Obadiah

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The Edomites and Israelites were brethren, sharing physical and spiritual heritage (Num.20:14; Deut.2:4). Israel was commanded to treat the Edomites with deference (Deut.2:4-8; 23:7) Unfortunately, Edom did not reciprocate (Num.20:14-21). Therefore over time, they were separated, hostile, alienated one from another (Ezek.25:12-14; 35:5-6; Amos 1:11).

Truth Commentaries Minor Prophets #1 Hosea- Micah (Obadiah by Mark Mayberry pg. 596)

Downfall of Edom

Pride --- verses 3-4 & Violence against your brother Jacob --- verses 10-15

Pride

Proverbs 11:2 (NKJV) When pride comes, then comes shame; But with the humble *is* wisdom.

Proverbs 13:10 (NKJV) By pride comes nothing but strife, But with the well-advised *is* wisdom.

Proverbs 16:18 (NKJV) Pride goes before destruction, And a haughty spirit before a fall.

Also see: Jeremiah 49:16 / Jeremiah 49:22

Edom's violent actions are listed. This nation had done "violence" to Jacob (v. 10) and had "stood aloof" in Jacob's time of need (v. 11), behaving like an enemy instead of a brother. The Edomites had gloated, rejoiced, and boasted over Judah's ruin (v. 12). They had entered the gates and looted Jerusalem after the battle (v. 13). In addition, they had cut off Judah's "fugitives" and "imprison[ed] the survivors" (v, 14). Basically, Edom had failed to act as a brother should have acted.

Truth For Today Commentary by Coy D. Roper pg. 7

The prophet refers to an attack on Jerusalem which can be narrowed down to two possibilities: the days of Jehoram when the Philistines and Arabians attacked the city (848-844 B.C.; see II Chron. 21:8-10, 16-17), and the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans (586 B.C.).

A Commentary On The Minor Prophets by Homer Hailey pg. 28

What Capture of Jerusalem Is Described in Obadiah 1:10-14?

The disaster seems to have been great enough to be called "destruction" (Obadiah 1:12). Hence, most scholars identify the calamity described by Obadiah with the capture and destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans in 587 BC. But it is remarkable, on this hypothesis, that no allusion is made either in Obadiah or Jeremiah 49:7-22 to the Chaldeans or to the destruction of the temple or to the wholesale transportation of the inhabitants of Jerusalem to Babylonia. We know, however, from Ezekiel 35:1-15 and Psalm 137:7 that Edom rejoiced over the final destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans in 587 BC, and that they encouraged the destroyers to blot out the holy city. Certain it is that the events of 587 accord remarkably with the language of Obadiah 1:10-14.

The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia.
<u>Questions</u>
1. What is said about the pride of Edom and how would God respond?
a. Give some additional examples of the damaging effects of pride .
2. Describe the conduct of Edom as revealed in verses 12-14
3. What lesson or lessons can you draw from 17-21?