

AColyte

Easter 2016

A Journal of Faith, Doubt, and Other Things
at Austin College

Not

Like

Us

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN...

Texas

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At the Edge of the Herd

...strange days indeed.
--John Lennon, "Nobody Told Me"

I watch a lot of TV, mostly ice hockey and comedy.

So my TV has been on a lot in the last few weeks.

And during the commercial breaks of the shows I watch, I've heard from a lot of people who want me to vote for them (especially before the Texas primary).

Many of those candidates seem to have concluded I would especially be impressed by stories of how they have treated, or how they plan to treat, people who are Not Like Us.

Apparently, they think people who are Not Like Us are the source of most of the problems in my life and in our country.

It's surely a relevant and interesting topic.

Like most of the rest of you, I've read a lot about these matters.

Probably the earliest writings that influenced my ideas about people who are Not Like Us are *Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer*, *Horton Hears a Who*, and *Sneeches at the Beaches*. (Cut me some slack—it was the 60s and we were doing our best).

But recently I find myself referring to a much older and more sophisticated text as I think about people who are Not Like Us.

I think there's one document with which many of us are vaguely familiar that actually has a lot to say about how people who take the Bible seriously should think about people who are Not Like Us.

Bear with me, this might take a minute, but I think it will be worth it.

The story goes like this:

Chapter 1

1 Now the word of the Lord came to Jonah son of Amittai, saying,

2 "Go at once to Nineveh, that great city, and cry out against it; for their wickedness has come up before me."

Nineveh was the capital of the ancient nation of Assyria. It was located very near the contemporary city of Mosul, Iraq.

Given the way this story starts, it seems clear that Jonah knew about Nineveh.

And since this story is in the Hebrew Scriptures, what many of us call the Old Testament, it is clear in the context of this conversation between Yahweh (the God of Israel) and Jonah that – from Jonah’s perspective –

Nineveh was a huge city full of people who are Not Like Us.

So...

3 ...Jonah set out to flee to Tarshish from the presence of the Lord. He went down to Joppa and found a ship going to Tarshish; so he paid his fare and went on board, to go with them to Tarshish, away from the presence of the Lord.

Jonah has no interest whatsoever in going to preach to people who are Not Like Him. So he takes off.

4 But the Lord hurled a great wind upon the sea, and such a mighty storm came upon the sea that the ship threatened to break up.

5 Then the mariners were afraid, and each cried to his god.

This is evidence that there was religious diversity on the boat. Different people were calling on different gods.

They threw the cargo that was in the ship into the sea, to lighten it for them. Jonah, meanwhile, had gone down into the hold of the ship and had lain down, and was fast asleep.

While the other sailors are trying to keep the ship from sinking, Jonah decides it would be a good time to take a nap. Hmm....

6 The captain came and said to him, "What are you doing sound asleep? Get up, call on your god! Perhaps the god will spare us a thought so that we do not perish."

Note the captain's presumption that there might be a lot of gods potentially involved in this storm.

As a good captain, he's trying to get everybody on board to pray to their particular gods.

"We need help from all the gods we can get."

7 The sailors said to one another, "Come, let us cast lots, so that we may know on whose account this calamity has come upon us." So they cast lots, and the lot fell on Jonah.

This is weird.

Everybody on the boat assumed that the storm was *somebody's* fault.

And everybody apparently just assumed without question that casting lots would be the best way to find out which one of them was to blame.

It's funny how this little detail goes by in the story without comment.

And it looks like Jonah drew the short straw – or however "the lot fell on him."

8 Then they said to him, "Tell us why this calamity has come upon us. What is your occupation? Where do you come from? What is your country? And of what people are you?"

“Fess up, man. What’s your story?”

9 "I am a Hebrew," he replied. "I worship the Lord, the God of heaven, who made the sea and the dry land."

Jonah steps up and introduces his God – who he believes is really the *only* god – into this diverse community.

10 Then the men were even more afraid, and said to him, "What is this that you have done!" For the men knew that he was fleeing from the presence of the Lord, because he had told them so.

“Why have you dragged the rest of us into this little drama you’re having with your god?”

11 Then they said to him, "What shall we do to you, that the sea may quiet down for us?" For the sea was growing more and more tempestuous.

“Your god is clearly causing this storm. What’s it gonna take make it stop?”

12 He said to them, "Pick me up and throw me into the sea; then the sea will quiet down for you; for I know it is because of me that this great storm has come upon you."

There are 2 interesting things in this verse:

Jonah also assumes/knows that his God is really in charge and causing the storm.

And he’s apparently prepared to sacrifice himself for the sake of the others on the boat.

13 Nevertheless the men rowed hard to bring the ship back to land, but they could not, for the sea grew more and more stormy against them.

The others hesitate to just chunk a fellow passenger overboard.

It’s easy to miss the note of compassion and mutual respect in verses 12 & 13.

14 Then they cried out to the Lord, "Please, O Lord, we pray, do not let us perish on account of this man's life. Do not make us guilty of innocent blood; for you, O Lord, have done as it pleased you."

"You made this storm. We're just minding our own business.

Don't kill us just because he doesn't have the guts to do what you want him to do."

15 So they picked Jonah up and threw him into the sea; and the sea ceased from its raging.

In a moment of fear-based self-preservation, the other sailors throw Jonah overboard to his certain death. People will do some pretty extreme stuff if they're scared enough.

But it works. The storm stops.

16 Then the men feared the Lord even more, and they offered a sacrifice to the Lord and made vows.

The sailors who had been praying to various gods figure out that Jonah's god is not to be messed with.

17 But the Lord provided a large fish to swallow up Jonah; and Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.

Mark this. It's important.

Don't get too hung up about how big a fish would have to be to swallow a guy. That's not the point.

The point is that Jonah would have drowned if he hadn't been swallowed by the fish.

The fish is an instrument of God's salvation. The fish is how God keeps Jonah safe.

- **SO IN CHAPTER ONE, 3 THINGS HAPPEN:**

- **GOD CALLS JONAH**

○ JONAH RESPONDS—BY RUNNING AWAY

○ GOD ACTS TO SAVE SOMEONE IN DANGER.

Chapter 2

*1 Then Jonah prayed to the Lord his God from the belly of the fish,
2 saying, "I called to the Lord out of my distress, and he answered me;
out of the belly of Sheol I cried, and you heard my voice.*

"Sheol" is where dead people are.

*3 You cast me into the deep, into the heart of the seas, and the flood
surrounded me; all your waves and your billows passed over me.*

In most Hebrew literature, including this text, water represents chaos, disorder, and terror.

Remember how Genesis 1 says creation began as the Spirit of God was moving over the waters? Water is chaos.

That's what was so daunting and intimidating about the Red Sea in Exodus.

In the thought world that gave rise to this text, nothing is more terrifying and chaotic than being hopelessly immersed in water.

*4 Then I said, "I am driven away from your sight; how shall I look
again upon your holy temple?"*

Jonah began to realize that he'd made some poor life choices and should have known better.

*5 The waters closed in over me; the deep surrounded me; weeds were
wrapped around my head*

More spooky water stuff.

at the roots of the mountains. I went down to the land whose bars closed upon me forever;

6 yet you brought up my life from the Pit, O Lord my God.

After assuming that his god had caused the storm, Jonah reaches the conclusion that the fish must have come from God as well.

7 As my life was ebbing away, I remembered the Lord; and my prayer came to you, into your holy temple.

A theologically triumphant moment in which Jonah recognizes that God has saved him and makes clear commitment to the god who he had learned to worship in the community in which he was raised.

8 Those who worship vain idols forsake their true loyalty.

As Jonah is feeling good about God, this looks like a reference to people who are Not Like Him/Us

9 But I with the voice of thanksgiving will sacrifice to you; what I have vowed I will pay.

Jonah's response to God's saving action is to thank God for saving him.

Deliverance belongs to the Lord!"

This is foreshadowing.

10 Then the Lord spoke to the fish, and it spewed Jonah out upon the dry land.

Apparently God was satisfied that Jonah had learned his lesson.

- **SO IN CHAPTER TWO, JONAH RESPONDS TO GOD'S SAVING ACTION.**

Chapter 3

1 The word of the Lord came to Jonah a second time, saying,

2 "Get up, go to Nineveh, that great city, and proclaim to it the message that I tell you."

This is the same call as in Chapter 1.

3 So Jonah set out and went to Nineveh, according to the word of the Lord. Now Nineveh was an exceedingly large city, a three days' walk across.

Jonah – who probably still smells like fish guts – responds differently than he did the first time.

4 Jonah began to go into the city, going a day's walk. And he cried out, "Forty days more, and Nineveh shall be overthrown!"

"My God says it's about to get bad for all you people who are Not Like Me and My tribe."

And then something completely unexpected happens:

5 And the people of Nineveh believed God; they proclaimed a fast, and everyone, great and small, put on sackcloth.

6 When the news reached the king of Nineveh, he rose from his throne, removed his robe, covered himself with sackcloth, and sat in ashes.

7 Then he had a proclamation made in Nineveh: "By the decree of the king and his nobles: No human being or animal, no herd or flock, shall taste anything. They shall not feed, nor shall they drink water.

8 Human beings and animals shall be covered with sackcloth, and they shall cry mightily to God. All shall turn from their evil ways and from the violence that is in their hands.

So the whole Ninevite society, from the king to the nobles, even to their animals – they all figure maybe it's time to straighten up and fly right. They don't seem to question Jonah's message.

By the way...There's no historical evidence that royal pronouncements in Assyria ever came from "the king and his nobles" or that animals were ever used in Assyria in acts of public mourning.

The Persians did that stuff a few centuries later, but the Assyrians never did.

Could it be that the author of Jonah knew more about Persia than Assyria?

Could it be that this is not a historical account of an actual event?

Could it be that this is some other kind of literature?

Does that even matter?

Anyway, the next thing the king in Nineveh says is fascinating:

9 Who knows? God may relent and change his mind; he may turn from his fierce anger, so that we do not perish."

It's worth a shot.

10 When God saw what they did, how they turned from their evil ways, God changed his mind about the calamity that he had said he would bring upon them; and he did not do it.

Sure enough, God decides not to destroy Nineveh after all.

- **SO CHAPTER 3 IS A LOT LIKE CHAPTER ONE:**
 - **GOD CALLS JONAH**
 - **JONAH RESPONDS—**
 - **ALTHOUGH THIS TIME NOT BY RUNNING AWAY BUT BY GOING WHERE GOD TELLS HIM TO GO.**
 - **GOD ACTS TO SAVE SOMEONE IN DANGER.**

Chapter 4

1 But this was very displeasing to Jonah, and he became angry.

The fact that God decides not to destroy Nineveh makes Jonah mad.

This guy who would have drowned at the end of Chapter One if not for God's saving act is now mad at God for having done another saving act that benefitted people who were Not Like Him.

2 He prayed to the Lord and said, "O Lord! Is not this what I said while I was still in my own country? That is why I fled to Tarshish at the beginning; for I knew that you are a gracious God and merciful, slow to anger, and abounding in steadfast love, and ready to relent from punishing."

I think this is the key verse in the whole book.

Note that there are 5 first person singular pronouns in this one verse ("I said"; "I was still"; "my own country"; "I fled"; "I knew"). The verse clearly emphasizes Jonah's selfishness.

And the phrase at the end is more significant than might be obvious.

The phrase "Gracious God and merciful, slow to anger, and abounding in steadfast love" occurs seven times in the Old Testament (Exodus 34:6; Nehemiah 9:17; Psalm 86:15; Psalm 103:8; Psalm 145:8; Joel 2:13; and Jonah 4:2).

Most Biblical scholars believe that those words are the oldest words in the Bible. They were probably a sort of creed that existed in the Hebrew community's oral tradition before the Hebrew scriptures were ever written down. Some say that it was first written in Exodus 34:6 while others say the words first showed up Joel 2:13 but the consensus is that this description of God – gracious, merciful, slow to anger, and abounding in steadfast love – dates back farther in the history of God's people than any written documents.

It's the single oldest theological statement in the entire bible.

So it's extremely ironic that when Jonah uses this phrase, he's complaining to God.

In Jonah 4:2, Jonah chastises God for behaving exactly how the entire Hebrew tradition had always said God behaves.

At the end of this verse, Jonah is essentially telling God:

"Dadgummit! I just knew you'd be like this – all gracious, merciful, slow to anger and abounding in steadfast love."

It's important for us to note that Jonah is mad at God for proving to be exactly who he had always been taught God was.

And then Jonah pitches a fit.

3 And now, O Lord, please take my life from me, for it is better for me to die than to live."

A nice, dramatic little tantrum.

4 And the Lord said, "Is it right for you to be angry?"

"Hold on there, fish food. Are you sure you want to go there?"

5 Then Jonah went out of the city and sat down east of the city, and made a booth for himself there. He sat under it in the shade, waiting to see what would become of the city.

Jonah continues his tantrum and goes and plops down on a hill outside the city.

And then God starts just messing with him.

6 The Lord God appointed a bush, and made it come up over Jonah, to give shade over his head, to save him from his discomfort; so Jonah was very happy about the bush.

Jonah likes it when God does things that make him comfortable.

7 But when dawn came up the next day, God appointed a worm that attacked the bush, so that it withered.

8 When the sun rose, God prepared a sultry east wind, and the sun beat down on the head of Jonah so that he was faint and asked that he might die. He said, "It is better for me to die than to live."

Another selfish, melodramatic tantrum.

9 But God said to Jonah, "Is it right for you to be angry about the bush?" And he said, "Yes, angry enough to die."

Again, like a foot-stomping toddler.

10 Then the Lord said, "You are concerned about the bush, for which you did not labor and which you did not grow; it came into being in a night and perished in a night."

11 And should I not be concerned about Nineveh, that great city, in which there are more than a hundred and twenty thousand persons who do not know their right hand from their left, and also many animals?"

"Get over yourself, fish food."

- **JUST LIKE IN CHAPTER TWO, IN CHAPTER FOUR, JONAH MAKES A DRAMATIC RESPONSE TO A SAVING ACT OF GOD.**
 - **BUT HIS RESPONSE IS VERY DIFFERENT WHEN GOD SAVES OTHERS INSTEAD OF JUST HIM.**

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There are lots of things to suggest that the reason the Book of Jonah is in the Bible at all is because it contains important lessons about how people of faith should interact with people who are Not Like Us.

And about what God thinks about people who are Not Like Us--about people who are clearly not part of the same faith community – the same religion – as we are.

“Jonah” is actually the Hebrew word for “dove” and doves are a commonly used symbol for Israel in the Bible.

I think the book of Jonah contains important lessons for those of us who part of the majority religion in an increasingly diverse context as we think about people who are Not Like Us.

I think this book teaches us that we should not be surprised when God proves to be who we’ve always said God is – gracious, merciful, slow to anger, and abounding in steadfast love – even among people who are Not Like Us.

In a world and a nation that is more diverse every day, it doesn’t seem to be particularly helpful – or faithful – to focus primarily on the things that separate us from others.

Those of us who take the Bible seriously are called to do the same things we’ve always been called to do:

- Do justice,
- Love kindness and mercy,
- Walk humbly,
 - Which includes letting God love who God loves
- Love abundantly.

We shouldn’t get mad or worried or jealous when God blesses and saves people who are Not Like Us.

That’s exactly what we should expect, and exactly what we should pray for.

Because that’s the God who we’ve known all along.

Until next time, I remain,
Just Another Cowboy Preacher,
Trying to gently but firmly push back against cheap, crass,
demeaning voices with grace, mercy, patience, and love,

JOHN WILLIAMS
Chaplain

Congratulations

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