

WHO ARE SATAN AND THE DEVIL IN THE OLD TESTAMENT?

Consider the meaning of the word “satan” in the Old Testament using a Concordance or a Bible program [MySword - Free Android Bible](#) We have added the Strong’s definition in the box below:

07854. satan , saw-tawn' from 7853; an opponent; especially (with the article prefixed) (<i>**This is the meaning</i>) Satan, the arch-enemy of good:(<i>**This is Strong's personal definition of the word</i>)--adversary, Satan, withstand. (<i>**How the Hebrew word is translated in the KJV</i>)	07853 satan , saw-tan' a primitive root; to attack, (figuratively) accuse: --(be an) adversary, resist.
“SATAN” - Hebrew Word _____ Definition _____	Root Word _____ Definition _____

* Notice that the English word “satan” is directly transliterated from the Hebrew word ‘satan’.

Examine these passages in the Old Testament where the word “Satan” is used.

Passage	English Word	Who or what is being a ‘satan’?	How/why is this ‘satan’ being an adversary?
Numbers 22:22,32			
1 Samuel 29:4			
2 Samuel 24:1			
1 Chronicles 21:1			
1 Kings 5:4			
1 Kings 11:14,23,25			
Job 1:6,7,8,9,12; 2:1,2,3,4,6,7			
Psalms 109:6			
Zechariah 3:1, 2			

Do any passages above show **conclusively** that ‘satan’ refers to a fallen angel/supernatural being? **Y / N**

CONCLUSION: Give your own brief definition of the word ‘satan’: _____

WHO IS ‘SATAN’ IN THE BOOK OF JOB?

“Now there was a day when the **sons of God** came to **present** themselves before the LORD, and **Satan** came also among them.” (Job 1:6,7,8,9,12;2:1,2,3,4,6,7)

(It would be helpful to read Job chapters 1 and 2 to get the context)

Who could the **‘sons of God’** be in Job? (These 5 references use this phrase)

Genesis 6:2-4 _____

Deuteronomy 14:1 _____

Job 38:7 _____

Hosea 1:10 _____

1 John 3:1-3 _____

How did 'the sons of God' present themselves before God?

<p>03320. yatsab, yaw-tsab' a primitive root; to place (any thing so as to stay); reflexively, to station, offer, continue: --present selves, remaining, resort, set (selves), (be able to, can, with-) stand (fast, forth, -ing, still, up).</p>	<p>"present" - Hebrew word: _____ Definition _____</p>
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How else is this word 'present' used?

Deuteronomy 31:14 _____

1 Samuel 10:19 _____

To whom did Job attribute his sufferings? (Job 1:21; 2:10; 19:21) _____

Who was actually implementing Satan's suggestions? (Job 1:11; 2:3; Job 42:11) _____

Who did God rebuke at the end of the book of Job? (Job 42:7-9) _____

CONCLUSION: Who do you think was the 'satan' (adversary) in the book of Job? _____

WHAT ARE 'DEVILS' IN THE OLD TESTAMENT?

Do a search for "devil" in the Old Testament. Does the word appear? Y / N

However, 2 different Hebrew words are translated as 'devils' in the KJV.

<p>08163. ryes sa`iyr, saw-eer' or sabir {saw-eer'}; from 8175; shaggy; as noun, a he-goat; by analogy, a faun: - devil, goat, hairy, kid, rough, satyr.</p>	<p>07700. dv shed, shade from 7736; a doemon (as malignant):--devil.</p>
<p>"devils" - Hebrew Word _____ Definition _____</p>	<p>"devils" - Hebrew Word _____ Definition _____</p>

If you do a search for 08163 and 07700 in the O.T., you will find the following occurrences and others. Comment on the use of the word 'devils' in these passages:

<p>8163 SAIYR (TRANSLATED MANY TIMES AS 'GOAT' AND 2X AS 'DEVILS')</p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p>Leviticus 9:3 ... Take ye a kid <sa`iyr> of the goats for a sin offering; and a calf and a lamb, both of the first year, without blemish, for a burnt offering;</p>	
<p>Leviticus 17:7 And they shall no more offer their sacrifices unto devils <sa`iyr>, after whom they have gone a whoring. This shall be a statute for ever unto them throughout their generations.</p>	
<p>2 Chronicles. 11:15 And he ordained him priests for the high places, and for the devils <sa`iyr>, and for the calves which he had made.</p>	
<p>Daniel 8:21 And the rough <sa`iyr> goat is the king of Grecia: and the great horn that is between his eyes is the first king.</p>	

What is significant about the Hebrew word 'saiyr' being translated 'goat'? (Think of the popular image of the 'devil') _____

0770 SHED (ONLY APPEARS 2X IN O.T as 'devils')	Comments
Deuteronomy 32:17 They sacrificed unto devils <shed> , not to God; to gods whom they knew not, to new gods that came newly up, whom your fathers feared not.	
Psalms 106:36 And they served their idols: which were a snare unto them. 37 Yea, they sacrificed their sons and their daughters unto devils <shed> , 38 And shed innocent blood, even the blood of their sons and of their daughters, whom they sacrificed unto the idols of Canaan: and the land was polluted with blood. 39 Thus were they defiled with their own works, and went a whoring with their own inventions.	

What are both 'saiyr' and 'shed' associated with in the Old Testament? _____

Can you find a cross-reference from Psalm 106:36-39 to a New Testament passage? _____

CONCLUSION: 'Devils' in the Old Testament refer to: _____

ISAIAH 14 – WHO IS LUCIFER?

Isaiah 14 speaks of "Lucifer" (meaning 'daystar') in the KJV. Read through the entire chapter to get the context and determine who Lucifer is. (Comment on anything helpful in verses 4, 11,16-17)

ISAIAH 14	COMMENTS
vs. 4	
vs. 11	
vs. 16	
vs. 17	
vs. 21-22	

CONCLUSION: Lucifer refers to _____

EZEKIEL 28 – THE KING OF TYRE

Ezekiel 28 speaks of the King of Tyre. Chapters 27 & 28 give the context. The following verses are helpful:

EZEKIEL 27-28	COMMENTS
27:1-4	
27:10	
27:12-13	
27:25-27	
28:1-2	
28:8-9	
28:11	
28:13-15	
28:17-19	
28:19	

CONCLUSION: Ezekiel 28 is speaking about _____

What special connection did the King of Tyre have with Israel and the Temple in Jerusalem?

2 Samuel 5:11 _____

1 Kings 5:1 _____

DOES GOD HAVE A SUPERNATURAL RIVAL?

When God speaks about Himself in the Old Testament, does he indicate He has a supernatural rival?

Isaiah 45: 5-7, 20-21 _____

Isaiah 46: 9-10 _____

Can you find any Old Testament passage that cautions us to fear someone other than God? _____

Compare your answer with 2 Kings 17:33-41 _____

The Old Testament was the only Scripture record for 4000 years before Jesus Christ. If there was a Supernatural rival to God, was it important for Old Testament believers to be warned of this dangerous being? **Y/N**

Comment: _____

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF EVIL?

In the Old Testament, what did God tell/warn His creation about the source of evil? And what did believers perceive was the source of temptation?

CAIN: Genesis 4:6-7 _____

NOAH: Genesis 6:5-13 _____

Genesis 8:21 _____

SOLOMON: 1 Kings 8:38 _____

JEREMIAH: Jeremiah 17:9-10 _____

MESSIANIC PROPHECY: Isaiah 53 (is there anything in this prophecy about Jesus conquering a supernatural being who is opposed to God? _____

CONCLUSION: Summarize your findings about the 'devil and satan' in the Old Testament:
