# Ecclesiastes

# SECTION OUTLINE ONE (ECCLESIASTES 1)

The Teacher declares that everything is meaningless. He begins reviewing his search for meaning, and his first conclusion is that wisdom is futile.

- I. THE MAN (1:1, 12): The author introduces himself as King David's son—presumably Solomon—and notes that he once ruled over Israel.
- II. THE MISSION (1:13, 16)

A. His quest (1:13): Solomon devotes himself to searching out the

purpose of life.

- B. His qualifications (1:16): Because of his great wisdom and power, Solomon feels he possesses the necessary credentials to conduct this search.
- III. THE MADNESS (1:2-11, 14-15, 17-18): A preliminary investigation quickly reveals some bitter truths about life.

A. No real purpose (1:2-7, 14, 17): Life is futile and meaningless.

B. No new thing (1:9-10): History merely repeats itself.

C. No cure (1:15): What is wrong cannot be righted.

D. No lasting honor (1:11): The dead are quickly forgotten.

# SECTION OUTLINE TWO (ECCLESIASTES 2)

Solomon tries to find meaning through various things.

- I. THE KING'S DELUSIONS (2:1-10): Solomon travels down many roads in his search for peace and purpose. This includes:
  - A. Pleasure (2:1-2)

B. Alcohol (2:3)

C. Great building projects (2:4a)

D. The planting of vineyards (2:4b) E. The creation of beautiful parks with exotic trees (2:5-6)

F. The accumulation of possessions, including:

1. Human slaves (2:7a)

- 2. Herds and flocks (2:7b)
- 3. Silver and gold (2:8a)
- 4. Gifted musicians (2:8b)
- 5. Beautiful concubines (2:8c)
- G. A universal reputation (2:9)
- H. Total indulgence (2:10)
- II. THE KING'S CONCLUSIONS (2:11-26)
  - A. The bitter truth (2:11-23)
    - 1. What Solomon finds (2:11-16)
      - a. Everything is useless and empty (2:11).
      - b. Everyone must eventually die (2:12-16).
    - 2. What Solomon fears (2:17-23): He realizes that in most instances the achievements of good men are left to fools.
  - B. The better truth (2:24-26): Be content with what you have, and enjoy your work!

## SECTION OUTLINE THREE (ECCLESIASTES 3)

Solomon views life from a human perspective and from God's perspective.

1. EARTHLY EVENTS FROM A HUMAN PERSPECTIVE (3:1-14, 22)

A. The categories (3:1-8): There is a proper time for all events.

- 1. To be born and to die (3:2a)
- 2. To plant and to harvest (3:2b)
- 3. To kill and to heal (3:3a)
- 4. To tear down and to rebuild (3:3b)
- 5. To cry and to laugh (3:4a)
- 6. To grieve and to dance (3:4b)
- 7. To scatter and to gather (3:5a)
- 8. To embrace and to turn away (3:5b)
- 9. To search and to lose (3:6a)
- 10. To keep and to throw away (3:6b)
- 11. To tear and to mend (3:7a)
- 12. To be quiet and to speak (3:7b)
- 13. To love and to hate (3:8a)
- 14. To wage war and to pursue peace (3:8b) B. The conclusions (3:9-14, 22)

1. The ultimate truth (3:9-11, 14): God—and God alone—can separate time from eternity.

2. The "until-then" truth (3:12-13, 22): Enjoy both your work and the fruits proceeding from it.

IL EARTHLY EVENTS FROM GOD'S PERSPECTIVE (3:15-21)

A. What God has done (3:15): He has supervised all past actions.

B. What God now does (3:18-21): He tests people so that they can

see they are no better than animals.

c. What God will do (3:16-17): He will bring to judgment both the righteous and the wicked.

# SECTION OUTLINE FOUR (ECCLESIASTES 4)

solomon continues his observations about life.

### I. THE WRETCHED THINGS IN THIS LIFE (4:1-8, 13-16)

A. The people Solomon finds (4:1, 4-8)

1. The oppressed poor (4:1)

2. The selfish rich (4:4, 7-8)

3. The lazy fool (4:5-6)

#### B. The pessimism Solomon feels (4:2-3, 13-16)

1. Concerning life and death (4:2-3)

a. It is better to be dead than living (4:2)!

b. It is best never to have been born (4:3)!

2. Concerning prisoners and potentates (4:13-16)

a. It is better to be a poor but wise youth with a prison record than to be a rich but foolish king (4:13-16a)!

b. However, in the final analysis, it matters little who and what one is (4:16b).

#### II. THE WORKABLE THINGS IN THIS LIFE (4:9-12)

A. Two are better than one (4:9-12a).

1. If one falls, the other can help (4:10).

2. If one is cold, the other can provide warmth (4:11).

3. If one is attacked, the other can defend (4:12a).

B. Three are better than two (4:12b): A triple-braided cord is not easily broken.

# SECTION OUTLINE FIVE (ECCLESIASTES 5)

Solomon observes humanity.

I. HUMAN WORDS (5:1-7)

A. Be cautious in making a vow (5:1-3).

B. Be committed in keeping a vow (5:4-7).

II. HUMAN WICKEDNESS (5:8-12) A. Our injustice (5:8-9): This can be seen from the poor person to the king on the throne.

B. Our greed (5:10-12): The more people receive, the more they

desire.