ Andersen and Freedman conclude that where the term “Israel” means the historic people it is combined with the words *בֵּית* or *בְּנֵי* as in 3:1 (*בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל*), which has the Exodus theme, as also in 2:10.⁹¹ Again in 7:9, 11, 17, Amos speaks these words in the northern kingdom of Jeroboam. The term “Israel” in these texts thus implies the northern kingdom, and the context is connected with Jeroboam, king of Israel and Amaziah, high priest at Bethel.⁹²

However, in this context, “Israel” is attached to the sanctuaries. This juxtaposition is suggestive of the land as a whole. McConville argues that the final two chapters try to direct attention to Israel as a whole. In the penultimate chapter, for instance, the criticism of the sanctuaries of Samaria, Dan, and Beersheba (8:13-14), and the pairing of Dan and Beersheba (1 Sam. 3:20; 2 Sam. 3:10; 17:11; 24:2), and Beersheba in connection with the patriarch, express the full extent of the land and therefore it covers both Israel and Judah.⁹³ It is commonly understood that the expression “from Dan to Beersheba” refers to the whole land and the whole people (Judg 20:1; 1 Sam. 3:20; 2 Sam. 3:10; 17:11; 24:22).⁹⁴ In Amos 8:14, the sanctuaries of Dan and Beersheba could imply the inclusion of both kingdoms and of the people as the historic Israel. Again, the term “Israel” in 7:9, along with the high places of Isaac, is qualified by the sanctuaries namely Bethel (3:14; 4:4; 5:5, 6; 7:10, 13), Gilgal (4:4; 5:5), Samaria (3:9, 12; 4:1; 6:1; 8:14), Dan (8:14), and Beersheba (5:5; 8:14).

⁸⁸ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 98.

⁸⁹ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 99.

⁹⁰ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 101, 104-105, 116, 118, 121.

⁹¹ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 122-123.

⁹² See Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 237; Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 139, 229, 239.

⁹³ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 147-148.

⁹⁴ See Cohen, “Beersheba,” 375; Mobley, “Dan,” 311.

Therefore, McConville argues for the concept of “Israel” as historic Israel, and the land as the whole land which is granted by YHWH as inheritance.

3.1.3.3 My People Israel in Amos 7-9

The plumb-line symbolizes YHWH’s purpose to destroy Israel (7:8). Those who are to be punished are addressed by YHWH as עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל “my people Israel” (7:8, 15; 8:2; 9:14). Amos has already confirmed that they are the chosen people among the families of the earth (3:2). However, because of the failure of the covenantal responsibility, the people of Israel are to be punished.

“My people Israel” (עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל) renders the personal relationship between YHWH and Israel in covenantal form (Exo. 3:10; 6:4-7; Deut. 4:20; 7:6-10), which draws both into an intimate relationship. The punishment is none other than judgment on something which is in the realm of YHWH’s belonging. Therefore, YHWH’s intended action is covenantally based on the nation’s failure to maintain their status as the people of YHWH.⁹⁵ Further, the context also implies that YHWH is testing their loyalty, faithfulness, and moral character as the covenant people.⁹⁶

What does “my people Israel” refer to and stand for in the context of Amos? As already mentioned above, for Wolff, the term “Israel” in the use of “my people Israel” in the vision of plumb-line, refers to the northern kingdom. If Amos had meant the unified people of Israel, Wolff thinks he would have called them, יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמִּי “Israel, my people.”⁹⁷ Paul, like Wolff, suggests that “my people Israel” refers to the north who are also a chosen people in covenant (3:2).⁹⁸ However, regarding the term “my people Israel,” Andersen and Freedman generally take this to refer to both kingdoms. In 7:8 “my people Israel” should be a historic and larger group, since the word “Israel” is specified by “my people.” The term “Israel” here functions with the possessive form עַמִּי in a way identical to the construct forms of בְּנֵי, בְּיַת.⁹⁹ Similarly, McConville suggests that the term “my people Israel” designates historic Israel, brought out by YHWH from slavery in Egypt.¹⁰⁰ Again, in 7:15, “my people Israel” seems at first to refer to the northern kingdom, with reference to Amos’ coming to

⁹⁵ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 235.

⁹⁶ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 235.

⁹⁷ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 301.

⁹⁸ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 236.

⁹⁹ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 115.

¹⁰⁰ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 143.

Bethel. But it is possible that the commission of Amos included not only northern Israel, but that he also had a message for Judah. In the first two visions, Amos might even have previously delivered the message in Judah, and the third vision embraced his visit to Bethel, the north.¹⁰¹

Interestingly, Andersen and Freedman further suggest that when Amaziah ordered Amos to go back to Judah and prophesy there, Amos does not contradict what he says. Amos' reply to Amaziah is restricted to neither Judah nor Israel. Amos was told by YHWH to go and prophesy to "my people Israel" (7:15), both kingdoms.¹⁰² In that case, his message was corresponding to those of his contemporary prophets, Hosea, Micah, and Isaiah, who are also said to have prophesied to both kingdoms. Amos was summoned to speak the word of YHWH to his people Israel: "certainly to the north, but also to the south."¹⁰³ Again in 8:2 as in 7:8, "my people Israel" refers to the whole people of Israel. In the visions of the plumb-line and the basket of summer fruit, the vision covers both kingdoms but the immediate application is to that particular region of Israel, the northern kingdom, since Amos visits Bethel.¹⁰⁴

Similarly, Smith also confirms the larger group of Israel in the vision of the plumb-line. Precisely in this vision, the term "my people Israel" connotes the personal relationship between YHWH and Israel as a whole (Exod. 3:10; 6:4-7; Deut. 4:20; 7:6-10).¹⁰⁵ For Cripps, this phrase in 7:8, 15; 8:2 seems to prohibit a limitation and encourages a wider group. Amos declares that he has heard the call or commission to prophesy to the people of YHWH, all Israel.¹⁰⁶ Andersen and Freedman further argue that even the reference to "my people" in 9:10 probably stands for the expression "my people Israel," the whole group of Israel.¹⁰⁷ Again, in 9:14, "my people Israel" refers to Israel as a whole and an eschatological context for the future restored Israel, similar to the historic Israel of the exodus from the land of Egypt.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰¹ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 118-119.

¹⁰² Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 119.

¹⁰³ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 120.

¹⁰⁴ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 121.

¹⁰⁵ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 235.

¹⁰⁶ Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 236-237.

¹⁰⁷ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 125.

¹⁰⁸ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 125.

According to Andersen and Freedman, when the term “Israel” stands alone, it refers to the northern kingdom, but the term “my people Israel” regularly designates historic Israel. However, it is possible that Amos’ use of “Israel” rather refers to the whole people. If Amos’ words are primarily addressed towards *Israel*, “concerning Israel” (1:1), how does Amos understand this? In my view, Amos’ use of “my people Israel,” in 7:15 suggests he has the whole people in mind. This concept, then, is closely related to the ancient covenantal promise of the whole land.

In dealing with the concept, argued by Andersen and Freedman, that when and if Amos speaks sometimes about the northern kingdom and sometimes the historic Israel, McConville rightly asserts that Amos may be using the variety of names to consider the true nature of Israel by asking the question of their rhetorical and theological significance.¹⁰⁹ McConville suggests that the juxtaposition of the first four visions and the narrative of Amos’ confrontation with Amaziah at Bethel links rhetorically to traditions about the true nature of Israel.¹¹⁰

As previously mentioned, McConville considers that Amos’ use of “Jacob” (7:1-3, 4-6), and the final three chapters, answer the question of the true nature of Israel as a historic people.¹¹¹ Andersen and Freedman suggest that “Jacob” in the two visions designates the descendants of the patriarch and therefore it refers to historic Israel.¹¹² McConville further argues that Amos deconstructs the wrong understanding of Israel held by Amaziah who tried to equate the historic Israel with the north. “My people Israel” is now understood differently from “the house of Israel” which is “the house of Jeroboam.” Then Amos’ plea to YHWH, “how can Jacob stand?” comes into the main focus. Amos of Tekoa, who came to Bethel, confronts his hearers with the destiny of Israel, both north and south.¹¹³

The reference to YHWH’s roaring in Zion (1:2), arcs forward to the songs of the Jerusalem temple in the fourth vision (8:3). The concept of the temple in Amos 9 offers a vision of restoration which focuses on the whole people and land. In the fifth

¹⁰⁹ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 136-137.

¹¹⁰ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 137-141.

¹¹¹ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 132-133, 142.

¹¹² Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 111, 114-115, 121-122.

¹¹³ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 147, 150.

vision, YHWH appears in judgment in the reference to the “altar” (9:1), which may have been based on the sanctuary at Bethel. However, the language and ideas in this context can equally apply to Jerusalem, since Bethel is not specified here. Amos 8 as a whole can be considered to relate to all the people of Israel in the whole land. In this way, Amos has directed his hearers toward the concepts of the people as the historic Israel and the land as the whole land.¹¹⁴

Again, as in 3:2, Amos’ rhetoric moves clearly to the concept of the election of Israel in 9:7-8, indicating the idea of the ancient unified people. The thrust of 9:1-10 is the destruction of the historic Israel.¹¹⁵ The promise to rebuild the fallen booth of David (9:11) and the connection with Edom (9:12) with its origins in the Jacob story traces back the concept of the election of Israel in one way or another. The symbol of the plentiful restored land (9:13) echoes that of Exodus (3:17; 33:3) and Deuteronomy (6:10-11; 8:7-10; 11:10-12). The term “my people Israel” (9:14) is none other than the historic Israel and the whole land,¹¹⁶ and it is the historic Israel that shall never again be uprooted from their land which YHWH gave them for their inheritance (9:15). Andersen and Freedman argue that “my people Israel” in 9:14 refers to the historic Israel within an eschatological context for the future restoration of the land and people.¹¹⁷ The prediction of the destruction of “my people Israel” (7:8) seems to have its connection with the promise to restore “my people Israel” from exile in 9:14. Following McConville, therefore, the central ambiguity of the terms “Jacob,” “Israel,” and “Isaac” in Amos could be best understood to refer to historic Israel and the whole land. For Amos, Jacob and Isaac would have been associated with the patriarchal narratives, hence Amos’ argument that his prophecy is to all Israel. Amos uses complex terminology for “Israel” by exploring all types of Israel terminology—Jacob, Isaac, Israel, my people Israel, house of Israel, children of Israel—to refer to both kingdoms and so recall the traditions of a historic Israel.

¹¹⁴ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 148.

¹¹⁵ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 148-149.

¹¹⁶ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 149.

¹¹⁷ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 125.

3.1.4 Land in the Context of the First Three Visions

3.1.4.1 Land as Earth

The vision of fire in 7:4 depicts the destruction of the earth and it is so powerful that it consumes the great deep, תְּהוֹם¹¹⁸ (Gen. 1:2) and then devours the land. Possibly, the devouring by fire pictures the whole earth by referring to both the רֶבֶה תְּהוֹם, “great deep” (sea) and חֶלֶק, the land. Specifically, the “great deep” (תְּהוֹם רֶבֶה), which plays a role in many mythic cosmologies in the ancient Near East,¹¹⁹ derives from the ancient Hebrew concept of cosmology (Gen. 7:11).¹²⁰ This phrase refers to the cosmic deep,¹²¹ or the primordial chaos present at the creation (Gen. 1:1-2, 6-8), connected with the primeval ocean which is assumed to lie under the earth (Gen. 7:11),¹²² and to be the source of all springs and rivers (Gen. 7:11; Ps. 36:6; Isa. 51:10). The תְּהוֹם is itself part of YHWH’s creation (cf. Ps. 104:6; Pro. 8:27-28)¹²³ and typically appears in texts about creation, such as Ps. 33:7; 104:6; Job 38:16; Pro. 8:24-27.¹²⁴

In the vision of the fire, the reference to the “great deep” looks as if the fire devours the whole earth, and that this has cosmic significance.¹²⁵ According to Simundson, this judgment could apply to the land of Israel because the immediate

¹¹⁸ Genesis 1:2 mentions תְּהוֹם and it appears in Gen. 8:2; 49:25; Job 28:14; 38:16, 30; 41:24; Ps. 42:8; 104:6; Pro. 8:27, 28; Eze. 26:19; 31:4, 15; Jonah 2:6; Hab. 3:10. The “great deep” (תְּהוֹם רֶבֶה) is found in Gen. 7:11; Isa. 51:10; Ps. 36:7; 78:15 which lies under the earth as the foundation of springs and rivers. See Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 232; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 131.

¹¹⁹ For discussion see Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 232; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 137; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 131; Gerhard von Rad, *Genesis: A Commentary*, 3rd rev. ed. (OTL; London: SCM Press, 1972), 49-50; Westermann, *Genesis 1-11: A Commentary*, 104-106. The deep (תְּהוֹם) in Hebrew could be linguistically similar to the word *Tiamat* in the Babylonian creation myth, but תְּהוֹם in the biblical creation story is probably not derived from it. See Kidner, *Genesis: An Introduction and Commentary*, 45; Robert Davidson, *Genesis 1-11* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973), 15-16; Victor P. Hamilton, *The Book of Genesis: Chapters 1-17* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1990), 110-111.

¹²⁰ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 137.

¹²¹ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 231; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 131; Von Rad, *Genesis: A Commentary*, 49.

¹²² See Gordon J. Wenham, *Genesis 1-15* (WBC; Nashville, Tennessee: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1987), 16; Fyall, *Teaching Amos: Unlocking the Prophecy of Amos for the Bible Teacher*, 116.

¹²³ Wenham, *Genesis 1-15*, 16.

¹²⁴ See Westermann, *Genesis 1-11: A Commentary*, 105; Alan Richardson, *Genesis 1-11: Introduction and Commentary* (London: SCM Press, 1959), 47-48.

¹²⁵ See Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 216; James R. Linville, “Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9,” *Bib* 80, no. 01 (1999): 28; Watts, *Visions and Prophecy in Amos*, 4.

threat to the people of Israel is in view.¹²⁶ Linville, however, claims that the whole world may be addressed here.¹²⁷ Taking the “great deep” in connection with the phenomenal world, it would also be compatible with the drought of Amos 4:7-8.¹²⁸

As in Amos’ vision the cosmic fire devours the great deep and the land, so in Deuteronomy 32:22, fire consumes even the foundation of the mountains. The description of the fire devouring the “great deep” in Amos 7:4 fits closely the imagery in Deut. 32:22 because great deep and land are devoured by fire in both texts.¹²⁹ The ability to be fruitful in the first vision is temporarily delayed, but in the second there is an advance, because the fundamental resource of the fruitful deep (תְּהוֹם רַבָּה) is destroyed.¹³⁰ Although the word תְּהוֹם can suggest blessing and the fertility of the land (Gen. 49:25; Deut. 8:7; 33:15; Eze. 31:4; Ps. 78:15; Pro. 8:28),¹³¹ it now endangers human life and the natural order in Amos. The burning up of the land (Amos 7:4) would also be similar to the drought of Amos 4:7-8, and “great deep” hereby is connected with the phenomenal world, the earth. By these means one can assume that when Amos mentions the devouring of the “great deep” he seems to have in mind the whole earth.

3.1.4.2 Land as Territory

Andersen and Freedman observe that a comparison of fire in Amos 7:4 with Deuteronomy 32:22 is helpful to understand the concept of land here. They suggest that the “great deep” in Amos seems similar to “lowest Sheol” (שְׂאוֹל תַּחְתִּית) in Deuteronomy. It is likely that in that case the “earth” (Deut. 32:22) has a mythological meaning.¹³² However, although it is persuasive to equate “the earth and its increase” (Deut. 32:22) with חֶלֶק (Amos 7:4), the former must have the ordinary meaning of “earth,” (i.e., fruitful earth) since the word יְבוּל “increase” connotes the crops.¹³³ Amos’ use of חֶלֶק is different however.

¹²⁶ Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 216.

¹²⁷ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 136.

¹²⁸ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 747.

¹²⁹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 372.

¹³⁰ Auld, *Amos*, 17.

¹³¹ Westermann, *Genesis 1-11: A Commentary*, 105.

¹³² Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 748.

¹³³ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 748.

The term חֶלֶק normally refers to the portion of the land of Israel.¹³⁴ The devouring of the חֶלֶק is a threat to Jacob, YHWH's people, or his portion (Deut. 32:9). Land is held as the gift of YHWH.¹³⁵ However, Amos believes that the land as gift is also distributed to the nations, including Aramaeans and Philistines (9:7).¹³⁶ Further, YHWH shows his concern to other nations and puts them under his control (9:7; chs 1-2), and thus YHWH's חֶלֶק may be said to include all other nations. This is why there is no geographical limit to the disasters mentioned in 4:7-11. Therefore, the disasters could be universal, not only local.¹³⁷ While חֶלֶק typically refers to a share or portion of land in Israel (Deut. 4:19; 2 Chro. 23:18; 28:21; Josh. 13:7; 14:4; 15:13; 17:2; 19:9),¹³⁸ yet in Amos other nations are also in view, and may give it a broader meaning, in which חֶלֶק makes a parallel with תְּהוֹם.

3.1.4.3 Land as Inheritance

The term חֶלֶק usually refers to the “patrimonial land,”¹³⁹ the inheritance received from YHWH. The LXX adds κυρίου, and thus it reads the “Lord’s portion”¹⁴⁰ or “the Lord’s field.”¹⁴¹ The concept of חֶלֶק in Israelite history means the portion from the father’s house or the share or inheritance of the father’s estate (Gen. 31:14). Gordon Wenham asserts that, here, the expression “share or inheritance” refers to the share of the land as inheritance for every family in Israel.¹⁴² On the other

¹³⁴ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 131; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 137; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 131; Leslie C. Allen, *The Books of Joel, Obadiah, Jonah, and Micah* (NICOT; Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1976), 290-291. Mignon R. Jacobs, *The Conceptual Coherence of the Book of Micah* (Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 2001), 113; Niehaus, “Amos,” 454.

¹³⁵ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 748-749.

¹³⁶ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 749.

¹³⁷ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 749.

¹³⁸ See Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 142.

¹³⁹ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 747.

¹⁴⁰ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 293.

¹⁴¹ See Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 221; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 370-371.

¹⁴² Gordon J. Wenham, *Genesis 16-50* (WBC; Dallas, Texas: Word Books, 1994), 272. The Levites have no share or inheritance among their brothers, but YHWH himself is their inheritance (Num. 18:20; Deut. 10:9; 12:12; 18:1). Yet they were shared by other tribes of Israel so that they had their own fields, cities, and pasture land for their livestock (Num. 35:1-8; Josh. 14:4; 21:1-42; 1 Chro. 6:54-72). See J. G. McConville, *Deuteronomy* (AOTC; Downers Grove, Illinois: Inter-Varsity Press, 2002), 297; Wenham, *Genesis 16-50*, 272; Duane L. Christensen, *Deuteronomy 1:1-21:9*, 2nd ed. (WBC; Nashville, Tennessee: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 2001), 395-396.

hand, it can be said that the land, that is a promised land of YHWH, is an inheritance for the people of Israel as a whole.

It is also possible, as suggested by some scholars, that the term חֵלֶק here refers to the people themselves (Deut. 32:9).¹⁴³ Deuteronomy 32:9 identifies Jacob, “his people,” as YHWH’s portion (חֵלֶק). In other texts, Israel is also called the people of YHWH’s inheritance (נַחֲלָה) (Deut. 4:19-20; Jer 10:16; 51:19).¹⁴⁴ Eugene Merrill makes clear that the description of the people of Israel as the Lord’s portion and his special allotted inheritance (Deut. 32:9) is to emphasize the centrality of Israel in the redemptive purpose of YHWH.¹⁴⁵ YHWH elected Israel as his own inheritance and possession. Therefore, they are described as “my treasured possession” out of all the people (Exo. 19:5; cf. Deut. 7:6; 14:2, 21).¹⁴⁶

As YHWH’s portion is Jacob, “his people” (Deut. 32:9), Jacob’s portion is YHWH as well (Jer. 10:16; 51:19).¹⁴⁷ The “portion of Jacob” (חֵלֶק יַעֲקֹב) indicates that YHWH has a special responsibility for Jacob, the people of Israel.¹⁴⁸ The expression is thus a metaphor for YHWH who reveals himself to a particular people, Israel, and makes a relationship with them.¹⁴⁹ Thus, while the term חֵלֶק refers most naturally to the land of Israel, yet, because the term can also refer to the people themselves, the present text may also suggest the destruction of the people. Since the language belongs to the context of the election of Israel, the point is particularly powerful.

Further, the word חֵלֶק is also echoed in Amos’ prophecy about the division of Amaziah’s land (חֵלְקֵי) in the following narrative account in 7:17. Therefore, Amos’ depiction of the cosmic fire seems to surpass his later prophecy about the fortunes of

¹⁴³ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 131; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 131; Coggins, *Joel and Amos*, 139.

¹⁴⁴ Moshe Weinfeld, *Deuteronomy 1-11: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary* (AB; London: Doubleday, 1991), 206.

¹⁴⁵ Eugene H. Merrill, *Deuteronomy* (NAC; Nashville, Tennessee: Broadman & Holman Publishers, 1994), 413.

¹⁴⁶ Merrill, *Deuteronomy*, 413.

¹⁴⁷ William McKane, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Jeremiah: Introduction and Commentary on Jeremiah 1-25*, vol. 1 (Edinburgh: T & T Clark, 1986), 228.

¹⁴⁸ See McKane, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Jeremiah: Introduction and Commentary on Jeremiah 1-25*, 228; J. A. Thompson, *The Book of Jeremiah* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1980), 331-332.

¹⁴⁹ Terence E. Fretheim, *Jeremiah* (SHBC; Macon: Smith & Helwys, 2002), 171-172.

Amaziah, the priest of Bethel.¹⁵⁰ The theme of land in the narrative section (7:10-17) will be dealt with in more detail later.

3.1.4.4 The Destruction of the Land

The application of the vision of the “plumb line” is described in 7:9. YHWH is measuring his people, and the result will be the destruction of the high places, sanctuaries, and the downfall of the house of Jeroboam. There are two areas of destruction at a national level: the cultic and royal institutions.¹⁵¹ YHWH rejects both the religious and political institutions represented by high places and sanctuaries, and the royal house of Jeroboam.¹⁵²

3.1.4.4a The High Places and Sanctuaries

Amos uses the term *בְּמוֹת* (high places),¹⁵³ to refer to the sanctuaries which are located on the top of the hills in the land of Israel.¹⁵⁴ The high places of Isaac could cover places such as Bethel (3:14; 4:4; 5:5, 6; 7:13),¹⁵⁵ Gilgal (4:4; 5:5),¹⁵⁶ Samaria (3:9, 12; 4:1; 6:1; 8:14),¹⁵⁷ Dan (8:14),¹⁵⁸ and Beersheba (5:5; 8:14).¹⁵⁹ The reference

¹⁵⁰ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 137.

¹⁵¹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 373; Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 235.

¹⁵² Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 235-236. Also see Coote, “Bethel,” 441.

¹⁵³ The high places (*בְּמוֹת*) are open-air sanctuaries located on the top of the hills which are decorated with incense altars, small horned altars, wooden post or carved stone pillars, and tree groves. See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 112; Cole, “The Visions of Amos 7-9,” 61.

¹⁵⁴ Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, 117.

¹⁵⁵ For discussion of Bethel, see Robert T. Anderson, “Bethel,” in *EDB*, ed. David Noel Freedman (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans, 2000), 170; Robert Coote, “Bethel,” in *NIDB*, ed. Katherine Doob Sakenfeld et al., vol. 1 (Nashville, Tennessee: Abingdon Press, 2006), 438-441; Peter J. M. Southwell, “Bethel,” in *NIDOTTE*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren et al., vol. 4 (Carlisle: Paternoster Press, 1996), 440-441.

¹⁵⁶ The Israelites encamped at Gilgal and set up stones (Joshua 4:20), underwent circumcision there (Joshua 5:2-9), and first kept Passover (Josh 5:10). It became the first central sanctuary (Josh. 4:19-5:15). Samuel acted as a judge there (1 Samuel 7:16; 10:8). Saul was affirmed as king there (1 Sam 11:15). The Prophets Hosea and Amos condemned the worship there (Hos. 4:15; 9:15; 12:11; Amos 4:4; 5:5). See Roger Good, “Gilgal,” in *EDB*, ed. David Noel Freedman (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans, 2000), 504-505; J. Muilenburg, “Gilgal,” in *IDB (E-J)*, ed. George Arthur Buttrick et al. (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1962), 398-399; Mark F. Rooker, “Gilgal,” in *NIDOTTE*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren et al., vol. 4 (Carlisle: Paternoster Press, 1996), 683-685; William H. Brownlee, “Gilgal,” in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia Volume Two (E-J)*, ed. Geoffrey W. Bromiley et al., rev. ed. (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Williams B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1982), 470-472.

¹⁵⁷ Samaria, named by Omri, king of Israel (1 Kings 16:24). From the start, people followed other religions (1 Kings 16:32) and the eighth century prophets condemned their sin (Isa. 7:9; 9:8-9; Mic. 1:5; Amos 3:12; 6:1, 6). See Ron E. Tappy, “Samaria,” in *EDB*, ed. David Noel Freedman (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans, 2000), 1155-1159; Gus W. Van Beek, “Samaria,” in *IDB (R-Z)*, ed. George Arthur Buttrick et al. (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1962), 182-188; Daniel N. Pienaar, “Samaria,” in *NIDOTTE*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren et al., vol. 4 (Carlisle: Paternoster Press, 1996), 1163-1165; Andrianus Van Selms, “Samaria,” in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia*

to the pairing of Dan and Beersheba (Judg 20:1; 1 Sam. 3:20; 2 Sam. 3:10; 17:11; 24:22) points to the whole land of Israel.¹⁶⁰ I have already argued that the “high places of Isaac” (7:9) is linked to “house of Isaac” (7:16), which refers to both kingdoms, the whole people of Israel. Therefore, the phrase “the high places of Isaac” probably suggests that the full extent of the historical land is in view.

Amos condemns these sanctuaries of Bethel, Gilgal, Samaria, Dan, and Beersheba due to the corrupt nature of the cult which has become empty ritual.¹⁶¹ For instance, as Philip Davies asserts, Amos 5:26 and 8:14 probably suggest a hint of idolatrous practices in the sanctuaries at Beersheba, Dan, and Samaria, in which Amos envisages their destruction.¹⁶² Davies further suggests that the statements “I hate, I despise your religious feasts...Did you bring to me sacrifices and offerings for forty years in the desert, O house of Israel?” (5:21-25) seem to relate to all sacrifices in the whole land of Israel, including sacrifices at Jerusalem.¹⁶³ Such a reference is understandable in terms of the larger scope of the whole land of Israel. In the giving of offerings and sacrifices to YHWH, the people of Israel claim “YHWH is with us” (5:14), and thus consider that they will never lose this land which YHWH had once given them as a gift.¹⁶⁴ However, YHWH rejects their religious institutions and brings about the destruction of the high places and sanctuaries of Israel. As McConville suggests, “the high places of Isaac” and “sanctuaries of Israel” together designate both

Volume Four (Q-Z), ed. Geoffrey W. Bromiley et al., rev. ed. (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Williams B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1988), 295-298.

¹⁵⁸ When the kingdom was divided, Jeroboam I tried to keep the loyalty of the northern tribes by giving them two golden calves to worship: one was at Dan and another at Bethel (1 Kings 12:25-30). Amos condemned these shrines (Amos 8:14). See Gus W. Van Beek, “Dan,” in *IDB (A-D)*, ed. George Arthur Buttrick et al. (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1962), 758-760; Mobley, “Dan,” 310-311; Judith M. Hadley, “Dan,” in *NIDOTTE*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren et al., vol. 4 (Carlisle: Paternoster Press, 1996), 497-498.

¹⁵⁹ Beersheba means “well of an oath” (Gen 21:14, 30-32) or “well of seven,” (Gen 26:23-33). Abraham offered up Isaac nearby (Gen 22:1-19). Samuel’s sons are appointed as judges there (1 Sam 8:2). Josiah destroyed its high places (2 Kings 23:8). See Bruce C. Cresson, “Beersheba,” in *EDB*, ed. David Noel Freedman (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans, 2000), 161; Simon Cohen, “Beersheba,” 375-376; Sharon Pace, “Beersheba,” in *NIDB*, ed. Katherine Doob Sakenfeld et al., vol. 1 (Nashville, Tennessee: Abingdon Press, 2006), 419.

¹⁶⁰ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 147-148.

¹⁶¹ See Philip R. Davies, “Amos, Man and Book,” in *Israel’s Prophets and Israel’s Past: Essays on the Relationship of Prophetic Texts and Israelite History in Honor of John H. Hayes*, ed. Brad E. Kelle and Megan Bishop Moore (London: T & T Clark, 2006), 120; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 113; Coote, “Bethel,” 441.

¹⁶² Philip Davies, “Amos, Man and Book,” 121.

¹⁶³ Philip Davies, “Amos, Man and Book,” 120.

¹⁶⁴ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 52, 55.

south and north, the whole land.¹⁶⁵ Their many offerings and sacrifices at “the high places of Isaac” and “sanctuaries of Israel” show a concern to celebrate the good things and the benefits of the land which YHWH has given them, yet they fail to understand the most important thing about possessing and inhabiting the land in the way of practising *justice* in it.

3.1.4.4b House of Jeroboam

Although the “high places of Isaac” and “sanctuaries of Israel” together refer to both northern and southern kingdoms, the triad in 7:9 points to the destruction of the royal house of Jeroboam, the northern kingdom. After the superscription (1:1), Jeroboam is mentioned only here and in the confrontation with Amaziah.¹⁶⁶ The third announcement of judgment includes the royal house of Jeroboam which represents the nation of northern Israel. The sins of Bethel (Amos 3:14; 4:4-5; 5:5-7, 21-24) could be taken as the grounds for bringing destruction upon Jeroboam.¹⁶⁷

In the specific description of the house of Jeroboam (7:9) and Amaziah’s reference to Jeroboam (7:10), Israel is identified as the northern kingdom. Amaziah’s accusation of a conspiracy against the king by Amos is placed בְּקֶרֶב בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל “in the midst of the house of Israel.” In this expression, Amaziah echoes the expression בְּקֶרֶב עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל “in the midst of my people Israel” in the second vision (7:8).¹⁶⁸ In these categories of the people and house of Israel, there are different formulations. First, the election of Israel identified by “my people” is endangered. Second, the state of the nation represented by “the house of Israel” is put in jeopardy.¹⁶⁹

McConville considers that, as Amaziah represents the cult at Bethel in the north, he believes that all his language must be heard accordingly. When Amaziah says “the land” (הָאֲדָמָה) in his confrontation with Amos (7:8, 11b), Amos retraces and echoes the language of the Deuteronomic understanding of the land (both הָאֲדָמָה and

¹⁶⁵ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 144.

¹⁶⁶ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 144. Also see Ronald E. Clements, “Amos and the Politics of Israel,” in *Storia e Tradizioni di Israele: Scritti in onore di J. Alberto Soggin*, eds. Daniele Garrone and Felice Israel (Brescia: Paideia Editrice, 1991), 58.

¹⁶⁷ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 236.

¹⁶⁸ McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 145.

¹⁶⁹ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 138.

הארץ) which is the gift of YHWH to his chosen people Israel.¹⁷⁰ But in Amaziah's view, it is the land of the state of Israel, which is distinguished by the reference to the land of Judah (אֶרֶץ יְהוּדָה) in 7:12. According to the language of Amaziah, the northern state seems to be the inheritor to the covenant, and so YHWH's chosen people.¹⁷¹ In Amaziah's view, Amos 7:9 therefore deals with the fate of Israel, the northern kingdom, illustrating the destruction of the sanctuaries and the high places, and bringing them into exile from their land.¹⁷² However, Amos, against the view of Amaziah, echoes covenantal language of land and people, "go, prophesy to my people Israel" (7:15).

3.1.5 Conclusion

In the first three visions, devastation is brought on the land by the plague of locusts and cosmic fire, and succeeded by the complete destruction of the high places, sanctuaries, and the royal house of Jeroboam. In the first vision, the timing of the locust plague affected possibly the earlier and certainly the latter growths, which endangers the people and the whole land of Israel. In the second vision, the fire (שֵׁן) is depicted as devouring both the great deep and the land. The summary of judgment which follows the third vision pictures the destruction of the high places, sanctuaries, and the royal house of Israel. The term אֲנָקָה reveals the true state of the people Israel: the corrupt nature of the high places, the sanctuaries, and the royal house (7:9).

The destruction includes both religious and political institutions. Statements of such a judgment are to be found in the earlier oracles of Amos (3:11, 13-15; 6:8, 11, 14). The consequences are depicted as exile (4:2; 5:5, 27; 6:7; 7:17). Amos believes that the judgment of YHWH is based on the measuring of their sin, especially the corruption of the royal house and sanctuaries specifically at Bethel and other places in the land of Israel, both north and south. The cultic places and their land will become desolate. These places are rather connected with the gift of the land and therefore people are expected to worship YHWH truly in the land (Amos 5:24; cf. Amos 4:4-5; 5:5-6).

¹⁷⁰ McConville, "How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!" (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel," 145-146. For more discussion of the gift of land see Miller, "The Gift of God: The Deuteronomic Theology of the Land," 451-465; E. Davies, "Land: Its Rights and Privileges," 350-351.

¹⁷¹ McConville, "How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!" (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel," 145-146.

¹⁷² David Noel Freedman, "Confrontations in the Book of Amos," *PSB* 11, no. 03 (1990): 248.

The term “my people Israel” in the setting up of the plumb-line (7:8) may have the same connotation with “my people Israel” in Amos’ commission by YHWH to go and prophesy (7:15). Amos thus uses “Israel” as historic Israel, although it may refer to the northern kingdom in some contexts because of its immediate specific application. Theologically, it could be understood that “Israel” in the first three visions, as in Amos as a whole, applies to the historic Israel, and the idea of land in terms of the gift of YHWH, that is, as in the Deuteronomic understanding of the land.

The visions show powerfully that Israel cannot take its possession of the land just for granted. As we have seen, there is a progression in the visions. The first two visions show YHWH’s longsuffering and the successful intercessions of the prophet. However, in the succession of the visions, judgment becomes more certain, and the language suggests a picture of the destruction of the land and the people as a whole. The visions illustrate Amos’ use of poetic language. The images of locust and fire are closely related to the topic of land. In addition, Amos shows that land and institutions cannot be separated. Amos’ threat to the land is inseparable from his critique of sanctuaries and the royal house.

3.2 The Land in Amos 7:10-17

3.2.1 Introduction

This section aims to examine the meaning of land in the narrative account of the conflict of Amaziah with Amos in 7:10-17. Amaziah opposes Amos in his report to Jeroboam, “the land cannot bear all his words.” The “land” here is apparently used in reference to the condition of the king, and the people, as well as the place itself. What then is wrong with Amos’ message in the perspective of Amaziah? Or rather does Amaziah’s charge against Amos itself contradict the word of YHWH by Amos? In bringing his message of judgment, Amos stands himself as a representative on behalf of the ordinary people by pointing to his profession as a shepherd and farmer (7:14). He also confirms that his prophetic role comes directly by divine commission (7:15) to prophesy inclusively to the covenant people, עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל “my people Israel.” The present survey tries to show how the narrative has been inserted between the third and fourth visions and connected by means of verbal links with both. The study then will show how the land is treated in relation to “house of Israel,” Bethel, the terms חֲזָקָה and נְבִיא, and the judgment of exile.

3.2.2 The Insertion between the Third and Fourth Visions

Robert Gordis called attention to the fact that since Amos’ main focus is to prophesy against northern Israel, Amos passes reasonably lightly over the sins of Judah and its religious and social transgressions (2:4-5; 6:1).¹⁷³ His encounter with Amaziah (7:10-17) consists of a dispute between the two,¹⁷⁴ in which Amaziah sent a message to Jeroboam, king of Israel, consisting of an indictment against Amos along with a quotation of the words of the prophet himself (7:10-11). To Jeroboam, Amaziah accuses Amos of “conspiracy,” and when he addresses Amos, Amaziah speaks of the authority of the king (7:12-13). Then Amaziah commands Amos to leave the country and not to prophesy at Bethel any more. However, Amos then mentions his profession and confirms that his commission came only from YHWH who sent him to prophesy to the covenant people, identified as “my people Israel” (7:14-15), and followed with a word of judgment on the land, and of exile for the people (7:16-17).

¹⁷³ Robert Gordis, “The Composition and Structure of Amos,” *HTR* 33, no. 04 (October 1940): 249.

¹⁷⁴ Gene M. Tucker, “Prophetic Authenticity,” *Int* 27, no. 04 (October 1973): 427-428.

The narrative of the confrontation with Amaziah (7:10-17)¹⁷⁵ occurs between the third (7:7-9) and the fourth visions (8:1-3). The first four visions follow a certain formula. In the narrative, however, the report shifts from the first person to the third person. Therefore, some suppose that Amos 7:10-17 comes from someone other than Amos,¹⁷⁶ or is the work of an editor,¹⁷⁷ and so treat it separately.¹⁷⁸ However, others maintain it to be from Amos himself, although written in the third person¹⁷⁹ and argue that the narrative itself is connected in many ways to its context.¹⁸⁰ The narrative is also linked thematically with the visions.¹⁸¹

The primary question concerns its present location and the function of the narrative. Several proposals have been made to explain both the location of the narrative and its unity. Presenting Amos as a prophet like Moses, Meindert Dijkstra believes that Amos is pictured as Moses interceding for the people for forgiveness (Amos 7:2, 5 and Exo. 34:9; Num. 14:19-20).¹⁸² Dijkstra asserts that the prophetic personality of Amos stood in the tradition of Moses who has no relation to a particular group (Levites), or religious professionals (prophecy, priesthood).¹⁸³ Dijkstra argues that the insertion of this narrative section in the visionary reports is intentional in order to show Amos in a new type of prophetic role, like that of Moses. Both are

¹⁷⁵ This narrative (7:10-17) is assumed as biographical. See Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 374; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 10-11; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 239; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 72-73; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 123; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 763. Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 239.

¹⁷⁶ For instance, see Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 295; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 369-370; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 256.

¹⁷⁷ For instance, Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 231; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 211; Andersen and Freedman, *A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 763-765.

¹⁷⁸ See, for example, Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, 125-133; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 229-240.

¹⁷⁹ Among those are, for instance, Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 114; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 228-229; Thomas J. Finley, *Joel, Amos, Obadiah: An Exegetical Commentary* (Chicago: Moody Press, 1990), 290; Stanley N. Rosenbaum, *Amos of Israel: A New Interpretation* (Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press, 1990), 80-83; John D. W. Watts, *Vision and Prophecy in Amos*, expanded anniversary edition (Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press, 1997), 31-35; Gordis, "The Composition and Structure of Amos," 239-251.

¹⁸⁰ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 137.

¹⁸¹ See Doan and Giles, *Prophets, Performance, and Power: Performance Criticism of the Hebrew Bible*, 151; Paul R. Noble, "The Literary Structure of Amos: A Thematic Analysis," *JBL* 114, no. 02 (Summer 1995): 223; Paul R. Noble, "Amos and Amaziah in Context: Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches to Amos 7-8," *CBQ* 60, no. 03 (July 1998): 435; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 231.

¹⁸² Meindert Dijkstra, "'I am neither a prophet nor a prophet's pupil': Amos 7:9-17 as the Presentation of a Prophet like Moses," in *The Elusive Prophet: The Prophet as a Historical Person, Literary Character and Anonymous Artist*, ed. Johannes C. de Moor (Leiden: Boston, 2001), 123.

¹⁸³ Dijkstra, "'I am neither a prophet nor a prophet's pupil': Amos 7:9-17 as the Presentation of a Prophet like Moses," 122.

prophets not by profession but by virtue of special calling and commission by YHWH.¹⁸⁴ It is this divine commission in 7:15, which is not by virtue of office, that serves as a key to the interpretation of the narrative (7:10-17).¹⁸⁵ This analogy with Moses may be helpful in portraying the land as a gift of YHWH to historic Israel, because of the call of YHWH to Moses to deliver his covenant people from bondage in Egypt and to bring them into the promised land (Exo. 3:1-22). Amos also refers to this exodus event (2:10; 3:1; 9:7).

Amos 7:10-17 tells of a conflict which is a result of the rejection of the visions.¹⁸⁶ The thematic development of the third vision (7:9) leads into the narrative.¹⁸⁷ It is possible that the narrative and collection of visions could have been created together, and the narrative is inserted after the third vision because of the connection between 7:9 and 7:11 on the basis of the catchwords “Jeroboam”¹⁸⁸ and “sword.”¹⁸⁹ The third vision concludes with YHWH’s announcement that he will rise against “the house of Jeroboam”¹⁹⁰ with the “sword” (7:9) while the narrative starts with Amaziah who reports that Amos said “Jeroboam shall die by the sword” (7:10).¹⁹¹ Verse 9 serves as a transition, with specific interconnections: the expression

¹⁸⁴ Dijkstra, “‘I am neither a prophet nor a prophet’s pupil’: Amos 7:9-17 as the Presentation of a Prophet like Moses,” 122, 127.

¹⁸⁵ Tucker, “Prophetic Authenticity,” 428, 433.

¹⁸⁶ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 8.

¹⁸⁷ Noble, “The Literary Structure of Amos: A Thematic Analysis,” 223; *idem*, “Amos and Amaziah in Context: Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches to Amos 7-8,” 435; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 231.

¹⁸⁸ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 123; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 238; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 114; Noble, “Amos and Amaziah in Context: Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches to Amos 7-8,” 424; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 156; Blenkinsopp, *A History of Prophecy in Israel: From the Settlement in the Land to the Hellenistic Period*, 91.

¹⁸⁹ See Freedman, “Confrontations in the Book of Amos,” 240-241; Noble, “Amos and Amaziah in Context: Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches to Amos 7-8,” 424; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 73; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 156; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 370; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 238.

¹⁹⁰ The “house of Jeroboam” refers to Jeroboam II, not Jeroboam I who founded the high places and the northern kingdom. See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 114; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 237; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 236; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 370, 375; Blenkinsopp, *A History of Prophecy in Israel: From the Settlement in the Land to the Hellenistic Period*, 90; Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, 117; Coggins, *Joel and Amos*, 141; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 134. For the “house of Jeroboam” (7:9) in conjunction with 1 Kings 13 implying Jeroboam I, see Philip Davies, “Amos, Man and Book,” 123-124. However, some scholars have doubted the connection of the “house of Jeroboam” with 1 Kings 13. See Watts, *Vision and Prophecy in Amos*, 66; Åke Viberg, “Amos 7:14: A Case of Subtle Irony,” *TB* 47, no. 01 (1996): 95-96; Williamson, “The Prophet and the Plumb-Line: A Redaction-Critical Study of Amos 7,” 474-475; Peter R. Ackroyd, “A Judgment Narrative between Kings and Chronicles? An Approach to Amos 7:9-17,” in *Canon and Authority: Essays in Old Testament Religion and Theology*, eds. George W. Coats and Burke O. Long (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1977), 71-87.

¹⁹¹ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 123.

“the high places of Isaac” makes a link with “house of Isaac” (7:16); the “sanctuaries of Israel” with “the “king’s sanctuary” (7:13); and the “house of Jeroboam” which will be destroyed by “the sword” with “Jeroboam shall die by the sword” (7:11a).¹⁹² The effect of these connections is to fill out the significance of 7:9.¹⁹³ The insertion of Amos 7:10-17 in to its present position depicts events which occur at the time and so enhance the conflict.¹⁹⁴

Further, in his analysis of the rhetorical strategy of the book of Amos, Karl Möller argues that the arrangement of Amos is best described in rhetorical terms. Amos aims to persuade his hearers to learn from their failure and respond properly to his message and thus Amos brings up the traditional beliefs of the people. For example, Amos uses the Exodus tradition (2:10; 3:2; 9:7) and the Day of YHWH (5:18-20).¹⁹⁵ In the confrontation with Amaziah at Bethel (7:10-17), Möller suggests that the narrative, a debate between Amos and the audience, is strategically placed in the development of the book’s argument. Specifically, verse 9 shows that YHWH is right to bring punishment upon Israel and the house of Jeroboam, and therefore לֹא-אֶחְסֶיף עוֹד עָבוֹר לוֹ “I will never again pass them by” (7:8; also 8:2) is YHWH’s declaration of punishment.¹⁹⁶

Amos 7:9 therefore functions rhetorically in the interpretation of the book as a debate between Amos and his audience. In this narrative (7:10-17), Amaziah represents the audience and his refusal to hear Amos thus represents the reaction of the audience.¹⁹⁷ Möller then concludes that “throughout the book the audience’s reactions to the prophet’s ministry are mostly (though not always) implied, in vii 10-17 the reaction by one of its (more influential) members is reported in some detail.”¹⁹⁸ Möller’s point about Amaziah as representing the audience in this narrative is

¹⁹² See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of Joel and Amos*, 295; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 137, 142; Freedman, “Confrontations in the Book of Amos,” 244, 248; Jörg Jeremias, “The Interrelationship between Amos and Hosea,” in *Forming Prophetic Literature: Essays on Isaiah and the Twelve in Honor of John D. W. Watts*, ed. James W. Watts and Paul R. House (JSOTSS 235; Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 1996), 180.

¹⁹³ Clements, “Amos and the Politics of Israel,” 54-55.

¹⁹⁴ See Rosenbaum, *Amos of Israel: A New Translation*, 81; Clements, “Amos and the Politics of Israel,” 50, 54, 62-64.

¹⁹⁵ Karl Möller, ““Hear This Word Against You:” A Fresh Look at the Arrangement and the Rhetorical Strategy of the Book of Amos,” *VT* 50, no. 04 (2000): 510-511.

¹⁹⁶ Möller, ““Hear This Word Against You:” A Fresh Look at the Arrangement and the Rhetorical Strategy of the Book of Amos,” 515-516.

¹⁹⁷ Möller, ““Hear This Word Against You:” A Fresh Look at the Arrangement and the Rhetorical Strategy of the Book of Amos,” 515-517.

¹⁹⁸ Möller, ““Hear This Word Against You:” A Fresh Look at the Arrangement and the Rhetorical Strategy of the Book of Amos,” 517.

significant for interpreting Amaziah's understanding of "Israel" and "land" in 7:10. The catchword links in 7:9 raise the question about how "Israel" is to be interpreted. Amos 7:9 prepares rhetorically for the narrative in 7:10-17 specifically what is meant by "Israel" and the extent of land. The rhetorical progression in 7:10-17 deals with this question of the interpretation of "Israel" and suggests different interpretations of the "land" between Amaziah and Amos. Amaziah challenges Amos within his personal perspective of "Israel" and "land," that is, the northern kingdom, while Amos understands Israel as the historic Israel, and thus the whole land.

In addition to 7:9, which serves as a transition on the basis of the catchwords, as we have seen, the narrative is linked in other ways with the third vision: "in the midst of my people Israel" (7:8b) with "in the midst of the house of Israel" (7:10b), and "I will never again" (7:8b) with "you never again" (7:13a). The narrative is also connected with the succeeding fourth vision: "to my people Israel" (7:15b) finds an echo in "to my people Israel" (8:2b); and "never again prophesy" (7:13a) in "I will never again pass by" (8:2b).¹⁹⁹ Watts has argued that the narrative's location after the third vision suggests that the announcement of the end of Israel in the fourth vision (8:2) came after the conflict of Amaziah with Amos at Bethel.²⁰⁰ YHWH reaffirms that the promise of punishment on the temple (מִקְדָּשׁ) envisaged in the third vision (7:9) will certainly happen in the destruction of the temple (הַיְיָכָל) in the fourth vision (8:3), which could be a response to Amaziah's allusion to the temple (בַּיִת) in 7:13.²⁰¹

As stated above, several proposals show the link between the narrative and the preceding and succeeding visions, and that the prophecy of the destruction of sanctuaries and monarchy in 7:9 was correspondingly fulfilled in the following events. The narrative's prophecies of the punishment of the land and the monarchy were the result of the earlier oracle. The prophecy to "my people Israel" (7:15) also imply to the end of "my people Israel" (8:2). Therefore, the insertion of the narrative between the third and fourth visions shows that it has strong verbal links and a flow of thematic correlations with both the immediately connected visions.

¹⁹⁹ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 137.

²⁰⁰ Watts, *Vision and Prophecy in Amos*, 66.

²⁰¹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 370.

3.2.3 *The House of Israel and the Concept of Land*

I have argued that Amos has in his mind the picture of historic Israel and the full extent of the land in his prophecy against Bethel and the northern kingdom. He addresses “Israel” using all types of terminology – Jacob, Isaac, my people Israel, house of Israel, sons of Israel – to refer to both kingdoms. Again, “Israel” with the construct form of *בֵּית* appears in 5:1, 3, 4, 25; 6:1, 14; 7:10; 9:9. Therefore, Amos focuses attention on all of Israel who will go into exile away from their land (7:17; cf. 4:2-3; 5:5, 26-27; 6:7; 9:4), the promised land that YHWH has given them (cf. 9:15).

As previously stated, Wolff considered that in Amos “Israel” always refers to the northern kingdom. So too “house of Israel” in 5:1, 3, 4, 25; 6:1, 14; 7:10; 9:9 refers to the northern kingdom, with its political (5:1, 3; 6:1) and cultic (5:4, 25; cf. 7:13) institutions, as one among the nations (6:14; 9:9). He thinks too that in the confrontation with Amaziah, the term *בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל* (house of Israel) refers to the northern kingdom because the immediate context is connected with the fate of the “king of Israel” (7:10; cf. 7:9, 11 and 1:1) and thus the northern kingdom.²⁰² Jeremias has followed Wolff’s understanding of “house of Israel.” This term is prominent in this sense in chapters 5 and 6 (5:1, 3, 4, 25; 6:1, 14).²⁰³

The “house of Israel” can refer to the people as much as to the land. Keita suggests that “the concept ‘state’ can refer as much to collective as to territorial entities. However, even then, land is always in view. Thus, even the thesis that ‘the house of Israel’ points to the state does not lessen the difficulty of understanding the content of the phrase in relation to the land.”²⁰⁴ People and land are hard to separate. Andersen and Freedman observe that in 5:1, 3, 25, the term “house of Israel” is identified with all of Israel of the Exodus. In 5:4-5, it apparently covers the two kingdoms; referring to the people who worship at the shrines of northern and southern Israel.²⁰⁵ In 6:1, it refers to the double kingdom for it mentions both Zion and Samaria. The “house of Israel” in 6:14 echoes 6:1, which refers to the double kingdom.²⁰⁶

²⁰² Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 164.

²⁰³ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 48.

²⁰⁴ “Zudem verfügt der Begriff „Staat“ sowohl über kollektive als auch über territoriale Komponenten, so dass auch die These, das „Haus Israel“ in Am 7, 10 deute auf den „Staat“, eine Entscheidung in Bezug auf den „Land“-Gehalt der Wortverbindung nicht erleichtert.” Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 268.

²⁰⁵ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 106, 108.

²⁰⁶ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 110, 112-113.

Perhaps 6:14 reflects the context which focuses attention on all of Israel with the references to Zion and Samaria and “people of Israel” (6:1), “two kingdoms” (6:2), and “Jacob” (6:8).

Also in 9:9, the expression “house of Israel” refers to both kingdoms. Perhaps because of the parallels in context, the “people of Israel” of the exodus (9:7) and “my people” (9:10), the expression stands for the whole people.²⁰⁷ In this sense, Andersen and Freedman argue that “at the conclusion of the book, the language is more and more universal and eschatological and properly, therefore, focuses attention on all of Israel.”²⁰⁸ Cripps also believed that Amos addresses the people as a whole in 5:1, 3, 4, 25; 6:1, 14; 7:10; 9:9.²⁰⁹ As noted above, there is no doubt that these references refer to both kingdoms since they are connected with exodus themes (5:1, 3, 25), worship at major sanctuaries with a possibility of the shrines of both kingdoms (5:4-5), and the reference to Zion and Samaria, denoting both kingdoms (6:1), and punishment of Israel among other nations (9:9). Specifically in this narrative, בַּיִת יִשְׂרָאֵל “the house of Israel” (7:10) is the target of Amos’ prophecy that is identified as עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל “my people Israel” (7:15), the covenant people of YHWH. Amos then predicts the future of “the house of Israel” in connection with the exile (4:2-3; 5:5, 26-27; 6:7; 7:11, 17; 9:4) away from their native land (7:11, 17), the promised land which once YHWH granted them for their own possession (Deut. 6:10).

As we saw above, Amos often uses the “house of Israel” to mean historic Israel as a whole or both kingdoms together. However, in this narrative (7:10), the phrase is used by Amaziah in his report to King Jeroboam to mean Jeroboam’s northern kingdom; hence, the land (northern kingdom) cannot bear all his words. It seems then that Amaziah challenges Amos with his own view of “Israel” and the “land,” and conversely, Amos challenges Amaziah’s.

3.2.4 The Meaning of Land

3.2.4.1 Bethel and the Concept of Land

How then does Amaziah’s confrontation with Amos function in terms of the meaning of land? Amaziah’s accusation at Bethel directly links with this concern.

²⁰⁷ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 125.

²⁰⁸ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 125.

²⁰⁹ Cripps, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 178, 203, 229.

Amaziah defiantly declares that *לֹא-תוּכַל הָאָרֶץ לְהִכִּיל אֶת-כָּל-דְּבָרָיו* “the land cannot bear all his words” (7:10). Amaziah, as priest of Bethel (7:10), has a significant role in relation to the nation’s religion, and thus for the security of both the nation itself and the land of Israel.²¹⁰ In other words, he was responsible for sustaining peace and stability in social and religious matters and his fidelity to the royal house is explained in this way.²¹¹ This also explains his words to Amos: And Amaziah said to Amos, “Seer, go, flee away to the land of Judah, and eat bread there and prophesy there. But never again prophesy at Bethel, for it is the king’s sanctuary and it is the temple of the kingdom” (7:12-13).

In speaking this, however, Amaziah contradicts the call of Amos to prophesy to the entire covenant people. YHWH’s command that Amos should go (*לֵךְ*) and prophesy (7:15) reflects the order of Amaziah that Amos should go and flee (*לֵךְ בְּרַח-לֵךְ*) and prophesy in Judah (7:12). YHWH reverses Amaziah’s order by commanding that Amos should prophesy in the land of the northern kingdom not in Judah.²¹² Amaziah believes that he has a right to order Amos in YHWH’s name, but in fact his orientation leads him to neglect the demands of covenant and finally to oppose the word of YHWH.²¹³ As we have seen, Amaziah’s order to “never again” (*לֹא-חֹסִיף עוֹד*) prophesy at Bethel (7:13) is echoed by the statement of YHWH, “I will never again,” (*לֹא-אֹסִיף עוֹד*) pass by them (8:2).²¹⁴ Seeing the text as leading on to the next chapter, Linville asserts that the punishment of the lack of the word of YHWH (8:11-13) ironically shows the ignorance of Amaziah about the word of YHWH through the prophet. It is people like Amaziah who will go hungry and thirsty when the word of YHWH is withdrawn from all the land.²¹⁵ Therefore, the rejection of the word of YHWH in 7:10-17 leads to a thirst for the word of YHWH in 8:11-14.²¹⁶

Amaziah’s refusal of the words of Amos suggests that he might have thought that Amos’ word was his personal message and not the word of YHWH.²¹⁷ When Amaziah quotes Amos’ word: “for thus Amos has said,” he assumes that Amos is

²¹⁰ See Noble, “Amos and Amaziah in Context: Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches to Amos 7-8,” 428; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 236.

²¹¹ Achtemeier, *Minor Prophets I*, 222.

²¹² Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 145; also see Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 140.

²¹³ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 377.

²¹⁴ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 144.

²¹⁵ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 146.

²¹⁶ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 249.

²¹⁷ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 240.

speaking on his own account, because when a prophet speaks the word of God he regularly begins with the messenger formula: “for thus the Lord says.” However, Amos responds that he speaks not for himself but for God.²¹⁸ Similarly, Möller considers that the trouble that Amos is facing in confrontation with Amaziah is due to Amaziah’s refusal to take the word of Amos as a divine message.²¹⁹ For Sweeney, Amos’ message is expressed as a prophetic judgment speech referred to as “the word of YHWH” (7:16), and the messenger formula, לָכֵן כֹּה־אָמַר יְהוָה, “therefore, thus said YHWH” (7:17) further identifies the message as this.²²⁰ Möller also notes that “for thus Amos has said” (כִּי־כֹה אָמַר עָמוֹס) in 7:11 reflects “and YHWH said to me” (וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֵלַי) in 7:8,²²¹ the messenger formula.

Further, the commission of Amos is to prophesy to YHWH’s covenant people, “my people Israel” (7:15), who are neither the people of Jeroboam nor Amaziah nor Amos, rather they are the people of YHWH. Therefore, Amaziah is wrong in his attempt to stop Amos from preaching the word of YHWH to them.²²² However, Amaziah shows his disbelief about the message of divine judgment which Amos addressed to all Israel. His attitude may also suggest that the people of Israel are not ready to accept his message either.²²³

In addition, the formula “says YHWH” or “says Lord YHWH” (אֲדַבֵּר יְהוָה), in 1:5, 8, 15; 2:1; 5:17, 27; 7:3, 6, refers to his prophetic role assigned by YHWH as the messenger to the people (1:1; 2:11-12; 3:7-8; 7:14-15).²²⁴ If Amaziah assumes that any prophet should begin with the messenger formula or prophetic speech: “for thus the Lord says,” this is covered by Amos when he introduces his words with: “And YHWH said to me” (וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֵלַי) in 7:8, and confirmed in the prophetic judgment speech: “hear the word of YHWH” (שִׁמְעוּ דְבַר־יְהוָה) in 7:16, then in the messenger formula: “therefore, thus said YHWH” (לָכֵן כֹּה־אָמַר יְהוָה) in 7:17. Finally Amos concludes the book with the messenger formula: “says YHWH your God”

²¹⁸ See Daniel J. Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah* (AOTC; Nashville: Abingdon Press, 2005), 218; Achtemeier, *Minor Prophets I*, 222.

²¹⁹ Karl Möller, *A Prophet in Debate: The Rhetoric of Persuasion in the Book of Amos* (JSOTSS 372; London: Sheffield Academic Press, 2003), 135.

²²⁰ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 260.

²²¹ Möller, *A Prophet in Debate: The Rhetoric of Persuasion in the Book of Amos*, 135.

²²² Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 141.

²²³ Möller, *A Prophet in Debate: The Rhetoric of Persuasion in the Book of Amos*, 135-136.

²²⁴ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 245.

(אָמַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיךָ) 9:15). Amos also insists in his vision-reports that his message comes from YHWH.

Having made the claim for YHWH's word, Amos then prophesies against Bethel. Bethel has an important symbolic significance in Israel, and so plays an important part in the argument between Amaziah and Amos. Amaziah's summary of Amos' message includes the destruction of Jeroboam: "Jeroboam shall die by the sword" (7:11) which reflects the threat to "rise against the house of Jeroboam with the sword" in 7:9. Amaziah believes that the threat to the king and the danger to the people is not really a punishment of YHWH, but rather it is due to the rebellious act of Amos.²²⁵ The prophecy against the house of Jeroboam (7:9) is echoed in the following few verses (7:10-11).

Amaziah now sends a report to king Jeroboam about the message of Amos²²⁶ as having "conspired against you." Why does Amaziah regard Amos' activity as "conspiracy"? Again, this accusation seems to relate to Bethel, the royal house and royal sanctuary, in connection with the concept of land. Accordingly, it is possible that the accusation of "conspiracy" implies that his prophecy was understood in terms of giving internal opposition to the royal house of Jeroboam.²²⁷ Amaziah's choice of the term "conspiracy" could warn Jeroboam that he could hardly ignore the activity of Amos, since kings in ancient Israel controlled religious matters, and Bethel was a royal sanctuary, or temple of the kingdom (בֵּית מִמְלָכָה).²²⁸

The context here suggests that monarchy and state religion were essentially related,²²⁹ the royal power was absolutized²³⁰ and the national sanctuary was directly under the control of the monarchy.²³¹ In this context, Bethel is no longer the "house of God," (7:13),²³² but rather it is politicized and thus it represents the king's sanctuary

²²⁵ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 142.

²²⁶ Edgar W. Conrad, *Reading the Latter Prophets: Towards a New Canonical Criticism* (JSOTSS 376; London: T & T Clark International, 2003), 84-85.

²²⁷ See Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 232; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 781.

²²⁸ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 375-376, further notes that the tradition of monarchical control of religion was quite apparent especially in the north (1 Kings 12:26-33; 16:26, 30-33; 18:4, 19).

²²⁹ See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 114; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 17; Achtemeier, *Minor Prophets I*, 222.

²³⁰ Achtemeier, *Minor Prophets I*, 222.

²³¹ Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 235.

²³² Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 85; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 143.

(מִקְדָּשׁ-מֶלֶךְ) and the temple of the kingdom (בַּיִת מִמְלָכָה) (cf. the sanctuaries of 7:9),²³³ the national or state temple.²³⁴ This lies behind Amaziah's accusation of conspiracy.²³⁵ Robert Coote suggests that bringing the offering and sacrifices at Bethel is similar to the secular provision of the royal house (1 Kings 4-5). The royal elite in Israel had authority over the religious elites at Bethel (7:10, 13).²³⁶ As Amaziah reported, threatening YHWH's shrine was a threat to the king's shrine.²³⁷ When Amos predicts the people's captivity away from their native land, he rejects the basis of religion and state. Therefore, Amaziah may be right when he says that Amos is blasphemous and rebellious against the religion and the monarchy.²³⁸

From Amaziah's perspective, his defence of the cult and monarchy could be logically based on the ancient tradition of Israel that the king as divine (Ps. 45) was the chief executive, controlling the religious, social, and political life of the nation. As Solomon had built the temple in Jerusalem, so Jeroboam would have authority over all matters of state and religion (1 Kings 12:26-33).

This foundation of the religion and state, or cult and monarchy at Bethel is connected with land. At Bethel, Amaziah says, "the land cannot bear" Amos' words (7:10) and Amos responds with the announcement of exile from the land (7:17). Koch argues that the faith of Israel has at its heart a bond with its אֲדָמָה, its native land. It has been the goal of their history under the guidance of YHWH since the days of their forefathers (Gen. 15:18) and its bond is the matter of a covenant between YHWH and his people.²³⁹ Especially Bethel is regarded as the place where the land is promised to Jacob for a possession, and as a place of the worship of YHWH, where the people of Israel celebrated (Gen. 28:10-22; 1 Kings 12:28-29), and offered sacrifices and feasts (cf. 4:4-5; 5:5-6).²⁴⁰ As argued by Koch,²⁴¹ the cultic place at Bethel is connected with

²³³ See Francis Landy, "Vision and Poetic Speech in Amos," *HAR* 11 (1987): 236; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 143; Pierre Berthoud, "The Covenant and the Social Message of Amos," *EJT* 14, no. 02 (2005): 106; Tucker, "Amos the Prophet and Amos the Book: Historical Framework," 93.

²³⁴ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 243.

²³⁵ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 17.

²³⁶ Coote, *Amos Among the Prophets: Composition and Theology*, 108.

²³⁷ See Coote, *Amos Among the Prophets: Composition and Theology*, 108; Patrick D. Miller, Jr., *Sin and Judgment in the Prophets: A Stylistic and Theological Analysis*, (Chico, California: Scholars Press, 1982), 24.

²³⁸ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 37.

²³⁹ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 37.

²⁴⁰ See Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 37; Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 151.

²⁴¹ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 55.

the gift of the land by YHWH to Israel and it was celebrated in remembrance of the promise of YHWH to the patriarchs in the ancient days.

At Bethel, a conflict takes place between two men: a prophet and a priest who bear responsibility to YHWH and the king respectively. Therefore, the narrative offers two different understandings of Bethel. The first is Amaziah's understanding, according to which Bethel is the "royal sanctuary" for Jeroboam's kingdom. Amaziah is claiming the historic status of Bethel as support for the kingdom and priesthood that operate there, instituted by Jeroboam I. It seems, therefore, that for Amaziah, the priest at Bethel who is a representative of the royal sanctuary and monarchy (7:10), the defence of the king is to protect the land which is for him, in practice, the northern kingdom.

On the other side, for Amos, Bethel is a "house of God" associated with Jacob (Gen 28:19) and the patriarchal promises (Gen. 12:8; 13:3; 28:10-22). Bethel is thus unmistakably connected to the ancient promise of the land. Jacob repeats publicly the naming of Bethel on his return home when YHWH again appeared to him and confirmed the change of his name to "Israel," along with the patriarchal promise of land (Gen. 35:1-15). It apparently functioned at one point as the worship centre for all historic Israel (Judg. 20:18, 26-27). For Amos, the prophet who is commissioned by YHWH to prophesy to the whole covenant people, "my people Israel" (7:15), the obligation to prophesy against Israel is to defend the people of YHWH and the land. Therefore, two different understandings of Bethel could be drawn from the narrative. For Amaziah, the Bethel tradition means that Amos has no right to prophesy there; for Amos, it means the opposite, because it belongs to all Israel.

3.2.4.2 The Terms **חֹזֶה** and **נְבִיא** and the Concept of Land

The narrative uses two different words for "prophet," namely **חֹזֶה** and **נְבִיא** in relation to land. In the context of the narrative, Amaziah addresses Amos perhaps derisively with the word **חֹזֶה**, "seer" (7:12), not **נְבִיא**, "prophet." The title itself is legitimate however,²⁴² and the context suggests that Amaziah recognizes that Amos was one of the professional seers.²⁴³ The terms "prophet" (**נְבִיא**) and "seer" (**חֹזֶה**) are sometimes synonymous and used interchangeably (2 Sam. 24:11; 2 Kings 17:13; Isa.

²⁴² Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 240-241.

²⁴³ For example, see Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 10-11; Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 218; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 116; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 238.

29:10).²⁴⁴ In addition, the verb חָזָה “he saw”²⁴⁵ is used in Amos 1:1 to refer to the whole prophecy: “the words of Amos ... which he saw.”²⁴⁶ Apparently it was a custom to give money when enquiring of a seer (1 Sam. 9:7-8). In this sense, Amaziah treats Amos as one of the professional diviners who earn money (cf. Mic. 3:5, 11). Again, the individual members of the guild are called בְּנֵי־נְבִיאִים “sons of prophets” (1 Kings 20:35; 2 Kings 2:3, 5, 15; 4:1). Amaziah then treats him as such, and thus orders him to leave the country and make money in Judah (7:12).²⁴⁷

As suggested by a number of scholars above, although the terms נְבִיא (prophet) and חָזָה (seer) can be used interchangeably, David L. Petersen argued that the term חָזָה tends to identify the prophet in the south, whereas the term נְבִיא does so in the north.²⁴⁸ Petersen believed that there is no distinction in meaning between these two titles, and that the work of the חָזָה could equally well be depicted by the term נְבִיא. On this basis, for both Amaziah and Amos, the title חָזָה would be an appropriate title for Amos.²⁴⁹ Similarly, following Petersen, Hubbard suggests that the term חָזָה connotes the morality prophets in Judah (cf. Gad, 2 Sam. 24:11), for instance, Micah (3:5-8) and Isaiah (28:15; 29:10; 30:10), and the term נְבִיא connotes the morality prophets (נְבִיאִים) in Israel (Amos 2:11-12).²⁵⁰

Therefore, when Amaziah calls Amos a חָזָה, an appropriate title indicating a prophet in Judah, Amos neither rejects it nor accepts it.²⁵¹ Right after addressing Amos with this title חָזָה, Amaziah goes on to order him to prophesy in Judah not in Israel, using the verb נָבֵא (7:12).²⁵² Amaziah’s use of the words חָזָה and נָבֵא even

²⁴⁴ See Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 233-234; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 116; Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 219; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 136; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 240-241; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1:258; Jimmy J. Roberts, “A Note on Amos 7:14 and Its Context,” *RQ* 8, no. 03 (1965): 175-176.

²⁴⁵ The title חָזָה (“seer”) is used in the verb form חָזָה, “he saw” in 1:1. The root meaning of חָזָה (“to see”) is used of visions and dreams (cf. Num. 24:2, 4, 16) and the word for “vision” (חֲזוֹן) is from the same root. See Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 137. The visions consistently use the other verb for seeing (רָאָה), a synonym of חָזָה. See Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 234; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 213.

²⁴⁶ Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 233-234.

²⁴⁷ Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 116.

²⁴⁸ David L. Petersen, *The Roles of Israel’s Prophets* (JSOTSS 17; Sheffield: JSOT, 1981), 51-69.

²⁴⁹ Petersen, *The Roles of Israel’s Prophets*, 57.

²⁵⁰ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 213.

²⁵¹ See Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 214; Yair Hoffmann, “Did Amos Regard Himself as a *NĀBĪ’?*,” *VT* 27, no. 02 (1977): 209-212.

²⁵² Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 214.

shows that Amos' prophecy cannot be restricted only to Judah.²⁵³ Amos replies to Amaziah using נבא, unexpectedly perhaps. However, Amos is not claiming to be a נביא rather than a חזה – the terms do not seem to function in that way for him.

Rather, Amos rejects the charge that he is a professional prophet who earns money by prophesying. Thus he says: I am neither a prophet (לֹא־נְבִיא), nor a son of a prophet (וְלֹא בֶן־נְבִיא) (7:14).²⁵⁴ At the same time he may be rejecting Amaziah's implication of some distinction between חזה and נביא, and thus between prophetic competences in north and south. Curiously, both Amaziah and Amos use the verb נבא for the activity of prophesying (7:12-13, 15). This is the real issue. Amaziah tells Amos to 'prophesy' (נבא) in Judah only, but YHWH has told Amos to 'prophesy' (נבא) to "my people Israel."

Amos is a shepherd, בּוֹקֵר, and a dresser of sycamore trees, בּוֹלֵס שְׁקָמִים.²⁵⁵ According to Driver cited in Paul,²⁵⁶ Amos' statement about his profession contains a rhetorical question: "Do you suppose that I am not a true prophet because I am a seasonal labourer? Why the Lord called me..." Perhaps Amos is economically independent and he does not actually need to live by means of prophecy (7:12b) because he can make his living by his occupation on the land (7:14). However, YHWH calls him to prophesy to the covenant people.

Amos asserts his divine commission to prophesy. In opposing Amaziah, he does not intend to deny the prophetic order,²⁵⁷ but he rather refuses to be like professional prophets as Amaziah assumes. Amos believes that prophets are called by YHWH to warn his people (cf. 2:11; 3:7).²⁵⁸ Amaziah also acknowledges Amos' communal activity as 'prophesying'.²⁵⁹ In Amos' commission to prophesy to "my

²⁵³ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 214.

²⁵⁴ For a helpful study of בֶן־נְבִיא ("a son of prophet") in Amos 7:14, see Jack P. Lewis, "'A Prophet's Son' (Amos 7:14) Reconsidered," *RQ* 49, no. 04 (2007): 229-240, who attempts to call attention to the terms בני־נביאים and בן־נביא in the Old Testament and tries to define the term.

²⁵⁵ Giles, "A Note on the Vocative of Amos in 7:14," 690-692. For some significant study of Amos' vocation (7:14), also see Wright, "Amos and the 'Sycamore Fig,'" 362-368; Zalcman, "Piercing the Darkness at Bôqēr (Amos 7:14)," 252-255.

²⁵⁶ Godfrey Rolles Driver, "Amos 7:14," *ExpTim* 67, no. 03 (December 1955): 91-92 quoted in Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 244.

²⁵⁷ See Anderson, *The Living World of the Old Testament*, 271; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 145; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of Joel and Amos*, 313; Achtemeier, *Minor Prophets I*, 1: 223; Coogan, *The Old Testament: A Historical and Literary Introduction to the Hebrew Scriptures*, 313.

²⁵⁸ Anderson, *The Living World of the Old Testament*, 270-271.

²⁵⁹ Thomas W. Overholt, "Prophecy in History: The Social Reality of Intermediation," in *The Prophets: A Sheffield Reader*, ed. Philip R. Davies (BSem 42; Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 1996), 67.

people Israel” (7:15),²⁶⁰ Amos speaks to the covenant people of YHWH who belong neither to Jeroboam nor to Amaziah, nor even to Amos.²⁶¹ The commission of Amos depends completely upon the covenant language “my people Israel” (7:15), which is associated with the story of David (2 Sam. 5:2).²⁶²

In addition, the commission of Amos “YHWH took me from following the flock” (וַיִּקְחֵנִי יְהוָה מֵאַחֲרֵי הַצֹּאן, 7:15) also applied to the call of David (לְקַחְתִּיךָ מִן־הַנֶּגֶה מֵאַחֲרֵי הַצֹּאן, 2 Sam. 7:8; cf. Ps. 78:70), who was anointed to be king over the entire people of Israel.²⁶³ The verb לָקַח (took) is also used for the divine appointment of Levites to their cultic function (Num. 18:6),²⁶⁴ and YHWH’s election of the people of Israel or king (e.g., Deut 4:20; 1 Kings 11:37).²⁶⁵ Here, Amos was once a shepherd like David, and now he becomes a prophet of YHWH by his appointment to serve in a special way.²⁶⁶ The offices of king and prophet are legitimated only by YHWH (Deut. 17:15; 18:15). Moses is another example. While he was tending the sheep he was called by YHWH to deliver the covenant people out of the bondage of Egypt and bring them into the promised land (Exo. 3:1-22). In this sense, it is possible to assume that Amos intended that Amaziah should perceive the similarity,²⁶⁷ in which he received the commission only from YHWH to prophesy to the entire covenant people, and thus the entire land.

In this way, the land is treated in relation to the terms חֹזֶה and נְבִיא. Amaziah’s implication of some distinction between חֹזֶה and נְבִיא, or between prophetic competences in north and south, even functions to indicate the whole land. Amaziah calls Amos a “seer” (חֹזֶה), and orders him to prophesy (נְבִיא) in the *land* of Judah (7:12), because the *land* of the northern Israel (in Amaziah’s view) cannot bear all his words (7:10). Therefore, it seems that the implication of the terms חֹזֶה and נְבִיא is a debate about land.

²⁶⁰ Von Rad, *The Message of the Prophets*, 102, considers that the prophetic call of Amos in 7:15 is linked with the reception of the visions (Amos 7:1-3; 4-6; 7-9; 8:1-3; 9:1-4).

²⁶¹ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 141.

²⁶² Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 377.

²⁶³ See, for instance, Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 139; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 377; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 249.

²⁶⁴ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 139.

²⁶⁵ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 216.

²⁶⁶ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 139.

²⁶⁷ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 377.

3.2.4.3 Exile and the Concept of Land

The confrontation between Amos and Amaziah ends with the oracle concerning the judgment of Amaziah, the land, and the people into exile (7:16-17). This oracle is expressed in the messenger formula and an announcement of prophetic judgment: “hear the word of YHWH” (7:16) and “thus said YHWH” (7:17). The accusation repeats the sin of Israel indicated in Amos 2:12b: “and you commanded the prophets, saying, ‘you shall not prophesy.’”²⁶⁸ Two things can be drawn from this attack of Amos on Amaziah: the impending specific judgment for opposing YHWH’s authority and the repetition of the announcement against Israel.²⁶⁹ Finally the attempt of Amaziah to drive out Amos from Israel is now turned round so that Amaziah himself will be driven by YHWH from the land of Israel (7:17).²⁷⁰

The punishment of Amaziah includes his family in which his wife will become a prostitute and his children will fall by the sword (7:17). This fate in which Amaziah’s wife is the only one who survives among the family, and becomes a prostitute has overtones of the reference to father and son going together to the same girl in 2:7.²⁷¹ The prophecy connotes both the bringing of judgment upon the family of the priest and the destiny of Israel (7:17).²⁷² The prophecy against the whole people of Israel (7:8) is shifted to a threat against the dynasty of Israel (7:10). When Amaziah cites Amos’ threat against the house of Jeroboam (7:9, 11), Amos reacts to his false perception of it, with the announcement of YHWH’s punishment (7:9) upon his family (7:17).²⁷³ However, as Amos pronounces the ruin of Israel, his prophecy advances to Judah as well. When Amos is commanded by YHWH to prophesy to “my people Israel” (7:15), his climactic vision has as its same target “my people Israel” (8:2), which includes both Judah and Israel.²⁷⁴ In the narrative, then, the prediction of the end of “my people Israel” shows Amos’ confirmation of the end of the whole people:²⁷⁵ “Israel must go into exile away from its land” (7:11, 17).

In the closing verse of the narrative (7:17), the “land” (ארמה) is mentioned three times. What do the three occurrences of “land” mean specifically? The

²⁶⁸ Tucker, “Prophetic Authenticity,” 434.

²⁶⁹ Tucker, “Prophetic Authenticity,” 434.

²⁷⁰ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 241.

²⁷¹ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 147.

²⁷² Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 147-148.

²⁷³ Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 74.

²⁷⁴ Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 75.

²⁷⁵ Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 75.

references to “land” here recall the “land” in verse 10, where it was used by Amaziah to mean the kingdom of Jeroboam. Therefore, there is irony in Amos now turning a word about land against Amaziah. First, Amos states that Amaziah’s land (אֲדָמָה) will be divided up by a measuring line (7:17). Does this refer to Amaziah’s family property? Or does it refer to the land of Israel? Or indeed, is there any relationship between Amaziah’s own land and that of Israel? It is not clear whether Amaziah would have possessed land of his own. If priests in the north were like Levites in Judah, they would have lands granted to them by their neighbors (Num. 35:1-8; see also 1 Kings 2:26-27; 1 Chro. 6:54-72; Jer. 32:6-15).

Wolff thinks that although the “land” (אֲדָמָה) generally connotes the whole of the “cultivable land” (3:2; cf. 5:2; 7:11b, 17bβ; 9:8), it cannot mean this in the case of Amaziah’s “land.”²⁷⁶ The land of Israel (cf. 5:2), YHWH’s gift (2:9), will be taken by foreigners, and Amaziah will die where no worship of YHWH is available.²⁷⁷ Wolff concluded that possibly Amaziah had his own land, and supposed that there is a relationship between his property and the land of Israel.²⁷⁸ Amaziah’s land may also indicate his share in the whole territory of Israel. More importantly, it could be Amos’ ironic reversal to Amaziah, who identifies the land to the northern kingdom Israel. Amos particularly specifies the fate of Amaziah in relation to the punishment of Israel by exile away from its land.

Further, there is a parallel between Amaziah’s land and the “unclean land” in which he will die. Israel’s own land (cf. 5:2) which once YHWH gave them as a gift (2:9; cf. 9:15) will be destroyed, and the people will go into exile, so that the priest must die in an unclean land.²⁷⁹ The phrase the “unclean land” may also picture the land in a more universal sense, the foreign land where YHWH is absent (Hos. 9:3; Eze. 4:13; cf. Deut. 4:28; 1 Sam. 26:19; Jer. 16:13; Ps. 137:4).²⁸⁰ Any foreign land may be considered unclean due to the control of the foreign deities in place of YHWH

²⁷⁶ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 315.

²⁷⁷ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 315-316.

²⁷⁸ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 316.

²⁷⁹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 316.

²⁸⁰ See Gerhard Pfeifer, *Die Theologie des Propheten Amos* (Frankfurt: Peter Lang, 1995), 115; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 316; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 141; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1:261; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 251; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 242.

(1 Sam. 26:19; Hos. 9:3-4; Eze. 4:13).²⁸¹ Or it could be ironically, the “polluted soil of Israel,”²⁸² because it has lost the essential meaning of Bethel “house of God.”

What land, in contrast, is “clean”? The land that YHWH had given to Israel was clean, since on it alone was access to God in worship possible.²⁸³ The primary function of Amaziah as a priest was to defend the cult, sanctuary, and people from being unholy (Lev. 10:10).²⁸⁴ Therefore, Amaziah is expected to protect the holiness of the sanctuary at the “house of God.” Because of the concept of the sanctuary as a holy place, the land also is regarded as “holy.”²⁸⁵ Koch’s point about Amos’ criticism in connection with a “religious attitude to the land” is significant in dealing with the land as a cultic place. He refers to it as a “sacral” or “cultic” one, that is, the land is ‘holy’ because God makes his dwelling in it.²⁸⁶ The terms “clean” or “holy” thus denote the place where YHWH is present (e.g., Exo. 3:5; 25:8). Bethel was the “house of God” where YHWH made his dwelling. However, Bethel in 7:13 is no longer the “house of God,” or a “holy” place where YHWH dwells, but rather it has become the king’s sanctuary and the temple of the kingdom, and also a place of covenant disloyalty.

Finally, in the statement, “And Israel must go into exile away from its land” (וַיִּשְׂרָאֵל נָלָה יָגֵל מֵעַל אֲדָמָתוֹ) in the closing verse of the narrative (7:17), the “land” (אֲדָמָה) is used in reference to the fortunes of the king, the people, and the place itself. At the end of the narrative (7:17), Amos reaffirms the threat of the exile of the whole people which has already been reported by Amaziah to the king (7:11).²⁸⁷ The land and Israel here could have a double meaning. First, in response to the accusation of Amaziah, Amos possibly in turn predicts that Israel (Jeroboam’s kingdom) will go into exile at the hands of Assyria (Hos. 9:3). Amos’ oracle creates a rhetorical emphasis on the punishment of the northern kingdom, an ironic reversal of what Amaziah has reported. Second, as Paul argues that the “unclean land” applies to any foreign land, including Assyria (Hos. 9:3) and Babylonia (Ezek. 4:13),²⁸⁸ it is part of Amos’ argument that his prophecy is to all Israel (7:15), and hence, the historic land.

²⁸¹ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 140; Von Rad, “The Promised Land and Yahweh’s Land in the Hexateuch,” 87.

²⁸² Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 242.

²⁸³ Pfeifer, *Die Theologie des Propheten Amos*, 115.

²⁸⁴ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 140.

²⁸⁵ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1:261.

²⁸⁶ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 50.

²⁸⁷ Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 119.

²⁸⁸ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 251.

Therefore “Israel” (historic Israel) will go into exile in the “unclean land” at the hands of Assyria (Hos. 9:3), and the prophecy would find later fulfilment for Judah in the Babylonian exile (Ezek. 4:13). In this narrative, Amos announces judgment against the priest and his family, and finally the people of Israel as a whole (7:17).

The book of Amos thus makes exile an important part of the picture of the fate of Israel in the future. In the narrative (7:10-17), according to Donald E. Gowan, the punishment of Israel in exile (7:11, 17) is assumed to be YHWH’s death sentence on Israel. The reason for this punishment lies in the election of Israel in relation to the exodus tradition (3:1-2).²⁸⁹ Gowan argues that the election tradition functioned significantly in the theology of the northern kingdom. Therefore, Amos reinforces the belief of the people of Israel that they are elected for a special relationship with YHWH but also specially responsible in consequence,²⁹⁰ which is mainly represented by exile.

The passage thus concludes with a strong statement about the announcement of the exile of Israel. “And Israel must go into exile” (7:11, 17) has several parallels throughout the book of Amos (4:2-3; 5:5, 26-27; 6:7; 9:4). These references show that the descriptions of the land and Israel in this narrative are best understood as the fate of the whole land and historic Israel. Moreover, as already noted, the specific expression “high places of Isaac” in 7:9 is used as “the house of Isaac” in 7:16 which connotes all “Israel.” The parallel of “Israel” with “Isaac” in 7:9, 16 points to the inclusion of both kingdoms. Further, Amos uses the “house of Israel” (5:1, 3, 4, 25; 6:1, 14; 9:9) to refer to historic Israel and thus the whole land. In this way, Amos’ announcement of exile is appropriately used in the narrative account (7:11, 17) to refer to the fate of both kingdoms.

3.2.5 Conclusion

In the narrative, by announcing the destruction of the cultic and royal institutions, Amos aims to persuade his audience to learn from their sin and failure to comply with the covenant and to respond properly to his message. In his rhetoric, Amos confirms his commission to prophesy to “my people Israel” (7:15). In retrospect, it traces back the announcement of the punishment by setting a plumb-line

²⁸⁹ Donald E. Gowan, *Theology of the Prophetic Books: The Death and Resurrection of Israel* (London: Westminster John Knox Press, 1998), 29-30.

²⁹⁰ Gowan, *Theology of the Prophetic Books: The Death and Resurrection of Israel*, 30.

in the midst of “my people Israel” (7:8), and looking forward to the end of the same entity “my people Israel” (8:2), which alludes to the ancient covenant with YHWH.

The conflict of Amos with Amaziah has taken place at Bethel. Bethel is a significant place for historic Israel in relation to the gift of the land by YHWH. It has a connection with Israel’s patriarch, Jacob who named it (Gen. 28:19) and it served as an important place for worship after the conquest (Judg. 20:18). YHWH promised to give Bethel to Jacob as a possession for him as well as all his descendants (Gen. 28:10-22). Therefore, Bethel is connected with the gift of the land by YHWH to all Israel. Even after the division of the kingdom it became an important place for cultic celebration (1 Kings 12:28-29). In the time of Amos, the people of Israel offered sacrifices and feasts at the sanctuaries of Bethel (Amos 4:4-5; 5:5-6). However, in Amos’ view it came to symbolize covenant disloyalty and empty ritual. Therefore, Amos ironically calls Israel to come to Bethel and sin (4:4); he then says that YHWH rejects their worship, feasts, and songs (5:21-24). Amos mentions that YHWH will punish the altars of Bethel (3:14) and rebukes the people for seeking Bethel (5:5). In this way, Amos’ rhetoric intends to oppose the concept of Amaziah, priest at Bethel (7:10), who strongly identifies Bethel as the temple of the kingdom, the royal sanctuary (7:13) but does not understand the true significance of worship or land.

Having known Bethel in connection with the gift of YHWH to the covenant people, Amos was commissioned by YHWH to prophesy among them. In the narrative, the message of Amos ends with the prophecy of the exile of the covenant people into an unclean land (7:17). The narrative (7:10-17) shows that the gift of land and the covenant people of YHWH will be destroyed. The narrative (7:10-17) is essentially about the question of Israel and land. Land is not simply a territory. It cannot be equated with the territories of either kingdom in Amos’ time. The legitimate possession of land, for Amos, depends on a true understanding of what is meant by the covenant and the people of Israel.

CHAPTER 4

THE LAND IN AMOS 8

4.1 The Land in Amos 8:1-3

4.1.1 Introduction

The fourth vision report in Amos 8:1-3 employs the prophet's experience as a farmer (7:14). Knowing YHWH's intentions for Israel, now Amos pictures the "summer fruit" (קִיץ) in connection with the end (קֵץ) of the covenant people, "my people Israel" (עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל), and utters YHWH's statement of judgment, "I will never again pass them by" (לֹא-אֹסִיף עוֹד עָבוֹר לֹד). The image of destruction is vivid: all happiness will disappear and be transformed into lament, and even in the temple (הַיְכָל), festival songs will be replaced by wailing and many dead bodies will be cast out everywhere.

4.1.2 The Summer Fruit

The fourth vision follows the same model as the third, that is, the vision itself, a question, an answer, and a word of judgment. Only the object of the vision changes from the plumb-line (אֶנְדָּה) to a basket of summer fruit (קִיץ).¹ The name of the object קִיץ is used in other contexts both to refer to the summer season (Gen. 8:22; Isa. 28:4; Jer. 8:20; Ps. 32:4; Amos 3:15) and to the ripe fruit in the summer, hence "summer fruit" (2 Sam. 16:1-2).² Mays suggests that this basket of summer fruit could be the offering brought to the sanctuary of Bethel in which the people celebrated with thanksgiving for the coming new year in order to retain prosperity and blessing.³

Jeremias also claims that originally, the "basket of summer fruit" (כַּלִּיב קִיץ) is a sign of joy in which the people of Israel celebrated. It is a festival of wine, oil, sycamore, and pomegranates and more importantly it is a thanksgiving festival for the good gift of the land,⁴ a connection that is found in the confession of faith in

¹ For example, see Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 140; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 142.

² See, for instance, Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 120; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 207; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 218; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 143.

³ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 141.

⁴ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 134.

Deuteronomy 26.⁵ Amos' vision of the basket of summer fruit brought to the sanctuary or temple is thus connected with the Deuteronomic understanding of the gift of the land by YHWH.

However, as the people of Israel are ripe for "harvest," this has become a symbol of judgment in the prophecy of Amos and the message is the "end."⁶ The ripe fruit designates the fate of Israel that they are ripe for the punishment of exile, carrying them off perhaps as in a "basket" (cf. 4:2-3).⁷ In a wordplay, Amos identifies a basket of summer fruit (קִיץ)⁸ with YHWH's announcement of the end (קֵץ) of Israel. In the connection between the two words קִיץ and קֵץ,⁹ the wordplay could arise from similar sounds in different dialects.¹⁰

There is a connection between the third and fourth visions, in content and use of wordplay.¹¹ The announcement of the end of Israel by YHWH (8:2) echoes the miserable sounds of grieving predicted with the setting of the אָנָה in the midst of Israel (7:8), and these cries of misery are intimated as the turning of the songs of the temple into wailing (8:3). The prediction of the destruction of the house of Jeroboam with the sword in 7:9 also indicates the picture of the many dead bodies which shall be cast out in every place in 8:3.¹²

The same situation of grief and misery is previously found in the pronouncement of the אָנָה which also features a wordplay on the א of אָנָה¹³ and the ק

⁵ Landy, "Vision and Poetic Speech in Amos," 232.

⁶ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 134.

⁷ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 218.

⁸ The "summer fruit" (קִיץ) is harvested at the end of the summer (August, September), see Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 253; or around the time of Sukkoth (July, August), see Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 261.

⁹ The term קִיץ derives from the root קִיץ (to be hot, to awaken) while קֵץ is connected to קָצַץ (to cut off, or hew off). See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 319; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 120; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 253-254.

¹⁰ For the suggestion of the terms קִיץ and קֵץ referring to the difference between the southern (Judah) and northern (Israel) dialects, see Al Wolters, "Wordplay and Dialect in Amos 8:1-2," *JETS* 31, no. 04 (December 1988): 407-410. Walters thinks Amos may have sold ripe sycamore-figs (קִיץ) in the markets of the north, which sounded to the ears of Judah like a prophet announcing, קֵץ "the end." Also see the discussion in Eduard Yechezkel Kutscher, *A History of the Hebrew Language* (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1982), 66, 70, 78; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 254.

¹¹ See Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 757, 759; Linville, "Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9," 30; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 132-133.

¹² Linville, "Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9," 34.

¹³ The term אָנָה indicates moaning or sighing (Isa. 24:7; Joel 1:18; cf. Isa. 35:10). See Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 373; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 139; Linville, "Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9," 30; Auld, *Amos*, 20.

of אָנָה.¹⁴ Both of these denote moaning and groaning,¹⁵ and therefore בָּיָדוֹ אָנָה evokes the sounds of someone crying in grief and misery, אָנָה or אָנָה,¹⁶ respectively “to sigh in grief” and “to cry in distress.”¹⁷ In this sense, the wailing in the third vision has a connection with the fourth vision. Stuart believes that the central focus in this fourth vision moves from “what is seen to what sounds like” as in the third vision, where the visual אָנָה (plumb-line) gives way to the sounds of moaning or groaning (אָנָה or אָנָה).¹⁸ Yvonne Sherwood considers the relationship between what is heard (wailing) and seen (corpses) and the exploration of Amos 8:1-3 as audio-vision.¹⁹ The end (אָחֵר) of Israel in 8:2 is in harmony with the symbol of dead bodies and wailing in 8:3,²⁰ and both these elements recur in 8:10.²¹

This vision pronounces the end of the forgiveness of YHWH upon Israel. The same picture is anticipated in the third vision (7:7-9).²² The אָחֵר “end” implies the final punishment that will bring the nation to an end²³ or the destruction of people and the land which is the result of the end of YHWH’s covenant relationship with Israel, “my people Israel.” This concept of the end of the people and land is incorporated with the earlier oracles of the remnant (5:14-15), the survival of people in exile (4:2-3; 5:27; 7:11, 17), and the promise of the restoration of the people and land (9:11-15). However, in reality the “end” has come for Israel, “my people Israel.”²⁴ Therefore, the summer fruit (אָחֵר) is not simply indicating the end of the summer but more importantly it is a sign of the disastrous end of the people of YHWH,²⁵ “my people Israel.” YHWH himself will bring the end of Israel by discontinuing his covenant contact with his people (3:2).²⁶

¹⁴ The term אָנָה indicates moaning or crying out (see Jer. 51:52; Eze. 26:15). See Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 373; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 139; Linville, “Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9,” 30; Auld, *Amos*, 20.

¹⁵ Auld, *Amos*, 20.

¹⁶ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 139.

¹⁷ Linville, “Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9,” 30.

¹⁸ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 379.

¹⁹ Yvonne Sherwood, “Of Fruit and Corpses and Wordplay Visions: Picturing Amos 8:1-3,” *JSOT* 92 (March 2001): 5-27.

²⁰ Sherwood, “Of Fruit and Corpses and Wordplay Visions: Picturing Amos 8:1-3,” 12.

²¹ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 248.

²² Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 248.

²³ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 797.

²⁴ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 251.

²⁵ Watts, *Vision and Prophecy in Amos*, 72.

²⁶ Craig A. Satterlee, “Amos 8:1-12,” *Int* 61, no. 02 (April 2007): 203.

The language Amos chooses in this vision is drawn from the realm of agriculture and land. It is therefore not only a wordplay on קץ, nor a ‘mere’ metaphor, but expresses the subject-matter in a powerful way. The good land, with its promised gifts, is coming to an end. Offering the fruit at the sanctuary is associated with thanksgiving for the gift of the land (Deut. 26:1-4). Therefore, the ripe fruit indicating the “end” may also affect the gift of the land.

4.1.3 *I Will Never Again Pass Them By*

As we saw, the theme of the first two visions reflects the theme of destruction of agriculture (4:6-11; 5:16-17) in the land of the covenant people Israel. Amos cries out on behalf of Jacob and YHWH relents. In the first two visions, through the intercession of Amos, the punishment is postponed (cf. 7:7-9; 8:1-3). However, there would finally be no forgiveness. Therefore, this pattern of YHWH’s longsuffering is about to draw to a conclusion, which is confirmed by the expression “I will never again pass them by” (לֹא-אֶעֱבֹר עֹד עִבּוֹר לִי).²⁷ Again, the present vision (8:2) locates the bringing of judgment among the people of Israel and the land as a whole.

As I already argued, the term עָבַר (“pass over”)²⁸ is used to indicate the thought of passing through a land in connection with entering into it, as the gift of YHWH (Num 20:17; 21:22; Deut 9:1; 27:3; 30:18; Jos. 1:2). However, this instance of עָבַר has become a judgment on the land and people.²⁹ As mentioned previously, the connection of the two terms קָיַץ and קָץ makes the meaning of the vision clear in relation to the destruction of the covenant people and the land by bringing the “end” of Israel. This prophecy, then, is without hope of change, for YHWH “will never again pass them by” or pardon; instead he will bring the judgment of destruction on the land and the people.³⁰ The end (קָץ) of Israel sounds the grieving situation in the midst of all Israel (7:7, 8) as the songs of the temple are turned into wailing in the fourth vision (8:3). Again, the destruction of the house of Jeroboam by the sword (7:9, 11) also envisages the many corpses YHWH will cast out in the fourth vision (8:3).

²⁷ Cf. Noble, “Amos and Amaziah in Context: Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches to Amos 7-8,” 427.

²⁸ Though not identical, the similar expression עָבַר עַל (to pass over) occurs in Pro. 19:11; Mic. 7:18.

²⁹ Cf. Robert H. O’Connell, “Telescoping N+1 Patterns in the Book of Amos,” *VT* 46, no. 01 (January 1996): 69; Brueggemann, *Genesis*, 76.

³⁰ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 251.

The third vision, then, is reinforced in the fourth vision in which the punishment is increased.³¹ Therefore, the announcement of YHWH's judgment "I will never again pass them by" (7:8; 8:2) foreshadows the terrible fate of the covenant people in the future. Elsewhere too, Amos predicts the end of "my people Israel" in exile (4:2-3; 5:5, 27; 6:7; 7:11, 17; 9:4) away from their native land (7:11, 17).

4.1.4 *The Temple and Land*

The announcement of judgment also includes turning the songs of the temple (הַיְיָ) into wailing (8:3). Which temple is referred to here? Besides Bethel, could it also suggest Jerusalem? Neither place is named here. In 7:13, the reference was to Bethel, a royal sanctuary (מִקְדָּשׁ מְלֶכֶךְ), or temple of the kingdom (בַּיִת מִמְלָכָה). It was closely connected with Jeroboam I, who established a sanctuary there (1 Kings 12) to replace Israel's national sanctuary at Jerusalem.³² Amaziah's accusation (7:13) is connected with Bethel, the royal house and temple, in connection with the concept of land. However, in the wider context of the book, the unnamed temple in 8:3 could also suggest Jerusalem. YHWH utters his word from Jerusalem (1:2). As I have discussed already, the narrative (7:10-17) offers two different understandings of temple, people and land. The first is Amaziah's understanding, according to which Israel, land, temple, and prophecy are closely related to the north; for Amos, it means the opposite, because his rhetoric intends to suggest that his prophecy toward a temple audience in 8:3 includes all Israel, "my people Israel" (8:2), and thus the whole land. It is possible that the absence of a name leaves room for an allusion to Jerusalem.

As previously stated, YHWH confirms that the prophecy of punishment on the sanctuary or temple (מִקְדָּשׁ) in 7:9 will surely occur in the destruction of the temple (הַיְיָ) in 8:3. Even the portrayal of the destruction of the temple (הַיְיָ) in 8:3 could be a response to Amaziah's allusion to the temple (מִקְדָּשׁ or בַּיִת) in 7:13.³³ In Israel, the temple (מִקְדָּשׁ) is portrayed in cosmic extent and the world is a macro-Temple (Ps. 78:69).³⁴ The temple is a link between the heaven and earth,³⁵ that is, the symbolism

³¹ Linville, "Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9," 34.

³² See Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 375-376; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 114; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 135; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 246, 252.

³³ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 370.

³⁴ Jon Douglas Levenson, *Creation and the Persistence of Evil: The Jewish Drama of Divine Omnipotence* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1988), 86-87.

³⁵ See Othmar Keel, *The Symbolism of the Biblical World: Ancient Near Eastern Iconography and the Book of Psalms*, trans. Timothy J. Hallett (London: SPCK, 1978), 171; Carol Meyers,

of temple denotes the entire cosmos. For this reason, it is the “centre” of the land, and the place of pilgrimage and agricultural festival (Amos 4:4-5; 5:21-22).

Then, what are the songs (שִׁירוֹת) of the Temple? For some, it refers to the singers, connected with the royal palace or court (2 Sam. 19:35; 2 Chro. 35:25; Eccl. 2:8).³⁶ According to Andersen and Freedman, the הֵיכָל could be either the “temple” or “palace” because both priest and king are thought of as the objects of punishment (7:10-17). And thus, the songs are either for the cult (5:23; 6:5; 8:10) or secular festivals, as evidenced by the contrast of celebrative songs with wailing in 8:10.³⁷ Although kings in ancient Israel controlled religious matters,³⁸ the northern kings did not make Bethel their royal court or palace. Smith takes הֵיכָל to refer to the “temple,” not the “palace,”³⁹ and thinks the songs (שִׁירוֹת) sung at the temple (Amos 5:23; 6:5; 8:10) fit a cultic context. For Mays, the songs of the temple are songs of “joy and hope in YHWH.”⁴⁰ However, the wrath of YHWH turns these joyful songs at “harvest time”⁴¹ or at the “Autumn Festival”⁴² to disastrous wailing (8:3; cf. 8:10). Therefore, the “songs of the temple” probably connote ironically the joyful celebration of the gift of the land, and the change to wailing implies its loss.

The fourth vision presents the contrast between divine and human, and between utterance and silence.⁴³ Amos 8:3 reads: ⁴⁴ רַב הַפֶּגֶר בְּכָל-מָקוֹם הַשְּׁלִיךְ הֵם “Many are dead bodies, they shall be cast in every place. Silence!” “Dead bodies in every place” is a negation of life-giving land. The changing of “songs of the temple” into lament also continues in the symbol of the destruction of the cultic centres or shrines which is identified by מָקוֹם “place.” The term מָקוֹם could refer to a

“Jerusalem Temple,” in *ABD (Si-Z)*, ed. David Noel Freedman (London: Double Day, 1992), 359; John M. Lundquist, “Temple,” in *EDB*, ed. David Noel Freedman (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans, 2000), 1282.

³⁶ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of Joel and Amos*, 319-320; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 254-255; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 143, 145; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 219.

³⁷ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 798.

³⁸ See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 114; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 135; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 375-376; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 17; Achtemeier, *Minor Prophets I*, 222.

³⁹ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 252.

⁴⁰ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 141.

⁴¹ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 252.

⁴² Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 120.

⁴³ Linville, “Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9,” 35.

⁴⁴ The BHS suggests that הַשְּׁלִיךְ could be corrupt, and suggests reading אֶשְׁלִיכֶם (‘I shall cast them out’) or הַשְּׁלִיכֶם (‘he cast them out’).

sanctuary.⁴⁵ Yet it can also suggest ordinary places or towns throughout the land, and even the whole land (Deut. 26:9). There are dead bodies in the מְקוֹם, every place, that is, the whole land. And to this image is added a demand for silence. As Linville suggests, the use of the term שָׁמָּה in 8:3, as an interjection, has a connection with Amos 6:10, which also mentions both dead bodies and silence.⁴⁶

Francis Landy points out that the speaker in this vision in the command of silence (שָׁמָּה) is none other than YHWH, and this command corresponds to the attempt of Amaziah to silence the word of YHWH which came through Amos.⁴⁷ The “songs of the temple” turn to wailing and silence in 8:3 and to lamentation in 8:10. This turning song to silence is accomplished in 8:11-13 in which there is a silence of the word of YHWH. Therefore, it will be a fruitless search for YHWH’s word.⁴⁸ YHWH is probably demanding silence from the survivors before the casting out of the dead, an order which seems to go against the order of silence commanded by Amaziah.⁴⁹ Furthermore, the “silence” in 8:3 makes a catchword link to the opening phrase “hear this” in 8:4. This shows the corrupted nature of the rich merchants, who desire to start their exploitation upon the needy and poor of the land (8:4-6).⁵⁰ Therefore, the turning of the “songs of the temple” to wailing is the consequence of the sins of the corrupt (8:10), and the famine of the word of YHWH also reflects “silence.”⁵¹

The fourth vision of wailing in the temple and many dead bodies (8:1-3) gives a foundation for the particular punishment of the wealthy merchants (8:4-6).⁵² In this way, Paul Noble considers 8:4-6 as further thematic development of the fourth vision.⁵³ As will be shown in detail later, the wailing in the temple results the punishment of the greedy merchants with their empty ritual in 8:4-6. While the merchants are obliged to keep the New Moon and Sabbath holy, they consider that

⁴⁵ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 142.

⁴⁶ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 152; Linville, “Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9,” 35.

⁴⁷ Landy, “Vision and Poetic Speech in Amos,” 231-232, 238.

⁴⁸ See Landy, “Vision and Poetic Speech in Amos,” 238; Linville, “Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9,” 36.

⁴⁹ Linville, “Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9,” 35; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 134.

⁵⁰ Linville, “Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9,” 36.

⁵¹ Linville, “Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9,” 36.

⁵² Noble, “The Literary Structure of Amos: A Thematic Analysis,” 223-224.

⁵³ Noble, “The Literary Structure of Amos: A Thematic Analysis,” 223; also in his article “Amos and Amaziah in Context: Synchronic and Diachronic Approaches to Amos 7-8,” 433.

this religious matter merely interferes with their business, and they are impatient for it to end (8:5).

The concept of the temple may well relate to the notion of land. The basket of summer fruit in the fourth vision designates the fruitful, life-giving land. People offered sacrifices and songs of praise (4:4-5; 5:21-23; 6:5) in order to celebrate the gift of land. However, the “songs of the temple” turn to wailing and there are “dead bodies in every place.” These images negate the land as life-giving, but announce its loss and the end of the people of Israel.

Koch too argues that the descriptions of the visions (7:7-9; 8:1-3; 9:1-4) connote the idea of the fruitful earth which is rooted in the temple at Bethel, and/or Jerusalem as well.⁵⁴ The violation of the holy cultic places and festivals because of sin brings lament (2:6-16). YHWH’s prophecy against the rich women of the court (4:1-3) is followed by the description of the pilgrimage to the cultic places (4:4-5). People sang a lament at their cultic ceremony (6:1-7). The sacred festivals are affected by YHWH’s indignation due to the social and economic injustice of the merchants towards the poor (8:4-6).⁵⁵ Koch thinks that for Amos sin is “never so grave as when it touches the sphere of the holy.”⁵⁶ Koch’s argument about Amos’ criticism in relation to a “religious attitude to the land”⁵⁷ suggests land as a cultic place. That is, the land is ‘holy’ because it is the place where YHWH dwells, symbolized by temple and cult.

4.1.5 Conclusion

The fourth vision designates the fruitful land, identified by the summer fruit, a symbol of the year’s greatest time of joy in which the people of Israel celebrated. Offering the fruit at the sanctuary is connected with the land, and by it people expressed thanksgiving for the gift of it (Deut. 26:1-4). However, this has become a sign of judgment, and the announcement of punishment is the “end” of the covenant people, “my people Israel” (4:2-3; 5:27; 6:7; 7:11, 17; 9:4). The good and fruitful land, with its promised gifts, is coming to an end.

This prophecy of summer fruit with its message of “end,” then, is the judgment of destruction on the land and the people, for YHWH “will never again pass

⁵⁴ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 50.

⁵⁵ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 50.

⁵⁶ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 50.

⁵⁷ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 50.

them by.” Consequently, the “songs of the temple” turn to wailing. The imagery of temple signifies the centre of the land. This is the cultic place where people celebrated their agricultural festival and offered sacrifices along with songs (Amos 4:4-5; 5:21-22; 6:5; 8:5). Conversely, the change to wailing implies loss of land and its life-giving properties.

Further, that the end (אֶפְרַיִם) has come to “my people Israel” (8:2) is portrayed in the “dead bodies” throughout the land. This too implies a cancellation of the life-giving and fruitful land. Consequently, this judgment gives a foundation for the punishment of the rich merchants (8:4-6), who abused the benefit of the gift of land, and thus their cultic festivals became empty ritual. This will be now explored in depth.

4.2 The Land in Amos 8:4-6

4.2.1 Introduction

The aim of this section is to explore how the Sabbath⁵⁸ in Amos 8:4-6 relates to the theme of land in the book. We will first attempt to show what was known and practiced in the Ancient Near East and suggest whether it has any relevant connection with the Sabbath in Israel. The investigation of Sabbath (Amos 8:4-6) will then explore the relationship of Amos to other Old Testament theological traditions, especially in Exodus, Leviticus, and Deuteronomy. These show different strands of theological interpretation of the Sabbath in Israel possibly at different times. On the basis of Amos 8:4-6, the study will show what Amos knows and thinks about the Sabbath and what he and his audience might understand by it. Finally, it will demonstrate the relation of Sabbath in Amos 8:4-6 to the land and to justice.

4.2.2 Sabbath in the Ancient Near East

The origin of Sabbath remains uncertain both in the Ancient Near East and in the Old Testament.⁵⁹ The noun form for Sabbath in Hebrew, שַׁבָּת, means “cessation from work.” The relation of the Hebrew term for Sabbath to the Akkadian term, *šabattu/šapattu* is uncertain.⁶⁰ The number seven has a symbolic significance in both Ancient Near East and Old Testament.⁶¹ The *šabattu/šapattu* in Akkadian or Babylonian is an observance of the seventh day, perhaps at the full moon or on the fifteenth of the month.⁶² In the Babylonian cycle of ominous days (*ūmê lemnūti*), there were four phases which occurred at approximately seven-day intervals.⁶³ The Sabbath in the Ancient Near East was observed in connection with the lunar cycle.⁶⁴ In Babylonia and Assyria, the four phases of the moon, the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-eighth days, were considered to be “evil days” (*ūmê*

⁵⁸ Laws about the Sabbath occur in Exodus (20:8-11; 31:12-17), Leviticus (23:3; 25:1-7), and Deuteronomy (5:12-15). Other important biblical references to the Sabbath are: Gen. 2:2-3; Exo. 34:21; 35:3; Num. 15:32-36; 28:9-10; Neh. 13:15-22; Isa. 58:13-14; 66:23; Eze. 20:12.

⁵⁹ John E. Hartley, *Leviticus*, vol. 4 (WBC; Dallas, Texas: Word Books, 1992), 376; Lester L. Grabbe, *Leviticus* (OTG; Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 1993), 88.

⁶⁰ See Brevard S. Childs, *Exodus* (OTL; London: SCM Press, 1974), 413; Hartley, *Leviticus*, 376; Grabbe, *Leviticus*, 88.

⁶¹ Grabbe, *Leviticus*, 88.

⁶² A. Noordtjij, *Leviticus*, trans. Raymond Togtman (BSC; Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan Publishing House, 1982), 229.

⁶³ Grabbe, *Leviticus*, 89.

⁶⁴ Hartley, *Leviticus*, 376.

lemnūti)⁶⁵ or a “day of quieting of the heart.”⁶⁶ These cultic evil days affected the king, soothsayer, and sorcerer.⁶⁷ Even the king was forbidden to ride on his chariot, and among other prohibitions, the physician should not treat the sick.⁶⁸ The restriction of work is not because these days were intended for rest;⁶⁹ rather it is probably due to the belief that they were “evil days,” and therefore inauspicious.

According to Mays, the Ancient Near East observance of Sabbath seems to have been adopted by Israel.⁷⁰ However, others argue that there is no reference in the Old Testament which connects with the Ancient Near East concept of Sabbath in terms of the lunar cycle or phases of the moon.⁷¹ William Hallo agrees with this view, and thinks that rather the biblical calendar was gradually regulated to the concept of Sabbath.⁷² Therefore, although the name Sabbath is etymologically related with the Ancient Near East term *šabattu/šapattu*, the concept of Sabbath is unique to Israel. Sabbath in the Ancient Near East is not necessarily a day of rest whereas the Sabbath in Israel is characterized in this way.⁷³ Wenham agrees that there is no other ancient culture which had a weekly day of rest apart from the Sabbath of Israel.⁷⁴ And Peter C. Craigie argues that “there is no clear evidence of a *sabbath day* apart from the Israelite tradition.”⁷⁵ Even the inner relationship within the week makes the Sabbath of Israel unique and significant. The Babylonian week had no inner relationship between the seventh day and the other six days. However, the Sabbath is a day of rest after six days of work.⁷⁶ We conclude therefore, that the concept of Sabbath in Israel has no connection with the Ancient Near Eastern traditions. It is unique to Israel.

⁶⁵ See Benno Jacob, *The Second Book of the Bible: Exodus*, inter. Benno Jacob; trans. with an introduction by Walter Jacob in association with Yaakov Elman (Hoboken, New Jersey: Ktav Publishing House, 1992), 561; Noordtziĳ, *Leviticus*, 229.

⁶⁶ Noordtziĳ, *Leviticus*, 229.

⁶⁷ Noordtziĳ, *Leviticus*, 229.

⁶⁸ Weinfeld, *Deuteronomy 1-11: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 301.

⁶⁹ Weinfeld, *Deuteronomy 1-11: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 302.

⁷⁰ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 144.

⁷¹ See William W. Hallo, “New Moons and Sabbaths: A Case-Study in A Contrastive Approach,” *HUCA* 48 (1977): 1-18; Benno Jacob, *The Second Book of the Bible: Exodus*, 561; Weinfeld, *Deuteronomy 1-11: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 301; Grabbe, *Leviticus*, 89; Noordtziĳ, *Leviticus*, 229.

⁷² Hallo, “New Moons and Sabbaths: A Case-Study in A Contrastive Approach:” 1-18.

⁷³ See Noordtziĳ, *Leviticus*, 229; Hartley, *Leviticus*, 376.

⁷⁴ Gordon J. Wenham, *Exploring the Old Testament Volume 1, The Pentateuch* (London: SPCK, 2003), 70.

⁷⁵ Peter C. Craigie, *The Book of Deuteronomy* (NICOT; Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1976), 157.

⁷⁶ Benno Jacob, *The Second Book of the Bible: Exodus*, 561.

4.2.3 Sabbath in the Pentateuch

4.2.3.1 Theology of Sabbath in Exodus

In Exodus, Moses clarifies how the Sabbath is observed by the people of Israel in relation to the manna (Exo. 16).⁷⁷ Brevard S. Childs has pointed out that the word שַׁבָּת “Sabbath” first appears in Exodus 16:23, regarded as an early text, before Israel comes to Sinai. Therefore, the text assumes that the Sabbath law was not given for the first time at Sinai to the Israelites (Exo. 16:22-31); rather they are urged to remember their responsibility to YHWH since their beginning.⁷⁸ Similarly, Houtman considers that Israel had observed the commandment of Sabbath as a pattern for their social life prior to YHWH’s revelation at Sinai (Exo. 16:4, 5, 22-30).⁷⁹ However, a detailed command about Sabbath is given for the first time at Sinai (Exo. 20:8-11).⁸⁰

The Sabbath rest is a prominent and recurring theme in the book of Exodus (20:8-11; 31:12-17; cf. 23:12; 34:21; 35:2-3).⁸¹ The instruction of Sabbath in Exodus affirms that the world did not come into existence by chance but by the only creative act of YHWH, and thus 20:11 affirms the design of a creator, grounded in YHWH’s creation.⁸² YHWH himself kept the Sabbath day after the completion of his work of creation; thus, the people of Israel have that responsibility.⁸³ Exodus (20:8) uses זָכַר “remember,” meaning the Sabbath day is “not to be overlooked and not to remain unnoticed,” while Deuteronomy (5:12) uses שָׁמַר “observe,” meaning “keep.” In both cases, the descriptive definition means that the Sabbath is to be “kept holy.”⁸⁴

“Remembering,” as Fretheim argues, is an active observance, and therefore observing the Sabbath is patterned after YHWH’s creation.⁸⁵ Again, Fretheim asserts that in the creation what YHWH intended is to have a rhythm in the created order. Therefore, the Sabbath functions as a means for all creatures to live in harmony with

⁷⁷ W. Gunther Plaut, *The Torah: A Modern Commentary*, ed. W. Gunther Plaut (New York: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1981), 500, 547.

⁷⁸ Childs, *Exodus*, 416.

⁷⁹ Cornelis Houtman, *Exodus* (Leuven: Peeters, 2000), 42.

⁸⁰ See Allen P. Ross, *Holiness to the Lord: A Guide to the Exposition of the Book of Leviticus* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Academic, 2002), 398; Ronald E. Clements, *Exodus* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1972), 100.

⁸¹ Terence E. Fretheim, *Exodus* (IBCTP; Louisville: John Knox Press, 1991), 185; also see Plaut, *The Torah: A Modern Commentary*, 547.

⁸² See Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 2: 235; Fretheim, *Exodus*, 185; Plaut, *The Torah: A Modern Commentary*, 547.

⁸³ John I. Durham, *Exodus* (WBC; Waco, Texas: Word Books, 1987), 290.

⁸⁴ Martin Noth, *Exodus: A Commentary* (OTL; London: SCM Press, 1962), 164.

⁸⁵ Fretheim, *Exodus*, 229.

the created order. In this sense, keeping the Sabbath is primarily fulfilling the intention of YHWH's rhythmic creation.⁸⁶ The theology of Sabbath in Exodus clearly asserts that it is a religious institution connected with the recognition of YHWH's creation of the world.⁸⁷ Houtman believes it has "a stamp" of YHWH as creator of the world.⁸⁸ Therefore, ignoring the Sabbath is a kind of violation of the created order, and this explains its result in the penalty of death (31:12-17; 35:2).

Not only does Sabbath have a creation context, it also has social implications. YHWH blessed (ברך) the Sabbath day and made it holy (Exo. 20:11). Its social and humanitarian character is represented by the word ברך "bless" or "blessing" which grows out of the primary purpose of the seventh day, Sabbath.⁸⁹ This blessing is shared by the whole family in celebration, making the Sabbath a symbol of the humanitarian treatment of fellow human beings regardless of status.⁹⁰ Therefore, Sabbath is primarily liberating, because not only are the land-owners given rest but also all the household members, along with the servants and aliens; and even the animals are to take rest (20:10; cf. Deut. 5:14).⁹¹ Furthermore, the Sabbath signifies a consecration of time to YHWH.⁹² This idea of Sabbath in terms of consecration to YHWH is further developed in Exodus 31:12-17 as a sign between YHWH and Israel.⁹³

Many scholars think that Exo. 31:12-17 emphasizes strict observation of Sabbath during the construction of the sanctuary.⁹⁴ The reference to Sabbath in Exodus 31:12-17 indicates a similarity between the creation of the world by YHWH

⁸⁶ Fretheim, *Exodus*, 230.

⁸⁷ See Plaut, *The Torah: A Modern Commentary*, 1360; Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 2: 235; Fretheim, *Exodus*, 185; U. Cassuto, *A Commentary on the Book of Exodus*, trans. from the Hebrew by Israel Abrahams (Jerusalem: The Magnes Press, 1983), 244; Christopher D. Ringwald, *A Day Apart: How Jews, Christians, and Muslims Find Faith, Freedom, and Joy on the Sabbath* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007), 16; Noth, *Exodus: A Commentary*, 164; J. Gerald Janzen, *Exodus* (Louisville, Kentucky: Westminster John Knox Press, 1997), 222.

⁸⁸ Houtman, *Exodus*, 42.

⁸⁹ Houtman, *Exodus*, 43.

⁹⁰ Houtman, *Exodus*, 43.

⁹¹ Hartley, *Leviticus*, 376.

⁹² Clements, *Exodus*, 125.

⁹³ See Clements, *Exodus*, 200-201; Cassuto, *A Commentary on the Book of Exodus*, 403-405; Noth, *Exodus: A Commentary*, 241; Benno Jacob, *The Second Book of the Bible: Exodus*, 844-849; Durham, *Exodus*, 413; Hartley, *Leviticus*, 376; Ross, *Holiness to the Lord: A Guide to the Exposition of the Book of Leviticus*, 399.

⁹⁴ See Benno Jacob, *The Second Book of the Bible: Exodus*, 844; Janzen, *Exodus*, 222; Houtman, *Exodus*, 3: 588-589.

and the building of the sanctuary by Israel.⁹⁵ YHWH's creation of the world is obviously observed as holy. In this sense, the work of building the sanctuary is holy because it is sanctified by the sign of the covenant between YHWH and Israel.⁹⁶ It is a reminder that Israel is particularly chosen for YHWH (Exo. 31:13) and that they are to keep it in memory of YHWH's work of creation (Exo. 31:17).⁹⁷

4.2.3.2 Theology of Sabbath in Leviticus

Since the Sabbath is a sign of covenant, YHWH requires an occasion for the people of Israel to come to assembly (Lev. 23:3). The expression מִקְרָא-קֹדֶשׁ, translated as a "sacred assembly,"⁹⁸ "holy convocation,"⁹⁹ or "sacred day of celebration,"¹⁰⁰ shows that the Israelites gathered together before YHWH to observe the Sabbath. The phrase שַׁבָּת שְׂבָחוֹן, literally "the most restful cessation,"¹⁰¹ or "Sabbath of complete rest"¹⁰² (see also Exo. 31:14; 35:2), presupposes the ownership of YHWH:

שַׁבָּת הוּא לַיהוָה, "it is a Sabbath to YHWH."¹⁰³ The designation of the Sabbath year (Lev. 25:4) as a שַׁבָּת שְׂבָחוֹן, is also related to the expression, שַׁבָּת לַיהוָה, "a Sabbath to YHWH" in which work is forbidden. The expression, שַׁבָּת הוּא לַיהוָה, "it is a Sabbath to YHWH," signifies that it is to be observed in honor of YHWH especially in worship (cf. Isa. 58:13-14).¹⁰⁴ Although there is no specific instruction about sacrificial rite here, the Sabbath is to be observed in giving worship to YHWH.¹⁰⁵

Again, the law of Sabbath in Leviticus 23:3 is intended to preserve the weekly remembrance of YHWH's creation.¹⁰⁶ The observance of Sabbath supposes the people's imitation of their Creator who rested on the seventh day after six days of creation (Gen. 2:1-3; Exo. 20:11).¹⁰⁷ Another evidence of Sabbath is found in

⁹⁵ John H. Sailhamer, *The Pentateuch as Narrative: A Biblical-Theological Commentary* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan Publishing House, 1992), 309.

⁹⁶ Sailhamer, *The Pentateuch as Narrative: A Biblical-Theological Commentary*, 286.

⁹⁷ Houtman, *Exodus*, 589.

⁹⁸ NIV, NEB.

⁹⁹ See Sailhamer, *The Pentateuch as Narrative: A Biblical-Theological Commentary*, 286; Gordon J. Wenham, *The Book of Leviticus* (NICOT; London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1979), 301; also see ASV, ESV, KJV, NAS, RSV.

¹⁰⁰ Noordtzij, *Leviticus*, 227.

¹⁰¹ Baruch A. Levine, *Leviticus: The Traditional Hebrew Text with the New JPS Translation* (JPSTC; Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society, 1989), 155.

¹⁰² See Noordtzij, *Leviticus*, 230; Levine, *The Traditional Hebrew Text with the New JPS Translation*, 155.

¹⁰³ Levine, *Leviticus*, 155.

¹⁰⁴ Hartley, *Leviticus*, 376.

¹⁰⁵ Levine, *Leviticus*, 155.

¹⁰⁶ Ross, *Holiness to the Lord: A Guide to the Exposition of the Book of Leviticus*, 397.

¹⁰⁷ Wenham, *The Book of Leviticus*, 301-302.

Leviticus 25:1-7. In Leviticus 23:15-16, the seven weeks are called שָׁבֻעוֹת, “Sabbaths,” weeks of days. In Leviticus 25:1-7, these are weeks of years.¹⁰⁸ In Lev. 25:1-7, the Sabbath year also shares the fundamental principles of the weekly Sabbath and the Sabbaths of all other festivals.¹⁰⁹ The concept in Leviticus 25 is based on the Sabbath rest for the land, recognizing that the land belonged to YHWH.¹¹⁰ Therefore, the Sabbath observance makes clear that people are acknowledging YHWH’s ownership of the land (cf. 25:23).¹¹¹ YHWH, the owner of the land (Lev. 25:23), grants it to Israel and the land itself must observe a Sabbath to the Lord (Lev. 25:2).

In Leviticus 25:1-7, the land is to be left untilled and to have rest after having produced food,¹¹² and it is thus protected from exploitation.¹¹³ As in Exodus (23:10-11), Leviticus chiefly focuses on the land’s right to have a “Sabbath of rest” in the seventh year (25:4).¹¹⁴ A Sabbath rest for the land recognizes YHWH’s faithful provision, the right of his people to enjoy the abundance of his provision, and also their responsibility to share YHWH’s bounty with one another (Lev. 25:6-7).¹¹⁵ YHWH wants his people to enjoy the gift of the Promised Land by taking a rest from continuous work.¹¹⁶ Further, a Sabbath rest for the land includes a social and humanitarian concern for the poor (Lev. 25:6-7) as in Exodus (Exo. 23:10-11).¹¹⁷ Exodus (23:10-11) especially gives its focus on the poor and animals. However, Leviticus is more inclusive than Exodus, embracing a larger community including land-owners and poor alike, and animals too (Lev. 25:6-7),¹¹⁸ who are to enjoy whatever the land produces.

¹⁰⁸ Levine, *Leviticus*, 169-170.

¹⁰⁹ Ross, *Holiness to the Lord: A Guide to the Exposition of the Book of Leviticus*, 450.

¹¹⁰ Ross, *Holiness to the Lord: A Guide to the Exposition of the Book of Leviticus*, 451.

¹¹¹ See Martin Noth, *Leviticus: A Commentary* (OTL; London: SCM Press, 1965), 186; Ross, *Holiness to the Lord: A Guide to the Exposition of the Book of Leviticus*, 451-453; Hartley, *Leviticus*, 433; Noordtzij, *Leviticus*, 250.

¹¹² See Plaut, *The Torah: A Modern Commentary*, 940; Wenham, *The Book of Leviticus*, 318; Bernhard J. Bamberger, *Leviticus: A Modern Commentary* (New York: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1979), 271.

¹¹³ Thomas W. Mann, *The Book of the Torah: The Narrative Integrity of the Pentateuch* (Atlanta: John Knox Press, 1988), 122.

¹¹⁴ Noordtzij, *Leviticus*, 250.

¹¹⁵ Ross, *Holiness to the Lord: A Guide to the Exposition of the Book of Leviticus*, 452-454; Sailhamer, *The Pentateuch as Narrative: A Biblical-Theological Commentary*, 361.

¹¹⁶ Hartley, *Leviticus*, 433.

¹¹⁷ Noordtzij, *Leviticus*, 250.

¹¹⁸ Philip J. Budd, *Leviticus* (NCBC; Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1996), 341; Elmer A. Martens, *God’s Design: A Focus on Old Testament Theology*, 2nd ed. (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Books, 1994), 117.

4.2.3.3 Theology of Sabbath in Deuteronomy

While the Sabbath in Exodus emphasizes YHWH as creator, the Sabbath in Deuteronomy bears the stamp of YHWH as redeemer;¹¹⁹ each therefore emphasizes people's dependence upon YHWH in a different way.¹²⁰ In Exodus, YHWH ceased from his work of creation (20:11). In Deuteronomy, the Israelites remember their slavery in Egypt (5:15).¹²¹ In these ways the traditions explore the meanings of Sabbath, as both "to cease" and "to rest."¹²²

Childs observes that in addition to the replacement of the reminder of YHWH's creation in Exodus with YHWH's redemption in Deuteronomy, the structure of Sabbath itself has also changed in its focus.¹²³ To the introduction: "Observe the Sabbath to keep it holy" is added a clause, כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ, "as YHWH your God has commanded you" (Deut. 5:12). And a similar phrase is repeated, עַל־כֵּן צִוָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶחָד־יּוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת, "therefore YHWH your God has commanded you to observe the Sabbath day" (Deut. 5:15).¹²⁴

The replacement of the focus on "remember" with "observe"¹²⁵ shows the distinctiveness of Deuteronomy from Exodus. The word זָכַר "remember"¹²⁶ does not necessarily mean "recall to mind" but it is "to remember to do," or "to keep it."¹²⁷ However, Deuteronomy's usage adds rhetorical force. The form שָׁמֹר (like זָכַר) is an infinitive form, but it functions as an imperative, to form an exhortation, together with

¹¹⁹ See Houtman, *Exodus*, 42-43; Sailhamer, *The Pentateuch as Narrative: A Biblical-Theological Commentary*, 437; Plaut, *The Torah: A Modern Commentary*, 1360; Calum M. Carmichael, *Women, Law and the Genesis Traditions* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1979), 36; Christensen, *Deuteronomy 1:1-21:9*, 120; Patrick D. Miller, *Deuteronomy* (IBCTP; Louisville: John Knox Press, 1990), 79-82; Ross, *Holiness to the Lord: A Guide to the Exposition of the Book of Leviticus*, 399; Weinfeld, *Deuteronomy 1-11: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 302; Hallo, "New Moons and Sabbaths: A Case-Study in A Contrastive Approach," 11.

¹²⁰ See Craigie, *The Book of Deuteronomy*, 157; Ross, *Holiness to the Lord: A Guide to the Exposition of the Book of Leviticus*, 399.

¹²¹ Merrill, *Deuteronomy*, 150.

¹²² See Christensen, *Deuteronomy 1:1-21:9*, 119; Craigie, *The Book of Deuteronomy*, 157; Merrill, *Deuteronomy*, 150-151.

¹²³ Childs, *Exodus*, 416. For more discussion on the different structure of Deuteronomy see J. A. Thompson, *Deuteronomy: An Introduction and Commentary* (Leicester: Inter-Varsity Press, 1974), 116; J. Ridderbos, *Deuteronomy* (BSC; Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan Publishing House, 1984), 108.

¹²⁴ Childs, *Exodus*, 416-417.

¹²⁵ See Thompson, *Deuteronomy: An Introduction and Commentary*, 116; Miller, *Deuteronomy*, 80; Ridderbos, *Deuteronomy*, 108; Weinfeld, *Deuteronomy 1-11: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 302.

¹²⁶ For the study of זָכַר see John D. W. Watts, "Infinitive Absolute as Imperative and the Interpretations of Exodus 20:8," *ZAW* 74, no. 02 (1962): 141-145.

¹²⁷ Allan M. Harman, "Decalogue (Ten Commandments)," in *NIDOTTE*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren et al., vol. 4 (Carlisle: Paternoster Press, 1996), 517.

the following infinitive לִקְרֹא (Deut. 5:12).¹²⁸ The commandment begins with “observe” (שָׁמַר) and adds the word “remember” (זָכַר) at the end (5:15), recalling their historical experience under the bondage of Egypt.¹²⁹ This double exhortation, using both verbs (זָכַר, שָׁמַר) provides a distinctive motivation for Sabbath.¹³⁰

Friedman argues that both terms are necessarily complementing each other: “in the mind, one must remember it. In actions, one must observe it.”¹³¹ The people of Israel are urged to observe the Sabbath by remembering their history with YHWH’s act of redemption.

Deuteronomy’s additional expression, כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ “as YHWH your God has commanded you” (5:12b), is another unique characteristic of that book.¹³² The other addition of “your ox, your donkey or any of your animals” (Deut. 5:14) once again illustrates a characteristic of Deuteronomy.¹³³ Weinfeld observes that this enumeration of ox (שֹׂר) and donkey (חֲמֹר) is absent in Exodus, which rather uses the word בְּהֵמָה to refer to domestic animals generally (cf. Gen. 1:24-26; Lev. 1:2; 25:7; 27:26) while Deuteronomy uses שֹׂר and חֲמֹר in addition to בְּהֵמָה (Deut. 5:14).¹³⁴ Deuteronomy, therefore, is more inclusive by asserting the ox and the donkey in addition to the general term בְּהֵמָה for “animal” or “cattle.”¹³⁵

A further additional expression, לְמַעַן יָנוּחַ עַבְדְּךָ וְאִמָּתְךָ כָּמוֹךָ, “So that your manservant and maidservant may rest, as you do” (Deut. 5:14) also illustrates the unique characteristic of Deuteronomy, with its concern for the humanitarian treatment of servants.¹³⁶ Childs concluded that only if the slaves also observed the Sabbath would it be fully realized.¹³⁷ Exodus put the animal and human being together on the same level in Sabbath rest (23:12). However, Deuteronomy particularly stresses the

¹²⁸ Merrill, *Deuteronomy*, 149-150.

¹²⁹ Richard Elliott Friedman, *Commentary on the Torah: With a New English Translation and the Hebrew Text* (San Francisco: HarperSanFrancisco, 2001), 583.

¹³⁰ Weinfeld, *Deuteronomy 1-11: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 302-303.

¹³¹ Friedman, *Commentary on the Torah: With a New English Translation and the Hebrew Text*, 583.

¹³² See Merrill, *Deuteronomy*, 150; Thompson, *Deuteronomy: An Introduction and Commentary*, 116; Childs, *Exodus*, 416-417; Ridderbos, *Deuteronomy*, 108.

¹³³ See Ridderbos, *Deuteronomy*, 108; Thompson, *Deuteronomy: An Introduction and Commentary*, 116; Richard D. Nelson, *Deuteronomy: A Commentary* (OTL; London: Westminster John Knox Press, 2002), 83.

¹³⁴ Weinfeld, *Deuteronomy 1-11: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 308.

¹³⁵ McConville, *Deuteronomy*, 121.

¹³⁶ Childs, *Exodus*, 417.

¹³⁷ Childs, *Exodus*, 417.

equality of human beings by adding “so that your manservant and maidservant may rest, as you do” (Deut. 5:14).¹³⁸ As McConville suggests, this clause makes clear that the granting of rest applies to the servants who are weak and unprotected.¹³⁹

Deuteronomy’s Sabbath command shows that it is specially orientated towards the weak, poor, and marginalized people in the society.

The Sabbath in Deuteronomy draws attention to the participation of slaves in Sabbath rest and the salvation history of Israel, by reminding its hearers that all Israelites had been slaves in Egypt (cf. 15:15; 16:12; 24:18, 22),¹⁴⁰ and brought them by the mighty act of YHWH to a new land. Sabbath is an occasion for remembering that freedom for everyone is ensured by YHWH. The rhetorical use of “you” shows a desire for ‘alternative community.’¹⁴¹ Sabbath is not limited to a particular class but it applies to all social classes (land-owners, slave, alien), gender (son, daughter or manservant or maidservant), or even species, all household members at large,¹⁴² and so portrays the whole Israel, brought by YHWH to give the land.

4.2.4 Amos’ Theology of Sabbath

4.2.4.1 Sabbath in Amos 8:4-6

The Sabbath (שַׁבָּת) has been understood as one of the most important festivals and days in the life of Israel.¹⁴³ This observance of Sabbath is carried out in the prophets as early as the eighth century BC (Amos 8:5; Hos. 2:11; Isa. 1:13) and later in the exilic and post-exilic time (Isa. 56; Neh 13:15-22).¹⁴⁴ The book of Amos shows that Sabbath was already known and practiced in the prophet’s time. However, what was its character then? In biblical tradition, since the essential character of Sabbath is

¹³⁸ Weinfeld, *Deuteronomy 1-11: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 308.

¹³⁹ McConville, *Deuteronomy*, 121. Also see Ridderbos, *Deuteronomy*, 108.

¹⁴⁰ See Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 2: 235; McConville, *Deuteronomy*, 128; Nelson, *Deuteronomy: A Commentary*, 83; Thomas W. Mann, *Deuteronomy* (Louisville, Kentucky: Westminster John Knox Press, 1995), 75.

¹⁴¹ Walter Brueggemann, *Deuteronomy* (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 2001), 73-74.

¹⁴² Nelson, *Deuteronomy: A Commentary*, 83.

¹⁴³ See Abraham E. Milgram, *Sabbath: The Day of Delight*, 14th imp. (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1981), 1. For further discussion on the modern or traditional Jewish practice of Sabbath see Rabbi Solomon Goldman, *A Guide to the Sabbath* (London: Jewish Chronicle Publications, 1961); Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz, *The Miracle of the Seventh Day: A Guide to the Spiritual Meaning, Significance, and Weekly Practice of the Jewish Sabbath* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2003); Dayan Dr. I. Grunfeld, *The Sabbath: A Guide to Its Understanding and Observance*, 4th reset ed. (Jerusalem: Feldheim Publishers, 1981). For Sabbath as peace, see Ron H. Feldman, “The Sabbath versus New Moon: A Critique of Heschel’s Valorization of the Sabbath,” *Jud* 54, no. 1-2 (Winter-Spring 2005): 27-33.

¹⁴⁴ Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 2: 235; Grabbe, *Leviticus*, 88.

undoubtedly designated by “rest,” any work is in principle prohibited (Exo. 16:23-24; 20:10; 31:14; 34:21; Lev. 23:3; Num. 15:32-36; Deut. 5:12-14; Amos 8:5; cf. Isa. 58:13-14; Jer. 17:21-27; Eze. 20:13; 22:8; Neh. 13:15-22).¹⁴⁵ Therefore, avoiding “work” is the key element of Sabbath.¹⁴⁶ Repeatedly Sabbath observance means the cessation of work and trading or business.¹⁴⁷ What is work in Amos 8:4-6? Sabbath law strictly prohibits marketing because it is a part of work (Amos 8:5; cf. Exo. 20:8; 23:12; 34:21; Deut. 5:12-15; cf. Neh. 13:15-22).¹⁴⁸

It is interesting that work stops at New Moon, as well as Sabbath, in Amos 8:5. Does New Moon function in the same way as Sabbath? Or was New Moon in effect a Sabbath, so that no work was to be done on it? The fact that New Moon and Sabbath,¹⁴⁹ referring to monthly and weekly religious festivals, are dealt with together in Amos 8:4-6, shows that these two days were important in the religious life of Israel in Amos’ time. New Moon and Sabbath are connected together on many occasions throughout the Bible.¹⁵⁰ Amos’ contemporary prophets also cited the New Moon in association with Sabbath as a religious festival (Isa. 1:13-14; Hos. 2:11 [Heb 2:13]).¹⁵¹ Both Isaiah and Hosea take up a more negative perspective,¹⁵² stressing YHWH’s condemnation of their meaningless offerings and feasts without any concern for the oppressed and needy.

Noth has observed that the combination of the New Moon and Sabbath in the Old Testament (2 Kgs 4:23; Isa. 1:13-14; Hos. 2:11 [Heb 2:13]; Amos 8:5) might indicate the Sabbath’s connection with the phases of the moon, though

¹⁴⁵ See Houtman, *Exodus*, 44; Hartley, *Leviticus*, 375; Weinfeld, *Deuteronomy 1-11: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 307; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 806; Heather A. McKay, *Sabbath and Synagogue: The Question of Sabbath Worship in Ancient Judaism* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1994), 30.

¹⁴⁶ See Houtman, *Exodus*, 43; J. R. Porter, *Leviticus* (CBC; Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976), 179-180.

¹⁴⁷ See McKay, *Sabbath and Synagogue: The Question of Sabbath Worship in Ancient Judaism*, 13; Noordtzijs, *Leviticus*, 230; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 253.

¹⁴⁸ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 326; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 384.

¹⁴⁹ Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, 134, dates the observance of New Moon and Sabbath to be pre-exilic and thinks that Amos pursues the observance in connection with the cultic criticism (Amos 4:4-5; 5: 5-6).

¹⁵⁰ New Moon and Sabbath occur in the texts as holy days such as, New Moon, Sabbath, and solemn assemblies (Isa. 1:13); feasts, New Moon, Sabbath, appointed feasts (Hos. 2:13); New Moon, Sabbath (2 Kgs 4:23; Isa. 66:23; Amos 8:5); Sabbath, New Moon (I Chr. 23:31; 2 Chr. 2:4; 8:13; 31:3; Neh. 10:33; Eze. 46:1, 3); appointed feasts, Sabbath (Lam. 2:6; Eze. 44:24); New Moon, other feasts (Ezra 3:5; Isa. 1:14; Ps. 81:3). McKay, *Sabbath and Synagogue: The Question of Sabbath Worship in Ancient Judaism*, 26-28.

¹⁵¹ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 257.

¹⁵² Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 806.

incongruously.¹⁵³ However, Hans Wildberger has argued that this combination is not due to the Sabbath's relationship with the moon since there is no suggestion in the Old Testament that the Sabbath originated as a moon day.¹⁵⁴ Similarly, Houtman argues that the juxtaposition is due to the fact that both are observed at regular times throughout the year by abstaining from ordinary work (Ezek. 46:1, 3; 1 Chro. 23:31; 2 Chro. 2:4; 31:3).¹⁵⁵ New Moon, then, is not necessarily identical with Sabbath, but has its own character.

Regarding New Moon, in Numbers (10:10; 28:11), the word "new" does not appear separately, just חֲדָשׁ, alone. The expression, בְּרֵאשִׁי חֲדָשֵׁיכֶם (Num. 10:10; 28:11) points to the beginning of the month or the first day of the month. However, it may be noted that the word חֲדָשׁ (month or new moon) is itself related to the adjective form of חֲדָשׁ, translated as "new."¹⁵⁶ Therefore, it is possible to take it to refer to the New Moon in those texts because New Moon is a monthly religious festival on the first day of the month.

That the New Moon was popularly observed appears from 1 Samuel 20:5, 18, 24-25. A celebration is implied, but it is not known whether all work really stopped. The Mosaic law does not specify that no work shall be done on New Moon, but only presupposes a celebration. What is noteworthy is that Sabbath is to be observed as holy and so free from work, whereas New Moon is named as a day with celebration and offering (Num. 28:11-15; 1 Sam. 20:5, 24; 2 Kings 4:23; 1 Chro. 23:31; 2 Chro. 2:4).¹⁵⁷ However, the offering and celebration on New Moon may signify that no ordinary work is done on it, but rather that people should pay attention to the worship of YHWH. Niehaus concludes that "consequently, by custom if not explicitly by law, the people did not buy and sell at this time."¹⁵⁸ Amos gives an important example of the restriction of selling and buying on the New Moon as well as Sabbath.

¹⁵³ Noth, *Exodus: A Commentary*, 165.

¹⁵⁴ Hans Wildberger, *Isaiah 1-12: A Commentary*, trans. Thomas H. Trapp (CC; Minneapolis: fortress Press, 1991), 44.

¹⁵⁵ Houtman, *Exodus*, 41.

¹⁵⁶ See Pieter A. Verhoef, "חֲדָשׁ," in *NIDOTTE*, ed. Willem A. VanGemeren et al., vol. 2 (Carlisle: Paternoster Press, 1997), 30, 38.

¹⁵⁷ Cf. Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 208; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 144; Grabbe, *Leviticus*, 86; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 384; A. A. Macintosh, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Hosea* (ICC; Edinburgh: T & T Clark, 1997), 61; Mordechai Cogan and Hayim Tadmor, *II Kings: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary* (New York: Doubleday, 1998), 57.

¹⁵⁸ Niehaus, "Amos," 470.

However, it is only the Amos text that makes it perfectly clear that business activity was forbidden, and work actually stopped on the New Moon and Sabbath (8:5).¹⁵⁹ The observance of New Moon and Sabbath is attested early by Isaiah and Hosea (Isa. 1:13; Hos. 2:11 [Heb 2:13]) but only Amos gives evidence of cessation of work. It is clear that they were holidays with rest and worship.¹⁶⁰ It is interesting that this light on the New Moon comes from the prophets and not from the Mosaic law. It does not mean that the prophetic texts show that the worship practices of Israel were different in their time from the Mosaic law's requirements. It seems that the practice of offering and celebration was neglected and discredited before YHWH in terms of lacking social justice (Amos 5:21-24).

Given the aspects of the Sabbath noticed above, a minimal conclusion could be drawn. It is possible that the reason for restriction of work on New Moon and Sabbath could be taken from their observance by giving offering and sacrifice and paying attention to YHWH in which normal work stops on that occasion. The Sabbath along with New Moon, with the theme of worship, is connected with the land by means of offering such as grain, wine, oil, honey, and all that the land produced (Num. 28:9-14; 2 Chro. 8:12-13; 31:3-5; Neh. 10:33ff; Amos 8:5).

This celebration of New Moon and Sabbath in Amos' time has become disgraceful in the sight of YHWH because of social injustice and religious idolatry in Israel's nation (Amos 8:4-6; cf. Isa. 1:13; Hos. 2:11[Heb 2:13]).¹⁶¹ Therefore, Sabbath also has its significant connection with social and economic justice (8:4-6). The relation of Sabbath in Amos 8:4-6 to the land and justice will be now explored in depth.

4.2.4.2 Sabbath in Relation to Land as a Gift of YHWH

In Deuteronomy, YHWH is recognized as the owner of the land in which Israel is to follow the Torah (Deut. 4:39; 10:14, 17).¹⁶² Israel's possession of the land depends on obedience to YHWH and his law.¹⁶³ Israel in its land is under the command of YHWH to keep Torah and to enjoy the gift of land which will help them

¹⁵⁹ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 257-258.

¹⁶⁰ See Graham I. Davies, *Hosea* (NCBC; Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1992), 76; Wildberger, *Isaiah 1-12: A Commentary*, 44.

¹⁶¹ R. Dennis Cole, *Numbers* (NAC; Nashville: Broadman and Holman Publishers, 2000), 474.

¹⁶² Norman C. Habel, *The Land is Mine: Six Biblical Land Ideologies*, forward by Walter Brueggemann (OBT; Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 1995), 37.

¹⁶³ Miller, "The Gift of God: The Deuteronomic Theology of the Land," 456, 458.

not to forget whose land it is and how it was given to them.¹⁶⁴ The land as a gift of YHWH is connected with the responsibility of Israel to keep Sabbath (Deut. 5: 12-15). Amos also shows the connection of the gift of land in terms of Sabbath (Amos 8:4-6).¹⁶⁵ The people of Israel are tempted to initiate a sabbathless society to abandon the criteria of Sabbath including social concern and resting the land.¹⁶⁶ Brueggemann sees this concept of sabbathless existence as coveting without limit among the covenanted people of Israel.¹⁶⁷

For Brueggemann, the land is the means of YHWH's word becoming real and perfect (Deut. 6:10-11; 11:10-12). Israel has thus to receive it with "listening or hearing" (שמע). The exhortation to "listen" or "hear" (שמע) is primary in Deuteronomy (Deut. 6:4).¹⁶⁸ This same verb (שמע) is used in Amos 8:4, also in the imperative, to gain the attention of the audience of Amos. Again, Brueggemann argues that land will become meaningless and void of covenant if Sabbaths are abolished.¹⁶⁹ Elmer A. Martens pointed to the Deuteronomic extension of Sabbath in relation to land-use, which is for the benefit of the poor (Deut. 15:1-3).¹⁷⁰ In Amos, the rich attempt to abuse the products of the land by selling the grain and wheat with unjust prices and balances (8:5). This deprives the poor and needy of their true interest in the land, and the Sabbath is meant to prevent this mistreatment of its bounty.

4.2.4.3 Sabbath and Justice

Andersen and Freedman point to the merchants' impatience, expressed by the question מתי "when?"¹⁷¹ For them, Sabbath is merely waiting time, and in effect this means they are not keeping it.¹⁷² Mays expresses the impatient merchants' attitude as follows:

¹⁶⁴ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 56-58.

¹⁶⁵ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 59.

¹⁶⁶ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 60-61.

¹⁶⁷ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 61.

¹⁶⁸ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 45-48.

¹⁶⁹ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 61.

¹⁷⁰ Elmer A. Martens, *Plot and Purpose in the Old Testament* (Leicester: Inter-Varsity Press, 1981), 111-112; Martens, *God's Design: A Focus on Old Testament Theology*, 117.

¹⁷¹ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 805.

¹⁷² See Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 227; Satterlee, "Amos 8:1-12," 202.

‘Ah, we can hardly bear the interruption of holy days, so impatient we are to get on with our business, our wheeling and dealing that brings the property and person of every man into our hands!’¹⁷³

The greedy merchants may have taken part in formal worship and dutifully closed their shops, but their priority was expressed in their intention: “that we may sell grain and that we may market wheat.”¹⁷⁴ Further, Amos characterizes them rhetorically as enthusiastically waiting for the day when they can sell and buy the indebted poor into slavery.¹⁷⁵ Amos apparently shares with the laws “the social concern of protecting slaves” (cf. Exod. 21:1-11; 23:12; Deut. 5:14-15; 15:12-18).¹⁷⁶ It is the only event that defends the needy and poor from social exploitation; that is, from “being bought and sold.”¹⁷⁷ The Sabbath grounds the relationship between YHWH and the people, and the concern is social and economic justice within the entire household (see Exo 20:10; Deut. 5:14).¹⁷⁸

In Amos 8:4, those who oppressed the poor are the main target for Amos’ condemnation: “Hear this, you who trample upon the needy, and bring the poor of the land to an end.” Here, the verb רָסַף “to trample” designates to those who abusively treat to the poor and needy which recalls Amos’ earlier description in 2:7¹⁷⁹ in his first judgment oracle against Israel (2:6-8),¹⁸⁰ referring to the cruel and unjust conduct of undefended members of society.¹⁸¹ The “needy, poor, afflicted” connote those who are helpless and are protected by YHWH (cf. Ps. 22:24, 26; 34:2; 37:11; 69:32; 72:12-13; 83:3-4).¹⁸² At the same time the legal traditions of Israel (Exod. 22:20-23; Deut. 16:11, 14; 24:19-21) also demand sharing openly with the poor and needy.¹⁸³ It is

¹⁷³ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 144.

¹⁷⁴ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 145; also see D. N. Premnath, “Amos and Hosea: Sociohistorical Background and Prophetic Critique,” *WW* 28, no. 02 (Spring 2008): 130; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 122.

¹⁷⁵ Gunther H. Wittenberg, “The Significance of Land in the Old Testament,” *JTSA* 77 (1991): 59.

¹⁷⁶ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 327. Also see Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 59.

¹⁷⁷ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 61.

¹⁷⁸ See Richard H. Lowery, *Sabbath and Jubilee* (St. Louis, Missouri: Chalice Press, 2000), 106-109; Norman Wirzba, *Living the Sabbath: Discovering the Rhythms of Rest and Delight* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Brazos Press, 2006), 38.

¹⁷⁹ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 263; Coggins, *Joel and Amos*, 147.

¹⁸⁰ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 220.

¹⁸¹ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 145, further note that YHWH requires his people to work with the poor, orphan, widows, aliens (Deut. 10:14-26; 24:19-21) and thus to be on YHWH’s side is to be on the side of the poor and needy.

¹⁸² See Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 147; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 253.

¹⁸³ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 253.

clear that the conditions of the poor and needy show that they need their share in the land to be protected.

“Landed” Israel, as argued by Brueggemann, is to care for the poor (Exod. 23:6; Deut. 15:7-11), the stranger (Exod. 21:21-24; 23:9), the sojourner (Deut. 10:19), the widow and orphan (Deut. 24:19-22), and the Levite (Deut. 14:27).¹⁸⁴ However, “land” becomes an occasion to pervert justice (Deut. 24:17-18; see Amos 5:10-12)¹⁸⁵ and to trample and oppress the poor (Amos 8:4-6; 5:10-12).¹⁸⁶ In this sense, it is possible to notice that the concept of land seems to diminish its value, integrity, and essence as gift of YHWH due to lack of justice.

The Sabbath brings to mind that the poor are also to enjoy the gift of land. Amos is concerned with the poor’s relationship with the land. If the people do not enjoy the benefits of the gift of land there must be a disturbance of the ordinary people’s relationship with it. As Niels Peter Lemche argues, this state of affairs relates to monarchic Israel. The king believed that he had the right to control everything including land (1 Sam. 8:11-17).¹⁸⁷ In pre-Israelite Canaan the kings and their officials possessed the land. In Israel, the kinship pattern comprises the tribe, the clan, and the household (Judg. 6:15). It was on the household that the land tenure system was based and that the territory was distributed (Josh. 15-22).¹⁸⁸

During the monarchy, however, the families of Israel still possessed their land, including Naboth (1 Kings 21:3), Jeremiah’s cousin Hanamel (Jer. 32:6-13), Naomi (Ruth 4).¹⁸⁹ This family land was made inalienable, intending to protect the system of kinship distribution of land, and to maintain it within the extended family. It is explicit in Naboth’s refusal to King Ahab (1 Kings 21).¹⁹⁰ The story of Naboth’s vineyard (1 Kings 21) indicates the king’s illegal treatment of the ordinary landowner and the land,¹⁹¹ according to the traditional view of ownership in families and tribes, as in Deuteronomy (where it is assumed the land is owned by ordinary Israelites, eg. Deut. 15:12-18; 16:1-17, and the king has limited property, Deut. 17:15-17), and in

¹⁸⁴ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 61.

¹⁸⁵ Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 62.

¹⁸⁶ For the status of the poor and needy in the Old Testament, see T. Raymond Hobbs, “Reflections on ‘the Poor’ and the Old Testament,” *ExpTim* 100, no. 08 (May 1989): 291-294.

¹⁸⁷ Niels Peter Lemche, *Ancient Israel: A New History of Israelite Society* (Sheffield: JSOT Press, 1988), 152.

¹⁸⁸ Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible’s Grand Narrative*, 291.

¹⁸⁹ Rogerson and Davies, *The Old Testament World*, 39.

¹⁹⁰ Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible’s Grand Narrative*, 291-292.

¹⁹¹ Lemche, *Ancient Israel: A New History of Israelite Society*, 151.

Joshua, where the land is distributed among the families and tribal groups (Josh. 13:7; 14:4; 15:13; 17:2).

In Amos' time, the ordinary people's relationship with the land was disturbed by the politics of monarchic Israel.¹⁹² The rich received wealth through the unjust business. The poor of the land who were farmers lost their own lands (Amos 8:4-6) because of exploitation and injustice.¹⁹³ To describe the corrupt situation regarding social and economic conditions in Amos 8:4-6 (cf. 2:6), Bernhard Lang uses the term "rent capitalism" and asserts that Amos condemns particularly the upper classes who exploit the peasant population.¹⁹⁴

Why do the poor have debts and why have they lost their land? Traditionally in the ancient peasant society, every family owned their own land and were economically sufficient. Therefore, trading did not play an important role.¹⁹⁵ However, due to the rise of urban culture under the monarchy, commerce took an important role in the royal economy, and it was monopolized by the royal circle.¹⁹⁶ Many farmers were forced through poor harvests and debt to become landless and dependent on the market. Consequently, powerful merchants could monopolize the market.¹⁹⁷

One can take the historical analysis of the social and economic practices that lie behind Amos 8:4-6 further. The modern scholarly trend in interpreting the history of Israel supposes that Israel was native to Canaan, and that it shared with other Canaanites its essential religious beliefs, that is, polytheism, with each people having its own particular god (in Israel's case, YHWH), in a pantheon in which El may have been the high god (as at Ugarit).¹⁹⁸ Like YHWH, El in Ugarit was acknowledged as

¹⁹² See Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 124, 127; J. David Pleins, *The Social Visions of the Hebrew Bible: A Theological Introduction* (Louisville, Kentucky: Westminster John Knox Press, 2001), 373.

¹⁹³ See Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 131, 133; Pleins, *The Social Visions of the Hebrew Bible: A Theological Introduction*, 369; Dearman, *Property Rights in the Eighth-Century Prophets: The Conflict and Its Background*, 28-29.

¹⁹⁴ Bernhard Lang, "The Social Organization of Peasant Poverty in Biblical Israel," *JSOT* 24 (1982): 53.

¹⁹⁵ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 143.

¹⁹⁶ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 143; Premnath, "Amos and Hosea: Sociohistorical Background and Prophetic Critique," 128, 130; Lemche, *Ancient Israel: A New History of Israelite Society*, 149-150.

¹⁹⁷ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 143; Lemche, *Ancient Israel: A New History of Israelite Society*, 149-150.

¹⁹⁸ See Lemche, *Ancient Israel: A New History of Israelite Society*, 155, 203; Alice A. Keefe, *Women's Body and the Social Body in Hosea* (London: Sheffield Academic Press, 2001), 78-79; Mark S. Smith, *The Early History of God: Yahweh and the Other Deities in Ancient Israel*, 2nd ed. (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 2002), xx, 1-2.

creator of heaven and earth and thus the maintainer of the created world.¹⁹⁹ This ensures the god's control of everything including land. Like YHWH, the national gods of Israel's neighbours controlled the political and social life of the states.²⁰⁰ Therefore, political and social institutions would have been broadly similar too, that is, small royal states, in which the king as divine was the chief executive and controlled everything including land.²⁰¹ The national god was thought to guarantee the possession of land in this way. These states could have developed out of pre-monarchical tribal societies. This analysis is, of course, quite different from that which we see in the biblical narrative. There, Israel becomes a people *outside* the land of Canaan, and enters Canaan with its belief in YHWH fully formed and different from Canaanite belief.

Hosea and Amos worked in this world. However, there is a conflict in Israel at the time because of different beliefs about YHWH, Israel and land to those assumed in the modern view. These are the beliefs that we find in the Pentateuch, according to which YHWH gave the land to Israel centuries before; when he also gave them Torah. In relation to land, the main Pentateuchal ideas are found in Leviticus and Deuteronomy. According to the modern view, however, these ideas may have grown up as a special development within Yahwism. Hosea would then be one of the earliest to express them strongly. Hosea is often regarded as paving the way for theology we find in Deuteronomy. It may be, however, that the ideas of Amos and Hosea are not actually new, but that they are really looking back to ancient tribal traditions as they express their opposition to the practices of kings and the wealthy class. It is not possible to know this for sure. Both Amos and Hosea certainly *claim* to be drawing on historical traditions as they make their appeal to their hearers.

This is the context in which Amos' saying on the Sabbath may be understood. Amos was a near-contemporary of Hosea, actually a little earlier. If we assume the modern view, outlined above, he may have shared Hosea's basic convictions about Yahwism and land. Köckert's reading of both Amos and Hosea is based on this kind of historical analysis. According to him, up until the eighth century, the relationship between YHWH, Israel and the land was 'natural.' However, the eighth century

¹⁹⁹ Lemche, *Ancient Israel: A New History of Israelite Society*, 203.

²⁰⁰ Keefe, *Women's Body and the Social Body in Hosea*, 83.

²⁰¹ For discussion see Lemche, *Ancient Israel: A New History of Israelite Society*, 152, 205; Keefe, *Women's Body and the Social Body in Hosea*, 84.

prophets Amos and Hosea began to loosen this 'natural' bond. He thinks Amos and Hosea are doing something entirely new in Israel.²⁰²

The origins of the Sabbath in Israel remain unclear. Deuteronomy and Leviticus represent theologies of the Sabbath which may have been developing in Amos' day. Leviticus especially sees in it a relationship between people and land that is completely different from the 'royal' model in which land is controlled by the king. As noted above, it is not possible to know just how ancient and traditional these ideas are. But of course it is possible that the Sabbath in some form has ancient tribal roots.

Amos' saying in Amos 8:4-6 rests on a belief about the just and proper use of land. In his time, the Sabbath is *at the least* an established institution in which people cease from work, presumably one day in seven. And this institution must have had force, because the greedy merchants are having to observe it, even though they don't like it! Amos uses the merchants' impatience with the Sabbath to illustrate a point: the wealthy class have no respect for anything except increasing their profit! Their attitude is deeply flawed; it rests on a corrupt view of the whole economic process. They will use their power to acquire for themselves as much of the goods in Israel that they can. This is quite contrary to the theology of both Deuteronomy and Leviticus: in Deuteronomy the land is a gift of YHWH to the whole people, not to a king or a particular class; in Leviticus it remains perpetually in the possession of families, and Sabbath and Jubilee function to keep it that way. Amos may have had concepts of this sort in mind as he spoke. His allusion to the Sabbath may be an ironic reminder that the economic process in Israel is meant to be profoundly different from the prevailing practice. For Amos then, the Sabbath has become an empty ritual to the merchants, just like the feasts and sacrifices (in 5:21-24).

Sabbath functions in reminding people of the proper use of the land. The land is intended for all people including the poor and needy (Lev. 25:1-7), the people will be punished if they defile the land, a gift of YHWH, and the land will vomit out the inhabitants (Lev. 18:25, 28). Therefore, they have to follow and keep the laws and decrees of YHWH so that the land that YHWH brought them to live may not vomit them out (Lev. 20:22). The immoral social behaviour of the rich merchants (8:4-6) by defiling the land results the collapse of the community of YHWH, bringing the disaster and mourning in the land (Amos 8:8; cf. Hos. 4:3). That is, the land is by no

²⁰² Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 43.

means insecure due to the failure to observe the Sabbath, a call to economic justice - just and proper use of the land.

4.2.5 Conclusion

The Sabbath as an institution has several theological emphases, such as YHWH's creation of the world (Exo. 20:8-11), the everlasting sign of the covenant between YHWH and Israel (Exo. 31:12-17), YHWH's ownership of the land (Lev. 25:1-7), and YHWH's redemption from the slavery of Egypt (Deut. 5:12-15) by bringing them into a new land (Amos 2:9-10; 3:1). The Sabbath also connects to the themes of social and humanitarian concern within the entire household: land-owners, manservant, maidservant, and alien.

Although the law of Sabbath functions differently in Exodus and Deuteronomy, the primary concern is Israel's dependence upon YHWH, creator and redeemer. Therefore, the law of Sabbath shows the nature of YHWH and character of YHWH's relationship with the world and the people of Israel in terms of creation and redemption, recognizing that the land belonged to YHWH (Lev. 25:23) and that it is a gift to Israel (Lev. 25:2). The Sabbath in Amos primarily prevents the abuse of enjoying the bounty of the gift of land. The rich want to monopolize the land-produce such as grain and wheat by economic injustice. The Sabbath rather suggests that the poor and the needy are also to enjoy the gift of land. Amos condemns the desire to have a sabbathless society, which brings about social and economic exploitation of the poor. Sabbath, of course, is not only about land, rather it is broadly about the relationship with Israel and their covenant keeping. However, Amos' word about Sabbath in 8:4-6 rests on a belief about the just and proper use of land.

4.3 The Land in Amos 8:7-14

4.3.1 Introduction

The immoral social behaviour of the rich merchants (8:4-6) defiles the land and results in the collapse of the community of YHWH, bringing about disaster and mourning in the land (Amos 8:8; cf. Hos. 4:3). That is, the land is put at risk by the failure to observe the Sabbath, hence Amos' call to economic justice - just and proper use of the land. Because of the misconduct of the people the land will once again turn against them in a dreadful earthquake and eclipse, which are seen as YHWH's wrath and punishment for the sins of the people.²⁰³ We now turn to Amos' theology of land, as implied in the natural disaster of earthquake (8:8), a Day of YHWH (8:9) for judgment, and consequently, famine of the word of YHWH all over the whole land (8:11-12).

4.3.2 Earthquake

The land is expected to be a place where justice is to be practiced. However, it has become a place where justice is ignored and the poor and needy are trampled. Every Israelite farmer depends upon the land for the life of his family. Amos' preaching suggests that the people maintain their freedom of action in the land only by recognizing that it is a gift of YHWH.²⁰⁴ Acknowledging YHWH's gift of land also implies a respect for fellow-Israelites who live on the same land, and to whom YHWH also gave a particular share of it. In this sense, the poor should not be dispossessed from their land.²⁰⁵ Therefore, violating the laws of the land means "rising against the Almighty and the order he has created through salvation history; and it is this order alone which provides the conditions and possibilities for a successful and harmonious life."²⁰⁶

However, the land is no longer securely held. The farmers have been probably dispossessed of their land (8:4-6), and accordingly, the land itself will turn against the people (Amos 8:8)²⁰⁷ in a dreadful earthquake as YHWH's wrath and punishment for

²⁰³ Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 143.

²⁰⁴ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 62.

²⁰⁵ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 62.

²⁰⁶ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 62.

²⁰⁷ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 128.

their sin.²⁰⁸ Amos says: “Because of this shall not the land tremble and all who dwell on it mourn?” (8:8),²⁰⁹ and as Smith and Page point out, the phrase “because of this” (הַעֵל זֶה) retraces the oath of YHWH which brings the consequences of trembling and mourning in the land.²¹⁰ The “mourning” in 8:8 and 9:5 is the reaction of the people to the earthquake.²¹¹

What does the verbal form רָגַז (tremble) refer to in 8:8? According to Smith and Page, it is not an earthquake (1:1), but rather it is possibly a trembling in fear, a fear that their wrong deeds would not be forgotten by YHWH and thus he would bring the punishment of “mourning.”²¹² Hayes also thinks that verse 8 relates to 8:4-7 rather than 8:9-10, where the context is in connection with Jeroboam’s oppressive social and economic policies, his officials, and greedy merchants. In this sense, the term רָגַז “to tremble” does not simply imply the earthquake; rather it connotes the distress already there in the land due to the economic and political oppression under Jeroboam II.²¹³ Hayes further argues that it seems that Amos addresses a simple question to his hearers: “are not the social oppression and economic exploitation under Jeroboam II the main reasons for the agitation already present in the land which, like the Nile inundation, swells, stirs up, and subsides but is certain to repeat itself?”²¹⁴ For them, the description of an earthquake could be a metaphor for social disturbance.

However, Amos’ description of the wrath of YHWH is closely associated with natural disasters (1:1; 9:1). A number of scholars see the term רָגַז (tremble) as the description of an actual earthquake,²¹⁵ and that this is the judgment threatened in 8:7b. The earthquake was already referred to in the superscription (1:1), and also in 9:1.²¹⁶ The word רָגַז used in 8:8 (cf. Joel 2:10) is in effect a synonym of רָעַשׁ, which is

²⁰⁸ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 143.

²⁰⁹ This rhetorical question is associated with the judgment. Previously Amos uses the questions to relate to YHWH’s accusations (cf. 2:11; 5:18, 20, 25-26; 6:2-3, 12; 9:7); Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 221.

²¹⁰ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 147.

²¹¹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 329.

²¹² Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 147.

²¹³ Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 210.

²¹⁴ Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 210.

²¹⁵ For instance, see Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 328-329; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 145; Satterlee, “Amos 8:1-12,” 203; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 265.

²¹⁶ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 328-329.

otherwise found in Amos.²¹⁷ The earthquake, as a disclosure of divine power, is probably also in view in 3:14-15; 9:1,²¹⁸ because it is one of the central themes of divine judgment in Amos.²¹⁹ By noting the trembling of the land, rising and sinking like the Nile, it seems that Amos employs the symbol of an earthquake to depict the judgment of YHWH.²²⁰ Amos started his ministry two years before the earthquake (1:1), and it is possible that the event occurred after two years of his prophecy (8:8).²²¹ Can the text refer to both the earthquake and the inner experience of the people?

Outside the context of Amos, a number of texts also speak of “quaking” or “quivering” in terms of a threat of earthquake (1 Sam. 14:15; Ps. 18:7; 77:18).²²² Again, this earthquake, referred to by the verbal form רָגַז (see 1 Sam. 14:15; Joel 2:10; Ps. 77:18; Pro.30:21), is a common signal of the wrath of YHWH (see Hab. 3:6; Zec. 14:4-5).²²³ This earthly disruption with all its natural disasters will cause the mourning of the whole people.²²⁴

However, in addition to the term רָגַז, another possible pointer to the meaning of the image lies in the important use of the term אָבַל “mourn.” As we mentioned already, “because of this” (הַעֵל זֵאת) in 8:8 refers to the sin of the people. This sin affects human beings and extends even to the sphere of nature. Jeremias argues that the seventh century prophets saw the sin of the people causing the land to be sterile, and bringing disasters as in Amos (8:8; also see Hab. 3:17; Jer. 3:3; 12:4; 14:2-6; 23:10; Hos. 4:3). The collapse of the community of the people of YHWH brings disaster and mourning on the land, that is, world order becomes subject to disaster (Hos. 4:3).²²⁵ Furthermore, Jeremias thinks that while in relation to human beings, the word אָבַל means to “mourn,” with nature (cf. 1:2), it suggests “dry up,”²²⁶ or “wither.”²²⁷ “Mourning” is thus the way in which people experience “the failure of

²¹⁷ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 222.

²¹⁸ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 145.

²¹⁹ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 222.

²²⁰ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 265.

²²¹ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 255.

²²² See Cripps, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 246; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 260.

²²³ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 260-261.

²²⁴ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 260.

²²⁵ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 149.

²²⁶ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 149.

²²⁷ Coggins, *Joel and Amos*, 153.

nature's powers of blessing."²²⁸ Therefore, Amos 8:8 recreates this traditional perception, interpreting the earthquake in 1:1 (cf. 9:1) in a cosmic sense, as the results of the sins in 2:13 and 8:4-6, and "in anticipation of 9:5a, from which 8:8a is presumably drawing."²²⁹ Equally importantly, both רָגַז and אֲבַל in the context of Amos show that the earthquake as cosmic event is his description of the wrath of YHWH which is associated with natural disaster (1:1; 2:13; 9:1). Earthquake and mourning may not just express the potential of language for metaphor. Rather, it is the language of ambiguity, showing both YHWH's punishment through the natural disaster of an earthquake and the inner description in the lives of the people.

It emerges, therefore, that the assumption that the earthquake is YHWH's punishment prevails in the land. According to Cripps, perhaps in these passages (8:8; also in 2:13-16; 9:1), the destruction is local, the land of Israel. Since the following passage, Amos 8:10-14, is concerned about the mourning of Israel, the use of the term אֶרֶץ essentially represents the ideal land of Israel.²³⁰ Some translate the term אֶרֶץ in Amos 8:8 as the "whole earth"²³¹ while others translate it as "land."²³² Perhaps it could mean the land of Israel if the subject is used as a parallel with the expression "and everyone who dwells in it mourns?" (8:8aB).²³³ The אֶרֶץ itself will turn against the people in a dreadful earthquake as a result of people's injustices. Again in Amos 8:11, the term אֶרֶץ refers to "land."²³⁴ Regarding the term אֶרֶץ in 8:4, 8, 11, Niehaus argues that as Amos' prophecies are addressed particularly to the people of Israel, it seems convenient to translate אֶרֶץ as referring to "land," the land of Israel, for in his view the judgment is not for the whole earth.²³⁵

The subject אֶרֶץ is ambiguous, however. It may have a cosmic dimension as well. In a wider sense referring to the earth, the verb רָגַז (to tremble or quake) can refer to the anxiety and distress of all nations on earth (Jer. 33:9), corresponding to

²²⁸ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 149.

²²⁹ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 149.

²³⁰ Cripps, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 246.

²³¹ See Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 381; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 256.

²³² See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 322; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 142; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 143; Niehaus, "Amos," 473; Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 143.

²³³ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 811.

²³⁴ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 322; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 147; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 381; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 256; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 144; Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 143.

²³⁵ Niehaus, "Amos," 473.

חרד (tremble) (Isa. 32:11; cf. Amos 3:6). Again, if 8:8b²³⁶ is viewed in the light of 9:5,²³⁷ it seems that there is a more cosmic disruption which affects all its inhabitants.²³⁸ Amos 8:8b compares this disruption to the rising of the Nile. This comparison is ironic, because the Nile gives life to the land, that is, of Egypt, whereas an earthquake brings death. The “land” here is ambiguous and it could be a territory or the whole earth, or could even simply be land as the physical entity, that which shakes in an earthquake, or dries up in a famine. This context shows the overlapping meanings of the word.

4.3.3 Eclipse

The wrath and judgment of YHWH also brings the natural disaster of eclipse which affects the land. The expressions “In that day, declares the Lord YHWH” (בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא נְאֻם אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה), and “I will make the sun go down at noon and darken the earth in broad daylight” (8:9) suggest YHWH’s bringing of another disaster on Israel. This oracle starts with בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא²³⁹ “in that day,” introducing the coming events in the indefinite future.²⁴⁰ What does “in that day” (cf. 8:11) refer to in the context of Amos? Does it refer to the Day of YHWH? Is it apocalyptic language or ordinary judgment language?

As we shall see, a number of scholars consider that the expression “in that day” in 8:9-10 can be conceptually related to the “Day of YHWH” context of Amos 5:18-20,²⁴¹ in which YHWH’s punishment affects the whole earth. For instance, Paul contends that this expression בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא mainly connotes the day of punishment (see 2:16; 8:3, 13) which focuses on the celestial world. In the first section in 8:8, the focus is on the “terrestrial world,” in the earthquake; while in 8:9-10, the imagery

²³⁶ Amos 8:8b reads: “The whole land will rise like the Nile; it will be stirred up and then sink like the river of Egypt” (NIV).

²³⁷ Amos 9:5 reads: “The Lord GOD of hosts, he who touches the earth and it melts, and all who dwell in it mourn, and all of it rises like the Nile, and sinks again, like the Nile of Egypt” (ESV).

²³⁸ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 811.

²³⁹ This prophetic formula can be found in other prophetic books (see Isa. 7:18; Jer. 4:9; Ezek. 38:18; Hos. 1:5; Joel 3:18; Mic. 5:10). Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 148.

²⁴⁰ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 385.

²⁴¹ For example, see Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 146; Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 181; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 262; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 255; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 222; James D. Nogalski, “The Day (s) of YHWH in the Book of the Twelve,” in *Thematic Threads in the Book of the Twelve*, ed. Paul L. Redditt and Aaron Scharf (New York: Walter de Gruyter, 2003), 205; Kenneth D. Mulzac, “Amos 5:18-20 in its Exegetical and Theological Context,” *AJT* 13, no. 02 (2002): 296; Mowley, *The Books of Amos and Hosea*, 84.

includes the “celestial world,” in an eclipse. In this sense, YHWH’s punishment embraces the entire cosmos.²⁴² The same event of earthquake and eclipse is mentioned in Joel 2:10:²⁴³ “The earth quakes before them, the heavens tremble. The sun and the moon are darkened, and the stars withdraw their shining” (RSV).

Commentators note that two solar eclipses had already been visible on February 9, 784 BC,²⁴⁴ and June 15, 763 BC,²⁴⁵ and thinks that the eclipse could suggest not only that the end of Israel was coming, but that the whole cosmos was affected as well.²⁴⁶ The singers of the temple (8:3), all the people of the earth (8:8), and even the heavens would join in the event of mourning (8:9-10).²⁴⁷ As this eclipse,²⁴⁸ turning light into darkness, brings mourning, then, this transforms religious feasts into occasions for mourning, and singing into weeping (see 5:16-17; 8:3, 10; cf. Jer. 7:34; Lam. 5:15).²⁴⁹

The essential significance of “in that day” – an eclipse, darkening the earth – (8:9) is closely associated with the characteristics of the “Day of YHWH” in which the day will be darkness, not light (5:18, 20; Isa. 13:10; Joel 2:10; 3:15).²⁵⁰ The imagery of darkening over the land echoes 5:18, 20, and the turning of festivals and songs into mourning in 8:10 recalls 5:21-23.²⁵¹ This imagery (8:9; cf. Isa. 5:30; Joel 2:2) is presumably Amos’ presentation of the concept and the language of the “Day of YHWH” (see 5:18, 20)²⁵² and Amos describes it more clearly in the first creation

²⁴² Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 262.

²⁴³ See Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 262.

²⁴⁴ For instance, Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 329; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 126; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 210.

²⁴⁵ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 329; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 126; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 210; Samuel Rolles Driver, ed., *The Books of Joel and Amos* (Cambridge: The University Press, 1897), 212-213; Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 181. Both Driver and Harper noted the eclipse centered at Asia Minor at about 38-39° N; and reasonably visible in the latitude of Jerusalem 31° 46' N.

²⁴⁶ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 329.

²⁴⁷ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 329.

²⁴⁸ References to the eclipse can also be found in other parts of the prophetic books, for example, Isa. 13:10; 50:3; Joel 3:3-4; 4:15. Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 262.

²⁴⁹ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 329; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 263; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 148; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 222-223; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 210.

²⁵⁰ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 146-147.

²⁵¹ Nogalski, “The Day (s) of YHWH in the Book of the Twelve,” 205.

²⁵² See Mulzac, “Amos 5:18-20 in its Exegetical and Theological Context,” 296; Mowvley, *The Books of Amos and Hosea*, 84; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 262; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 146; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 255; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 222; Nogalski, “The Day (s) of YHWH in the Book of the Twelve,” 205.

hymn (5:8).²⁵³ Amos consistently uses this term “in that day” in his oracles (2:16; 8:3, 13; 9:11) in association with YHWH’s judgment upon Israel.²⁵⁴ It refers then to the “eschatological future of the Day of YHWH” (5:18-20).²⁵⁵ Further, in addition to the “Day of YHWH,” the expression “in that day” is, according to Richard Coggins, apocalyptic language, which speaks of the overthrowing of the natural order, and turning the sun into darkness (cf. Matt. 24:29).²⁵⁶ This language is also used in Joel (Joel 2:10, 30-31; 3:15) and Zechariah (14:6, 7) and the darkening of the sun is joined with earthquake also in the New Testament (cf. Matt. 27:51; Luke 23:44).²⁵⁷

Another understanding of the term “in that day” is that it is ordinary judgment language. For instance, Hammershaimb considers that it refers to the day of judgment (cf. 8:3) and leads up to the disaster in 8:11-13.²⁵⁸ Similarly, Hayes believes that Amos uses the metaphor of the eclipse to designate the imminent disasters. These disasters are further announced by the terms “and it shall come to pass on that day,” “behold the days are coming,” and “in that day” (8:9, 11; also 2:16; 8:3, 13).²⁵⁹

In light of above mentioned different theories in terms of the use of “in that day,” in my view, it refers to the “Day of YHWH,” capable of bringing natural disasters of earthquake and eclipse. It directs the audience’s perception towards the turning of the land against the people, and at the same time the effect on the land itself. Originally, the “Day of YHWH” may have been considered as YHWH’s act of salvation for the protection of his people Israel.²⁶⁰ However, Amos tries to convince his audience, who believed it was a day of salvation, that it is rather depicted in terms of cosmic disaster which affects the land as well.²⁶¹ Therefore, the concept of the “Day of YHWH” is a vital theme of Israel’s faith,²⁶² which occurs only in prophetic

²⁵³ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 262.

²⁵⁴ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 146; Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 181.

²⁵⁵ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 222.

²⁵⁶ Coggins, *Joel and Amos*, 149. For discussion of apocalyptic genre, see John J. Collins, *The Apocalyptic Imagination: An Introduction to Jewish Apocalyptic Literature*, 2nd ed. (BRS; Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1998), 1-43.

²⁵⁷ Cripps, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 247-248.

²⁵⁸ Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 126.

²⁵⁹ Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 210.

²⁶⁰ See Gerhard Von Rad, “The Origin of the Concept of the Day of Yahweh,” *JST* 4, no. 02 (April 1959): 104-105; Yair Hoffmann, “The Day of the Lord as a Concept and a Term in the Prophetic Literature,” *ZAW* 37, (1968): 43.

²⁶¹ See Hoffmann, “The Day of the Lord as a Concept and a Term in the Prophetic Literature,” 43; K. A. D. Smelik, “The Meaning of Amos 5:18-20,” *VT* 36, no. 02 (1986): 247.

²⁶² A. Joseph Everson, “The Days of Yahweh,” *JBL* 93 no. 03 (1974): 329; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 103.

texts.²⁶³ Particularly, in the context of Amos, the theme “in that day” is prominent (8:3, 9, 13). It bears directly on the land question in these passages, but it also has a cosmic dimension. The fate of the land seems to have wider implications.

4.3.4 Famine

As suggested above, the term “in that day,” along with “the days are coming,” connotes the “Day of YHWH” which has a cosmological sense. In Amos 8, the “Day of YHWH” brings cosmic disasters on the land. YHWH intervened in the created natural order by bringing earthquake (8:8) and eclipse (8:9), and now he brings a famine of his word (8:11). The imminent end symbolized by the imagery of the disasters of the ארץ affects not only Israel but also the whole cosmos.²⁶⁴ It seems that the famine of the word of YHWH may also have a cosmic dimension.

Amos 8:11 says: “Behold, the days are coming, says the Lord God, when I will send a famine on the land; not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words²⁶⁵ of the Lord” (RSV). The expression הִנֵּה יָמִים בָּאִים “behold, the days are coming,” indicates absolutely a judgment of YHWH by famine. This famine will afflict the whole people throughout the whole land.²⁶⁶ Is it a metaphorical famine here, that is, of the word of YHWH? Or is it a literal one?

This is the day that people will suffer from “the famine of the word of YHWH.”²⁶⁷ What does the word of YHWH refer to? Stuart asserts that the word of YHWH includes both the Mosaic Law and the prophetic revelation since the latter is based on the former.²⁶⁸ Similarly, Andersen and Freedman consider that the words of YHWH (אֵת דְּבַרְיֵי יְהוָה) in plural form refer to the prophetic message (Jer. 36:4, 6, 8, 11; 37:2), and the Book of Covenant or Decalogue (Exo. 24:3-4; 34:27-28; Deut. 5:5). Therefore, in Amos, a famine of hearing the words of YHWH could connote the

²⁶³ For example, Isa. 2:12; 13:6, 9; 22:5; 34:8; Jer. 46:10; Ezek. 7:19; 13:5; 30:3; Joel 1:15; 2:1, 11; 2:31; 3:14; Obad. 15; Zeph. 1:7, 14-18; Zech. 14:1; Mal. 4:5. Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 103.

²⁶⁴ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 329; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 265; Cripps, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 246.

²⁶⁵ LXX reads λόγους κυρίου the singular form דְּבַרְיֵי יְהוָה “YHWH’s word.” Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 322; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 265.

²⁶⁶ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 265.

²⁶⁷ When Jesus responded to the tempter quoting from Deut. 8:3: “Man does not live on bread alone but on every word that comes from the mouth of the LORD” (NIV), it implies that starvation of food is better than that of YHWH’s word. Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 148.

²⁶⁸ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 386.

people's failure to comply with basic commands such as the Decalogue (Hos. 4; cf. Jer. 7).²⁶⁹ It is "a famine of hearing as obeying" YHWH's word (cf. Isa. 6; Ezek. 33:30-33).²⁷⁰ However, Wolff considers it to be the people's longing to hear the words of YHWH, since apart from Amos 8:11, the expression "to hear [all] the words of YHWH" occurs only in Jeremiah (Jer. 36:11; 37:2; 43:1) in close meaning with the Deuteronomic understanding: "man lives not by bread alone but by the words of YHWH" (Deut. 8:3; cf. 30:15-16; 32:47).²⁷¹ Furthermore, "those who refused to hear the prophetic word (2:11-12; cf. 7:16) are punished by that very word being withheld from them,"²⁷² although they shall wander from sea to sea, and from north to east to seek it (8:12).

YHWH uses famine as one of the disasters to reveal his wrath. In Amos 4:6-11, Amos speaks of the famine and drought on Israel, but they failed to return to YHWH. Here in 8:11, YHWH brought again a different famine, not of food and water, but a famine, that is, the absence of his words.²⁷³ Within Amos, it is clear that the people of Israel already had YHWH's word earlier (4:6-11) and they are warned with the invitation to hear his word, but they refused to return to him.²⁷⁴ Rather, they commanded Amos not to prophesy (2:11-12), and they refused him and his message when he delivered the word of YHWH to them (7:10-17).²⁷⁵

Since YHWH's word refers particularly to the word and vision of a prophet, Amos previously reminded the people of Israel to seek YHWH (5:4-6, 14-15). At the final stage, they seek to hear the word of YHWH, but the time of the famine of YHWH's word is coming, and thus their deep desire for it is unfulfilled (8:11-12).²⁷⁶ Therefore, this failure of the prophetic word may mean that YHWH had forsaken the people (Ps. 74:9; Jer. 37:17; Ezek. 7:26).²⁷⁷ In this sense, bringing a famine of YHWH's word in the land connotes the absence of YHWH himself for Israel.²⁷⁸ This is another case of a metaphor which lies close to a literal reality. There is 'famine' of

²⁶⁹ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 824.

²⁷⁰ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 824.

²⁷¹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 330.

²⁷² Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 330.

²⁷³ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 148.

²⁷⁴ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 256.

²⁷⁵ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 256.

²⁷⁶ See Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 256; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 148-149.

²⁷⁷ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 148-149.

²⁷⁸ See Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 265; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 148-149; Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 143.

the word of YHWH. But ironically this may mean a famine of his promises, and thus the people's life in the land. In Deuteronomic theology, one would expect real famine as the outcome of Torah-unfaithfulness (Deut. 28:17-18).

Amos 8:12 confirms this famine which has taken place throughout the land: "They shall wander from sea to sea, and from north to east; they shall run to and fro, seeking the word of the LORD, but they shall not find it" (NRS). The universal sovereignty of YHWH's ownership can be clearly seen through the use of the term אֶרֶץ.²⁷⁹ Undoubtedly, the use of the term אֶרֶץ in light of seeking the word of YHWH (8:11) is not limited only to the boundaries of Israel, but alludes to the whole earth in a cosmological sense, as suggested by the expression "from sea to sea" (מִיָּם עַד-יָם) in 8:12. In the use of מִיָּם עַד-יָם, Wolff argues that this does not necessarily mean the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean; rather it denotes the ends of the earth or the whole boundaries of the earth (cf. Ps. 72:8; Zech. 9:10).²⁸⁰ Similarly, Stuart refers to it as the whole earth.²⁸¹

Andersen and Freedman further argue that "from sea to sea" (מִיָּם עַד-יָם) is the boundary of YHWH's rule as king (Zech. 9:10; Ps. 72:8).²⁸² Significantly, the expression "north and east" gives a clear direction. And the expression "from sea to sea," often alludes to the Mediterranean as the "west" and the Dead Sea as the "south."²⁸³ In this sense, by taking the four corners: north, east, west, south, it is clear that they cover all directions in a simple way; hence, the concept of searching the word of YHWH covers the whole land, that is, the whole earth. Therefore, the expressions from "sea to sea," and from "north to east" embrace the people's entire search everywhere,²⁸⁴ and suggest the absence of any geographical limits (cf. Zech. 9:10; Ps. 72:8).²⁸⁵ The 'land,' where a famine of the word of YHWH took place (8:11), is ambiguous and Amos chapter 8 illustrates the overlapping meanings of the word. It seems that the term אֶרֶץ, referring to the whole land of Israel (8:11), is possibly expanded to cover the whole earth in light of Israel's searching for the word of

²⁷⁹ Wright, "אֶרֶץ," 518-524.

²⁸⁰ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 330-331. Also see Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 183.

²⁸¹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 386.

²⁸² Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 825.

²⁸³ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 825-826.

²⁸⁴ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 151.

²⁸⁵ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 224.

YHWH, indicating YHWH's universal ownership of the whole earth, and the validity of his word there. Amos builds up the idea of this land-concept here towards a wider theme of the whole earth or creation. And this is all affected by the failure of Israel to hear YHWH's words.

4.3.5 Conclusion

The land as gift of YHWH reinforces the indebtedness of Israel to YHWH. In the Deuteronomic tradition, the land as the gift of YHWH for Israel is associated with ethical, social, and cultic responsibilities (Deut. 12:1; cf. 11:31-32; 4:5, 14; 5:31; 6:1; 8:1). The possession of the land means obedience to YHWH and his law (Deut. 4:1, 5-14.; 5:31; 6:1-3; 10:14, 17). The people of Israel have to care for the poor (Deut. 15:7-11 cf. Exod. 23:6) but rather they use it as an occasion to pervert justice and to oppress the poor (Amos 5:10-12; 8:4-6; see Deut. 24:17-18) which leads to a weakening of the meaning of land – a gift whose benefit everyone is supposed to enjoy. The message of Amos is essentially based on his deep consciousness of YHWH's demand of justice and righteousness (5:24). However, the inhabitants of the land do not share equal opportunities as the people of YHWH (8:4-6).

Consequently, the land itself turns against the people due to their lack of obedience to YHWH. The earthquake as YHWH's punishment comes upon the covenant people, and affects the whole earth. The eschatological nature of the Day of YHWH also promises disaster (8:8-9) and punishment upon the people of Israel, so that they will even experience the lack of YHWH's presence and his word (8:11). They will go beyond their defined territory in searching for YHWH's word throughout the entire earth (8:12). That is, Amos has in his mind a concept of land in relation to YHWH's universal sovereignty of the whole earth.

Amos' use of language in 8:7-14 is significant. In his rhetorical way, Amos uses language like earthquake, eclipse, and famine in relation to land in order to convey his message. It can be a real earthquake. At the same time, it can also be metaphorical for trembling in fear. The metaphor expresses the reality (cf. 'the land mourns' in Hos. 4:3; Jer. 12:4; 14; 'the land whores' Hos. 1:2). The point is that the sin of Israel is so unnatural that it deeply affects the whole created order. In a deep sense, Israel's sin could lead to such things. The famine of the word of YHWH (8:11) is another metaphor which lies close to a literal reality of famine (4:6-11; 5:16-17; 7:1-6), and the people's life in the land is threatened (8:8-9). The land is affected by

Israel's perversion of the covenant and Amos' language expresses this. Amos' metaphorical language helps to establish the close connection between Israel's sin and their position in the land itself. In Deuteronomic theology, one would expect real famine as the result of disobedience to the covenant (Deut. 28:17-18). Theologically, this is Deuteronomic, but in Amos' metaphors we see how he expresses this theology in his own way.

CHAPTER 5

THE LAND IN AMOS 9

5.1 The Land in Amos 9:1-6

5.1.1 Introduction

Amos 9:1-6 presents a vision concerning the destruction of the temple and the inescapability of YHWH's judgment, along with a doxology that recognizes and praises YHWH's sovereign authority over the whole creation. The unnamed temple strikingly anticipates the concept of YHWH's rule in the entire earth and cosmos. We shall consider how Amos pays attention to the universality of YHWH and the certainty of judgment. We shall also examine YHWH's sovereign power in both the natural world and human history, and how the mythological and cosmological picture of the whole creation has the intention of indicating the work of YHWH in the ordinary world of time and space.

5.1.2 Temple (Altar): A Symbol of YHWH's Universal Rule

Amos 9 begins with a picture of YHWH's judgment which includes both the temple and the people. The temple is shaken from top to bottom, and this also affects "all the people" in that they will suffer from its collapse. The inclusive language—Heaven, Earth, Sheol, Sea, Mt. Carmel—acknowledges YHWH's presence and sovereign power over all creation (9:2-4). YHWH can bring judgment upon Israel and the other nations because he is authoritative over the whole natural world and there is no place to hide from his presence. Where is YHWH when he brings such judgment? Is he in "heaven"? It does not appear so, according to 9:1-4, since the one fleeing is apparently trying to escape in heaven (9:2). Is he on earth? It is not said. However, we read that YHWH made his abode in heaven and made its foundation on the earth (9:6), implying that he dwells, and therefore is powerful, in both heaven and earth.

As Aaron Schart suggests, Amos' vision of YHWH standing by the altar or temple (9:1) shows that YHWH is at the centre of the land and the universe.¹ When the fourth vision (8:1-3) describes the end of the covenant people, the site of the judgment is the sanctuary itself. In the final vision (9:1-4), Amos envisages YHWH's

¹ Aaron Schart, "The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context," in *Thematic Threads in the Book of the Twelve*, ed. Paul L. Redditt and Aaron Schart (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2003), 46.

judgment on Israel and the specific destruction of the altar. Wolff, for example, suggested that this altar is located in the outer court of the temple.² In Amos 9:1, there is, of course, no indication of which altar is referred to. Does it refer to the altar of Jerusalem or Bethel? Or does this destruction of the altar refer to the cosmic dimension of the sanctuary? What does Amos have in mind when he mentions the destruction of the temple? Does he mean the heavenly or earthly temple or both? Why is it unnamed?

In the beginning of the book, YHWH utters his word from Jerusalem (1:2). However, the Jerusalem temple as a theme is not developed in Amos. Some consider that by observing the use of the definite article הַ, *the* altar (הַמִּזְבֵּחַ), it could be understood that the nucleus of the final vision is the great altar in the royal sanctuary at Bethel.³ The commonly accepted interpretation of the location of the altar among several scholars is the identification with Bethel,⁴ the place of Amos' ministry, and a sanctuary whose worship he condemned (3:14; 4:4).⁵ Because of the motif of fleeing judgment in vain, Amos 9:1-4 has echoes of 2:13-16 which is part of Amos' oracle against the northern kingdom.⁶ The phrase נֹצֵב עַל may allude to YHWH's standing on the stairway to heaven in the narrative of Jacob at Bethel (Gen. 28:13) and it may imply his readiness to act.⁷ Instead of being seated on a throne as in Jerusalem, it seems that in Bethel YHWH is seen unusually as standing on or over the altar. This belongs to the picture of the frightening scene of destruction.⁸

In the ancient Israelites' sacrificial practice, the sacrifices are burned and animals are killed. The imagery of the sacrifice at the altar, with its destruction of life, may underlie the picture of the destruction of the temple in Amos' vision.⁹ This is the

² Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 339.

³ See Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 274; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 835; Schart, "The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context," 49.

⁴ See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 131; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 266; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 338; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 274; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 835, 838; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 216; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 391; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 83-84; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 268-269; Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, 122; Schart, "The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context," 49, 52; Simundson, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah*, 231.

⁵ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 269.

⁶ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 261.

⁷ Schart, "The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context," 48-49.

⁸ Schart, "The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context," 49.

⁹ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1:269.

consequence of the corruption of the shrines which have misled the people of Israel into sin (cf. 2:8; 4:4-5; 5:4-5, 21-26; 8:14). Further, its destruction is nothing other than the fulfilment of the prophecies both “implied (5:6) and expressed (7:9).”¹⁰ The fifth vision can therefore be taken in connection with the destruction of the Bethel sanctuary (7:7-9; 10-17).¹¹

The vision contains the imperatives *הָךְ* (smite) and *וּבְצַעֲמָם* (break), signifying the destruction.¹² Henceforth, the usual meeting of the priests and the people with YHWH for the purpose of reconciliation and relationship would no longer be possible. Again, YHWH’s presence would then be for evil (9:4) when the people of Israel do not seek good (5:14).¹³ What then is the intention of the destruction of this Bethel temple? Does it imply a favourable view of Jerusalem?

Having seen the place of the altar at Bethel, some scholars consider that the destruction of the Bethel temple relates to Amos’ attack on the northern kingdom and its cult. Robert Coote, for instance, suggests that Amos announces that YHWH utters his voice from Jerusalem (1:2) against the northern kingdom. YHWH roars his condemnation against the cult of Bethel (4:4; 5:4-5).¹⁴ The northern sanctuaries of Bethel, Gilgal, and Beersheba were associated with false leaders who were outwardly pious. In this sense, true worship cannot be found in these sanctuaries.¹⁵ They are not regarded as the centres of YHWH’s revelation and power.¹⁶ The judgment of YHWH is based on measuring of their sin especially the corruption of the political and religious institutions specifically at Bethel (7:10-17; 4:4; 5:5).¹⁷

Still some think that the destruction of the temple is not only a consequence of Amos’ condemnation of the northern monarchy and cult, but also essentially it is the prophet’s call to the northern kingdom to return to allegiance to Jerusalem. Harry Mowley, for instance, noted that since the time of David Jerusalem had been the

¹⁰ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 227.

¹¹ Linville, “Visions and Voices: Amos 7-9,” 37-38.

¹² See Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 835, 839; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 153; Scharf, “The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context,” 49; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 161; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 155-156.

¹³ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 157.

¹⁴ Coote, “Bethel,” 441.

¹⁵ See Marsh, *Amos and Micah: Thus Saith the Lord*, 53; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire*, 101.

¹⁶ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 126.

¹⁷ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 37.

place where people expected to encounter YHWH and listen to his word.¹⁸ Polley points to Jerusalem as the temple associated with the Davidic monarchy, and with YHWH's justice in the courts. As Amos 1:2 also functions as an introduction to his polemic against northern shrines (Amos 5:4-6), Amos' intention was to call the northern kingdom to seek YHWH in Jerusalem.¹⁹ Amos condemned the nations including Israel for rebelling against Davidic rule, and its own priesthood and monarchy.²⁰ Therefore, for Polley, true worship will be established only through the north's reunion with the south, and rejection of the northern cult and monarchy. Amos expected the restoration of the two kingdoms under Davidic rule (9:9-12).²¹

Sweeney, in line with Polley, asserts that Amos' announcement of the death of Jeroboam (7:10-17), the destruction of Israel (9:1-10), and the restoration of the fallen house of David (9:11-15) are the facts that led Amos to call for "the reunification of the entire nation of Israel around YHWH's Jerusalem and the Davidic monarchy."²² Amos is therefore considered as a prophet of re-union of the two kingdoms.²³ Sweeney argues that although the sanctuaries in the north would have been places for offerings and worship Amos calls them to return to the Jerusalem Temple.²⁴ For these scholars, the vital message of Amos in the fifth vision is the announcement of judgment against Bethel and the northern kingdom of Israel.

However, it remains true that the temple is unnamed here and this may be significant. The effect may be that Amos' message is not really about calling the northern kingdom back to unite with Jerusalem or condemning the northern cult in this context. Rather, there may be a general reference to the theology of temples, as the place where the realms of heaven and earth meet.²⁵ As previously mentioned, Amos argues with Amaziah about the nature of Israel. Amos does not actually condemn the north, Bethel, or favour the south, Jerusalem. This perspective may

¹⁸ Mowley, *The Books of Amos and Hosea*, 13.

¹⁹ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 154.

²⁰ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 94-107.

²¹ Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 138.

²² Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 200.

²³ G. Davies, "Amos—the Prophet of Reunion," 196-199.

²⁴ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 234.

²⁵ See Lundquist, "Temple," 1282; Meyers, "Jerusalem Temple," 359; Keel, *The Symbolism of the Biblical World: Ancient Near Eastern Iconography and the Book of Psalms*, 171; David Noel Freedman, "Temple Without Hands," in *Temples and High Places in Biblical Times: Proceedings of the Colloquium in Honor of the Centennial of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion*. ed. Avraham Biran (Jerusalem: The Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, 1981), 23-29.

similarly apply to the concept of the temple. Amos is really concerned with the character of YHWH's people and expresses a universal vision. In this way the vision serves to support Amos' teaching that YHWH rules in the entire earth and cosmos.

The essential point is about what applies to temple imagery generally. The temple in its most basic sense symbolizes the dwelling place of YHWH. Theologically, the belief is that YHWH is present in the temple. Clements suggests that the presence of YHWH can be seen in the Israel's worship in which YHWH's glory will be in their midst (Exo. 25:8-9), and that he will dwell among them (Exo. 29:43-46).²⁶ The temple is YHWH's dwelling place because in their worship he reveals his presence among them (1 Kings 6:12-13).²⁷

Jon Levenson recognizes that the temple and the world are the realization of YHWH's command (Exo. 39, 40 and Gen. 1:1-2:3). The creation and temple are closely connected and verbal parallels relating to them are significant.²⁸ These parallels highlight the portrayal of the 'sanctuary as a world,' that is an order; and the portrayal of the 'world as a sanctuary,' that is, a place where YHWH reigns. In many cultures, the temple is considered as a 'microcosm' but the temple in Israel, conversely, is clearly portrayed in cosmic extent, and the world as a 'macro-Temple' (Ps. 78:69).²⁹ Levenson concludes that "the Temple is a visible, tangible token of the act of creation, the point of origin of the world, the "focus" of the universe."³⁰ This

²⁶ Ronald E. Clements, *God and Temple: The Idea of the Divine Presence in Ancient Israel* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1965), 114-115.

²⁷ See Clements, *God and Temple: The Idea of the Divine Presence in Ancient Israel*, 63-64; J. G. McConville, *God and Earthly Power: An Old Testament Political Theology* (London: T & T Clark, 2006), 58; Stephen F Noll, "Tabernacle, Temple," in *EDT*, ed. Walter A. Elwell (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1984), 1068; Lundquist, "Temple," 1280; Stephen Westerholm, "Temple," in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia Volume Four (Q-Z)*, ed. Geoffrey W. Bromiley et al., rev. ed. (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Williams B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1988), 764; Menahem Haran, "Temples and Cultic Open Areas as Reflected in the Bible," in *Temples and High Places in Biblical Times: Proceedings of the Colloquium in Honor of the Centennial of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion*, ed. Avraham Biran (Jerusalem: The Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, 1981), 32-35.

²⁸ Levenson, *Creation and the Persistence of Evil: The Jewish Drama of Divine Omnipotence*, 82-86, further illustrates the parallels between the creation and temple: Gen. 1:31 with Exo. 39:43; Gen. 2:1 with Exo. 39:32; Gen. 2:2 with Exo. 40:33b-34; Gen. 2:3 with Exo. 39:43; and Gen 2:3 with Exo. 40:9-11. Also see Jon Douglas Levenson, "The Temple and the World," *JR* 64 (1984): 275-298; especially 287-288, for temple in Exodus and creation in Genesis.

²⁹ Levenson, *Creation and the Persistence of Evil: The Jewish Drama of Divine Omnipotence*, 86.

³⁰ Levenson, "The Temple and the World," 283. For the typological relationship between the temple and the creation, particularly the Garden of Eden, see Gregory K. Beale, *The Temple and the Church's Mission: A Biblical Theology of the Dwelling Place of God* (NSBT 17; Downers Grove, Illinois: InterVarsity Press, 2004), 66-80; Jon Douglas Levenson, *Theology of the Program of Restoration of Ezekiel 40-48* (HSMS 10; Cambridge: Scholars Press, 1976), 25-35.

macrocosmic conception of the temple designates the creator YHWH's cosmic sovereignty.

In the terms of Psalm 78:69, "He built his sanctuary (מִקְדָּשׁוֹ) like the high heavens, like the earth, which he has founded forever" (ESV), the earthly temple is comparable to the heavens and earth.³¹ For the people of Israel, the temple is one of the essential means of conducting a relationship with YHWH because YHWH manifests his nature and acts in the temple. People came to the temple to experience the power of YHWH (cf. Ps. 27:4; 34:8), and their longing for him can be expressed as a longing for the temple (Ps. 42; 84), since it represents YHWH through his presence and revelation.³² The temple is assumed to be located at the centre of the universe in the ancient world.³³ The earthly and heavenly bodies are depicted as complementary, that is, the temple also denotes the entire cosmos. In this sense, as the temple represents all creation, Habakkuk announces, "But the Lord is in his holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before him" (2:20).³⁴

In Amos, the temple, a place of blessing and blissful fellowship with YHWH,³⁵ is turned into a place of YHWH's judgment.³⁶ People expected that their offerings would be accepted by YHWH at the altar. Upon the announcement of Amos that he saw the Lord standing by the altar, the worshippers may have expected to hear that YHWH has accepted their offerings.³⁷ However, Amos declares that the altar is now the place of YHWH's furious and final judgment.

Schart perceptively suggests that Amos is commanded to smite the capital (כַּפְתוֹר) and the thresholds (סָפִים), that is, essential and prominent parts of the temple. This denotes the complete destruction of the temple, and hence the foundation of the earth or universe.³⁸ Schart argues that "the temple is the center that gives refuge,

³¹ Beale, *The Temple and the Church's Mission: A Biblical Theology of the Dwelling Place of God*, 31-32.

³² Keel, *The Symbolism of the Biblical World: Ancient Near Eastern Iconography and the Book of Psalms*, 179.

³³ Meyers, "Jerusalem Temple," 359-360.

³⁴ See Leland Ryken, James C. Wilhoit, Tremper Longman III, eds., "Temple," in *Dictionary of Biblical Imagery: An Encyclopedic Exploration of the Images, Symbols, Motifs, Metaphors, Figures of Speech and Literary Patterns of the Bible* (Leicester: InterVarsity Press, 1998), 849. Keel, *The Symbolism of the Biblical World: Ancient Near Eastern Iconography and the Book of Psalms*, 174.

³⁵ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 229; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 339; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 154.

³⁶ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 266.

³⁷ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 154.

³⁸ Schart, "The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context," 50.

stability, and prosperity to life to the land.”³⁹ In addition, the thresholds mark the border between the sacred and profane. And the shaking of the thresholds signifies that they can no longer protect the sacred from the profane world because the temple is no longer functioning, and no longer a place of harmony with YHWH.⁴⁰ The people are not usually allowed to approach the boundary of a sacred place without any ritual preparation. The priests had to properly sanctify themselves before approaching YHWH and coming to the sacred place (Exo. 19:22), and the people also are not permitted even to touch the sacred object without prior consecration (2 Sam. 6:6-8).⁴¹ Amos’ message about the striking of the temple is a sign which shows how a profane people has been offensively assaulting the boundaries of the sacred, the temple.⁴² Specifically, in the context of Amos 9:1, the primary concern is the centrality of the religious institution, with the temple as the foundation of YHWH’s judgment.

Jeremias recognizes that the closest parallel to the language for the destruction of the temple (9:1) is found in Isaiah 6:4, which points to the cosmic dimension. This is because only YHWH, the founder of that sanctuary, can smite and shake such things of the capitals and the thresholds.⁴³ As Jeremias argues, it is certain that “God’s standing on the altar, along with his stroke against the temple columns, possesses cosmic significance for Israel insofar as it means the end of all contact with God as well as the end of asylum, that is, of all protection with God.”⁴⁴ Similarly, Linville recognizes that the altar in 9:1 could be “anywhere,” or in fact it could be “everywhere,” since all of the Israelites’ land is included in the territory extending from Dan to Beersheba (8:14; 1 Sam. 3:20; 2 Sam. 3:10; 17:11; 24:2).⁴⁵ It is also possible that the unnamed temple is perceived as a symbol of the fate of all Israel and the full extent of the land.

Regarding the destruction of the people in association with the destruction of the temple, the crucial question arises at this point. Who are the people who will be killed? Amos 9:1 mentions only כָּלָם “all of them.” Schart suggests that the fourth vision mentions the end of “my people Israel” (8:2). Although the expression “my people Israel” (8:2) could be identified with “all of them” here in the final vision

³⁹ Schart, “The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context,” 51.

⁴⁰ Schart, “The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context,” 50-51.

⁴¹ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 165.

⁴² Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 165.

⁴³ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 156-157.

⁴⁴ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 157.

⁴⁵ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 159-160.

(9:1), the expression “my people Israel” does not appear in it.⁴⁶ In 9.1, “here is the last connection between YHWH and Israel torn apart.”⁴⁷ In 8.2, at least Israel was still “my people” – but now no more. YHWH is against “them all.”⁴⁸ The clear indication of the covenant people, “my people Israel” is not addressed in YHWH’s judgment of the temple and the people. It is replaced with “all of them.” According to Schart, this language indicates the end of the personal relationship between YHWH and his chosen historic Israel.⁴⁹ If “my people Israel” is the covenant people of YHWH, the expression “all of them” becomes understandable as the end of covenantal relationship between YHWH and his covenant people.

Significantly, the unnamed temple may correspond to the fact that the people of Israel are not mentioned either, but rather “all the people.” These points together support the universalizing tendency that YHWH is the centre of the universe who rules in the entire earth and cosmos. This concept also applies to the concept that “Israel” is not limited to the political conditions that prevailed in Amos’ day, but rather must be understood in terms of its ancient calling and mission.

5.1.3 The Certainty of YHWH’s Judgment

The primary theme of Amos 9 is that YHWH can bring both judgement and salvation to Israel and to other nations of the world. Just as YHWH created the heavens and the earth he can bring a flood to destroy the earth (9:5-6; cf. Gen. 6-8), so that no one can escape from him (9:1-4). YHWH also brought salvation not only to Israel but also to other nations of the earth (9:7).⁵⁰ Again, the picture of a fertile land in 9:13-15 corresponds to the picture of devastation in 8:1-3. These scenes show that YHWH is able to bring both judgment and restoration to historic Israel and all other nations in both history and the natural order because YHWH is sovereign in all time and space.

Wolff argued that YHWH’s sovereign authority extends from the sphere of the cosmos (9:3) to the realm of human history, as when the people of Israel are to be

⁴⁶ Schart, “The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context,” 51-52.

⁴⁷ Köckert, “Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea,” 54.

⁴⁸ Köckert, “Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea,” 54.

⁴⁹ Schart, “The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context,” 51.

⁵⁰ Cf. Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 155; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 163.

driven off to distant lands as captives by their enemies (9:4).⁵¹ In the context of Amos, the judgment of exile (9:4) is mentioned elsewhere (3:11-12; 4:2-3; 5:27; 6:7; 7:11, 17; 9:9) to designate the removal of YHWH's giving of the land as a gift and the reversal of the exodus from Egypt (3:1; 9:7).⁵²

The punishment of YHWH also includes the remnant (9:1), the people who escape into exile (9:4). The word אֲחֵרִית “remnant”⁵³ occurs three times in Amos (4:2; 8:10; 9:1) with different pronominal suffixes. In 4:2, Israel's אֲחֵרִית is taken away with hooks; in 8:10, her אֲחֵרִית is grieved; and finally in 9:1, the אֲחֵרִית will be killed with the sword. The context of Amos shows that the primary understanding of this term is “remnant.”⁵⁴ According to Hasel, the remnant concept has two meanings in Amos. In a positive perspective the remnant has a hope of mercy from YHWH with an eschatological idea (5:3, 14-15; 9:11-12). However, a negative aspect of the remnant brings home the force of YHWH's judgment (3:12; 4:1-3; 5:3; 6:9-10; 9:1-4).⁵⁵ In Amos 9:1-4, the remnant concept shows the inescapable judgment of YHWH without any hope for the people.

Having seen a clear picture of the certainty of YHWH's judgment, the doxology (9:5-6) reminds the people of Israel that YHWH is creator and destroyer who controls the whole earth and the destiny of all creation.⁵⁶ The passage (9:5-6) makes clear that YHWH is creator of the heaven and the sea which proves the certainty of YHWH's judgment that extends in Sheol, heaven (9:2), or even to the bottom of the sea (9:3). YHWH's authority also extends to the earth, and he can make it rise like the Nile (9:5). People will mourn who live on the earth (9:5) because YHWH will bring destruction upon them (9:1).⁵⁷ As Paul suggests, in Amos, no geographical land is beyond the control of YHWH.⁵⁸ Amos mentions the inescapable judgment of YHWH upon all people (e.g. 1:3-2:16) and thus 9:5-6 is not a new

⁵¹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 341.

⁵² Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 227.

⁵³ The usual term for “remnant,” אֲחֵרִית, is used by Amos in 1:8, for the remnant of the Philistines; in 5:15, for the remnant of Joseph; and in 9:12, for the remnant of Edom.

⁵⁴ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 836.

⁵⁵ Hasel, *Understanding of Amos: Basic Issues in Current Interpretations*, 113-114, 116; also see Hasel, “The Alleged “No” of Amos's Eschatology,” 8-12; Gerhard F. Hasel, *The Remnant: The History and Theology of the Remnant Idea from Genesis to Isaiah*, 2nd ed. (Berrien Springs, Michigan: Andrews University Press, 1974), 173-215.

⁵⁶ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 159.

⁵⁷ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 264.

⁵⁸ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 279.

indication about the punishment of death, destruction, and exile.⁵⁹ Amos 9:1-4 speaks of the certainty of YHWH's judgment, and Amos 9:5-6 deals with the corresponding idea of YHWH's creation not only of Israel, but also of all other inhabitants of the earth, and his judgment on all.

5.1.4 YHWH's Presence and His Power over the Creation

The idea that YHWH is the creator of the whole universe is in harmony with Amos' theology. This harmony can be seen in the reference to YHWH's sending of the famine and withholding the rain (4:6-7). In the same way, Amos can affirm that YHWH's presence pervades the universe, including the heavens and Sheol (9:2).⁶⁰ There is no way to pass beyond the limits of YHWH's sovereignty (9:1-4). The essential elements of the ancient world view –heaven, earth, and sea– show that there is no place for human beings to escape from the power of YHWH. Where could people expect to escape from YHWH? According to Amos 9:2-4, the possibilities would be Sheol, Heaven, the top of Carmel, the bottom of the sea, and other nations in exile. They contain both mythic places and natural world.

First, the mythological picture of creation functions to illustrate the idea that YHWH has power over all the mythic places: Sheol, heaven, and sea.⁶¹ Sheol (שְׁאוֹל)⁶² is commonly understood as the place of the dead, the grave, the nether world where everyone went after death, located variously under the earth (Gen. 37:35; 42:38; Num. 16:30, 33; Deut. 32:22; Isa. 14:15),⁶³ in the lower part of the cosmic sea (Job 26:5-6),

⁵⁹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 394.

⁶⁰ Thomas Edward McComiskey, "The Hymnic Elements of the Prophecy of Amos: A Study of Form-Critical Methodology" *JETS* 30, no. 02 (June 1987): 148.

⁶¹ In addition to Heaven, Sheol, and Sea as mythic places, Andersen and Freedman include Carmel as a mythic place. Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 837.

⁶² Sheol (שְׁאוֹל), as subject of the sovereignty of YHWH, appears several places in the Old Testament (e.g., 26:6; Ps. 9:17; 16:10; 30:3; 49:15 [Heb 16]; 86:13; 139:8; Pro. 15:11; Isa. 14:15; Eze. 31:16, 17; Hos. 13:14; Amos 9:2; Jonah 2:2).

⁶³ See, for instance, Coggins, *Joel and Amos*, 152; Douglas K. Stuart, "Sheol," in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia Volume Four (Q-Z)*, ed. Geoffrey W. Bromiley et al., rev. ed. (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Williams B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1988), 472; R. Laird Harris, "שְׁאוֹל," in *Theological Word Book of the Old Testament*, eds. R. Laird Harris, Gleason L. Archer, Jr., and Bruce K. Waltke, vol. 2 (Chicago: Moody Press, 1980), 892-893; Theodor H. Gaster, "Abode of the Dead," in *IDB (A-D)*, ed. George Arthur Buttrick et al. (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1962), 787-788; Jim West, "Sheol," in *EDB*, ed. David Noel Freedman (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Williams B. Eerdmans, 2002), 1206-1207; Donald E. Gowan, "Amos," in *New Interpreter's Bible: Introduction to Apocalyptic Literature; Daniel; the Twelve Prophets*, eds. Leander E. Keck et al. (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1996), 421; Walther Eichrodt, *Theology of Old Testament*, vol. 2 (OTL; London: SCM Press, 1967), 210-211.

beneath the foundations of the mountain (Jonah 2:6).⁶⁴ This concept has parallels in Ancient Near Eastern cultures. In Babylonian myth, the concept of Sheol is seen in the myth of Ishtar's Descent into the underworld and in the Gilgamesh Epic.⁶⁵ At Ugarit, the abode of dead lay under the earth and the mountains.⁶⁶ Significantly, the concept of Sheol in the Old Testament may well be rendered to portray the sovereign power of YHWH. Although it is the region outside the earth it is accessible to YHWH (Job. 26:6; Ps. 139:8; Amos 9:2).⁶⁷ According to Psalm 139:8, as in Amos' view, it is evident that both Sheol and Heaven will not provide a place of escape from YHWH.⁶⁸

Another element of the mythic place, the bottom of the sea, is a dark and subterranean region where the roots of the earth are laid (Jonah 2:3-6). YHWH can send a sea-serpent to bite them even though people hide there (Amos 9:3). This sea-serpent is reminiscent of the creation myth in which YHWH defeated the primeval serpent of chaos.⁶⁹ In the mythological motif in both sea (יָם) and serpent (שָׂרָפָה),⁷⁰ the sea is depicted as the deified power of chaos (cf. Ps. 74:13; 93:3-4; Job 7:12) and the sea-serpent as a mythological personification of the destructive power of the sea.⁷¹ In Amos, the mythological serpent is regarded as YHWH's servant or representative whom he commands "to bite" (נָשָׂה) those who attempt to escape from YHWH (9:3; cf. Job 9:13) and destroy to those who mistakenly consider that they are safe (5:19).⁷² Since the sea-serpent is formed by YHWH (Ps. 104:26) and recognized as part of his

⁶⁴ Gaster, "Abode of the Dead," 787-788.

⁶⁵ Eichrodt, *Theology of Old Testament*, 2: 211-212; for discussion of Gilgamesh epic in connection with Old Testament, see Alexander Heidel, *Gilgamesh Epic and Old Testament Parallels* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949); William L. Moran, *The Most Magic Word: Essays on Babylonian and Biblical Literature* (Washington DC: Catholic Biblical Association of America, 2002); K. Lawson Younger, Jr., "Gilgamesh Epic," in *EDB*, ed. David Noel Freedman (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans, 2000), 505.

⁶⁶ Gaster, "Abode of the Dead," 787.

⁶⁷ Gaster, "Abode of the Dead," 787.

⁶⁸ Coggins, *Joel and Amos*, 152.

⁶⁹ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 278; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 132, further noted that the serpent (שָׂרָפָה) is sometimes called רֶהֱבִי (Isa. 51:9; Ps. 89:10 [Heb 89:11]; Job 9:13; 26:12) and sometimes לִרְיִהֵן (Isa. 27:1; Ps. 74:14).

⁷⁰ It is commonly understood that both sea and serpent have mythological connotations. See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 341; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 278; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 132; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 838; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 84. However, Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 268, considers that the sea (יָם) and serpent (שָׂרָפָה) are not regarded as mythological deified powers because the serpent obeys YHWH's order (cf. Job 41).

⁷¹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 341.

⁷² See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 341; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 838; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 84; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 278-279.

creation the serpent will act to fulfil YHWH's command on his behalf.⁷³ To this point, it is clear that the ancient cosmology or world view underlies this all-embracing language. Therefore, Amos affirms YHWH's mobility and universal sovereign might.

Second, in close connection with the mythological language, there is a specific place namely Carmel. The Carmel (כַּרְמֶל, meaning "vineyard," or "garden-land") is characterized by its beauty, plentiful forests and fruitful land, and pasture land (1:2; 9:3; cf. Isa. 33:9; 35:2; Jer. 50:19; Nah. 1:4; 2 Kings 19:23).⁷⁴ According to Andersen and Freedman, even Carmel is regarded as "a legendary, not an ordinary place."⁷⁵ However, they do not give reasons apart from its position here alongside mythical places. Unlike Andersen and Freedman, several scholars observe that Carmel (כַּרְמֶל) is a specific place in Israel with its fruitful land and forest.⁷⁶ Linville suggests that Heaven and Sheol are undoubtedly recognized as mythic places while the top of Carmel is a place in the real world.⁷⁷ In Amos 1:2, Carmel is withered by the utterance of YHWH, so that there too it is associated with judgment on the land. In addition, mountains are described as YHWH's creation in 4:13. Therefore, the Carmel is a place where YHWH meets the physical or real world in 9:3.⁷⁸

Historically, Mount Carmel has been described in the writing of Egypt in the lists of three Egyptians Pharaohs Thutmose III, Ramses II, and Ramses III⁷⁹ under the name *Rosh Qishu* ("holy cape" or "holy head" or "holy peak"), and its character as an ancient sanctuary is implied.⁸⁰ In the Old Testament, Mount Carmel is known

⁷³ See Coggins, *Joel and Amos*, 152; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 278-279.

⁷⁴ See Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 40; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 125; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 14; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 21; Jill L. Baker, "Mount Carmel," in *NIDB (A-C)*, eds. Katharine Doob Sakenfeld et al. (Nashville, Tennessee: Abingdon Press, 2006), 569; R. Laird Harris, "כַּרְמֶל (Carmel)" in *Theological Word Book of the Old Testament*, eds. R. Laird Harris, Gleason L. Archer, Jr., and Bruce K. Waltke, vol. 1 (Chicago: Moody Press, 1980), 455; O. Odelain and R. Séguineau, *Dictionary of Proper Names and Places in the Bible*, trans. and adapted by Matthew J. O'Connell (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1981), 81; J. Kenneth Kuntz, "Mount Carmel," in *DBR*, ed. William H. Gentz (Nashville: Abingdon, 1986), 183; Henry O. Thompson, "Mount Carmel," in *ABD (A-C)*, ed. David Noel Freedman (London: Doubleday, 1992), 874; Rick W. Byargeon, "Carmel" in *EDB*, ed. David Noel Freedman (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Williams B. Eerdmans, 2002), 224.

⁷⁵ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 837.

⁷⁶ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 121, 125; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 21; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 21; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 14; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 40.

⁷⁷ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 163.

⁷⁸ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 163.

⁷⁹ Thompson, "Mount Carmel," 875, gives the dates of the Egyptians Pharaohs Thutmose III (ca. 1490-1436 BC), Ramses II (ca. 1301-1234 BC), and Ramses III (ca. 1195-1164 BC).

⁸⁰ See, for instance, Kuntz, "Mount Carmel," 182; William Ewing and Roland K. Harrison, "Mount Carmel," in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia Volume One (A-D)*, ed. Geoffrey

especially as the scene of the contest between the prophets of Baal and Elijah (1 Kings 18) or rather, between YHWH and Baal. Possibly an altar of YHWH stood along with that of Baal since it is portrayed as a place for the contest of faith (1 Kings 18:30).⁸¹ It may have been a place of worship from an early period.

It is clear, then, that Amos refers here to both mythological places and a “real” place as a way of encompassing all of creation. Though Carmel is in one sense an “ordinary” place in the land, it is also, as we noticed, symbolic of the land’s fruitfulness. As a mountain used for worship, it has the usual symbolic significance of a meeting-place between heaven and earth. Andersen and Freedman may overstate when they say that Carmel here “is a legendary, not an ordinary place.” Yet it may also symbolize the land as part of YHWH’s wider creation. This means that the judgment pronounced upon it (1:2; 9:3) is particularly terrible.

As in Amos 9:1-4, YHWH’s sovereignty over humanity and the cosmos is described in Psalm 139. It praises YHWH for his omniscience (vv. 1-6) and omnipresence (vv. 7-11); here too escape is impossible from the presence of YHWH for there is no hiding place in heaven or Sheol. However, this positive concept of YHWH’s presence is inverted in Amos 9:1-4 into a dreadful image.⁸² Linville concludes that the mutually beneficial relationship of heaven, nature, and the human world is obviously overturned in YHWH’s act of bringing the devastation of the cosmos.⁸³ The language of the final vision (9:1-4) and the idea of YHWH’s sovereignty and authority over the entire universe is repeated and carried out in the doxology (9:5-6).⁸⁴ The doxology (9:5-6) portrays YHWH’s presence as pervading the universe: heaven and earth. This idea is in harmony with the affirmation that there is no place in the universe to escape from the presence of YHWH in 9:2-4.⁸⁵

In his rhetoric, Amos uses different techniques, including wordplay, analogy, and explicit imagery in his theology of the sovereignty of YHWH to persuade Israel

W. Bromiley et al., rev. ed. (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Williams B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1979), 618; Gus W. Van Beek, “Mount Carmel,” in *IDB (A-D)*, ed. George Arthur Buttrick et al. (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1962), 538; Thompson, “Mount Carmel,” 875.

⁸¹ For discussion, see Martin J Mulder, “Carmel,” in *DDD*, ed. Karel van der Toorn, Bob Becking, and Pieter W. van der Horst (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1999), 182; H. Thompson, “Mount Carmel,” 875; Baker, “Mount Carmel,” 569; Ewing and Harrison, “Mount Carmel,” 618; Van Beek, “Mount Carmel,” 538; Michael. C. Astour, “Mount Carmel,” in *IDBSup*, ed. Keith Crim (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1976), 141.

⁸² Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 164.

⁸³ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 164.

⁸⁴ Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 85.

⁸⁵ McComiskey, “The Hymnic Elements of the Prophecy of Amos: A Study of Form-Critical Methodology,” 154.

to live in a right relationship with YHWH, the creator.⁸⁶ Finally, to summarize, Amos uses mythological and cosmological language to convey a true picture of YHWH's presence and power throughout the whole universe. The language about the whole universe, including the mythological language, supports the idea that YHWH has power everywhere and over everything. Yet it goes closely together with language about a specific place, namely Carmel. Therefore, the picture of Amos 9:1-4 combines the world of myth and the ordinary world. The mixing of the "real" and "mythological" locations is very interesting. It seems that the land in Amos takes on a symbolical significance in itself, that is, as a *symbol* of the whole creation. Therefore, YHWH is completely sovereign in both the natural world, the whole cosmos and in time and human history.

5.1.5 YHWH's Power in Heaven and Earth

5.1.5.1 YHWH's Lordship

In the book of Amos, YHWH as creator is celebrated in three doxologies (4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6). These doxologies picture YHWH as creator and controller of the universe including the foreign nations (1:3-2:3)⁸⁷ who are linked in their different ways with the description of YHWH in judgment.⁸⁸ YHWH is extolled as creator and judge in three doxologies, but the order is reversed in the last doxology, where YHWH is celebrated as judge in 9:5 and as creator in 9:6. This change of order suggests an immediate connection with 9:2-4, and the inescapability of YHWH's judgment.⁸⁹ The focus on YHWH as creator in 9:6 evidently envisages his lordship over all nations (Amos 1-2), in addition to Israel (9:7).⁹⁰

The characteristics of doxologies are significant. Interestingly, the first doxology (4:13) begins with the earth: mountains (הָרִים) and wind (רוּחַ); the second (5:8) with the heavenly bodies: Pleiades, a cluster of stars (כִּימָה) and Orion (כְּסִיל); and the third (9:6) combines the two: earth (אֲרֶץ) and heaven (שָׁמַיִם), summarizing the previous two.⁹¹ What is interesting is the description of YHWH as both creator and

⁸⁶ Rich R. Marrs, "Amos and the Power of Proclamation," *RQ* 40, no. 01 (1998): 17.

⁸⁷ See Cullen I. K. Story, "Amos—Prophet of Praise," *VT* 30, no. 01 (1980): 67-80; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 31.

⁸⁸ Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 310, 324.

⁸⁹ Story, "Amos—Prophet of Praise," 76.

⁹⁰ See Story, "Amos—Prophet of Praise," 76; Marrs, "Amos and the Power of Proclamation," 15-16.

⁹¹ Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 295.

destroyer in each doxology. Amos 4:13 focuses on the sovereign power of God of creation, whose judgment Israel is about to face in 4:12. Amos 5:8-9 pictures destruction on Israel's strongholds and YHWH's power over the natural order.

YHWH's lordship over all creation is also conveyed by the term **צְבָאוֹת**. The word **צְבָאוֹת** occurs nine times in Amos,⁹² designating YHWH's title in different formulations.⁹³ The divine names and titles are consistently organized in Amos to accentuate that YHWH is the God of Hosts, **צְבָאוֹת**.⁹⁴ Taking the name of God, **אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה הַצְבָּאוֹת** "the Lord, YHWH of Hosts,"⁹⁵ Joyce Wood suggests that Amos 9:5 reaffirms YHWH's lordship over the heavenly bodies.⁹⁶ The title **אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה הַצְבָּאוֹת** "the Lord, YHWH of Hosts," in 3:13 is applied in the context of the altar of Bethel in 3:14, and is now applied again in the doxology (9:5-6). Other references (4:13; 5:8-9, 14-15, 16-17, 26-27; 6:14; 8:7-8) also confirm YHWH's transcendent omnipotence and made the use of the term comprehensible here (9:5).⁹⁷

The term **צְבָאוֹת**, means "hosts"⁹⁸ or "armies"⁹⁹ and its use shows YHWH as a mighty warrior.¹⁰⁰ In 1 Samuel 17:45, **יְהוִה צְבָאוֹת** is further clarified with "the God of the armies (**מַעֲרֻכוֹת**) of Israel." Therefore, the expression **אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה הַצְבָּאוֹת**, "YHWH, God of the armies," could be intended to be "the army hosts of Israel."¹⁰¹ Paas argues that although this could indicate the "war hypostasis of YHWH," the essential nature of it links with the worship of **יְהוִה צְבָאוֹת** which had a strong connection with Zion

⁹² Amos 3:13; 4:13; 5:14, 15, 16, 27; 6:8, 14; 9:5.

⁹³ Different formulations are **אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה אֱלֹהֵי הַצְבָּאוֹת** (3:13); **יְהוִה אֱלֹהֵי צְבָאוֹת** (4:13; 5:14, 15, 27; 6:8); **יְהוִה אֱלֹהֵי צְבָאוֹת אֲדֹנָי** (5:16); **יְהוִה אֱלֹהֵי הַצְבָּאוֹת** (6:14); and **אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה הַצְבָּאוֹת** (9:5). See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 287, 341; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 233; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 158; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 85; Stephen Dempster, "The Lord is His Name: A Study of the Distribution of the Names and Titles of God in the Book of Amos," *RB* 98 (1991): 185.

⁹⁴ Dempster, "The Lord is His Name: A Study of the Distribution of the Names and Titles of God in the Book of Amos," 170-189. Dempster has contributed to a greater awareness of the use of the Divine names and titles in Amos. In each of the major sections: Prologue (1-2), Book of Words (3-6) Book of Visions (7:1-9:6), and Epilogue (Amos 9:7-15) the focus is on YHWH as the God of Hosts.

⁹⁵ BHS suggests that **אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה הַצְבָּאוֹת** "the Lord, YHWH of hosts" could be an addition.

⁹⁶ Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 84.

⁹⁷ Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 85.

⁹⁸ The term **צְבָאוֹת** "hosts" is a common interpretation. See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 341; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 233; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 280; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 158; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 155; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 160; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 268.

⁹⁹ Stuart thinks that the "armies" are all the heavenly hosts, and thus translates the expression **אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה הַצְבָּאוֹת** as "YHWH, God of the Armies." Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 393.

¹⁰⁰ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 268.

¹⁰¹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 393.

and the Jerusalem temple elsewhere in the Old Testament (cf. Isa. 6:3, 5; 8:18; 24:23; 25:6; Zech. 14:16-17; Ps. 46:8, 12; 48:9; 84:2, 4, 9, 13).¹⁰² Paas strengthens his argument by asserting that “YHWH of the armies, who is enthroned upon the cherubim” (1 Sam. 4:4; 2 Sam. 6:2) serves the idea that YHWH, as king, was enthroned invisibly. The cherubim were located in the temple (1 Kings 6:23-28). Therefore, the *צְבָאוֹת יְהוָה* has connotations of the worship of YHWH in the temple.¹⁰³ Significantly, the two occurrences of *אֶצְנָה* “I will command” in 9:3-4 may suggest the fact that YHWH has “army personnel” to execute his command for judgment. YHWH’s address here as “the Lord, YHWH of Hosts” emphasizes his control over nature,¹⁰⁴ universal lordship, and is associated with the temple.

The lordship of YHWH over the whole earth (Ps. 47:8; Zech. 14:9) and of all peoples (Ps. 47:9; 103:19; 145:13; Jer. 10:7) is related to the concept of YHWH as creator.¹⁰⁵ Sweeney suggests that the title of YHWH of Hosts designates not only the creative power of YHWH who builds his upper chambers in the heavens, and founds his vault upon the earth but also his destructive power.¹⁰⁶ In 9:5-6, YHWH, as “hosts” also has destructive power, so that the earth rises and sinks like the Nile (cf. 8:8); he summons the waters and pours them out upon the surface of the earth.¹⁰⁷ What does the *אָרֶץ* mean in 9:5? Is it the same as in 8:8 where the image of the rising of the Nile also occurs?

As we saw, some translate the *אָרֶץ* in Amos 8:8 as the “whole earth”¹⁰⁸ while others translate it as “land.”¹⁰⁹ Niehaus argues that as Amos’ prophecies are addressed particularly to the people of Israel, *אָרֶץ* in 8:8 refers to “land,” the land of Israel.¹¹⁰ Perhaps it could mean the land of Israel if the subject is used as a parallel with the expression “and everyone who dwells in it mourns” (8:8aB).¹¹¹ We saw, however, that the *אָרֶץ* in 8:8 is ambiguous, and illustrates the overlapping meanings of the

¹⁰² Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 233.

¹⁰³ Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 234, 236.

¹⁰⁴ Story, “Amos—Prophet of Praise,” 76.

¹⁰⁵ Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 238.

¹⁰⁶ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 270.

¹⁰⁷ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 270-271.

¹⁰⁸ See Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 800, 810; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 381; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 256.

¹⁰⁹ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 322; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 142; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 143; Niehaus, “Amos,” 473; Snyman, “The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos,” 536.

¹¹⁰ Niehaus, “Amos,” 473.

¹¹¹ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*.

word. The “land” in 8:8 might be simply “land” as the tangible reality, that which shakes like the Nile. The echo of Amos’ language in the earlier text shows us his rhetorical technique. He could be using it here to extend his thought from “land” to “whole earth.”

The context of Amos 9:5-6 shows that YHWH, the supreme Lord, is the only supernatural power controlling the cosmic orders. YHWH manifests his purpose to human beings and demands their obedience to him, and thus the judgment will follow from their refusal of this.¹¹² The language and imagery of creation in 9:5 stresses the sovereignty of YHWH, his covenant relationship with his people Israel, and his lordship even over the heavenly bodies.¹¹³ The emphasis on the cosmic picture (9:6) is a continuation from 9:1-4,¹¹⁴ in which YHWH is characterized as the one who controls the whole earth and all nations. Amos praises YHWH by extolling him as God of creation: “He who builds his upper chambers¹¹⁵ in the heavens, and founds his vault upon the earth” (הַבִּוּנָה בַשָּׁמַיִם מֵעֲלוֹתָיו וְאֶנְדָּתוֹ עַל-אֶרֶץ) (9:6). All this has to do with YHWH’s control of the cosmos and human history. What Amos understood by YHWH’s lordship is characterized by the name, אֲדֹנֵי יְהוָה הַצְּבָאוֹת “the Lord, YHWH of Hosts.” Therefore, the people who hear the word of YHWH must affirm his name and attributes.¹¹⁶ The passage begins with the divine name אֲדֹנֵי יְהוָה הַצְּבָאוֹת and closes with the divine name יְהוָה שְׁמוֹ “YHWH is His name” (cf. Exod. 15:3). The whole cosmos is subordinate to YHWH’s lordship for he is powerful in heaven and earth.

5.1.5.2 YHWH and Cosmos/Natural Order

The essential point of the prophetic message in the doxology (9:5-6) is not simply the relationship between YHWH and his covenant people Israel. Attention is paid to the concept that YHWH is creator, ruler, and sustainer of the whole cosmos and its order.¹¹⁷ It is important to ask how Israel and its land are related to the whole

¹¹² Watts, *Vision and Prophecy in Amos*, 19.

¹¹³ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 158.

¹¹⁴ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 159.

¹¹⁵ MT reads מֵעֲלוֹתָיו, “his upper chambers” while LXX reads it a singular ἀνάβασιν αὐτοῦ, “his ascent.” Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 389.

¹¹⁶ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 167.

¹¹⁷ See Schart, “The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context,” 57; Story, “Amos—Prophet of Praise,” 76-77.

earth and the created order. One important question in this connection is whether Amos accepts or challenges received views about God and the creation in Israel.

A significant study by Gillingham has shown the relationship between God and the created order in Amos. Gillingham notes that YHWH as creator and destroyer are combined in Amos' "creation theology."¹¹⁸ Amos' view of Israel's God comes not only as creator but also as the destroyer of the created order.¹¹⁹ The threat begins in YHWH's call to worship (4:4-5), and the bringing of famine, drought, and disasters is to warn his own people (4:6-9). YHWH's destructive power is developed in the Day of YHWH (5:18-20; 8:9-10), which will be a day of darkness, not of light. The crisis includes the natural order. As a result, it will have an effect both locally (9:1) and to a cosmic extent (9:2-4).¹²⁰

YHWH also brings natural disasters in the first two visions (7:1-6). This belief in YHWH's power over nature contributes to the belief in his sovereign control over the cosmos. Finally, the doxology in Amos (9:5-6; also in 3:14; 5:8-9) describes YHWH as bringer of both order and destruction.¹²¹ For Gillingham, it is this conception of YHWH and the created order that is employed in Amos as the basis of how YHWH acts against Israel.¹²² The correlation of YHWH and the created order is obvious in Amos 9:5-6.¹²³ Amos 9:5 depicts a destructive theophany of YHWH, and 9:6 illustrates his cosmic creation, heaven and earth, as his dwelling place,¹²⁴ or his dominion.¹²⁵ YHWH as the builder (בִּינָה) and founder (יָסַד) of the heaven and earth denotes the fact that the heaven and earth are his handiwork.¹²⁶ Therefore, YHWH is not limited to Israel alone (Amos 2:10; 3:2); other nations are under his judgment

¹¹⁸ Gillingham, "Who Makes the Morning Darkness': God and Creation in the Book of Amos," 165-184.

¹¹⁹ The picture of YHWH as creator and destroyer is less prominent in Hosea. See Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 327-348; Gillingham, "Who Makes the Morning Darkness': God and Creation in the Book of Amos," 173.

¹²⁰ Gillingham, "Who Makes the Morning Darkness': God and Creation in the Book of Amos," 167-169.

¹²¹ Gillingham, "Who Makes the Morning Darkness': God and Creation in the Book of Amos," 170-172.

¹²² Gillingham, "Who Makes the Morning Darkness': God and Creation in the Book of Amos," 173.

¹²³ Farr, "The Language of Amos, Popular or Cultic?," 323, further noted that the oracles of Amos echo the Psalms. Amos 9:5, "He who touches the earth and it quakes" recalls Ps. 104:32, "Who looks on the earth and it trembles, who touches the mountains and they smoke!" And 9:6 "He builds His chambers in the heavens and found His vault upon the earth" is like Ps. 104:3, "Who lays the beams of His chambers on the water."

¹²⁴ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 844-845.

¹²⁵ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 158.

¹²⁶ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 393.

(1:3-2:3) and they are part of his concern (9:7). In this way, YHWH's particular dealing with Israel is extended to the whole created order in the bringing of judgment upon the other nations as well.¹²⁷ Therefore, Amos' conviction is that YHWH is the absolute Lord of the natural order, and of the whole creation.

As we have seen, the earthquake is a key symbol in Amos, indicating the natural order. The earthquake is a sign that the created order has turned to disorder (cf. Jer. 4:23-26), which is associated with the final judgment (e.g. Eze. 38:19-20; Hag. 2:6, 7, 21; Joel 2:10; 3:16).¹²⁸ Following the destructive natural order of the earthquake in 9:1, the doxology (9:5) refers to the mourning of all people who live on the earth. The people of Israel had to acknowledge that YHWH controls the cosmos and all natural order.¹²⁹

The description of the earthquake is differently used in Amos (1:1, 8:8; 9:1, 5). In 9:5, the term מוּג pictures the quaking or shaking of the earth. It is paralleled by רעש "quake" or "shake" in 9:1, 1:1.¹³⁰ Amos 8:8 describes רגז to refer to the earthquake as YHWH's sovereign authority over the creation and the human history. All these terms provide a picture of an earthquake as YHWH's punishment (2:13; 3:14, 15; 9:1).¹³¹ The earthquake thus comes at the beginning and end of the book, strengthening the impression of danger to the land. It is a reaction of the ארץ itself to the failures of some of the people (8.4-6).¹³²

As Linville suggests, Amos is closely associated with earthquakes as his ministry is dated to "two years before the earthquake" (1:1). Amos 9:5 primarily evokes 8:8:¹³³ "Shall not the land "tremble"¹³⁴ on this account, and everyone mourn who dwells in it, and all of it rise like the Nile and be tossed about and sink again like the Nile of Egypt?" Since the natural order is absolutely under YHWH's control, the

¹²⁷ Gillingham, "'Who Makes the Morning Darkness': God and Creation in the Book of Amos," 174.

¹²⁸ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 227.

¹²⁹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 342.

¹³⁰ See Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 145; Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 268.

¹³¹ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 145.

¹³² Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 265.

¹³³ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 167.

¹³⁴ The different terms רגז in 8:8, מוּג in 9:5, and רעש in 1:1; 9:1 are used in Amos to refer to the image of earthquake. See Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 167.

land reacts to an earthquake like that of the Nile that rises and sinks by the touch of YHWH on the earth.¹³⁵

As we saw, the expression in Amos 9:5 recalls Amos 8:8, and therefore the rhetorical questions of Amos 8 are significantly answered in Amos 9 in the form of the liturgical hymn¹³⁶ which praises YHWH who controls the earth and all the inhabitants in it. Amos 9:5 reads: “The Lord, YHWH of Hosts, He who touches the earth (אֶרֶץ) and it quakes (מוּג),¹³⁷ and all who dwell in it mourn; and all of it rises like the Nile, and sinks like the Nile of Egypt.” The doxology (9:5-6) thus also echoes the hymn in 5:8 (9:6) and the eschatological orientation in 8:8 (9:5).¹³⁸ In the expression הַקָּרָא לְמִי־הַיָּם וַיִּשְׁפְּכֵם עַל־פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ, the doxology closes with the message of flood. The breaking of the mass of waters in heaven is assumed to connect with YHWH’s power in heaven. It is evident that the earthquake which is followed by the flood shows YHWH’s creative power in heaven and earth.¹³⁹ Therefore, YHWH’s punishment on all creation and the people with the threat of earthquake and flood shows that YHWH is in complete control of the natural order and human history, and thus nature and history are connected.

5.1.6 Conclusion

The confession in Psalm 24:1 celebrates YHWH as creator: “To Yahweh belong the earth and all it contains, the world and all who live in it.” YHWH takes his place as creator of the whole cosmos and thus has sovereign authority over creation. Similarly in Amos, the theological emphasis on the universal rule of YHWH authenticates the notion that it is impossible for the people to escape from his presence (9:1-4). In his own characteristic way, Amos uses this creation concept to refute the false notions of his audience who are confident that they are secure, who say, “God is with us” (5:14); “disaster shall not overtake or meet us” (9:10) by describing YHWH’s creation in terms of a threat of destruction: the temple is destroyed by the earthquake; the natural order becomes chaos and affects all people

¹³⁵ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 158.

¹³⁶ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 167.

¹³⁷ Most scholars read “quake” or “totter” here. For instance, see Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 273; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 336; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 151; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 263; Coggins, *Joel and Amos*, 152. However, Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 844; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 157, read “melt.”

¹³⁸ Noble, “The Literary Structure of Amos: A Thematic Analysis,” 225.

¹³⁹ Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 295.

who dwell on the earth (9:1, 5-6). Amos sets out an absolute theological claim for the universality of the power of YHWH. The vision of YHWH standing by the altar shows that he rules in the entire earth and cosmos represented by the unnamed temple, the place where the heaven and earth meet. YHWH's dwelling in both heaven and earth shows his sovereign power and thus the whole earth responds to him.

Therefore, YHWH can bring both judgment and salvation to Israel and to other nations, and destruction on the earth. YHWH is completely sovereign in both the natural world (the cosmos) and in time/history. The language about the whole universe, including the mythological language, supports the idea that YHWH has power everywhere and over everything. Yet it goes closely together with language about specific places, like Carmel and the Nile. The mythological and cosmological picture of the whole creation serves the purpose of demonstrating YHWH's work in the ordinary world of time and space. That is, the land is a symbol of the cosmos. Ordinary places become symbols of YHWH's work in the entire cosmos. Therefore, YHWH can bring judgment in human history; this judgement might be by means of natural events, and at the same time, the people's sin might have an effect on the natural world.

5.2 The Land in Amos 9:7-10

5.2.1 Introduction

Having seen YHWH's complete control over all creation, created order, and human history, the concept of the election of Israel is further established in a wider context in Amos 9:7-10, presenting the idea of YHWH's concern for and interest in the whole world. Whereas Amos 3:2 addresses the special status of Israel as the elected people among the nations of the earth, 9:7 refers to YHWH's dealings with other nations and their lands by revealing him as God of the universe who brought them from far places to lands of their own. Does this annul the theology of election? Or does it aim to make Israel think about itself in a new perspective? In this section we shall consider each text in its context, its rhetorical purpose and their relationship to each other. As will be shown, the different rhetorical purposes of each text may well render the possibility of theological development; that is, election has become inclusive, applying to the possession of land as well. Both texts relate to the theology of exodus-election and the occupation of land.

5.2.2 Election in Relation to Land in 3:2

In an earlier section on covenant-election in Amos 3:2, we showed in detail that election requires responsibility for justice, and is closely connected with the concept of land as gift. Amos 3:2 addresses Israel as the "chosen people" among the nations of the world. Their historical opportunity is to be maintained through obedience to the covenant demands of justice and righteousness (5:24).¹⁴⁰ And to practise them is the demand of YHWH who brought Israel into its land (2:9-10; 3:1).¹⁴¹ Amos sees that failure to comply with the covenant demand of justice has significant effects on their land (3:9-11), in effect leading to the loss of it.¹⁴² Amos wants the people of Israel to acknowledge that the land was given by YHWH (2:9-10; 3:1), and that this was part of a close covenant relationship (3:2), through which the gift of land was to be maintained.¹⁴³

¹⁴⁰ See Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 36; Childs, *Old Testament Theology in A Canonical Context*, 95, 233; also see Boadt, *Reading the Old Testament: An Introduction*, 316; Dumbrell, *Covenant and Creation: An Old Testament Covenantal Theology*, 168; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 56-57; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 104.

¹⁴¹ Zimmerli, "The 'Land' in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets," 248.

¹⁴² Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 36.

¹⁴³ Zimmerli, "The 'Land' in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets," 247.

5.2.3 Election in Relation to Land in 9:7

Amos 9:7 says that YHWH has acted for other nations in just the way that he has done for Israel. YHWH's deliverance of Israel from Egypt into land is viewed no differently from his actions in giving land to other nations. It suggests that neither the people of Israel nor its land have a special status in comparison with other peoples and their lands, and therefore it seems to stand in opposition to the idea of Israel's election. Does this revoke the theology of election?

In 9:7, YHWH who brought the other nations to their lands also determines their destiny and history as he did to Israel. In this sense, it seems that the unique status of Israel as an elected or covenant people is radically called into question.¹⁴⁴ Amos 9:7 lists the nations: Cushites, Israelites, Philistines and Arameans. The Masoretic text reads Cushites,¹⁴⁵ referring to the land south of Egypt near the Nile River,¹⁴⁶ known as Nubia (modern Sudan) and referred to in LXX as Ethiopia.¹⁴⁷ The migrations of the Philistines from Caphtor (Crete) and of the Arameans (Syrians) from Kir, a Mesopotamian location (cf. 1:5) had occurred not long after Israel settled in Palestine.¹⁴⁸ Although the Philistines and Arameans are Israel's archenemies from the very beginning (cf. 1:6-8; 1:3-5),¹⁴⁹ Amos here uses them to show that the God of creation has sovereign power over all nations.¹⁵⁰ Amos 9:7 does not actually mention

¹⁴⁴ See Regina Smith, "A New Perspective on Amos 9:7a: 'To Me, O Israel, You are just like the Kushites,'" 47; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 101, 283; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 90; Gary V. Smith, "Continuity and Discontinuity in Amos' Use of Tradition," *JETS* 34, no. 01 (March 1991): 40; Buber, *The Prophetic Faith*, 45; Howard Moltz, "A Literary Interpretation of the Book of Amos," *Hor* 25, no. 01 (1998): 64-65.

¹⁴⁵ Cushites are described as enemies during the reigns of Asa (2 Chro. 14:9-15) and Jeroboam (2 Chro. 21:16), and a Cushite served in David's army (2 Sam. 18:21-23, 31-32). Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 219.

¹⁴⁶ See Regina Smith, "A New Perspective on Amos 9:7a: 'To Me, O Israel, You are just like the Kushites,'" 40-41; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 347; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 270; Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 262-263; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 282; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 393.

¹⁴⁷ See Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 219; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 869; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 157; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 270; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 393; McKeating, *The Books of Amos, Hosea, and Micah*, 67.

¹⁴⁸ Beebe, *The Old Testament: An Introduction to Its Literary, Historical, and Religious Traditions*, 228; also see Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 157-158; Cripps, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book Amos*, 263.

¹⁴⁹ See Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 25; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 158; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 393; Walter Brueggemann, *Old Testament Theology: Essays on Structure, Theme, and Text*, ed. Patrick D. Miller (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 1992), 50.

¹⁵⁰ See Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible's Grand Narrative*, 96-97; Ettien Koffi, "Theologizing about Race in Study Bible Notes: The Case of Amos 9:7," *JRT* 57-58, 2-1/2 (2001-2005): 160-161; Marrs, "Amos and the Power of Proclamation," 16; Yehezkel Kaufmann, *The Religion of Israel: From Its Beginnings to the Babylonian Exile*, translated and abridged by Moshe

an exodus for the other nations as he did for Israel, but just YHWH's action in taking them from a far place to the land they have come to possess.

5.2.4 *The Relation of 3:2 with 9:7: A Rhetorical Purpose*

Amos 3:2 and 9:7 appear to give quite different views of the election of Israel. Amos 3:2 affirms Israel's election, and declares that Israel will be punished *because of it*. Amos 9:7 puts Israel's exodus and occupation of land on the same level as the histories of other nations. Both texts relate to the election of Israel and their occupation of land. Amos 3:2 follows immediately on 2:9-16, in which Amos recalls the exodus from Egypt and the occupation of land, and shows the same logic as 3:2, that is, YHWH gave special treatment to his people, but they were not faithful and thus he punished them. These texts together show the connection between Israel's election and their occupation of land. Amos 9:7 also presupposes the concept of the election of Israel, and its exodus from Egypt and occupation of land. This text, however, rather than emphasizing the distinctness of Israel from other nations, puts the other nations on the same footing as Israel. YHWH has also brought them from various locations to occupy lands that he has given them.

Do these texts contradict or complement each other? Some scholars have seen them as contradictory. John Barton believes that Amos 3:2 affirms Israel's election, and shows that their unique status led them to think that punishment would not fall upon them (9:10). They disregarded the surrounding nations (Amos 1-2) and believed that YHWH would forgive their iniquity for they were the only people whom he knew.¹⁵¹ Amos 9:7, in contrast, denies that Israel had any special status – the tradition of election is in effect rejected. Amos then overturns Israel's popular notion of election.¹⁵² Barton argued, regarding election, that “in Amos 3:2, Amos seems to accept the premise but deny the conclusion; in 9:7, to deny both.”¹⁵³ Another

Greenberg (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1960), 364; Arvid S. Kapelrud, “God as Destroyer in the Preaching of Amos and in the Ancient Near East,” *JBL* 71, no. 01 (March 1952): 37; Regina Smith, “A New Perspective on Amos 9:7a: ‘To Me, O Israel, You are just like the Kushites,’” 47; Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15,” 273; Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 2: 284-285; Walter C. Kaiser Jr., *Toward Old Testament Ethics* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan, 1983), 35, 291.

¹⁵¹ John Barton, *Amos's Oracles against the Nations: A Study of Amos 1:3-2:5* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1980), 36.

¹⁵² Barton, *Amos's Oracles against the Nations: A Study of Amos 1:3-2:5*, 49-50.

¹⁵³ Barton, *Amos's Oracles against the Nations: A Study of Amos 1:3-2:5*, 47. Other scholars also take Barton's view. For instance, see McKeating, *The Books of Amos, Hosea, and Micah*, 67; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 88; Pfeifer, *Die Theologie des Propheten Amos*, 112.

interpretation is given by Koch,¹⁵⁴ who argued that the idea of the exodus of the peoples in 9:7 is offered as evidence against a connection between YHWH and Israel's redemptive history.

Also slightly differently from Barton, J. Alberto Soggin asserted that the notion of election in 3:2 is described with the root *עָדַע* while the description in 9:7 is different. In 9:7, the concept of election is reduced in its *dimension*, emphasizing that the people of Israel are not greater than other nations.¹⁵⁵ The literal point of 9:7, however, seems here to be that YHWH's action in taking them from far places to their lands is a special event in their histories. It does not mean that the exodus is an ordinary event in the history of Israel. Israel's unique status remains to the same degree, but simply does not exceed other peoples, rather than Israel's status being reduced, in 9:7, other nations are made *like* them.

Others take a similar view in an attempt to reconcile the two texts. Andersen and Freedman, for instance, consider that 9:7 affirms the election of Israel as in 3:2, but it puts other nations on the same footing as Israel. That is, other nations are now included in the pattern of exodus and land-settlement; election has become inclusive. This assumes and develops the idea of election that underlies 3:2.¹⁵⁶ They argue that "every nation is elect; every nation has a special history created for it by the same God, Yahweh. It is an extraordinary feature of Amos' theology: election is universal."¹⁵⁷ In line with Andersen and Freedman, Joyce suggests that Amos 9:7 is a radical text which describes the election of Israel in a wider context, namely, YHWH's ultimate purposes for the whole world. Amos builds up Israel's unique status and brings it into a universal scope, so that the entire world becomes the domain of YHWH's historical activity.¹⁵⁸

Considering both texts as complementary, Mays puts them within a relational context. Mays asserted that since the term *עָדַע* refers to intimate relationship between YHWH and Israel, it has a relational meaning. YHWH knew that to choose Israel alone would limit his nature since YHWH also deals with the other nations (Amos 1-2). Therefore, this relational meaning in 3:2 also applies to YHWH's active

¹⁵⁴ Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 75.

¹⁵⁵ Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, 55.

¹⁵⁶ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 93.

¹⁵⁷ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 93.

¹⁵⁸ Joyce, "Amos," 231.

involvement in the history of other peoples in 9:7.¹⁵⁹ Similarly, Bernard A. Asen argues that Israel's special relationship with YHWH is Amos' "yes" to YHWH's action toward Israel in 3:2 and Amos also says "yes" to YHWH's similar action toward the other peoples in 9:7.¹⁶⁰

Israel's exodus does not prevent YHWH from punishing them (2:4-16). Similarly, the exodus for the Philistines (1:6-8) or Arameans (1:3-5) does not prevent YHWH from punishing them. The essential factor that unites 3:2 and 9:7 is each nation's relationship to YHWH. Again, the people of Israel will be punished for their iniquities (3:2) and the sinful kingdom will also be destroyed (9:8). For Amos, therefore, "the key that determines a nation's relationship to God is sin."¹⁶¹

In its rhetorical purpose, Amos 9:7 is a development of 3:2, and has a wider context. That is, the election of Israel becomes the election of all nations; hence, exodus and occupation of land applies to all. Both texts refer to other nations: the families of the earth (3:2) and the nations such as Cushites, Philistines, and Arameans (9:7); and both compare Israel with other nations. YHWH brought both Israel and other peoples to occupy lands and at the same time punished all of them. Amos 9:7 extends YHWH's action from local to universal scope. In this sense, Amos then puts other nations on the same basis as Israel, and they all share the same opportunity of specific settlement in land. The theme of election is affected by Amos' theology of creation and universality. And he shows a deep connection between human beings and land.

5.2.5 Election: YHWH's Ultimate Purpose for the Whole World

Amos 9:7 can be understood in the context of 9:7-10 which puts Israel's election in the wider context of YHWH's ultimate purpose for the whole world and also in the light of tendencies in Amos 9:1-6 which speaks of YHWH's power throughout the entire cosmos. YHWH maintains a special relationship with Israel (3:2). Thus the election of Israel becomes decisive for all peoples. Verse 8 brings the thought back to Israel's election — YHWH will not after all utterly destroy Jacob. While the "sinful kingdom" will be destroyed, the "house of Jacob" will not be utterly destroyed. What does the sinful kingdom refer to? Is it simply the northern kingdom?

¹⁵⁹ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 56.

¹⁶⁰ Bernhard A. Asen, "No, Yes and Perhaps in Amos and the Yahwist," *VT* 43, no. 04 (October 1993): 434.

¹⁶¹ Gary Smith, "Continuity and Discontinuity in Amos' Use of Tradition," 39-40.

That seems unlikely, since Amos has just made his audiences think about the election of historic Israel as a whole.

The “sinful kingdom”¹⁶² (הַמַּמְלָכָה הַחַטָּאָה) which is not identified here, seems to be an important clue to the meaning of Amos 9:7-10. At first glance, the article הַ, “the sinful kingdom,” might suggest a reference to the northern kingdom of Israel. However, this is not the whole meaning.¹⁶³ The article most likely connotes class, that is, ‘every sinful kingdom,’ designating a “general policy of YHWH’s government.”¹⁶⁴ This unidentified kingdom, therefore, indicates that it can be any sinful kingdom of the world.¹⁶⁵ Having understood “the sinful kingdom” in 9:8b as *any* kingdom of the world, the logic of 9:7-8a is then that YHWH says, in effect, “I have brought all these nations from one place *A* to another *B* and settled them in their lands; *therefore* I will punish them for their sins.” This is like the logic of 3:2, except that it now applies to all nations. Therefore, once again, this supports the idea that all nations are included in the theology of exodus-election.

This sinful kingdom may include the people who do not believe Amos’ message while those who believe his message may belong to the “house of Jacob.”¹⁶⁶ The antithetical parallelism with “house of Jacob” connotes Israel as a whole¹⁶⁷ who are brought by YHWH from bondage.¹⁶⁸ In the study of “Jacob” in Amos 7, I have already argued that it connotes the historic Israel and implies the unity of both people and land. Therefore, the context can be interpreted to focus on all historic Israel who participated in the event of exodus (2:10; 3:1; 9:7).

The previous oracle against Israel has shown that Israel could be included in this concept of sinful kingdom. YHWH has acted for other nations just as he has done

¹⁶² Some commentators think that the “sinful kingdom” refers to the Northern Kingdom. For example, Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 881-882, think that this refers especially to the leaders, the priest, kings and royal house, in analogy and connection with 9:1-4 and 7:10-17. Also see Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 135, 138; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 284; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 90; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 161; Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, 144; Niehaus, “Amos,” 486; A. Cohen, *The Twelve Prophets: Hebrew Text and English Translation with Introductions and Commentary*, rev. A. J. Rosenberg, rev. 2nd ed. (London: The Soncino Press, 1994), 122.

¹⁶³ See Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 394; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 159.

¹⁶⁴ Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 159.

¹⁶⁵ See Garrett, *Amos: A Handbook on the Hebrew Text*, 273; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 159; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 394; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 271.

¹⁶⁶ Scharf, “The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context,” 55.

¹⁶⁷ See McConville, ““How Can Jacob Stand? He is So Small!” (Amos 7:2): The Prophetic Word and the Re-Imagining of Israel,” 132-133, 150; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 395; Regina Smith, “A New Perspective on Amos 9:7a: ‘To Me, O Israel, You are just like the Kushites,’” 274.

¹⁶⁸ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 395.

for Israel. The oracles against the nations (1:3-2:16) indicate that Israel is not the only “sinful kingdom;” rather it is one among the sinful nations that YHWH is about to destroy. However, Israel will not be completely destroyed.¹⁶⁹ Therefore, Israel is “both like and unlike the other nations of earth.”¹⁷⁰ The announcement of the destruction of the “sinful kingdom” is intended to refer to the fate of those upon whom YHWH set his eyes in 9:4.¹⁷¹ The ambiguity of the reference to the “sinful kingdom” is answered in 9:10 which suggests כָּל חַטָּאֵי עַמִּי, the people of Israel as a whole.¹⁷² The חַטָּאֵי עַמִּי are those who consider that YHWH will protect the nation saying, “the evil shall not overtake or meet us.”¹⁷³ The election of Israel is reaffirmed here with the theme of remnant, bound up with the covenant (Lev. 26:44; Deut. 4:31), as in other prophetic texts (e.g., Hos. 1:10-11 [Heb 2:1-2]; Joel 2:18-19; Isa. 11:11).¹⁷⁴ Judgment will be selective; only the sinners will be taken for punishment and a remnant in the house of Jacob will be left. The thought continues in 9:9 in the image of the sieve, presumably saving those who are not “sinners.” Again, the expression “among all the nations” (בְּכָל-הַגּוֹיִם) in 9:9 is a reminder of YHWH’s universal sovereignty, as in 1:3-2:5 and 9:7.

The historical information of the exodus event of the people and the concept of the sinful kingdom in 9:7-10 puts the election of Israel in a wider context, namely, YHWH’s ultimate purpose for the whole world. The election of Jacob remains valid and has a continuing purpose, but the *kingdoms* are not necessarily permanent. Similarly, the land has no permanent or absolute status – since YHWH has also brought other people to other lands. Rather, it is subject to YHWH’s purpose in electing Israel, which is not bound conclusively only to Israel.

5.2.6 Conclusion

YHWH entered a special relationship (3:2) with Israel whom he brought out of the land of Egypt (3:1). YHWH also has brought other peoples from distant lands to a new land (Amos 9:7). The relationship of YHWH with Israel also applies to the other nations, and so the concept of exodus-election has become inclusive. All the people of

¹⁶⁹ See Garrett, *Amos: A Handbook on the Hebrew Text*, 273-274; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 394; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 286.

¹⁷⁰ Garrett, *Amos: A Handbook on the Hebrew Text*, 273.

¹⁷¹ Paul R. Noble, “Amos’ Absolute “No”,” *VT* 47, no. 03 (July 1997): 333-334, 337.

¹⁷² Noble, “Amos’ Absolute “No”,” 334-336.

¹⁷³ See Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 273; Noble, “Amos’ Absolute “No”,” 338.

¹⁷⁴ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 394.

the whole world are part of YHWH's concern, but YHWH has given a special responsibility to those who claim a unique relationship with him. YHWH alone is the Lord of history, creator of the universe, ruler of all nations, and judge of the world. Amos' theology of election is in the context of YHWH's universal sovereign control over the entire created order or nature (9:2-6), and other nations (9:7-10). Election does not mean that YHWH is limited finally to Israel alone.

The fundamental theme of Amos 9:7-10 is most likely to correspond to the oracles against the nations in chapters 1-2 and 3:1-2, respectively implying YHWH's rule over the other peoples on one hand and Israel on the other, and that each nation is responsible to YHWH. YHWH's equal dealing with other peoples confirms and develops his special interest in Israel, so as to express his lordship over the universe. In other words, Amos develops the new idea that other nations are also included in the pattern and theology of exodus-election and land-settlement. Amos 9:7 extends to the nations the responsibility implied in the gift of land.

5.3 The Land in Amos 9:11-15

5.3.1 Introduction

The following section aims to show how the topic of the land of Israel relates to Amos' eschatology. This requires a consideration of the place of Amos 9:11-15 in the book. We will first consider the authenticity of the passage, and will suggest that because of the intertextual relations between Amos 9:11-15 and the rest of the book, and the continuity of ideas, Amos 9:11-15 is in fact theologically consistent with the rest of the book. Finally, it is also suggested that the various aspects of Amos' land-theology come to an impressive theological climax in 9:11-15, exploring the land as fruitful, as a gift to people in covenant, and as a universal theme which confirms YHWH as God of creation and of all nations who are called by his name.

5.3.2 Authenticity

Doubts about the authenticity of Amos 9:11-15 go back to Wellhausen's observation of the change of tone in Amos from judgment to restoration.¹⁷⁵ In 1892, Wellhausen declared this section inconsistent with the rest of the book of Amos, finding in it: "roses and lavender instead of blood and iron."¹⁷⁶ Based upon the change of tone and language many scholars have rejected its authenticity and ascribed it to a late, presumably Deuteronomic, addition.¹⁷⁷ However, in contrast, many scholars have regarded this last section as an integral part of the prophecy of Amos.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁵ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 352; Hasel, *Understanding of Amos: Basic Issues in Current Interpretations*, 116; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 223; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 288.

¹⁷⁶ Julius Wellhausen, *Die Kleinen Propheten*, 4th ed. (Berlin: W. de Gruyter, 1963), 96 quoted in Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 352; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 288; Hasel, *Understanding the Book of Amos: Basic Issues in Current Interpretations*, 116.

¹⁷⁷ Before 1930, see Driver, *The Books of Joel and Amos*, 119-124; Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 195-196; Cripps, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 67-77; before 1980 see, Otto Eissfeldt, *The Old Testament: An Introduction* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1965), 400-401; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 113, 352-353; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 164-165; Georg Fohrer, *Introduction to the Old Testament*, trans. David Green (London: SPCK, 1970), 436-437; Childs, *Introduction to the Old Testament as Scripture*, 405-406; and for recent scholarship see Coote, *Amos Among the Prophets: Composition and Theology*, 120-127; Blenkinsopp, *A History of Prophecy in Israel: From the Settlement in the Land to the Hellenistic Period*, 92; James D. Nogalski, "The Problematic Suffixes of Amos 9:11," *VT* 43, no. 03 (July 1993): 416-417; Kenneth E. Pomykala, *The Davidic Dynasty Tradition in Early Judaism: Its History and Significance for Messianism* (EJL 07; Atlanta, Georgia: Scholars Press, 1995), 61-63.

¹⁷⁸ Before the 1970s, Watts, *Vision and Prophecy in Amos*, 58-60; Kaufmann, *The Religion of Israel: From Its Beginnings to the Babylonian Exile*, 368; Ronald E. Clements, *Prophecy and Covenant* (London: SCM Press, 1965), 111; Gerhard von Rad, *Old Testament Theology*, trans. D. M. G. Stalker,

The first argument concerning authenticity is based on the belief that the eschatological message of restoration is inconsistent with Amos' repeated message of judgment in the rest of the book.¹⁷⁹ Hasel argues however, that the true understanding of the message of Amos requires recognition of it as eschatological in nature.¹⁸⁰ Robert Martin-Achard argues that YHWH's plan for Israel could not end with judgment; rather "judgment was not Yahweh's last word upon his own people. Between God and his people a new page had to be written in a totally different manner, and based solely upon divine grace."¹⁸¹ In this restoration, Amos carries the traditional concept of covenant blessings (e.g., 5:14-15) and curses (e.g., 4:6-11; 8:1-3).¹⁸² Further, Amos is in line with his contemporary prophets in the sense that they foresaw a restoration beyond judgment, based on the hope that was placed in the Davidic line (Hos. 2:14-23 [Heb 2:16-25]; 3; 11:8-11; 14:2-9; Isa. 9:2-7 [Heb 9:1-6]; 11; Mic. 2:12-13; 4:1-8; 5:2-9 [Heb 5:1-8]; 7:7-20).¹⁸³ In Amos, the misfortune¹⁸⁴ is described as the destruction and judgment of people and land. Although Amos announces this destruction he does not announce the total end of the people and land (cf. 4:6-11; 5:4-6, 14-15; 9:8, 10). The restoration promises in 9:11-15 affirm Amos' underlying message of hope for the people of Israel.

The second objection lies in the fact that the reference to the Davidic dynasty in 9:11 does not fit Amos' audience, the northern kingdom.¹⁸⁵ Only one other time

vol. 2 (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1965), 138; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 135-138. For recent scholarship, see Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 69-70; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 397; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 223-228; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 277-290; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 236-239; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 893-894; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 288-290; Hasel, *Understanding of Amos: Basic Issues in Current Interpretations*, 116-120; Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," 275-277.

¹⁷⁹ For instance, Driver, *The Books of Joel and Amos*, 119-122; Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 195; Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 67-71, 75-77; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 353; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 164-165; Nogalski, "The Problematic Suffixes of Amos 9:11," 416-417; Eissfeldt, *The Old Testament: An Introduction*, 400-401; Fohrer, *Introduction to the Old Testament*, 437.

¹⁸⁰ Hasel, *Understanding the Book of Amos: Basic Issues in Current Interpretations*, 118-120.

¹⁸¹ Robert Martin-Achard, "A Commentary on the Book of Amos," in *God's People in Crisis* (Edinburgh: The Handsel Press, 1984), 67.

¹⁸² Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 280.

¹⁸³ See Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 137-138; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 278; Chisholm, *Handbook on the Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Minor Prophets*, 402.

¹⁸⁴ Outside Amos and the Old Testament, the change from misfortune to good fortune is found in Egyptian oracles from about 2000 BC. Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 137-138.

¹⁸⁵ For this objection, see Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 67, 71-72; Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 195.

does Amos directly refer to David, in 6:5. However, 2 Samuel (1:11-27; 3:20-39; 4:1-12) shows the close relationship of David with Israel, the northern people.¹⁸⁶ In addition, in 1 Kings 12, where the kingdom is divided, and Israel chooses Jeroboam I as king, the prophet Ahijah promises that YHWH would establish an everlasting kingdom in Israel like the Davidic dynasty if Jeroboam would keep YHWH's law (1 Kings 11:30-38).¹⁸⁷ YHWH holds up the Davidic dynasty as an example to Jeroboam I (1 Kings 11:38).¹⁸⁸ The eschatological hope for YHWH's people has a connection with the Davidic kingdom, connoting the unity of people and land (2 Sam. 7:13, 16; Hos. 1:11 [Heb 2:2]; 3:5).¹⁸⁹ In line with this hope, the text in Amos concentrates upon the restoration of the Davidic dynasty together with the giving of the fruitful land and security, which were features of the time of the united Israelite kingdom.¹⁹⁰

Thirdly, the reference to "the fallen booth of David" with its breaches and its ruins is taken as evidence of an exilic or postexilic setting.¹⁹¹ However, in the reference to "the fallen booth of David" (אֶת סִכַּת דָּוִד הַנִּפְלֵת), Stephen J. Bramer translates נִפְלֵת, a qal participle, as "falling," to refer to the declining condition of the kingdom in the time of Amos.¹⁹² Similarly, Paul asserts that the word "fallen" or "falling" refers to the state of the Davidic kingdom, not the destruction of Jerusalem in 586 BC.¹⁹³ "The booth of David" (סִכַּת דָּוִד), like the more usual "house of David," refers to his kingdom (2 Sam. 7:5, 11, 13, 16).¹⁹⁴ The status of the Davidic kingdom can be recognized by the expression "as in the days of old" (בְּיָמֵי עוֹלָם) (cf. Micah 7:14), in which Amos perhaps refers to the glorious period of Davidic rule over all Israel.¹⁹⁵ The expression בְּיָמֵי עוֹלָם foreshadows the time of YHWH's establishment

¹⁸⁶ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 279-280.

¹⁸⁷ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 280.

¹⁸⁸ Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," 276.

¹⁸⁹ Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," 276.

¹⁹⁰ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 289-290.

¹⁹¹ Those who rejected the authenticity are, for example, Driver, *The Books of Joel and Amos*, 122-123; Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 195; Fohrer, *Introduction to the Old Testament*, 437; Soggin, *The Prophet Amos: A Translation and Commentary*, 149; Nogalski, "The Problematic Suffixes of Amos 9:11," 416-417.

¹⁹² Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," 276.

¹⁹³ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 290.

¹⁹⁴ See Gordis, "The Composition and Structure of Amos," 245; Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 270-271; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 140; Kaiser, "The Davidic Promise and the Inclusion of the Gentiles (Amos 9:9-15 and Acts 15:13-18): A Test Passage for Theological Systems," 101; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 280-281.

¹⁹⁵ For example, Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 140; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 223-225; Niehaus, "Amos," 490-491; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 290-291; David G. Firth, "Promise as Polemic: Levels of Meaning in Amos 9:11-15," *OTE* 9, no. 03 (1996): 379.

of the Davidic dynasty (cf. 2 Sam. 7).¹⁹⁶ In this sense, the view of “the fallen booth of David” is contemporaneous with Amos.

The fourth objection is that the reference to “Edom” does not fit Amos’ time, but seems to imply the fate of the Edomites when they were occupied by the Babylonians (cf. Isa. 63:1-6; Obad. 10-14; Lam. 4:21-22; Ps. 137:7).¹⁹⁷ However, there are traditions in the Old Testament that assume a long previous history between Israel and Edom. Edom was descended from Esau, the older brother of Jacob (Gen. 25:30; 36:1).¹⁹⁸ The conflict had started in the womb (Gen. 25:23) and carried on in the time of Jacob and Esau (27:41), and finally they became enemies after coming as the nations (Num. 20:14-21; 1 Sam. 14:47; 2 Sam. 8:13-14; 2 Kings 8:20-22).¹⁹⁹ Amos refers to both Esau (Edom; 1:6, 9, 11; 2:1) and Jacob (7:2, 5), and so seems to know these traditions. They show that Edom was ruled by the Davidic dynasty and that there was enmity between them even before Amos’ time.²⁰⁰ Edom was subject to David, and Amos 1:11-12 shows that they have been put under YHWH’s authority.²⁰¹

While Israel sometimes dominated Edom (1 Sam. 14:47; 2 Sam. 8:11-14), Edom had at times successfully opposed the rule of Israel and Judah (1 Kings 11:14-22; 2 Kings 8:20-22).²⁰² Although Uzziah rebuilt Elath and restored it to Judah (2 Kings 14:21-22) he could not subdue all of Edom. Since Uzziah was king over Judah in his time, Amos might have expected Uzziah to restore the remnant of Edom and other nations.²⁰³ Stuart argues that Amos had already referred to “Edomite war atrocities prior to his own time (1:11-12) and had good reason to address the subject of the restoration of Israel in terms of power over Edom.”²⁰⁴ The restoration of the fallen booth of David includes the possession of the remnant of Edom (שְׂאֲרֵי־תֵּדוֹם).²⁰⁵ In the oracle of Balaam in Numbers 24:18, Edom was regarded as

¹⁹⁶ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 167.

¹⁹⁷ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 353; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 164; Eissfeldt, *The Old Testament: An Introduction*, 400; Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 198.

¹⁹⁸ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 241.

¹⁹⁹ Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15:” 277.

²⁰⁰ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 281.

²⁰¹ Martin-Achard, “A Commentary on the Book of Amos,” 68.

²⁰² See Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 397; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 273.

²⁰³ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 273.

²⁰⁴ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 397. Also see Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 291.

²⁰⁵ See the similar expressions about “remnant” in Amos, such as “the remnant of the Philistines” (שְׂאֲרֵי־פְלִשְׁתִּים) (Amos 1:8), and “the remnant of Joseph” (שְׂאֲרֵי־יוֹסֵף) (Amos 5:15). Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 291.

the possession of Israel (יְהוָה אֲרוֹם יִרְשָׁה). This tradition of an ancient relationship between Israel and Edom is the background to Amos 9.

The fifth reason for rejection of the oracle is that the vision of material prosperity in the passage contains no ethical elements which are characteristic of Amos.²⁰⁶ However, it may be argued that this material prosperity could be obtained only by observing the ethical requirement of YHWH's covenant. The bringing back of the people into their own land which is fruitful, inheriting permanently, and enjoying life with peace and security in it (9:13-15), is the result of observing the covenant of YHWH (Lev 26:1-6).²⁰⁷ It is Amos' rhetoric that for the sake of encouraging the people, he addresses this eschatological hope of material prosperity which indicates YHWH's purpose to keep his previous promises. The passage refers back to YHWH's covenantal promises, which involve ethical demands.²⁰⁸

The sixth factor is centred on the closing formulas, "declares YHWH who does this" (נֹאמַר יְהוָה עֲשֵׂה זֹאת) (9:12b) and "Says YHWH your God" (אָמַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ) (9:15) which do not occur in other parts of Amos.²⁰⁹ However, it may be argued that the new concluding formulas in 9:12 and 9:15 signal Amos' significant change of message. The first formula נֹאמַר יְהוָה is an affirmation that YHWH will surely do what he has said in the previous oracles.²¹⁰ YHWH does what has been said in the former oracles in a continuous and consistent way. Further, regarding the concluding messenger formula, "Says YHWH your God," Hubbard reasonably argues that it is a fitting conclusion to the book. The closing formula "says YHWH or Lord God" occurs several times in the rest of the book (cf. 1:5, 8, 15; 2:1; 5:17, 27; 7:6) to assert Amos' prophetic role as the messenger to the people (1:1; 2:11-12; 3:7-8; 7:14-15).²¹¹ However, the present expression is not just a repetition of the previous formula, but a unique form: "Says YHWH *your* God."²¹² This second person suffix "your" uniquely introduces a new thing with great hope,²¹³ reaffirming

²⁰⁶ See Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 195; Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 67, 72-73.

²⁰⁷ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 278.

²⁰⁸ Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," 277.

²⁰⁹ For example, Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 195; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 353; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 165.

²¹⁰ Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 141.

²¹¹ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 245.

²¹² Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 245.

²¹³ Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," 279.

particularly YHWH as “your God” which is the language of trust,²¹⁴ confirming the promise of YHWH who made covenant with Israel,²¹⁵ and assuring them of protection (4:2).²¹⁶ Amos uses the covenantal language “YHWH, your God” (יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ) “to redouble the reassurance” that this same God entered into covenant with Abraham and his descendants²¹⁷ and that Israel’s earlier relationship to YHWH is continued.²¹⁸ It was in covenantal language that אֱלֹהֶיךָ portrayed YHWH’s punishment upon the disobedient people (4:12), and now it turns to the future condition of his people (9:15).²¹⁹ YHWH is no longer their enemy (cf. 9:4, 8) for he has made them his own again, confirming him as their God; thus, says YHWH *your* God (9:15).

Finally, some scholars argued that the linguistic terms, ideas, and expressions like “falling” (נִפְלָה), “ruins” (הֶרְסוּת), “the days of old” (כִּימֵי עוֹלָם), “restore the fortunes” (שׁוּב שְׁבוּת) belong principally to the post-exilic prophetic literature (Isa. 49:19; 58:12; 63:9; 65:21; Mal. 3:4; Jer. 24:6, 29:14; 42:10).²²⁰ However, this is not certain. As we have seen, these linguistic terms link back to earlier material in Amos.²²¹ In addition, the terms “falling” (נִפְלָה) refers to the weak condition of the Davidic dynasty, and “as in the days of old” (כִּימֵי עוֹלָם) connotes the status of the Davidic kingdom in Amos’ time. Furthermore, the expression “ruins” (הֶרְסוּת) is already found in earlier Hebrew,²²² and שׁוּב שְׁבוּת has been documented in the Aramaic inscription from Sefire in the eight century.²²³ The metaphors of ruins, rebuilding, planting in the land (9:11-15) show what will happen after the exile. In his previous oracles, Amos frequently envisaged the exile and destruction of the people (3:11-15; 4:2-3; 5:1-3, 9-13, 27; 6:7-11, 14; 7:9-17; 8:1-3; 9:1-4).²²⁴ Seen as prediction not yet fulfilled, Smith further argues that “this does not require that the

²¹⁴ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 169.

²¹⁵ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 170.

²¹⁶ Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 143.

²¹⁷ Niehaus, “Amos,” 494.

²¹⁸ Garrett, *Amos: A Handbook on the Hebrew Text*, 291.

²¹⁹ M. D. Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” *OTE* 10, no. 02 (1997): 318.

²²⁰ See Harper, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Amos and Hosea*, 195; Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 67, 73-74; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 164-165.

²²¹ Cf. Warning, “Terminological Patterns and Amos 9:11-15,” 133.

²²² Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 289.

²²³ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 294, a quotation from Fitzmyer, further mentions the Aramaic inscription from Sefire (III 24-25): [בית אבי] ובעת השבו אלון שיבת [בית אבי] (“But now, the gods have brought about the return of the hou[se of my father...]”) as evidence of the origin of the expression in pre-exilic times.

²²⁴ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 279.

exile is now history.”²²⁵ Based upon Amos’ repeated references to exile, Stuart concludes that the linguistic terms do not reflect a later addition.²²⁶ The predictions of exile in the rest of the book of Amos finally receive an answer.

5.3.3 Intertextual Relationship between Amos 9:11-15 and Other Parts of the Book

In the light of the intertextual relationship between Amos 9:11-15 and the preceding oracles, I shall suggest that the message of restoration in Amos 9:11-15 is in fact theologically consistent with Amos’ prophecy elsewhere in the book. The literary links show the possibility of such a theological development in Amos’ message.

5.3.3.1 Amos 9:11-15 in Relation to 9:7-10

Regarding the literary link of Amos 9:11-15 and the immediately preceding section, Bramer sees Amos 9:7-15 as consisting of two related units: 9:7-10 and 9:11-15. Amos 9:7-10 has maintained the message of judgment. These verses serve as a transition between the previous judgment oracles (7:1-9:6) and the succeeding oracle of restoration in 9:11-15.²²⁷ Amos 9:11-15 is intended as a continuation of the preceding section of 9:7-10.²²⁸ Sweeney also looks at the literary connection between Amos 9:11-15 and the previous section. He suggests that the phrase “in that day” in 9:11 relates to the time of punishment referred to in 9:9-10.²²⁹

Considering the link of 9:11-15 with 9:7-10, Amos 9:7 addresses how the Israelites are like the Cushites. Amos 9:7 describes Amos’ concept of universalism and links with the first unit of the restoration (9:11-12). The Cushites represent the rest of the other peoples in addition to the eight nations under YHWH’s punishment in 1:3-2:3. This concept of the nations is illustrated in part in 9:9 and entirely in 9:11-12.²³⁰ Similarly, Smith asserts that there is a structural connection and contrast between the two units of 9:7-10 and 9:11-15. The destruction of the land ארמה (9:8) is transformed into restoration of fruitful land (9:13-15), and the destruction of the sinful kingdom (9:8) into the restoration of the fortunes of Israel (9:14). Israel will be

²²⁵ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 279.

²²⁶ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 397.

²²⁷ Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15,” 272-275.

²²⁸ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 166.

²²⁹ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 273.

²³⁰ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*.

shaken among all the nations (9:9) but will possess all the nations (9:12). All the sinners will die (9:10) but the nations who bear YHWH's name will be blessed (9:12). Whatever disaster will overtake them (9:10) is replaced with YHWH's blessing (9:13). False belief in YHWH's protection (9:10) will turn into peace and security (9:15).²³¹ From the arguments above, the literary connection of 9:7-10 and 9:11-15 shows the consistency of Amos' message. It is Amos' rhetoric that this literary link or intertextual relations also support his theological continuity.

Table 1: Intertextual relations between Amos 9:11-15 and 9:7-10

Amos 9:7-10	Amos 9:11-15
Cushites stand for all the nations besides eight nations under divine judgment (9:7).	All the nations are restored by YHWH and no divine judgment (9:11-12).
The land is destroyed (9:8).	The land is restored (9:13-15).
The sinful nation is destroyed (9:8).	The people are restored (9:14).
Israel will be shaken among all the nations (9:9).	Israel will possess all the nations (9:12).
The sinners will be destroyed (9:10).	The nations who are called by YHWH's name will be blessed (9:12).
Disaster will overtake them (9:10).	God's blessing will overtake them (9:13).
False hope in the protection of YHWH (9:10).	Israel will have peace, security, and protection of YHWH (9:15).

5.3.3.2 Amos 9:11-15 in Relation to the Rest of the Book

Amos 9:11-15 includes several vocabulary and verbal links to earlier oracles of Amos.²³² Hubbard argues that their relationship can be seen in the pattern of "continuity and contrast."²³³ First, Amos uses certain language and theological themes throughout his book. Arguably, one of the most influential themes in Amos is covenant, which is related to the giving of the land (3:1-2). The covenant tradition is widely dealt with and serves as a prominent theme in Amos (3:1-4:13),²³⁴ and this concept is carried to a conclusion with the covenant blessing of the land in 9:11-15.²³⁵ Several times Amos has used covenantal concepts in his oracles before referring to

²³¹ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 277.

²³² Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," 277.

²³³ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 237.

²³⁴ For a detail discussion see Brueggemann, "Amos 4:4-13 and Israel's Covenant Worship," 1-15; Boyle, "The Covenant Lawsuit of the Prophet Amos: 3:1-4:13," 338-362; Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," 280; Bramer, "The Literary Genre of the Book of Amos," 45-49.

²³⁵ Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," 280.

the restoration of the covenant of David in the last part of the book. Bramer thinks that YHWH's proclamation about the covenant in 3:2, the covenant lawsuits in 3:1-15; 4:1-13, and the covenant curses in 4:6-11 show that the concept of covenant is an integral part of the book of Amos, culminating in covenant blessing in 9:11-15.²³⁶ Again, von Rad considered Amos 9:11-15 as authentic and understood this passage of Amos' prophecy as a "prophetic religion" in which covenant is continued and restored. The essential element of covenant includes the restoration of the fallen booth of David.²³⁷

Another prominent theme in the book of Amos is the concept of eschatology. Amos uses this language and theme throughout the book. I have already argued that the eschatological message of restoration is consistent with the rest of Amos' message of punishment in the sense that it serves as a complement, continuation, and development of his prophecy. Within the context of Amos 9:11-15, the eschatological theme is present in the use of "in that day" (בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא) and "the days are coming" (יָמִים בָּאִים) (9:11, 13). The book of Amos is dominated by oracles of punishment or doom. Hubbard shows that this dominant message of punishment could end with such a great hope of restoration. These two eschatological formulas answer the oracles of doom and of restoration. They must mean respectively "'in that day when judgment has run its course' and 'the days are coming after the divine judgment has done its righteous work.'"²³⁸ Significantly, the eschatological term "in that day" (9:11) is already used in 2:16; 8:3, 9, 13 and "the days are coming" (9:13) in 4:2, 8:11. Therefore, these two eschatological formulas introduce the oracle of restoration instead of the oracle of judgment in the last section. In other words, Amos' use of eschatology is a process of continuity and development, not a static thing.

Second, the fact that the tone of the message is contrasted and changed from negative to positive is due to Amos' rhetorical purpose of showing the link between 9:11-15 and the rest of the book in a particular way. The fallen nation "never to rise again" (5:2; 8:14) is contrasted as being restored (9:11). These verses use the same

²³⁶ Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15," 280. Bramer observes that all these references (3:1-15; 4:1-13; 9:11-15) confirm that the book of Amos is a covenant enforcement document. Also see Stephen J. Bramer, "A Literary Genre of the Book of Amos," *BS* 156, no. 621 (January-March 1999): 45-49.

²³⁷ Von Rad, *Old Testament Theology*, 2: 138.

²³⁸ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 236.

root קום.²³⁹ The same verb קום, “Who will raise (מי יקים) Jacob, for he is so small?” (7:2, 5) is answered in the expression “I will raise up (אקים) the fallen booth of David and its ruins” (9:11).²⁴⁰ The “fallen” (נפל) Israel (5:2) as YHWH’s punishment is changed into YHWH’s restoration of the “fallen” (נפל) booth of David (9:11).²⁴¹ The breaches in the city walls (4:3) will be repaired (9:11). Both verses use פִּרְץ in plural form to refer to the broken places.²⁴² Edom, once portrayed as the object of YHWH’s judgment (1:11-12), is embraced under YHWH’s name (9:12).²⁴³ The reference to “the remnant of Edom” (9:12) is an allusion to its former punishment (1:11-12).²⁴⁴

The expression עֲשֵׂה זֹאת (who does this) (9:12) recalls the expressions אֶעֱשֶׂה-לְךָ כֵּן (thus I will do to you) and זֹאת אֶעֱשֶׂה-לְךָ (I will do this to you) in Amos 4:12.²⁴⁵ Covenant curses (4:6-11) will be changed to covenant blessings (9:13).²⁴⁶ The building of houses which they could not live in (5:11) is contrasted to living in them again (9:14).²⁴⁷ The planting of vineyards from which they could not drink (5:11) will be changed into the planting of vineyards and drinking their wine (9:14).²⁴⁸ The drinking of wine as an abuse of the Nazirites (2:12) is turned to wine-drinking as a sign of the people’s restored fortunes (9:13-15).²⁴⁹ The gardens struck with blight and mildew (4:9) will again be fruitful gardens (9:14).²⁵⁰

²³⁹ See Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” 315; Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15,” 277; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 237.

²⁴⁰ Warning, “Terminological Patterns and Amos 9:11-15,” 128.

²⁴¹ Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 88.

²⁴² See Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 237; Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15,” 277.

²⁴³ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 237.

²⁴⁴ See Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 92; Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” 316.

²⁴⁵ Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” 316.

²⁴⁶ Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15,” 278, 280.

²⁴⁷ See Park, *The Book of Amos as Composed and Read in Antiquity*, 107; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 238; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 90; Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15,” 278; Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” 317.

²⁴⁸ See Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 238; Park, *The Book of Amos as Composed and Read in Antiquity*, 107; Niehaus, “Amos,” 493-494; Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15,” 278; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 90.

²⁴⁹ Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 92.

²⁵⁰ See Niehaus, “Amos,” 494; Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15,” 278; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 238; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 91; Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” 317.

The phrase “I will not turn” (לֹא אֲשִׁיבֶנּוּ) (2:4, 6) is contrasted to “I will return” (שָׁבְתִי) to Israel (9:14), that is, the wrath of YHWH is changed to his blessing.²⁵¹ The people are called עַמֵּי יִשְׂרָאֵל (9:14) which recalls Israel’s covenant relationship with YHWH (3:2).²⁵² The announcement of exile (3:11; 4:2-3; 5:5, 17; 6:14; 7:11, 17; 9:4, 8) is turned into the planting of Israel on their own land (9:15).²⁵³ YHWH’s announcement to overthrow his people like Sodom and Gomorrah (4:11) becomes a promise to plant Israel in their own land (9:15).²⁵⁴ The expression עוֹד “never again” in 7:8 and 8:2 (לֹא אֶעְבֹּר לֹו “I will never again pass them by”) is contrasted with עוֹד “never again” in 9:15, about taking back the gift of the land (וְלֹא יִנְחָשׁוּ עוֹד מֵעַל אֲדָמָתָם) “And they shall never again be uprooted from their land”).²⁵⁵ The divine name “YHWH God of Hosts” (יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי צְבָאוֹת; 5:14-16; 6:14) is altered to “YHWH your God” (יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ; 9:15).²⁵⁶ אֱלֹהֶיךָ is used to portray YHWH’s punishment upon the disobedient people (4:12) while the same form is now used in the context of YHWH’s restoration of the people (9:15).²⁵⁷ The destiny of Israel, “never again to rise” (לֹא-תֹסִיף קוּם) (5:2) is pictured as “never again to be uprooted” (וְלֹא יִנְחָשׁוּ עוֹד) (9:15).

Finally, in relation to the fruitful land in Amos 9:13-15, Amos 1:2 is an important text in the book with a reference to the land. The roar of YHWH from Zion (1:2a), as we have seen, shows its effect especially upon the land, and thus the land is at risk in 1:2b: “the pastures of the shepherds shall dry up, and the top of Carmel wither.”²⁵⁸ The drying and withering of the land (1:2) will be changed into a fruitful land (9:13-15). By observing the given literary context of Amos, it is clear that there exists a literary connection or intertextual relations between 9:11-15 and the preceding sections. These show the possibility of Amos’ theological development, which is firmly built into the land-theme.

²⁵¹ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 169; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 92; Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” 317.

²⁵² Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” 317.

²⁵³ See Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 238; Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” 318.

²⁵⁴ Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” 317-318.

²⁵⁵ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 169.

²⁵⁶ Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15,” 279.

²⁵⁷ Terblanche, “‘Rosen und Lavendel nach Blut und Eisen’: Intertextuality in the Book of Amos,” 318.

²⁵⁸ Snyman, “The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos,” 533.

Table 2: Intertextual relations between Amos 9:11-15 and the rest of the book

Other parts of Amos	Amos 9:11-15
The eschatological term בְּיוֹם הַהוּא “in that day” is used (2:16; 8:3, 9, 13).	The eschatological term בְּיוֹם הַהוּא “in that day” is used (9:11).
The fallen nation never to rise again (5:2; 8:14); the root קום is used.	The fallen nation will be raised up or restored (9:11); the root קום is used.
The “fallen” (נפל) Israel is described as YHWH’s punishment (5:2).	The “fallen” (נפל) booth of David is restored as YHWH’s promise (9:11).
Who will raise Jacob? (7:2, 5); קום is used.	I will raise up the fallen booth of David and raise up its ruins (9:11); קום is used.
The breaches in the city will be left (4:3). The word פֶּרֶץ is used in plural form.	The breaches will be repaired (9:11). The word פֶּרֶץ is used in plural form.
Edom under divine judgment (1:11-12).	Edom bears YHWH’s name (9:12).
The destruction of Edom is announced (1:11-12).	The destruction of Edom is confirmed (9:12).
The expressions כֹּה אֶעֱשֶׂה-לָךְ and זֹאת אֶעֱשֶׂה-לָךְ are used (Amos 4:12).	The expression עֲשֵׂה זֹאת is used (9:12).
The eschatological term יָמִים בָּאִים “the days are coming” is used (4:2, 8:11).	The eschatological term יָמִים בָּאִים “the days are coming” is used (9:13).
People are addressed בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל in covenant-election tradition (3:1-2).	People are addressed עַמֵּי יִשְׂרָאֵל to recall the covenant-election of Israel (9:14).
People will not live in their houses (5:11).	People will live in them (9:14).
People will plant vineyards but will not drink their wine (5:11).	People will plant vineyards and drink their wine (9:14).
The drinking of wine symbolizes people’s rejection (2:12).	The drinking of wine symbolizes people’s prosperity and fortune (9:13-15).
The gardens are fruitless (4:9).	The gardens are fruitful (9:14).
The prophecy of exile is in force (3:11; 4:2-3; 5:5, 17; 6:14; 7:11, 17; 9:4, 8).	The prophecy of exile is ended (9:15).
Covenant curses are illustrated (4:6-11).	Covenant blessings are addressed (9:13).
The land will be dry and wither (1:2).	The land will be fruitful and prosperous (9:13-15).
The phrase “I will not turn” (לֹא אֲשִׁיבֶנּוּ) is used (2:4, 6).	The phrase “I will return” (שָׁבֹתִי) is used (9:14).
YHWH will overthrow Israel like Sodom and Gomorrah (4:11).	YHWH will plant Israel in their own land (9:15).
The emphatic עוֹד “never again” is used with YHWH’s punishment of Israel (7:8; 8:2).	The emphatic עוֹד “never again” is used with YHWH’s reassurance of giving the land to Israel (9:15).
The destiny of Israel is pictured as “never again to rise” (לֹא-תוֹסִיף קוּם) (5:2).	The destiny of Israel is pictured as “never again to be uprooted” (וְלֹא יִנְחָשׁוּ עוֹד) (9:15).
אֱלֹהֶיךָ is used to depict that YHWH punishes the disobedient people (4:12).	אֱלֹהֶיךָ is used to depict that YHWH blesses the restored people (9:15).
The name, “YHWH God of Hosts” (יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי צְבָאוֹת) is used in judgment context (5:14-16; 6:14).	The name, “YHWH your God” (יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ) is used in a unique way to affirm hope (9:15).

5.3.4 Eschatology: Various Aspects of Amos' Land-Theology

Amos 9:11-15 has shown how the topic of the land of Israel relates to Amos' eschatology. In this vision of the future, several aspects of Amos' land-theology are apparently in view, namely, the eschatological theme as unity of both people and land, land as a universal theme, as fruitful, and as a gift to the covenant people.

5.3.4.1 Land as a Universal Theme

The oracle of restoration starts with the future promise: "I will raise up the fallen booth of David" (אָקִים אֶת־סֹכֶת דָּוִד הַנִּפְלֹתָ) (9:11).²⁵⁹ This restoration includes the possession of Edom and all nations. That is, land in a universal sense is in view here. How does "the fallen booth of David" function in relation to land as a universal theme? As will be shown, this restoration brings about the unity of the whole people of Israel and their land and assures their possession of the whole land. With regard to סֹכֶה,²⁶⁰ many scholars take it to be a metaphor for the Davidic dynasty or kingdom.²⁶¹ Mays claimed that since booths are used for shelter and protection (Lev. 23:42; 2 Sam. 11:11), in Amos it is a metaphor for the Davidic kingdom which gives security to the people under Davidic rule.²⁶² The term "booth of David" (סֹכֶת דָּוִד)²⁶³ appears only in Amos 9:11, and apparently takes the place of the "house of David" (2 Samuel

²⁵⁹ For a proper understanding of סֹכֶה in the Old Testament see Richardson, "SKT (Amos 9:11): "Booth" or "Succoth"?", 375-381; Michael M. Homan, "Booths or Succoth? A Response to Yigael Yadin," *JBL* 118, no. 04 (Winter 1999): 691-697; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 72-74.

²⁶⁰ Regarding the use of סֹכֶה in Amos 9:11, translations are varied: booth (NAS, RSV), tabernacle (ASV, KJV), hut (NAB, NJB), tent (NIB, NIV), house (NEB), and kingdom (NLT). Homan, "Booths or Succoth? A Response to Yigael Yadin," 693, notes that probably "booth" סֹכֶה, "tent" אֹהֶל (Josh. 18:1, 1 Sam. 2:22), "house" בַּיִת (Jud. 18:31, 1 Sam. 1:7, 24), "temple" הַיְקָל (1 Sam. 1:9, 33), and "tabernacle" מִשְׁכָּן (Ps. 78:60; Josh 18:1) are used interchangeably.

²⁶¹ For example, Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 270; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 353; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 140; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 163-164; Childs, *Introduction to the Old Testament as Scripture*, 407; Kaiser, "The Davidic Promise and the Inclusion of the Gentiles (Amos 9:9-15 and Acts 15:13-18): A Test Passage for Theological Systems," 101; Blenkinsopp, *A History of Prophecy in Israel: From the Settlement in the Land to the Hellenistic Period*, 92; Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 69-70; Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 224; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 889; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 165. Against this, Pomykala, *The Davidic Dynasty Tradition in Early Judaism: Its History and Significance for Messianism*, 62-63, considers "booth of David" סֹכֶת דָּוִד as referring to Jerusalem (Isa. 1:8; 16:5), not Davidic dynasty or kingdom.

²⁶² Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 164.

²⁶³ For the comparison of *byt dwd* and *swkt dwyd* see Philip R. Davies, *BYTDWD and SWKT DWYD: A Comparison*, *JSOT* 64 (1994): 23-24, who considers that the former has a literal rather than metaphorical sense.

7:11, 13, 16).²⁶⁴ Support for this view lies in the expression “and I will build it as in the days of old” (וּבְנִיתֶיהָ כַּיְמֵי עוֹלָם) (9:11), probably referring to the promise of Nathan to build David a house in 2 Samuel 7:11-16.²⁶⁵ The fallen booth of David is thus a prophetic symbol of the condition of the Davidic kingdom.²⁶⁶

The plural form סֹכֶת (Sukkoth) is used for the “Feast of Booths or Tabernacles,” recalling the shelters made during Israel’s wilderness wanderings (Lev. 23:42-43).²⁶⁷ For Sweeney, the picture of the “booth” also hints at the festival of Sukkoth (סֹכֶת) in Amos.²⁶⁸ Therefore, the memory of the booths (סֹכֶת) in the wilderness wandering combines with the metaphor for the house of David, that is, the Davidic kingdom. In Amos’ rhetoric, the metaphor סֹכֶת דָּוִד has the power to evoke Israel in its seasonal agricultural life, a ‘fruitful land,’ as well as carrying a historical memory of a strong and prosperous Israel.

Before the time of Amos, both kingdoms had struggled against the surrounding nations to maintain their own independence. The restoration of “the fallen booth of David” would bring about the reunion of the two kingdoms and thus greater security (see Isa. 9:1-7; 11:10-14; Hos. 1:11; 3:5), and all the nations including Edom would become subject to Davidic rule (2 Sam. 8:1-14; 10:1-19; 1 Kings 11:15).²⁶⁹ This hope could imply the actual reunification of the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah under the Davidic dynasty again,²⁷⁰ since David had first united both peoples (Hos. 3:5; Isa. 9:7).²⁷¹ However, it may rather portray the restored simplicity of the Davidic days, that is, security and well being of the whole people and land before its slide into injustice. As Hasel suggests, Amos is not simply looking for the

²⁶⁴ See Hayes, *Amos, the Eighth Century Prophet: His Times and His Preaching*, 223; Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 270-271; Kaiser, “The Davidic Promise and the Inclusion of the Gentiles (Amos 9:9-15 and Acts 15:13-18): A Test Passage for Theological Systems,” 101; Kaiser, *Toward an Old Testament Theology*, 196; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 280-281; Gordis, “The Composition and Structure of Amos,” 245.

²⁶⁵ Pomykala, *The Davidic Dynasty Tradition in Early Judaism: Its History and Significance for Messianism*, 62.

²⁶⁶ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 281.

²⁶⁷ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 165.

²⁶⁸ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 273.

²⁶⁹ Chisholm, *Handbook on the Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Minor Prophets*, 402.

²⁷⁰ See Richardson, “SKT (Amos 9:11): “Booth” or “Succoth”?,” 381; Polley, *Amos and the Davidic Empire: A Socio-Historical Approach*, 138; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 200; G. Davies, “Amos—the Prophet of Reunion,” 196-199; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 398.

²⁷¹ Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 398.

people and land to be united, as a prophet of eschatological doom and hope, he looks forward to a successful future of the people and land.²⁷²

Throughout the study, I have argued that Amos directs his prophecy to all Israel (7:15), and hence, to the historic land. Restoration of the Davidic kingdom suggests a reference to historic Israel whom YHWH brought from Egypt. However, the restoration of “the fallen booth of David” could be understood in a wider context, namely, YHWH’s ultimate purpose for the whole world. As Sweeney suggests, the restored Davidic kingdom extends its rule over the remnant of Edom and all the nations (cf. 2 Sam. 8:1-14). Amos expected Israel to regain the remnant of Edom, and all other nations to be put under Davidic rule as in the days of old.²⁷³ The MT text of Amos 9:12 reads, לְמַעַן יִרְשׁוּ אֶת־שְׂאֵרֵי־אֲדוֹם וְכָל־הַגּוֹיִם אֲשֶׁר־נִקְרָא שְׁמִי עֲלֵיהֶם, “so that they may possess the remnant of Edom and all the nations who are called by my name.” However, the LXX reads, “that the remnant of humanity (ἀνθρώπων, אָדָם, not אֲדוֹם), and all the nations who are called by my name, may search (ἐκζητήσωσιν, יִדְרְשׁוּ, not יִרְשׁוּ ‘possess’) for me, says the Lord God who does all these things.”

For Barry Alan Jones, the reading of LXX Amos 9:12 was not a mistaken translation, rather it reflects the translator’s Hebrew *Vorlage*.²⁷⁴ Jones considers that the LXX reading is appropriate to this context. YHWH worship, that is, “seeking YHWH,” is inclusive, and thus LXX Amos 9:12 universalizes it to embrace the remnant of humanity and all nations. For Jones, that “the remnant of humanity” אָדָם (ἀνθρώπος) will “seek” (יִדְרְשׁוּ) (the term דָּרַשׁ “seek” appears four times in Amos, at 5:4, 5, 6, and 14) YHWH, fits with Amos’ description of the remnant (שְׂאֵרֵי, “remnant” appears two times in 1:8; 5:15) who survive in the metaphor of the sieving process (9:8-10).²⁷⁵

Like Jones, Michael Braun prefers reading Amos 9:12 in the LXX, “the remnant of men will seek God” as opposed to the reading of the MT, “they will possess the remnant of Edom.”²⁷⁶ Wright agrees, and thinks this fits better with the expression “all the nations.”²⁷⁷ James’ use of Amos 9:11-12 in Acts 15:17 seems to

²⁷² Hasel, “The Alleged “No” of Amos’s Eschatology,” 18.

²⁷³ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 273.

²⁷⁴ Barry Alan Jones, *The Formation of the Book of the Twelve: A Study in Text and Canon* (SBLDS 149; Atlanta, Georgia: Scholars Press, 1995), 183.

²⁷⁵ Jones, *The Formation of the Book of the Twelve: A Study in Text and Canon*, 187-188.

²⁷⁶ Michael A. Braun, “James’ Use of Amos at the Jerusalem Council: Steps toward a Possible Solution of the Textual and Theological Problems,” *JETS* 20, no. 02 (June 1977): 113-121.

²⁷⁷ Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible’s Grand Narrative*, 495.

look forward to the “fallen booth of David,” which refers to the eschatological temple (cf. Hos. 3:5; Jer. 12:15; Isa. 45:21), on one hand, and the inclusion of Gentiles who are called by YHWH’s name on the other.²⁷⁸

However, a number of scholars consider that the LXX misread or changed “possess” (יָרַשׁ) as “seek” (דָּרַשׁ) and “Edom” (אֱדוֹם) as “Adam” (אָדָם, “mankind”).²⁷⁹ Unlike Jones and others, some such as Hammershaimb, Stuart, and Niehaus have argued that MT is certainly the original reading.²⁸⁰ Although LXX, like MT, implies the inclusion of other nations, the LXX’s “the remnant of humanity”²⁸¹ seems contradictory and impossible with the parallel use of כָּל־הַגּוֹיִם “all the nations.”²⁸² In the LXX, the original words of Amos are thus expanded from remnant of Edom to all humankind.²⁸³

Both MT and LXX can be taken to imply the universal concept. Although Jones and others prefer the LXX reading, in my view, MT is entirely appropriate in Amos, since Israel’s possession of אֱדוֹם is paralleled by the inclusion of כָּל־הַגּוֹיִם. And, as we saw, the references to Edom (1:6, 9, 11; 2:1; cf. Gen. 25:30; 36:1) correspond to Jacob (7:2, 5). Since Edom has been under Davidic rule and regarded as the constant enemy of Israel (Exo. 15:15; Num 20; 1 Sam. 14:47; 2 Sam. 8:11-14; 1 Kings 11:14-22; Amos 1:11-12), it makes sense that the restored booth of David may again possess, not the remnant of humanity, but the remnant of Edom. Numbers 24:18a reads: וְהָיָה אֱדוֹם יְרֵשָׁה “Edom will become a possession.” This intertext supports the MT reading and harmoniously leads to MT’s inclusion of other nations.

YHWH’s concern is not limited to the people of Israel alone (cf. Amos 1:3-2:3). The Philistines, Moab, Ammon, Aram of Zobah, Damascus, Amalek, and Edom (2 Sam. 8) had been conquered by David, and are regarded as the possession of YHWH, and so under his rule. If Amos takes this view, the expression

²⁷⁸ Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible’s Grand Narrative*, 518.

²⁷⁹ See Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 350; Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 141; Chisholm, *Handbook on the Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Minor Prophets*, 402; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 276; Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 396; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 167; Schart, “The Fifth Vision of Amos in Context,” 63; Niehaus, “Amos,” 491.

²⁸⁰ See Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 396; Niehaus, “Amos,” 491. Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 141.

²⁸¹ In Acts 15:16-17, James quoted Amos 9:11-12 from the Septuagint (LXX) rather than the Hebrew text (MT). See Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 167; Chisholm, *Handbook on the Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Minor Prophets*, 402; Niehaus, “Amos,” 491.

²⁸² Stuart, *Hosea-Jonah*, 396; Niehaus, “Amos,” 491.

²⁸³ Niehaus, “Amos,” 491.

אֲשֶׁר־נִקְרָא שְׁמִי עֲלֵיהֶם denotes the concept of YHWH's 'ownership' and his 'act of possession',²⁸⁴ and thus it implies his possession of all the nations, among which only Edom is mentioned by name (9:12).²⁸⁵ In other words, it can be said that all the nations are subject to YHWH, or will be subordinated under his rule (Amos 1-2), and will be called by his name.

Furthermore, the reference to "all the nations" (כָּל־הַגּוֹיִם) here, corresponds to the concept of universalism in 9:7.²⁸⁶ Although only Edom is mentioned by name, other nations are also included under the umbrella of YHWH's name. In dealing with the theology of land as a universal theme, Amos links the Cushites, the Philistines, and the Arameans. Further, the nations (כָּל־הַגּוֹיִם) alluded to are found in the oracles against the nations in which Amos includes the eight nations, namely, Damascus or Philistines (1:3-5), Gaza (1:6-8), Tyre (1:9-10), Edom (1:11-12), Ammon (1:13-15), Moab (2:1-3), and the southern (2:4-5) and northern kingdoms (2:6-16). Therefore, it is probable that all nations can be regarded in the wider sense of a universal theme, namely that YHWH, God of creation and the universe, controls the destiny of all nations and their lands. In this sense, Amos suggests that the theology of land functions to carry a universal theme. Amos presupposes the concept of the occupation of land by Israel (2:9-10; 3:1-2, 9; 9:7; 14-15) and by other nations (9:7). This possession of land is the result of YHWH's activity in human history. YHWH controls all the nations (Amos 1-2) and can also grant them their land (9:7).

5.3.4.2 Land as Fruitful

The land as fruitful can be seen as a recurring topic in Hosea, Joel, and Amos. YHWH's punishment affects the land's fertility with natural disaster (Hos. 2; Joel 1; Amos 4:6-11). In Amos 4:6-11, YHWH used natural disasters to try to change Israel. Nevertheless, the people of Israel have not returned to YHWH. In this sense, the land suffers.²⁸⁷ However, the restoration of the fruitful land along with the restoration of the people (9:13-14) serves as a signal that YHWH's relation to the people of Israel has been restored. YHWH's call to repentance (4:6-11) is connected with the pattern

²⁸⁴ See Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 292; Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 167; Kaiser, *Toward an Old Testament Theology*, 196; Niehaus, "Amos," 491-492.

²⁸⁵ Jeremias, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 167.

²⁸⁶ Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 89.

²⁸⁷ James D. Nogalski, "Recurring Themes in the Book of the Twelve: Creating Points of Contact for a Theological Reading," *Int* 61, no. 02 (April 2007): 128.

of the fruitful land and the restoration of the land (9:13-14).²⁸⁸ In Amos (4:6-11), YHWH's judgment corresponds to the covenant curses of Leviticus 26 and Deuteronomy 28. And the prophecy of blessings of the fruitful land (9:11-15) may well be intended to balance the curses of natural disasters (4:6-11), just as the covenant curse and blessing in Leviticus and Deuteronomy correspond to each other in relation to covenant.²⁸⁹

The fruitfulness of both people and land depends upon the people's obedience to the covenant of YHWH (Lev. 26:3-5, 9), and failure to obey the covenant results in the unfruitful land (Lev. 26:20). Therefore, land as fruitful is the "natural" result of covenant faithfulness.²⁹⁰ Similarly in Deuteronomy, through obedience to covenant, people enjoyed abundant prosperity and the fruits of the land (Deut. 28:4; 11-12). However, disobedience to covenant will hinder people from enjoying the fruitfulness of the land (28:18, 38-40, 42). Köckert points to the theology of the gift of land in Deuteronomy, where it is the pre-condition for the command to keep the Torah. Deut 26.5-10 contains an ancient ritual of thanksgiving for harvest, which focuses on land as fruitful (cf. Deut 6:10-11; 7:12-13; 8:7-9; etc).²⁹¹ As Snyman observes, the people of Israel are in a position to lose the land in exile (3:11; 5:2, 5, 27; 6:7; 7:11, 17; 9:4, 8-9) and the land itself will turn against them (1:2; 4:6-13; 7:2-4; 8:8-11) because they do not live in accordance with the covenant laws (Lev. 26; Deut. 28). However, finally they will reoccupy the land and enjoy its prosperity again (9:13-15).²⁹²

Amos 9:11-15 introduces the restoration of the land which includes agricultural prosperity, and the people's peace and security in the land. Israel will be planted in the land (אֲדָמָה) never to be taken away again from it. Why are the images in 9:11-15 agricultural? The term אֲדָמָה needs to be considered more carefully to enhance the agricultural concept. Is it correct to translate אֲדָמָה as "soil" which connotes agricultural bounty? Davis considers that Amos and Hosea are the world's first agrarian writers whose characteristics are the "soil-centred tradition of prophecy" and translates אֲדָמָה always as 'soil,' because Amos' prophecy is persistently oriented

²⁸⁸ Nogalski, "Recurring Themes in the Book of the Twelve: Creating Points of Contact for a Theological Reading," 129-130.

²⁸⁹ Bramer, *The Literary Genre of the Book of Amos*, 50, 55.

²⁹⁰ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 60-61.

²⁹¹ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 46.

²⁹² Snyman, "The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos," 540.

to the fertile soil, that is, the fruitful land.²⁹³ As Linville suggests, the term אדמה in Amos stresses the actual “life-giving soil.”²⁹⁴ And for Wolff, אדמה is used elsewhere to refer to the native “soil” of Israel (5:2; 7:11b, 17bβ; 9:8).²⁹⁵

As previously mentioned, the terms ארץ and אדמה for land function almost as synonyms and are used interchangeably in Amos. In addition to אדמה, ארץ can also denote the fruitful land. The promise of the land (ארץ) flowing with milk and honey (Deut. 6:3; 11:9; 26:9) also indicates the land’s capacity to give enough pastures for the animals and a plenty of produce from the fertile land.²⁹⁶ The land (ארץ) is pictured as a land with brooks of waters, of fountains and springs; a land with wheat and barley, vines and fig-trees, pomegranates; and a land of olive trees and honey (Deut. 8:7-8).²⁹⁷ The land (ארץ) gives increase (Deut. 32:22) and fruit (פרי) (Deut. 1:25).²⁹⁸ This פרי is also used with אדמה to designate the fertility of the land. YHWH promised to give the פרי of the אדמה to the people of Israel (Deut. 7:13; 26:2; 28:11).

Amos reasserts the relationship between the ordinary people of Israel and the fruitful land (9:15), which was disturbed due to the politics of monarchic Israel (8:4-6).²⁹⁹ As Davis argues, the soil-centred prophecy in Amos concludes not only in images of fruitfulness, but also in a restoration of the relationship between the people and the land (9:13-15).³⁰⁰ The ordinary people are also to ‘inherit’ the land.³⁰¹ This aspect of ‘inheritance’ is illustrated by the story of Ahab, Jezebel, and Naboth in 1 Kings 21.³⁰² It implies that the people of Israel should all have access to the good things of the land. And this is what the kings of Israel and Judah put under threat by creating a centralized administration and a rich upper class. This is not explicit in Amos 9:11-15. The term ירש (‘possess’) occurs only in relation to possessing Edom,

²⁹³ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 120-138. Also see Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 1: 118; Garrett, *Amos: A Handbook on the Hebrew Text*, 290.

²⁹⁴ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 148.

²⁹⁵ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 315.

²⁹⁶ Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 139.

²⁹⁷ See Snyman, “Eretz and Adama in Amos,” 139; Gordon Wenham, “The Old Testament and the Environment: A Response to Chris Wright,” in *A Christian Approach to the Environment*, Sam Berry et al. (n.p.: The John Ray Initiative, 2005), 52.

²⁹⁸ Magnus Ottosson, “ארץ,” in *TDOT*, ed. G. Johannes Botterweck and Helmer Ringgren, trans. John T. Willis, vol. 1 (Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1974), 397-398.

²⁹⁹ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 127.

³⁰⁰ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 129.

³⁰¹ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 127, 130.

³⁰² See Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible’s Grand Narrative*, 291-292; Lemche, *Ancient Israel: A New History of Israelite Society*, 151.

and נחלה ('inheritance') does not occur here at all. However, the imagery implies a traditional kind of possession of land. In fact "restoring the fortunes of my people Israel" (שָׁבַתִי אֶת־שְׁבוּת עַמִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל) (9:14) could mean a restoration after the ravages of the kings themselves.

Further, Davis considers that there is a profound connection between ordinary people as 'heirs' to the land and an order in the universe since Amos' constant reference to the soil-centred prophecy is in fact regulated in the creation of the universe. In this way the idea of fruitful land connects with the cosmos.³⁰³ In Amos, the term צִדְקָה (5:7, 10-15; 5:21-6:14) also occurs in a creation context.³⁰⁴ When people do not practice justice and righteousness (Amos 5:7; 6:12), the earth is disordered, and the land is unfruitful (Amos 8:4-10; cf. Hos. 10:4; Isa. 24:1-13).³⁰⁵ Schmid considered the connection between 'creation' and 'justice' (צִדְקָה). The concept of צִדְקָה implies the well-balanced created order of the world.³⁰⁶ That is, YHWH's 'justice' is imprinted on the creation. Therefore, Amos' view of צִדְקָה might come in part from his understanding of creation, the cosmos. In this sense the notion of fruitful land relates to a more cosmic view. This is perhaps what is most interesting about Amos' view of land — that these two perspectives are closely related to each other.

The land becomes a fruitful land in which the former curse of planting vineyards that produce no wine (5:11) is turned into planting vineyards that do so (9:14),³⁰⁷ and so the curse turns to blessing (9:13-14). The gardens and vineyards struck with blight and mildew (4:9) will again be fruitful gardens and vineyards (9:14).³⁰⁸ In this context, the סֹכָה also is an agricultural image. Sweeney sees that Amos' image of the "booth" hints at the festival of Sukkoth (סֹכָה). In the harvest time, people used to go to the vineyard and dwelt there in Sukkoth or temporary booths.³⁰⁹ The metaphor סֹכָה has the power to evoke Israel in its seasonal agricultural life,

³⁰³ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 127, 130.

³⁰⁴ Fretheim, *God and World in the Old Testament: A Relational Theology of Creation*, 170.

³⁰⁵ See Schmid, "Creation, Righteousness, and Salvation: "Creation Theology" as the Broad Horizon of Biblical Theology," 105; Koch, *The Prophets: The Assyrian Period*, 1: 59; Marlow, *Biblical Prophets and Contemporary Environmental Ethics*, 268.

³⁰⁶ Schmid, "Creation, Righteousness, and Salvation: "Creation Theology" as the Broad Horizon of Biblical Theology," 107-108.

³⁰⁷ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 238; Niehaus, "Amos," 493-494; Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15:" 278; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 90.

³⁰⁸ See Niehaus, "Amos," 494; Bramer, "The Structure of Amos 9:7-15:" 278; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 238; Wood, *Amos in Song and Book Culture*, 91.

³⁰⁹ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 273.

carrying a historical memory, pointing to an agricultural feast, and “fruitful land.” Sweeney further asserts that the metaphor of planting conforms well to the setting of Sukkoth. The description that “the plowman shall overtake the reaper and the treader of grapes him who sows the seed” shows that there will be agricultural bounty (9:13).³¹⁰ Therefore, the oracle points to a complete change in the destiny of Israel.³¹¹

This vision of fruitful land given by YHWH to Israel resembles the descriptions of the fertility of the land in the Ras Shamra texts in connection with the good fortune brought about by Baal.³¹² In the context of Amos, both the building and agricultural pictures seem to evoke the theme of creation.³¹³ The message of restoration, that is, the fruitful land, is in harmony with the creation theology found in the doxologies (4:13; 5:8-9; 9:5-6). The mountains, hills, vineyards, and gardens may be taken as creation imagery (9:13-15).³¹⁴ This creation imagery of fruitful land has clear connections with a “recreated cosmos.”³¹⁵ As we previously mentioned, Deuteronomy’s description of the fruitful land (Deut. 8:7-8) may even be “Eden overtones” in it.³¹⁶ It reflects the picture of Eden in Genesis. “It is as if the Garden of Eden were reborn when Yahweh causes the land to produce his blessings for his remnant who are called by his name (cf. Joel 3:18 [Heb 4:18]).”³¹⁷

Several aspects of “land” in Amos relate to creation. The soil-centred character of Amos’ prophecy is in fact rooted in the creation of the universe.³¹⁸ Davis makes the important point that in this creation theme, there is a close relationship between human beings and the earth, that is, the fertile soil. YHWH made אָדָם, the human being, from the fertile soil אֲדָמָה (Gen. 2:7).³¹⁹ אֲדָמָה is connected to the root אָדָם which reflects “a reddish brown” soil.³²⁰ The indication of the relationship between the people and “soil,” characterized by the wordplay אָדָם – אֲדָמָה clearly

³¹⁰ Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 274.

³¹¹ Martin-Achard, “A Commentary on the Book of Amos,” 68.

³¹² Hammershaimb, *The Book of Amos: A Commentary*, 142.

³¹³ Gerald A. Klingbeil and Martin G. Klingbeil, “The Prophetic Voice of Amos as a Paradigm for Christians in the Public Square,” *TB* 58, no. 02 (2007): 180.

³¹⁴ Gillingham, “‘Who Makes the Morning Darkness’: God and Creation in the Book of Amos,” 180-181.

³¹⁵ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 173.

³¹⁶ See Wenham, “The Old Testament and the Environment: A Response to Chris Wright,” 53.

³¹⁷ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 282.

³¹⁸ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 127, 130.

³¹⁹ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 29. Also see Wenham, *Genesis 1-15*, 59.

³²⁰ Preuss, *Old Testament Theology*, 1: 118.

implies the image of agricultural life (Gen. 2:5).³²¹ Therefore, creation of אָדָם from אֲדָמָה pictures the “land” or “earth” as essentially agricultural.³²²

As such, this aspect of “land” relates to the creation: אֲדָמָה as fruitful land recalls Adam’s (אָדָם) vocation, who was to “work the land” (אֲדָמָה) (Gen. 2:5). As Davis suggests, Noah, who continues the story of אָדָם, was a man of the fertile “soil” (אֲדָמָה) (Gen. 9:20).³²³ The “fertile soil” or more simply, the “cultivated land” is to be cultivated by אָדָם (Gen. 2:5; 3:23; 4:2, 12; 9:20; 47:23).³²⁴ More than a political territory, this fruitful cultivated land is the dwelling place of “all man” (כָּל הָאָדָם) (Gen. 6:1; Num. 12:3), “all peoples” (כָּל הָעַמִּים) (Deut. 7:6; 14:2), and “all families” (כָּל מִשְׁפָּחָה) (Gen. 12:3; 28:14; Amos 3:2).³²⁵ With that in mind, it is possible to see that Amos reflects the creation theme in Genesis with the intention of bringing out the close connection between humankind and fertile land, and thus the images in 9:11-15 are very agricultural.

The final eschatological restoration oracle (9:11-15) reviews the title of Amos 1:2 and confirms the prospect of future restoration of the land. The drying and withering of the land (1:2) becomes a fruitful and bountiful land (9:13-15).³²⁶ That is, YHWH turns the land again into a productive and fruitful land. In the context of Amos, the picture of the land as fruitful implies that YHWH works freely throughout the whole world-order not only to bring destruction and disaster (as in the doxologies) but also to cultivate, recreate, and restore the land.³²⁷ The political system which brought about a disturbance of the relationship between the ordinary people and land is overturned in the soil-centred character of Amos’ prophecy, which is finally underlined in the restoration of the land and people (9:14-15).³²⁸

YHWH’s punishment by famine and the destruction of land is now completely annulled (cf. 3:11, 15; 4:6-11; 5:11; 6:8, 11).³²⁹ The oracle rather recalls the idea of Israel’s land as YHWH’s gift, “a land flowing with milk and honey” (Exo. 3:8, 17; 13:5; Lev. 20:24; Deut. 6:3; 11:9; 26:9). This concept is widely regarded as

³²¹ Westermann, *Genesis 1-11: A Commentary*, 199.

³²² Wenham, *Genesis 1-15*, 58.

³²³ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 32.

³²⁴ Plöger, “אֲדָמָה,” 90.

³²⁵ Plöger, “אֲדָמָה,” 93.

³²⁶ Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15,” 280-281.

³²⁷ Gillingham, “‘Who Makes the Morning Darkness’: God and Creation in the Book of Amos,” 182.

³²⁸ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 127, 129.

³²⁹ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 354.

“Deuteronomic.” In Deuteronomy 8:7-8, the land is pictured as a land with streams and springs, wheat and barleys, vines and fig-trees, olive and honey, etc.³³⁰ Furthermore, the verb נתן, indicating the gift of this fruitful land to Israel as possession (Deut. 1:25; 4:21; 4:40; 6:10; 7:13; 8:10; 9:6; 11:9; 26:9; 27:3; 28:8; 11; 31:20) could also imply land as a defined territory. The picture of a fertile land in 9:13-15 corresponds to and contrasts with the picture of devastation at the beginning of chapter 8. The vision of the summer fruit (8:1-3) alludes to YHWH’s gift of blessing on the land for the people’s life. The logic of this scene depends on the perspective that YHWH is in all time and space, he is able to bring both judgment and restoration to historic Israel and all other nations, in both time/history and natural order.

The perspective of all nations on the earth (הָאָרֶץ) is also introduced in Genesis (Gen. 1:28 – “fill the earth” (הָאָרֶץ), developed in Gen. 10). This perspective of all nations on the earth is inherent in Amos (cf. 1:3-2:16; 9:7; 9:12). Further, there is the cosmic dimension, “the heavens and the earth” (הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ) (Gen. 1:1; cf. Amos 9:6), where הָאָרֶץ corresponds to the heavens and together they designate the whole cosmos.³³¹ As Gillingham asserts, the mountains, hills, vineyards, and gardens in Amos are cosmic creation imagery (9:13-15).³³² All these things therefore come together in Amos: the land is a fruitful land, giving life to people; it is also a defined territory, but, in addition, it is cosmic, symbolizing the whole earth, the whole world-order. As previously mentioned, the term צִדְקָה (5:7, 10-15; 5:21-6:14), which occurs in creation context, plays an important part in this concept of a well-ordered cosmos.

5.3.4.3 Land as a Gift to People in Covenant

The last five verses in the book of Amos include YHWH’s restoration of his people and land. The reaffirmation of land as a gift to people in covenant is in view in the closing of the book. Most scholars suggest that the last section of 9:11-15 consists of two oracles introduced by the phrases “in that day” (בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא) (9:11) and “the days are coming” (יָמַיִם בָּאִים) (9:13).³³³ Both expressions are connected with “time,”

³³⁰ Snyman, “The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos,” 531-532.

³³¹ Wenham, *Genesis 1-15*, 15.

³³² Gillingham, “‘Who Makes the Morning Darkness’: God and Creation in the Book of Amos,” 180-181.

³³³ See Bramer, “The Structure of Amos 9:7-15:” 277; Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 351; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 276-277; Jeremias, *The Book of*

treating the theme of restoration. The former depicts a time of restoration of the Davidic dynasty with possession of the nations, and the latter communicates a time of restoration of the people with inheritance of its land.³³⁴ The oracles of destruction and of restoration are clearly answered by these two eschatological formulas³³⁵ with aspects of the unity of both people and land. The key terms “building or restoring” of the “ruins” and “planting” the “land” in 9:11-15 are used as a positive contrast to Amos’ previous oracles of judgment and destruction.³³⁶

The theme of land serves a significant and important role in Amos as in other parts in the Old Testament. The land is promised and granted (2:9-10; 3:1-2, 9) to Israel.³³⁷ In dealing with the land as a gift to people in covenant, it is important to consider the expression *וְשָׁבְתִי אֶת־שְׁבוּת* in relation to Israel, both people and land. There is disagreement about how *שׁוּב* is to be understood in this verse (9:14). Why do scholars read *שׁוּב שְׁבוּת* in different ways? Is *שְׁבוּת* related to *שָׁבָה* (take into exile) or *שׁוּב* (return)? The views of some scholars and the English versions reflect disagreement on this point. Some read it as “turn the captivity” or “I will bring back the captivity”³³⁸ Driver maintained that “turn the fortune” (lit. “turn the turning”) could be the true meaning of the expression. However, taking the references to “exile” in several parts in Amos (4:2-3; 5:5, 27; 7:11, 17; cf. Hos. 11:11), Driver preferred to read “turn the captivity” as one of the changes of the people’s fortunes.³³⁹ For Cripps, the phrase *שׁוּב שְׁבוּת* can mean a general sense of “restore the fortunes” only in itself. It rather refers exclusively to a return from captivity which fits the context.³⁴⁰ *שְׁבוּת* could be from *שׁוּב* or probably the roots became confused. However, Cripps preferred to take *שְׁבוּת* from *שָׁבָה* to emphasize the return from exile. At any rate, “there is no

Amos: A Commentary, 166; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 164; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 886.

³³⁴ See Chisholm, *Handbook on the Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Minor Prophets*, 402; James D. Nogalski, *Literary Precursors to the Book of the Twelve* (BZAW 217; Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1993), 105.

³³⁵ Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 236.

³³⁶ Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 277. Also see Paul R. House, “Amos and Literary Criticism,” *RE* 92, no. 02 (Spring 1995): 182.

³³⁷ Snyman, “The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos,” 529.

³³⁸ For example, see Driver, *The Books of Joel and Amos*, 225; Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 275-276.

³³⁹ Driver, *The Books of Joel and Amos*, 225.

³⁴⁰ Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 276.

essential difficulty in supposing that a prophet who announces punishment of exile could foretell also a return from exile.”³⁴¹

However, others observe that the term rather points to the restoration of peoples' fortunes. Sweeney, for example, notes that the phrase לְהָשִׁיב שְׁבוּת, with both words deriving from שָׁוָה, refers to “restoring the returning.”³⁴² That is, the restoration of the general welfare of the people, such as the return of the people, the rebuilding of the ruined cities, and planting of the agricultural crops.³⁴³ Wolff and others translated as “restore the fortunes.”³⁴⁴ In Amos 1-2, as “I will not return them” (לֹא אֲשִׁיבֵנּוּ) has been overturned, YHWH will then “reverse the reversal” (שָׁבַח אֶת־שְׁבוּת) for the people of Israel.³⁴⁵ The evidence of the reversal of fortunes (שָׁבַח אֶת־שְׁבוּת) will be the rebuilding of the ruined cities in order that they will dwell again there (9:14).³⁴⁶

Another suggestion is that the שָׁבַח אֶת־שְׁבוּת includes planting vineyards and gardens, and enjoying the land's blessing.³⁴⁷ John M. Bracke argues that שָׁוָה שְׁבוּת in Amos, deriving from the root שָׁוָה, embraces the rebuilding of cities, yielding vineyards and gardens, as well as returning from exile, indicating the restoration to the earlier time of well being. They reverse YHWH's judgment described in the earlier oracles in Amos (4:6, 9; 5:11, 16-17; 6:8).³⁴⁸ Taking שָׁוָה שְׁבוּת from the root שָׁוָה seems too restrictive, rather the term שָׁוָה שְׁבוּת contributes to the broader context of restoration of the fortunes of the people characterized by YHWH's reversal of the judgment.³⁴⁹ Niehaus asserts that the expression וְשָׁבַח אֶת־שְׁבוּת is rooted in the covenant tradition (Deut. 30:3) and used in that tradition (e.g., Jer. 29:14; 30:3, 18; 31:23; 32:44; 33:7, 11; 33:26; Ezek. 16:53; Hos. 6:11; Joel 3:1; Zeph. 3:20).³⁵⁰ That is, it means to restore the fortunes or bring about a great change for the people of Israel.

³⁴¹ Cripps, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 276.

³⁴² Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 274.

³⁴³ See Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 274; Nogalski, *Literary Precursors to the Book of the Twelve*, 107; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 169.

³⁴⁴ Wolff, *A Commentary on the Books of the Prophets Joel and Amos*, 76, 351; Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 886; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 288; Hubbard, *Joel and Amos: An Introduction and Commentary*, 243; Gary Smith, *Amos: A Commentary*, 276.

³⁴⁵ Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 171-172.

³⁴⁶ See Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 274; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 172; Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 169.

³⁴⁷ Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 169.

³⁴⁸ John M. Bracke, “šûb šebût: A Reappraisal,” *ZAW* 97, no. 02 (1985): 241, 244.

³⁴⁹ Bracke, “šûb šebût: A Reappraisal,” 243-244.

³⁵⁰ Niehaus, “Amos,” 493.

From the literal translation, “I shall turn a turning” (וּשְׁבַתִּי אֶת־שְׁבוּת), Paul argues that in all the Old Testament literature in which this phrase occurs, it never refers to a return from captivity; rather it means the restoration of Israel into its previous state of well being.³⁵¹ This restoring of fortunes to the former state of well being is “a concept suitable to many settings even in or before the time of Amos.”³⁵² This wider meaning of the phrase is evident elsewhere (Job 42:10). Planting Israel in their land (9:15) shows that “return from exile” is merely one of the elements of the restored fortunes.³⁵³

The positive view of Israel and the land in Amos 9:13-15 has several similarities to Hosea’s visions of the future (e.g. Hos 14.8). Most striking is the idea of YHWH as ‘gardener’ or ‘farmer,’ planting Israel in its land (9.15; Hos. 2.23 [Heb 2:25]). Both these texts (Amos 9.13-15; Hos 2.23 [Heb 2:25]) combine return from exile *and* planting in the land.³⁵⁴ The expression שְׁבַתִּי שְׁבוּת does not only embrace people who return from exile, but also suggests a total change of their destiny.³⁵⁵ For Amos, Israel’s political system could have had the effect of disturbing the close relationship between ordinary people and their land. In this way not only enemies but also rulers in Israel can in effect remove people from their land.³⁵⁶ This also relates to a proper understanding of שׁוּב שְׁבוּת, a restoration of the fortunes of the people. It fits well with the idea that Amos wants a return to an older, traditional form of relationship between ordinary people and their land.

Following the restoring of the fortunes, the metaphor of planting in the last verse relates to YHWH’s promise of peace and security to Israel in their land. That is, YHWH changes the condition of the people. YHWH’s blessing, mercy, and forgiveness and possession of land will be permanent. YHWH restored the covenant of Israel and this covenant blessing is an “unconditional promise” because reference

³⁵¹ Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 294. Also see Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 169.

³⁵² Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 169.

³⁵³ Andersen and Freedman, *Amos: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, 892, 923-924.

³⁵⁴ Keita, *Gottes Land: Exegetische Studien zur Land-Thematik im Hoseabuch in kanonischer Perspektive*, 275.

³⁵⁵ See Martin-Achard, “A Commentary on the Book of Amos,” 68; Firth, “Promise as Polemic: Levels of Meaning in Amos 9:11-15,” 380; Sweeney, *The Twelve Prophets*, 1: 274; Nogalski, *Literary Precursors to the Book of the Twelve*, 107.

³⁵⁶ Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 127.

to repentance on Israel's part is absent.³⁵⁷ The phrase "And I will plant them upon their land, and they shall never again be uprooted from their land" recalls the promise of YHWH in 2 Samuel 7:10.³⁵⁸ As previously mentioned, the terms נָחַן and יָרַשׁ are Deuteronomic language concerning YHWH's giving of the land (אֶרֶץ, אֲדָמָה).³⁵⁹ The Book of Amos concludes the theology of the land with the idea of *gift* in the phrase אֲשֶׁר נָתַתִּי לָהֶם "which I have given to them" (9:15). This phrase clearly recalls the covenantal vocabulary of "the land that I have given them" (e.g., Deut. 1:8; 6:3; 7:13; 11:9; 26:9; 30:5).³⁶⁰

As Snyman argues, the concluding verse solemnly brings the concept of land in Amos together with a clear insight about both the past and the future. The people of Israel are reminded that it was YHWH who brought them into the land and at the same time it was YHWH who will plant them in their land.³⁶¹ Regarding the restoration, there are two possibilities here. First, what YHWH expects from Israel about true return (4:6-11) finally happens. Second, more probably, the restoration comes from YHWH alone as a result of his absolute mercy and love since there is no indication of Israel's repentance. It is the sovereign act of YHWH physically restoring Israel to its former state of well-being and bringing them back into the land.

What makes the theme of land in Amos extremely significant is the fact that the theological tradition is in some way associated with the covenant promise and giving of the land to the covenant people of Israel (2:9-10; 3:1-2; 9:7). This specific covenantal tradition is specifically Deuteronomic (Deut. 6:3; 8:1; 11:8-12; 12:1). The book of Amos, then, solemnly concludes with the reassurance of the gift of the Promised Land which YHWH once promised Israel, to inherit it forever: "I will plant them upon their own land, and they shall never again to be uprooted from their land which I have given them" (9:15).

Finally, several aspects of "land" in Amos 9:11-15 relate to each other. First, the land is a defined territory which can be equated with the "historic Israel." That is, Israel is a nation among the other nations of the earth. As such, it is also "given," in

³⁵⁷ See Smith and Page, *Amos, Obadiah, Jonah*, 169-170; Mays, *Amos: A Commentary*, 167-168; Paul, *A Commentary on the Book of Amos*, 295.

³⁵⁸ Niehaus, "Amos," 494.

³⁵⁹ See McConville, *Law and Theology in Deuteronomy*, 11-13; Miller, "The Gift of God: The Deuteronomic Theology of the Land," 451-465; Eryl Davies, "Land: Its Rights and Privileges," 350-351.

³⁶⁰ Niehaus, "Amos," 494.

³⁶¹ Snyman, "The Land as a *Leitmotiv* in the Book of Amos," 538.

covenant with Israel. Second, it is a fruitful land, giving life to people (אֲדָמָה/אֲדָמָה). Finally, it is cosmic. The land of Israel is not only a defined territory, and fruitful, but also symbolizes the whole earth as part of the cosmos, heavens and earth (9:6; cf. Gen. 1:1). And further, it exemplifies YHWH's dealings with all nations (cf. 9:7); hence, all the land of the whole world. YHWH's restoration of Israel after judgment (9:11-15) is part of his renewal of the whole creation.

5.3.5 Conclusion

Amos 9:11-15 serves as a concise conclusion to all the previous sections. I have already argued that Amos 9:11-15 has its literary connection with the immediately preceding passage of 9:7-10 and with the rest of the book of Amos. This connection is communicated by continuity and contrast. In other words, the themes and theological ideas of covenant and eschatology, with attention to the theology of the land, run up to the climax of the book, which ends with the restoration. Linguistic terms, vocabulary, and verbal connections also play a part in this. There is, then, a continuity of thought in the prophecy of Amos, which is related throughout to the land-theme.

Amos' understanding of the relationship between YHWH and Israel is built essentially on the concept of the covenantal blessings of land and people. YHWH would plant them again in their own land forever. In this regard, the ultimate covenant curse, misfortune, or judgment, which is mainly represented by the prediction of "exile" in the rest of the book of Amos, finally receives an answer. The newly bestowed land will bind the historic people to the historic land which had already once been given by YHWH to the covenant people. It is in this sense that the book of Amos, filled with Wellhausen's "Blut und Eisen" (judgment), now ends with "Rosen und Lavendel" (restoration).

Through this restoration, YHWH is known as the God of the universe and of creation. All nations will worship him, and be called by his name. The later prophets confirmed this concept that YHWH, the God of creation, and king, is to be worshipped and served by all nations and peoples of every language (Isa. 66:23; Zech. 14:9; Dan. 7:14). Amos 9:11-15 has shown how the topic of the unity of land and Israel relates to Amos' eschatology. Various aspects of Amos' land-theology are brought together, namely, land as a universal theme, land as fruitful, and land as a gift to people in covenant. When the land suffers the people who live in it also suffer;

when the land is restored the people are restored as well. The book comes to an end with a significant statement on the issue of the land. In this way, the restoration in Amos 9:11-15 finally recaps the theology of land in Amos.

CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this thesis has been to give an account of Amos' specific contribution to the Old Testament's theology of land. It has explored the theme of land as a key aspect of the background to Amos' prophecy, and also of the book's overall theology of the relationship between YHWH, Israel, and the world.

The study was set in a wide context in the Old Testament, and raised questions about the relation of Amos to other important traditions about land. In support of the theological analysis, the thesis employed textual and literary, and some historical criticism. The text of Amos 7-9 has been analysed carefully for its literary coherence and inner relationships. Insights from rhetorical criticism were applied, because it asks the question how theological traditions are used in order to make an impact on and draw a response from an audience. The study has attempted to focus on what theological assumptions are made about the land in one section of the book, chapters 7-9, in order to explore the topic in close detail. But I have attempted to set the findings in the context of the book as a whole.

The language for land itself is essential to the study, and was found to have geographical, political, social and agricultural aspects. I began by considering the leading terms אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה for "land," and the range of their meaning, namely "earth," "land," "ground," or sometimes "soil," as well as an understanding of land as territory, land as cosmic, and land as fruitful.¹ It was often difficult to decide between these meanings, and this already suggested, for instance, that there might be important theological links between the land of Israel and the whole earth.

In researching the way in which the land functions in Amos' theology, through an analysis of Amos 7-9, I have considered important scholarly treatments of land in the Old Testament to help build a theology of the land in Amos. For instance, Köckert distinguishes several possibilities for the understanding of land in Amos' time: land promised to the patriarchs, land given by YHWH, land taken by YHWH in war, and land as YHWH's property.² According to him, land as promised to the patriarchs is not the same as mere occupation of land.³ However, it might be argued that the Jacob

¹ Cf. Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 137-146.

² Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 43-73.

³ Köckert, "Gottesvolk und Land: Jahwe, Israel und das Land bei den Propheten Amos und Hosea," 44.

and Bethel traditions serve as hints of the theme of promise, since Bethel is associated with the promise to give the land to Israel (Gen. 28:13). Differently from Köckert's view, I have highlighted some of the significant theological ideas about land in Amos, and also asked a question about the theological traditions concerning land underlying Amos, namely, land as gift of YHWH, land as inheritance, and land as a place to practice justice.⁴ Amos refers to the land in different ways, using a range of language, and with different theological implications, including YHWH's 'gift' and 'ownership,' 'conquest' and Israel's 'inheritance' and 'possession' of the land, a kind of land-possession defined by a connection with justice. This is understood in relation to the theology of election, and also to an eschatological vision for the creation.

Amos is like Deuteronomy in certain ways, and there is some evidence of Deuteronomic influence on the book, for example in 9:11-15. But it is also distinctive. First, "land as gift" is only directly present in 9:15 (e.g. נתן appears once in relation to the gift of land). The idea of "land as gift" may be implied in texts with עלה and ירש, about Israel's possession of the land (2:9-10; 3:1-2, 9), but it is not explicitly present. Second, "land as promised" is not present at all. However, arguably the Jacob, Bethel, and exodus and conquest traditions serve as hints of this theme.

There is a relationship between the covenant-election tradition and Israel's responsibility to YHWH. Israel was the only nation among all the families of the earth whom YHWH "knows" (Amos 3:2). The allusion is specifically to the election of Abraham. Other aspects of the election and covenant tradition have to be inferred. But the text shows the uniqueness of Israel's historical origin as a nation.⁵ Their historical opportunity is to be accompanied by obedience to the covenant demands.⁶ Amos perceives that failure to practice the covenantal demand of justice puts Israel on the same level as other nations (9:7), and consequently it threatens the gift of the land as well. This threat to the possession of land is also a threat to Israel's status as a covenant people.

One of the key questions is that of the relationship between the land in Amos 7-9 and the concept of Israel, along with הַזֶּה and נְבִיא, temple and altar, Bethel and the

⁴ Cf. Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 3, 133; Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 49, 58; Zimmerli, "The 'Land' in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets," 247.

⁵ Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 35, 63.

⁶ See Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 36; Zimmerli, "The 'Land' in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets," 248.

exile. Concerning Israel, it raises the important question of the extent of the land and people Amos has in mind. The study has suggested that the ambiguity of the term “Israel” in Amos could be best understood to refer to the historic Israel and the whole land. The meaning of ‘Israel’ is an important factor in the book, and serves to indicate Amos’ prophecy to the covenant people, “my people Israel.”

What Israel truly means is not just the territory, but it goes beyond its territory of the north and south. Neither the southern kingdom nor the northern kingdom is in a deep sense truly Israel. In Amos, the controversial terminology “Israel” is addressed to “my people Israel,” the whole covenant people (7:15). Therefore, where it means the covenant people, it is closely related to the ancient covenantal promise of the whole land. Amos has shown that Israel has failed to understand its true relation to the land. This explains the judgment of exile. Israel can only truly be itself when it understands its true mission, and this may only come after exile. Israel’s mission is based on its election in relation to its responsibility of justice towards YHWH and all the nations. Therefore, God’s people practicing justice in God’s land expresses what Israel truly is. The interpretation of Israel and that of land are connected.

In Amos, Zion (1:2) has a specific purpose in relation to the land and people. In the Old Testament, generally, the concept of “Zion” can develop and become symbolic (e.g. in Isaiah, where it seems to stand symbolically for the place where YHWH dwells, e.g. Isa. 62). In Amos too, it is not connected with a specific political programme, but recalls Israel to its true nature. Rather than paying attention to the temple, and the relationship between the northern and southern kingdoms, Amos is more interested in the reality of people’s keeping of the covenant of YHWH, which enables them to fulfill the ancient land-promise. Zion in Amos thus points to the true meaning of YHWH’s elected people and the gift of land.

The land as a gift of YHWH is closely associated with Israel’s responsibility to keep Sabbath (Deut. 5: 12-15).⁷ In Amos, the saying about the Sabbath (8:4-6) shows concern for the poor, and so has connections with certain Old Testament theological traditions, especially both Deuteronomy and Leviticus, in relation to the proper and right use of the land. Sabbath is assumed to function to defend the poor from exploitation, and implies that the ordinary people are also to enjoy the benefit of the land, since this enjoyment is closely linked with justice.

⁷ See Brueggemann, *The Land: Place as Gift, Promise, and Challenge in Biblical Faith*, 56-61; Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 58.

The right use of the land has its connection with the theme of justice, and failure to do it threatens the gift of the land.⁸ The heart of the land in Amos' theology is its social and ethical dimension, its prophetic criticism of injustice in Israel. The prophetic criticism of injustice in Israel is a central part of the land-theme. Justice in Amos appears in social, cultic, and creation contexts, which all relate to the theme of land. Justice and righteousness also have a creation or universal implication, since these concepts are now widely held to belong inextricably with the world order.

The relationship between the land and the earth, or creation is another key topic of Amos. In this the ambiguity of the main terms for land (אֶרֶץ and אֲדָמָה) plays a part, since they can each bear the meanings 'land' and 'whole earth.'⁹ In a number of places the language of land has the broader connotations of the whole creation. The theme of YHWH's control over the creation is connected with his rule over all nations, which is raised at the beginning and end of the book (1:3-2:3; 9:7, 12). The study explored how the topic of Israel and its land relates to that of the nations and the whole earth.

The close connection between land and creation can also be seen in Amos' eschatology. In this vision of the future, various aspects of Amos' land-theology are brought together: land as fruitful, as gift to a people in covenant, as united, and as showing YHWH's control over the whole cosmos. The whole land of Israel is restored to its previous condition of well being, reversing the message of destruction and exile. In particular, the restored fallen booth of David brings about the reunion of the two kingdoms. But this is not just a political programme as such – rather a picture of Israel enjoying its land according to YHWH's purpose. In the closing verse of the book (9:15), Amos, as a prophet of eschatological doom and hope, looks forward to a successful future of the covenant people and covenanted land, which assures Israel's possession of the whole land, so Amos could extend the concept from "land" to "whole earth."

In some ways, Amos' theology of land is like that of other prophets. Isaiah, for example, also has strong links between land and righteousness (Isa. 5:1-7; 32). The

⁸ See Davis, *Scripture, Culture, and Agriculture: An Agrarian Reading of the Bible*, 120-130; Wright, *Living as the People of God: The Relevance of Old Testament Ethics*, 36; Zimmerli, "The 'Land' in the Pre-Exilic and Early Post-Exilic Prophets," 248.

⁹ Cf. Paas, *Creation and Judgment: Creation Texts in Some Eighth Century Prophets*, 183-326; Snyman, "Eretz and Adama in Amos," 137-146; Linville, *Amos and the Cosmic Imagination*, 133-175.

book of Isaiah also includes the nations in its vision, and makes links between Jerusalem and eschatological Zion. Compared with Isaiah, Amos is more limited in its scope. But it made a key contribution to the message of Israel's prophets, for the following reasons.

Amos was the first to think about the relationship between the two kingdoms, north and south. I have shown that when Amos from the south preached in the north, he challenged the idea that the northern kingdom had an absolute right to hold its land. This was the point of his confrontation with Amaziah. But the same point also applied to Judah. The author of 2:4-5 saw this implication of Amos' message.

Amos' view of the two kingdoms also comes out in his use of David and Zion. These two themes are developed in other parts of the Old Testament into a kind of "Zion-tradition," which stresses YHWH's relationship with David, and his dwelling on Zion (e.g. Psalm 2). This is not strongly developed in Amos. Zion plays a part, as we have seen (1:2). But it is not portrayed as "inviolable" – a problem that apparently Isaiah had to address (Isa 29:1-8; 31:1-5). In Amos, Zion does not seem to mean that YHWH has a preference for Judah over the north. And David is only a symbol of the unity of historic Israel, not a "messianic" figure.

So how does Amos think about the land of Israel? As we saw, Köckert reviewed the traditions of land in the Old Testament. Of the various possibilities, it seemed that land as gift was most relevant in Amos, even though it does not use the typical deuteronomic vocabulary for this (except in 9:11-15). Amos thinks about this in relation to the theology of election, and his point is that this is not absolute (3:2). Israel cannot hold its land just because of old promises; instead, it must be truly Israel by doing "justice and righteousness." This is why both kingdoms can be accused of failing.

Amos also believes that other nations as well as Israel are within God's interest. This is implied in the Oracles against the Nations (1:3-2:3). And it is clear in 9:7, where YHWH is said to be involved in other nations' history. The theme of the other nations is also close to that of creation. The vocabulary used by the prophet shows that "land" is close to "earth." Land (of Israel) and "lands" (of other nations) and the whole earth are all related here, and so we can speak of a kind of universalism in Amos. In his view, justice and righteousness should be found throughout the whole created order.

The final vision in the book apparently portrays the salvation of Israel alone. This is odd if Amos believes that YHWH is actually interested in all the nations. It is best to take it, therefore, as an example of what a righteous nation could become. There is no narrow political programme in Amos. This and the features mentioned above make Amos' message suitable to apply to different historical situations.

As we saw in the Introduction, it is important to think about the audiences of the book. We made a working assumption that the events of Amos' own time were relevant to the book's theology. Some further observations may now be made on this. References to the reigns of Jeroboam II and Uzziah, and to the earthquake, and the absence of the explicit threat of Assyria could be taken as evidence that the book has a real connection with the time of Amos. However, the book of Amos makes exile an important part of the vision of the fortunes of Israel in the future (4:2-3; 5:5, 26-27; 6:7; 7:11, 17; 9:4). Amos' use of the "unclean land" (7:17), in response to the accusation of Amaziah, applies to any foreign land, including Assyria (Hos. 9:3) and Babylonia (Ezek. 4:13). Therefore, the audience in this regard could be different from that of the prophet's time.

We can consider what difference it makes to the theology of land if the book was composed in the eighth-century with its audience, or later in the seventh or sixth/fifth-centuries with their own audiences. In the first case, the main point would be that both kingdoms can avoid exile if they do justice, and reform themselves politically and socially. They have misunderstood the basis on which they possess the historic land. Possession of the land means obedience to YHWH's standard of justice and righteousness. However, they misunderstood their own theological traditions. The destruction of the kingdoms apparently depends on the character of the people. If they do not change, the kingdoms will surely fall.

If we think of a seventh-century, Josianic audience, the message would be similar to the centralizing message of that programme. Worship should be only at Jerusalem. Judah should learn from the judgment on the north, and so keep its right to its land. From the perspective of an exilic or post-exilic hypothesis in relation to the theology of land, the message of Amos would be remembered in a new situation. By the time of the exile, the northern kingdom had long disappeared. Now that Judah was also in exile, the possibility of losing land became very real. This did not completely change even after the exile, when many Jews had returned to their homeland, since their situation still seemed insecure. So the question becomes urgent: How does

“Israel” now understand the basis on which it is entitled to hold its land again? The historical examples of the kingdoms are made to answer these questions. In all the above examples, the story of Amos’ confrontation with Amaziah is at the heart of the book’s message.

The confrontation of Amos and Amaziah showed that the life of “Israel” did not depend on the political and religious institutions of the time. For this reason, I think the Josianic theory is the least convincing. True Israel was rooted in a right understanding of its theological traditions and vocation. YHWH’s people practicing justice in YHWH’s land expresses what Israel truly is. The message for the exilic and post-exilic times is a hopeful one. If the returned exiles can form their new society according to justice and righteousness, they will again be able to possess their land fully, and they will know what it means to be YHWH’s “elect” according to his purpose.

There is no obvious political programme. For instance, Amos is apparently not “messianic.” The mention of the “booth of David” in Amos 9:11-12 probably does not imply that concept. There is no message about an overthrow of empire either. Amos’ vision could accommodate to different political situations. It thus lacks the royal-messianic vision of the book of Isaiah. However, in its own way, it shows what it means for a nation to hold its land truly and legitimately. In this sense, it is a message not only for Israel, but also for all nations.

In future research, one could study further the relationship of Amos and Deuteronomy. Especially the nature of Amos’ political vision would be interesting here. Amos is like Deuteronomy in that it does not have a strong vision for the role of a king in its model society. It is more like Deuteronomy in this respect (and also Hosea) than, for example, Isaiah or many Psalms. A study of the *people* of Israel in Amos would complement the study of land in the book of Amos as well. One could also study the implications of this thesis for modern situations. For instance, Daniel Carroll did this with Amos with a reference to Latin America.¹⁰ It could no doubt also be done for other parts of the world.

¹⁰ Mark Daniel Carroll R., *Contexts for Amos: Prophetic Poetics in Latin American Perspective* (JSOTSS 132; Sheffield: JSOT Press, 1992).

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