

Series "Route 66"
"Song Of Solomon"
Book-22

Song of Solomon –

- The title "Song of Songs" (like "Holy of Holies") means "*The Finest of All Songs.*"
- Since Solomon composed over 1,000 songs (1 Kings 4:32), this must be classified as the best of them all.
- It is a book full of symbols and images, a book that requires maturity and spiritual discernment to appreciate and enjoy.

How to Interpret the Song of Solomon:

- 1. The Literal Meaning: (Marriage Manual)** The Song of Solomon magnifies and sanctifies married love. God made both male and female and it was He who "invented" sex. The love of a man and wife ought to be a beautiful experience, as described in this book, but sin can destroy this beautiful gift. In the Book of Proverbs, Solomon warns against sexual sins; in Song of Solomon, he extols the beauty and joy of married love.
- 2. The Historical Meaning: (Allegory)** From the earliest days, the Jews saw in this story a picture of the relationship between Jehovah God and Israel. Israel was "wedded" to the Lord at Mt. Sinai, when the nation accepted the Law. **Isaiah 54** spells out this marriage relationship as does **Jeremiah 3** and the entire book of **Hosea**. Israel was not faithful to her Divine Husband and "played the harlot" with the idolatrous nations of the world, turning her back on her Beloved. However, there will come a day when, like the maiden in Song of Solomon, Israel will return home and be restored to her Beloved.
- 3. The Typical Meaning: (Christ and the Church)** The marriage relationship is also used to describe the relationship between Christ and the church. **Eph. 5:23-33**. This applies not only to the church collectively (all believers of this church age), but also the church locally (**2 Cor. 11:2**). Paul saw each local church "wedded to Christ" The "marriage of the Lamb" is coming (**Rev. 19:7-9**). Christ shall return in glory and take His bride to heaven.

4. The Practical Meaning: This book presents a vivid picture of faithful love and deepening communion. The intimate terms used only illustrate the wonderful love between Christ and the Christian.

Interpretive Challenge

The difficulty with reading Song of Solomon is that it is sometimes hard to follow who is speaking. Because of this you need to read the context which means reading the section.

The Author – Solomon, Song of Solomon 1:1

When it was Written – About 965 B.C. which is probably early in his reign.

Where it was Written – Israel

The Purpose for Writing the Book – It was written by Solomon about his love for a humble maiden. It pictures Jehovah's love for Israel and God's love for the believer.

We are first introduced to this maiden near the death of king David. He was old and his circulation was going, so they looked for a beautiful woman to keep him warm. **1 Kings 1:3-4**

The Theme – *"Love In Marriage"*

Key Word – Love

Key Chapter – Song of Solomon 8

Key Passages – Song of Solomon 7:10, 8:7

OUTLINE–

1. Song of Solomon 1:1-3:5 The King Courts His Bride

2. Song of Solomon 3:6-5:1 The King Claims His Bride

3. Song of Solomon 5:2-8:14 The King Communes with His Wife

1. Song of Solomon 1:1-3:5 – The King Courts His Bride:

1:2-2:7 The Banquet Hall Fellowship:

- **1:2**
- **Song of Solomon 1:2** The kisses of intimacy and communion.
Luke 15:20 The kiss of forgiveness and restoration.
- **1:3**
- **Romans 7** nothing good inside.
- **1:4-5**
- **2:1-4**

2:8-17 The springtime visit:

- **Song of Sol. 2:11-15**

3:1-5 The Night Quest:

- **3:1-2**

2. Song of Solomon 3:6-5:1 The King Claims His Bride:

3:6-11 The Majestic Marriage Procession:

- **3:6-11**

Silver – Symbolizes Redemption

Gold – Symbolizes Divinity

Purple – Symbolizes Royalty

4:1-5:1 The Beauty of the Bride:

- 4:1
- 4:8-9

3. Song of Solomon 5:2-8:14 The King Communes with His Wife:

5:2-9 The Separation From Her Husband:

- 5:2-9

5:10-16 Her Admiration of Her Husband:

- Song 5:10-16

6:1-13 Their Meeting In The Garden:

- Song 6:1-3

6:4-9 With his words he paves the road for reconciliation:

- Song 6:4-9

6:10-13 Reconciled and in harmony:

- Song 6:10-12
- Song 6:13

O Shulammite - She was from Shunem. Here the "N" is exchanged for an "L". It forms the word "Shulammite" which is the feminine form of Solomon. This is a play on words that shows how close they are. This is harmony in oneness.

7:1-9 His Admiration of His Wife:

7:10-8:14 Their Satisfying Communion:

- **Song 8:5-7**