

<b>Ruth</b>		
<b>Divine</b>	<b>Human</b>	
Universe present	Time of the judges in Bethlehem of Judah	<b>Setting/Time</b>
Primarily providential End of the famine and Ruth's conception are attributed to God	The main characters make choices and take actions consistent with covenant faithfulness	<b>Plot</b>
Yahweh (LORD), Elohim (God), Shaddai (Almighty)	Naomi, Ruth, Orpah, Women of Bethlehem, Boaz, Reapers, Supervisor, Nearer Kinsman, Elders, Townspeople	<b>Characters</b>
None	History, wisdom sayings, blessings/prayers, dialogue	<b>Devices</b>
Inferred Divine activity in sending famine because of covenant unfaithfulness in the time of the Judges Direct act to end famine and to give Ruth conception Preserve the Davidic line to ensure Davidic Covenant and Davidic Messiah	Choices in line with the letter and spirit of the covenant, revealing trust and dependence on God and coming to God's blessing in the end, which exceeds their knowledge	<b>Movement</b>
God's faithfulness to his promises as a revelation of his will, which he will accomplish to bring his people to true, everlasting rest	The main characters find rest through trust in God and greater rest than they could imagine	<b>Theme</b>
The link with David at the end of the book connects it to the developing expectation of the Messiah and his kingdom promised to Abraham Also foreshadows the Gentile inclusion in the blessings of the Abrahamic covenant through faith	The time of the judges was a time of covenant unfaithfulness when there was no king in Israel and the troubles of a couple of poor widows in Judah are actually a critical part of God's plan to bring the kingship to Israel	<b>Biblical Theology</b>
God's sovereignty over history God's providence God the source of blessing The function of covenant laws for the good of his people	Frailty and vulnerability of human nature illustrates the great need of protection and provision The temporal need for redemption showing the greater need for everlasting redemption	<b>Systematic Theology</b>