

Song of Songs 4:1-15

- **Introductory Remarks**

We will read and use the N.I.V. as our text.

Note that the b_____ is speaking on his w_____ night as evidenced by the Shulammitte's v_____ (4:1 and 3) and by his referencing her as his b_____ for the f_____ time (4:8, 9, 10, 11, and 12).

- **Explanatory Comments**

1. Even with the veil, the b_____ is b_____ as her d_____ - e_____ peer though it (v.1). This is a r_____ of 1:15.
2. The c_____ of verses 1-5 may be l_____ on us, but they really were f_____ to the bride.
 - a. Dove Eyes - "deep, smoky g_____ with f_____ of iridescence"
 - b. Hair Like Goats - "delicate, l_____, w_____, s_____, black"
Mt. Gilead was u_____ full of g_____.
 - c. Teeth Like Sheep - "w_____, s_____, s_____"
 - d. Lips Like Ribbon - "s_____ dye or l_____"
 - e. Lovely Mouth - No c_____, but it is l_____.
Some think there is a r_____ to s_____ here.
 - f. Cheeks Like Pomegranates - "b_____ red" Pomegranates were considered d_____ and a sign of f_____.
 - g. Neck Like the Tower of David - "r_____, splendid, assured b_____, g_____" No known T_____ of D_____ existed, but towers often displayed w_____ as a symbol of s_____ and had e_____ stonework which could be compared to multilayered n_____.

h. Breasts Like Twin Gazelles - “s_____, g_____,
m_____, yet s_____” Gazelles g_____ among
the l_____ would be in great d_____.

3. Seeing his b_____ bride causes the bridegroom to
r_____ to be i_____ with her until daybreak (4:6, 1:13, 3:6).
4. He thinks she is not only b_____ but f_____ (verse
7). This is a w_____ ideal and poet h_____ that may be
s_____ when uttered, but please remember that it is
s_____ who say, “I d_____.” T_____ each other this way will
only happen as couples gaze together upon and l_____ Jesus first
(Ephesians 4:32).
5. The bridegroom now invites the bride to leave d_____ behind
and to dwell s_____ with him. The mountains of L_____
were filled with d_____ animals. The p_____ n_____ of
verse 8 are obscure for us, and they do not need to be t_____
literally.
6. The t_____ reference to s_____ (verses 9, 10, and 12) is a
demonstration that the bride is a close f_____ to the bridegroom.
7. Ian Duguid has suggested that the s_____ h_____ of verse 9
is more a reference to a m_____ state than an e_____
response. “I am so in love with you, I can’t t_____ s_____”
(a hint of the “crazy love” of 2:5).
8. The b_____ now returns the bride’s c_____ (4:10
and 1:2-4).
9. The milk and honey associated with l_____ and t_____ is an
indication of the e_____ of romantic k_____, and the

fragrant g_____ is probably associated with evocative
s_____ (4:11).

10. Up until the w_____ n_____, the Shulammitte has not
permitted her b_____ to enter into her g_____. P_____
gardens were quite c_____ among the r_____ of the day.

11. The b_____ is excited about entering the o_____
(Hebrew root word for paradise) which up until now was c_____ to
him. He lists a large collection of e_____ and r_____ plants and
flowering w_____ to demonstrate just how delightful their first
s_____ e_____ will be.

• **Lessons About God's Gift of Human Love**

1. Husbands need to tell their w_____ how b_____ they are
and not just on their w_____ n_____.
2. Your s_____ should be your b_____ friend.
3. Your l_____ for your mate should make your h_____ s_____.
4. Sex should be a j_____ for m_____ c_____ and married
couples a_____ (Proverbs 5:3-4 and 15-23).

• **Lessons About Christ's Love for Us and Our Love for Christ**

1. Christ's love for us m_____ no s_____ from a h_____
standpoint (Romans 5:6-8 and 11:33-36).
2. Christ should be our b_____ f_____ (John 15:13-15).
3. Christ really is f_____ (Hebrews 7:26), and o___ day, we will be
too (Hosea 14:4-6, Ephesians 5:26-27).