



**Big Idea: Make it your practice to practice God's grace.**

**-- Grace is \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 11-16)**

**-- Grace is power from God to please God.**

-- Boaz becomes the answer to his own prayers for Ruth (v. 11-16).

**-- Grace from God leads to \_\_\_\_\_ for God by God's power (1 Cor. 15:10).**

-- Prayer is more than conversation with God; it is also consecration to God (1 Thessalonians 5:17).

-- Whenever possible, practice God's grace by working to answer to prayers prayed in his name.

-- By God's grace, be an instrument of God's grace.

**-- Practicing God's grace means pursuing God's purposes by God's power in God's likeness for God's glory.**

**-- Grace is \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 10, 13).**

**-- The grace Boaz showed Ruth transcends \_\_\_\_\_ divisions.**

-- Boaz cares not about Ruth's race or nationality; he delights in her righteousness and faith (v. 10).

-- Racial divisiveness has no place in the church.

-- By God's design, everyone is a person created in the image of God whom Christ loved so much He died to save (Acts 17:26, Rev. 7:9-10).

-- The whole book of Ruth repudiates racial divisiveness.

-- Grace is \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 10, 13) (continued).

-- **The grace Boaz showed Ruth transcends \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ divisions.**

- Although Ruth has less standing than a servant girl and Boaz is described as “a man of standing,” God’s purposes are perfectly fulfilled by uniting them as one (v. 13).
- “Class warfare” has no place in the church of Jesus Christ.
  - God’s grace opposes the “\_\_\_\_\_ gospel” (Jam. 2:1-4, 8-9).
  - God’s grace opposes \_\_\_\_\_ theology.
- What matters is not poverty or wealth, but righteousness and faith.
  - Boaz was rich; Ruth was poor; both are commended as examples of righteousness and faith.
- The whole book of Ruth repudiates socio-economic divisiveness.

-- Grace is \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 14-19).

-- **While duty gives with grumbling, grace gives with gladness.**

- The generosity of Boaz is a picture of putting God’s grace into practice (v. 14-16).
- In her gratitude for the grace shown to her, Ruth seems to work even harder (v. 17, 1 Corinthians 15:10).
- **In Boaz, we get a picture of God’s lavish grace to us in Christ (v. 18-19).**
  - The progression of favor in chapter 2: <sup>1</sup> “I hope I can find some favor” (v. 2)... <sup>2</sup> “Why have I found such favor?” (v. 10)... <sup>3</sup> “May I continue to find favor!” (v. 13)... <sup>4</sup> Ruth is overwhelmed with favor (v. 18-19).
  - When, like Ruth, we come to Christ empty-handed yet full of faith, He gives us more grace than we could ask for or imagine (Eph. 3:17-21).
- **In Ruth, we see a godly response to grace from God — thankful, hardworking humility.**

-- Grace is best revealed in \_\_\_\_\_.

- God’s grace to us in Christ is entirely impartial (1 John 2:2, Acts 10:34-35).

-- God's grace to us in Christ is powerfully dynamic (1 John 3:16).

-- God's grace to us in Christ is eternally lavishly generous (Ephesians 1:7-8, 1 John 3:1).