

9/15/02

Jeremiah 48-49

We continue in our look at the judgment of the nations in our verse by verse exposition of Jeremiah.

We have looked at the judgment of Egypt and Philistia.

The first in our study tonight is the judgment against Moab.

1. It is the longest judgment, except for Babylon.
2. The date of the prophecy is believed to be 605, the fourth year of Jehhoiakim, though some see 599, 594 B.C. as a possibility.
3. Isaiah prophesied against Moab also and his prophecy was fulfilled within three years, Jeremiah's four years after the fall of Jerusalem. Is. 16:14

* Other prophecies of Moab. Is. 15-16; Ezk. 25:8-11; Amos 2:1-3; Zeph. 2:8-11; Jer. 9:26; 25, 21

48:1-10 The judgment against Moab.

48:1-5 *The warning of the coming judgment.*

48:1 The judgment against Moab's strongholds.

- 1) The source is Divine from the Captain of the armies of heaven, the God of Israel against Moab. Vs. 1a-c
 - a) The Moabite were the descendents of Lot's older daughter through incest..
 - b) King Balak of Moab had hire Balaam the prophet to curse Israel as they were coming to the land of promise. Num. 22-24
 - c) Both Moab and Ammon joined the Chaldans in an attack on Judah. 2Kings 24:2; Jer. 12:7-13
 - d) The tribe of Reuben was assigned it's inheritance in Moab. Num. 32; Josh. 13:15-23
 - e) The book of Ruth tells us of Naomi and Alimelech who with their two children went to the land of Moab during a famine and Naomi returned with only Ruth the Moabite, empty handed.
- 2) The context is judgment confirmed by the word "Woe" to her major cities. Vs. 1d-g
 - a) "Woe to Nebo! For it is plundered.
 - * Nebo was the name of a city and a mountain, from which Moses viewed the promise land. Num. 32:3, 38; Deut. 32:49; 34:1
 - b) Kirjathaim is shamed and taken.

- c) The high stronghold is shamed and dismayed—, the layout is north to south.

48:2-3 The nation will be no more.

- 1) She shall have no more praise. Vs. 2a
- 2) In Heshbon they have devised evil against her: saying 'Come, and let us cut her off as a nation.' Vs. 2b-d
 - a) Heshbon was in the territory of Ammon, on the north most boundary of Moab, a border town between Reuben and Gad and apparently where the invasion began. Jer. 49:3
 - b) It was a Levitical city. Josh. 21:39
 - c) There is a play on word for Heshbon means "to think, plot". and "devise"
- 3) You also shall be cut down, O Madmen "dunghill".
 - a) Another city in Moab which is also a play on words meaning "to be silent" as she is cut off.
 - b) The sword shall pursue you. Vs. 2e-g
- 4) The judgment shifts to the south. Vs. 3
 - a) A voice of crying shall be from Horonaim, another city. Vs. 3a
 - b) The outcome was, "Plundering and great destruction!" Vs. 3b
* Is. 15-16,; Amos 2:1-3; Zeph. 2:8-11; Ezk. 25:8-11

48:4-5 The fearful scenario.

- 1) The horrible cry of the defenseless children in war. Vs. 4
- 2) The attack came from the north and south caused Moab to despair. Vs. 5
 - a) For in the Ascent of Luhith they ascend with continual weeping; For in the descent of Horonaim the enemies have heard a cry of destruction.
 - b) These are two cities.

48:6-10 *The reason for her destruction.*

- 1) Being surrounded from the north and the south they went into panic and hysteria forced her into her desert, to be like a juniper in the wilderness. Vs. 6
- 2) Moab had trusted in her own works and treasures, so she would be taken. Vs. 7a-b
- 3) The chief god of Moab, Chemosh would go into captivity, along with His priests and his princes together. Vs. 7c-d
 - a) often the gods were taken. Is. 4:1-2, Jer. 43:12
 - b) Num. 21:29; 1kings 11:7, 33; 2Kings 23:13
- 4) Moab's judgment would be thorough. Vs. 8
 - a) The plunderer would come against every city. Vs. 8a
 - b) No one shall escape. Vs. 8b

- c) The valley also shall perish, And the plain shall be destroyed. Vs. 8c-d
- d) All according to Yahweh's revelation beforehand. Vs. 8e
- 5) Moab's attempt to flee would be futile, her cities left without inhabitation. Vs. 9
- 6) A curse is pronounced on the one who is called by Yahweh to execute judgment on Moab and keep his sword from shedding blood. Vs. 10

48:11-17 The degeneracy of Moab.

48:11 *The condition of the nation.*

- 1) Moab had become complacent as a nation, "At ease from his youth". Vs. 11a
 - a) Having natural geographical protection on the high plains and to the east the Arabian desert.
 - b) She had become smug and spoiled focusing on herself and pleasure and not really been disciplined by other nations.
- 2) He has settled on his dregs. Vs. 11b
 - a) The dregs were the sediment of the grapes that settled at the bottom of the vessel in fermentation and were strained from being poured into the next vessel.

- b) She has not refined or bettered herself but was satisfied with her complacent and degenerated condition.
- 3) And has not been emptied from vessel to vessel. Vs. 11c
 - * She refused to see the benefit of being purified from her corruption.
- 4) Nor has he gone into captivity. Vs. 11d
 - * She had been invaded and put under tribute but never in captivity, she was well overdue for judgment!
- 5) Therefore his taste remained in him, And his scent has not changed." Vs. 11e-f
 - a) Her corruption and evil had shaped her nature!
 - b) She was like inferior wine, with a bitter taste.

48:12-13 *The concluding verdict and executioner are pronounced.*

- 1) Yahweh had a certain day, "Therefore behold, the days are coming," says the LORD." Vs. 12a-c
- 2) Yahweh had a particular agent, the Babylonians to execute His wrath on Moab, "That I shall send him wine-workers Who will tip him over And empty his vessels And break the bottles" Vs. 12d
 - * The imagery can not be missed, her life-style of abundance and ease

would be put to an end, under the hand of Babylon!

- 3) The ultimate end of Moab. Vs. 13
 - a) Moab shall be ashamed of Chemosh, their lifeless and powerless god, who they had confidence to deliver them. Vs. 13a
 - b) Just like the house of Israel was ashamed of Bethel, their confidence being in their calf worship in the Northern kingdom, yet went into captivity. Vs. 13b

48:14-17 *The blindness to her condition is not recognized.*

- 1) The question is in sarcasm, “How can you say, `We are mighty And strong men for the war'? Vs. 14
- 2) The revelation of defeat is declared. Vs. 15
 - a) Moab is plundered and gone up [from] her cities. Vs. 15a
 - b) Her chosen young men have gone down to the slaughter. Vs. 15b
 - c) The prophesy is uttered by the **King of all the nations**, whose name is Yahweh, the Captain of the armies of heaven. Vs. 15c-d
- 3) The distress and disaster of Moab was soon and it would be sudden. Vs. 16

- 4) The surrounding nations are commanded, “Bemoan him, all you who are around him”. Vs. 17a-b
- 5) They would do so with a taunt, knowing her past strength, “And all you who know his name, Say, `How the strong staff is broken, The beautiful rod!” Vs. 17c-f
 - * All this due to her pride and boasting!

48:18-25 **The devastation of Moab.**

48:18-20 *The pride of Moab is humbled.*

- 1) The fortified city of Dibon, two miles north of the Arnon River flowing into the Dead Sea, and thirteen miles east of the Dead Sea is humbled from her glory and finds herself thirsty by her plunder. Vs. 18
 - * She enjoyed the beauty and refreshing of the Arnon River at one time but no more!
- 2) The inhabitant of Aroer in the south would stand watching the Dibonites in their flight towards them and say, “What has happened?” Vs. 19
- 3) The bad news is proclaimed at Arnon. Vs. 20
 - a) The answer is the condition of Moab, “Moab is shamed, for he is broken down.” Vs. 20a-b

b) The people were to, “Wail and cry!”
Vs. 20c

c) Yahweh commands for the
announcement of her defeat, “Tell it
in Arnon, that Moab is plundered.”
Vs. 20d-e

48:21-24 *The humiliating judgment is extended
to eleven other cities on the plain.*

- 1) On Holon and Jahzah and Mephaath. Vs. 21
- 2) On Dibon and Nebo and Beth Diblathaim.
Vs. 22
- 3) On Kirjathaim and Beth Gamul and Beth
Meon. Vs. 23
- 4) On Kerioth and Bozrah, On all the cities
of the land of Moab, Far or near. Vs. 24

48:25 *The summary statement of Moab’s
judgment.*

- 1) The horn of Moab is cut off, symbolic of
strength. Vs. 25a
- 2) And his arm is broken, as a symbol of
might or ability. Vs. 25b
- 3) The authority and retribution is Divine,
“Says the LORD.” Vs. 25c

48:26-30 The pride of Moab was against
Yahweh and Israel.

48:26-28 *Moab’s intoxication with herself
would be her undoing.*

- 1) Yahweh would humble her for her pride
against the Lord. Vs. 26a-b
- 2) Like a drunk man who wallows in his
vomit in derision, contempt and
degradation, so would Moab under the
cup of God’s wrath. Vs. 26c
* Reminding them of the cup of
Yahweh’s wrath proclaimed by
Jeremiah. Jer. 25:15-17; 27-29
- 3) The second reason for her judgment was
that Moab held Israel in contempt and
made fun of her. Vs. 27
 - a) Yahweh accused Moab, “For was not
Israel a derision to you? or laughing
stock. Vs. 27a
* Literally skipped for joy!
 - b) Yahweh asked, “Was he found among
thieves?” Vs. 27b
 - c) Yahweh reminds her of her disrespect,
“For whenever you speak of him, You
shake your head in scorn.” Vs. 27c-d
* Perhaps during the time of the
attempted confederacy to oppose
Babylon. Jer. 27
- 4) Her judgment was to flee from her
comfort and ease of her cities to
discomfort of the a cave. Vs. 28

48:29-30 *The reputation of Moab.*

- 1) The reputation of Moab was well known. Vs. 29
 - a) Steeped in pride, “We have heard the pride of Moab He is exceedingly proud.” Vs. 29a-b
 - b) Steeped in arrogance, “Of his loftiness and arrogance and pride, And of the haughtiness of his heart.” Vs. 29c-d
 - c) Six terms are used to describe the pride of Moab.
 - * Is. 15:2-7; 16:6-14
- 2) Yahweh knew the depths of Moab’s proud heart. Vs. 30
 - a) I know his wrath," says the LORD", her rage and outburst to inflict on others. Vs. 30a-b
 - b) I know his deceptive heart, “But it is not right; His lies have made nothing right.” Vs. 30c-d
 - * All that she did was deceptive and self-serving, due to her pride and life of complacency!

48:31-47 The lamentation and restoration of Moab.

48:31-39 *The personal lamentation.*

- 1) Three times the prophets says, “I will”. Vs. 31, 35, 38
 - * Some say it is Jeremiah’s lamentation but it could be Yahweh!

- 2) Three different words are used to describe the horror. Vs. 31
 - a) The word wail, which means to howl.
 - b) The word cry, which mans to call out in need for help.
 - c) The word mourn, which means to groan.
 - d) This is all for the men of Kir Heres was one of the stronghold cites of Moab, the capital in south central Moab, the modern day city of Kerak, about seventeen miles south of the Arnon and it means “city or wall of potsherds”.
- 3) The cities are plundered. Vs. 32
 - a) O vine of Sibmah expresses the woe judgment, a place of rich wine and famous for growing grapes that were exported.
 - * Originally it was a site of the Amorites that was occupied by the Reubenites. Num. 32:3; Josh. 13:19
 - b) I will weep for you with the weeping of Jazer. which was also an Amorite city occupied and rebuilt by the Gadites. Num. 21:32; 32:33-35
 - * Isaiah tells us it was a Levitical city. Is. 16:8-9; Jos. 21:39
 - c) The reason for the mourning is that her abundance and tricks of trade have

overtaken her, even her summer fruits and vintage.

- 4) The everyday life has been disrupted. Vs. 33-34
 - a) Joy and gladness would be taken by the scarce harvest in the land of Moab. Vs. 33a
 - b) The reason being Yahweh had caused wine to fail from the winepresses; No one will tread with joyous shouting-- Not joyous shouting! Vs. 33b-d
- 5) The judgment would be complete and thorough in the entire country, North to South by a the lack of water. Vs. 34
 - * The cities signify the various locations signifying the whole of the country.
- 6) Yahweh would put a stop to their idolatrous sacrifices and incense to false gods. Vs. 35
- 7) Yahweh would wail like a flute played in a funeral procession for Moab in the loss of her acquired riches. Vs. 36
 - * Some say it is Jeremiah.
- 8) The people's pagan practices of mourning are described. Vs. 37
- 9) The people's lamentation on all the housetops of Moab was according to their religion for her brokenness by Yahweh as a vessel of no pleasure. Vs. 38

- 10) The utter ruin of Moab will bring wailed and dismay by all about her. Vs. 39

48:40-47 *The punishment and restoration of the nation .*

- 1) Yahweh identifies Nebuchadnezzar as an eagle flying over and covering the land with it's wings. Vs. 40
 - * Josephus tells us that Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Moab, Ammon and others in 582-581 B.C.
- 2) The city of Kerioth being taken would surprise the other strongholds, so much so that even the heart of the mighty men in Moab would respond like the heart of a woman in birth pangs. Vs. 41
- 3) The judgment would finish them as a people. Vs. 42
 - a) Have you ever heard of a Moabite?
 - b) The reason was that they exalted themselves against the LORD.
 - c) The present nation of Ammon Jordan are not Moabites but Arabs that occupied that land about the same time Israel came back to the land.
 - * So if Israel doesn't have a right to the land, why do the Jordanian Arabs?
- 4) The general confusion and fear will only bring about their inescapable end, for the

reason that it is “the year of their punishment” according to Yahweh. Vs. 43-44

- 5) The fleeing to Heshbon exhausted would not escape but fall. Vs. 45
* As in the days of Sihon, king of the Amorites. Num. 21:28-30
- 6) The Moabites were the descendants of Lot’s daughter through incest and given themselves over to the false god “Chemosh”, so they would go to captivity. Vs. 46
* Just as Balaam prophesied. Num. 21:28; 24:17
- 7) The closing promise to Moab is, “Yet I will bring back the captives of Moab In the latter days,” says the LORD. Thus far is the judgment of Moab. Vs. 47

49:1-6 The judgment against the Ammonites.

49:1 *The crime of Ammon.*

- 1) The judgment of Yahweh is against the Ammonites, who were the descendants of Lot by his daughter, through incest, after the destruction of Sodom and Gamorah. Vs. 1a, Gen. 19:38
 - a) Ammom is on the east side of the Jordan River, the present country of Jordan, north of Moab.

- b) The area focused from mid-way of the Dead Sea at from the River Arnon to the River Jabok and at times to the north the present day Golan Heights.
 - c) David made it part of his kingdom but later it became independent again.
- 2) The indictment against Ammon was regarding her possession of the territory of Gad by asking three questions that exposed her guilt. Vs. 1b-f
 - a) Thus says the LORD: “Has Israel no sons?”, in other words, the land should have been in the hands of her children. Vs. 1b-c
 - 1)) God had given the land to Ruben, Gad and half of Manasseh, but the were the first to go into captivity by Assyria!
 - 2)) In 599-598 B.C. Moab pressured Judah and joined Judah, Ammon, Edom, Tyre, and Sidon to organize opposition against Babylon, which Jeremiah opposed. 2Kings 24:2; Jer. 27:3
 - 3)) Ammon had been hostile to the refugees after the fall of Jerusalem. Jer. 40:11-14
 - b) Has he no heir?, once again, the land should of remained under the inheritance of Gad. Vs. 1d

- * Judah should of inherited the land when it was abandoned as they went into captivity to Assyria!!
- c) Why then does Milcom inherit Gad, And his people dwell in its cities?, there occupancy of the land was wrong. Vs. 1e-f
- 1)) Milcom was the chief god of the Ammonites, a false god, also known as Molech. 1Kings 11:7
 - 2)) The people had a false claim to the land.
 - 3)) Yet the Arabs today say Israel has no right to the land, but God says just the opposite!
- * Other prophecies against Ammon.
Amos 1:13-15; Zeph. 2:8-11;
Ezek. 21:20, 28-32; 25:1-7

49:2 *The vengeance against Ammon.*

- 1) Yahweh would judge them for their evil and in the near future cause an alarm of war in the capital city of Ammon, Rabbah. Vs. 2a-d
- * Rabbah today is still the capital of Jordan, under the name of Amman.
- 2) The results would be their utter ruin as a desolate mound and her villages would be burned with fire. Vs. 2e-f

- 3) Then Israel would take possession of their rightful inheritance by the authority of Yahweh. Vs. 2g-h
- 4) Saul had fought against the invaded of the Ammonites, later they were incorporated into David's empire and in Jeremiah's day, they were one of the confederate nations in alliance with Judah to fight against Babylon. Jer. 25:3

49:3 *The call to lament by Ammon.*

- 1) Heshbon was called to wail over the plunder of her companion city of Ai, as a daughter to the nations capital, Rabbah, bearing the signs of mourning, sackcloth. . Vs. 3a-e
 - a) Heshbon means "stronghold" and Ai means "heap of ruins".
 - b) Heshbon, was a border town, on the south of Ammon and on the north most boundary of Moab and used to be the capital of Sihon, king of the Amorites. Num. 21:25-30, 34
- 2) Their lamentation was to be expressed publicly on her walls, due to the reason that her god Milcom, her priests and princes will be taken into captivity. Vs. 3f-g

* The god of the heathen often were made of gold or silver!

49:4 *The false confidence of Ammon.*

- 1) Ammon was full of pride, boasting in her Valleys and flowing rivers. Vs. 4a-b
* There is a play on words present regarding her strength by her natural geographical protection.
- 2) She is called, “O backsliding daughter”, due to her relation to Lot. Vs. 4c
* Her treacherous dealing with Judah and Yahweh accused her!
- 3) She trusted in her treasures, saying, “Who will come against me?” Vs. 4d-f
* She thought herself snug and sufficient for all her enemies!!

49:5-6 *The certain judgment of Ammon.*

- 1) Yahweh would bring fear upon them from all those who are around them. Vs. 5a-c
- 2) They would be driven out, everyone headlong or single file as war captives. Vs. 5d-e
- 3) Those wondering off would not leave anyone to help a person. Vs. 5f
- 4) The promise of God with His full authority was that afterward He would bring back the captives of the people of Ammon. Vs. 6

49:7-22 **The judgment against the Edomites.****49:7-8** *Their judgment was due to their lack of wisdom.*

- 1) The judgment against Edom is once again is Divine in origin from the Captain of the armies of heaven. Vs. 7a-b
 - a) Edom is the area again on the east side of the Jordan River, south of the River Arnon that extended all the way down to the Gulf of Aqabah, during the Neo-Assyrian period.
 - b) The Edomites were the descendents of Esau, the twin brother of Jacob. Gen. 36:1-19
 - c) They were enemies of Israel constantly, in fact they rejoiced at the destruction of Jerusalem and handed them over to their enemy. Ps. 137:7; Obediah 1:10-14
- 2) The Edomites were known for their understanding and wisdom, so Yahweh in a form of sarcasm taunts them for the foolishness thinking they could escape the judgment of God due to their wisdom. Vs. 7c-e
 - a) Is wisdom no more in Teman?
* One of Job’s miserable counselors was from Teman. Job. 2:11
 - b) Has counsel perished from the prudent?
* Their wisdom is referred to. Kings 5:11; Prob. 30:1-14; 31:1-8

- c) Has their wisdom vanished?
- 3) The Edomites were summoned to flee, turn back, and dwell in the depths, especially the inhabitants of Dedan, an Arabian city southeast of Edom! Vs. 8a-d
 * The reference to the “depths” might refer to leaving the city of Petra, hidden deep in through a narrow canyon that was impregnable.
- 4) The reason being Yahweh was about to bring the calamity of Esau upon him, it being the time Yahweh would punish him. Vs. 8e-f
 * The personal pronoun “I” is emphatic!
 * Amos 1:11-12; Is. 21:11-12; 34:5-15; 63:1-6; Exk. 25:12-14; 35:1-15; Obed.; Mal. 1:2-5

49:9-13 *Their complete destruction.*

- 1) God illustrates the severity of His judgment by two rhetorical questions. Vs. 9
 a) If grape-gatherers came to you, Would they not leave some gleaning grapes? , the answer is yes. Vs. 9a-b
 b) If thieves by night, Would they not destroy until they have enough?, once again the answer is yes. Vs. 9c-d
- 2) Yahweh declares He will leave nothing and the judgment as good as having taken place. Vs. 10

- a) But I have made Esau bare; I have uncovered his secret places, And he shall not be able to hide himself. Vs. 10a-c
 * Edom’s stronghold city of Petra will not hide him!
- b) His descendants are plundered, His brethren and his neighbors, And he is no more. Vs. 10d-f
 * Edom’s judgment is accomplished already in the mind of Yahweh.
- 3) Yahweh reproves them for thinking they would not drink of His cup of wrath. Vs. 11-12
 a) Yahweh says, “Leave your fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; And let your widows trust in Me”, it is inescapable. Vs. 11
 b) The futility of their hope is declared. Vs. 12
 1)) For thus says the LORD: "Behold, those whose judgment was not to drink of the cup have assuredly drunk. Jer. 25:16; 21, 29
 2)) And are you the one who will altogether go unpunished?
 3)) You shall not go unpunished, but you shall surely drink of it. Obediah 1:1-4
- 4) The judgment is by an oath. Vs. 13

- a) Yahweh swears by Himself, for their is no one higher, "For I have sworn by Myself," says the LORD". Vs. 12a-b
- b) Yahweh would be complete and total, "that Bozrah shall become a desolation, a reproach, a waste, and a curse. And all its cities shall be perpetual wastes." Vs. 12c-g
* From the capital Bozrah to all the cities.

49:14-18 *Their judgment announced previously.*

- 1) The message Jeremiah heard possibly refers to the "cup of the Lord's wrath" revealed to him. Vs. 14
 - a) The message is recorded. Jer. 25:15-29
 - b) Certainly he was familiar with the prophecy of Obediah.
 - c) The message is a call to battle, "Gather together, come against her, And rise up to battle!" Vs. 14c
- 2) They would become nothing before the nations and abhorred. Vs. 15
- 3) Their self-adulation became their downfall. Vs. 16
 - a) Their pride in their viciousness brought self-deception and to their "Fort Knox" the city of Petra that was carved out of the rock. Vs. 16a-d

- b) Their false security would be destroyed, "Though you make your nest as high as the eagle, I will bring you down from there," says the LORD." Vs. 16e-g
- 4) All would be in awe of her devastation, hissing in disdain. Vs. 17
- 5) Edom would become a proverbial saying for judgment like Sodom an Gomorrah and the cities of Zeboim and Admah, no trace left. Vs. 18
* Have you ever heard of an Edomite?

49:19-22 *Their judgment affirmed.*

- 1) The judgment is through Nebuchadnezzar through the sovereignty of Yahweh. Vs. 19
 - a) Behold, he shall come up like a lion from the floodplain of the Jordan Against the dwelling place of the strong; But I will suddenly make him run away from her. Vs. 19a-b
 - b) And who is a chosen man that I may appoint over her? For who is like Me? Who will arraign Me? And who is that shepherd Who will withstand Me?" Vs. 19c-f
* The leader of Edom!
- 2) This is all of God's doing against Edom and Teman, unto desolation, even the youngest will be dragged away. Vs. 20

- 3) The horror and anguish will be heard down to the Red Sea. Vs. 21
- 4) Yahweh as an eagle will come upon Edom as a prey, fearing in her heart like a woman in birth pangs. Vs. 22
* Bozrah being the capital!

49:23-27 The judgment against Damascus.

49:23 *The fear of the news.*

- 1) The judgment is against Damascus, the capital city of Syria, which still is today. Vs. 23a
* This is the shortest of the judgments. Amos 1:3, Is. 17:1-11
 - a) It is believed to be the oldest city to be inhabited, though its first location was about fifteen miles in difference.
 - b) Damascus was a city-state until it was conquered by Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria in 732 B.C.
 - c) In 1980 I walked down the street called Straight in Damascus.
- 2) Hamath and Arpad two chief cities on the Orontes River would be shamed, hearing the bad news and become fainthearted; There is trouble on the sea; It cannot be quiet. Vs. 23b-f
* Hamath was 110 miles north of Damascus. originally a Hittite city and Arpad 95 miles north of Hamath.

49:24-25 *The feebleness of the city.*

- 1) Damascus has grown feeble; She turns to flee, And fear has seized her. Anguish and sorrows have taken her like a woman in labor. Vs. 24
- 2) Why is the city of praise not deserted, the city of My joy? Vs. 25

49:26-27 *The fall of her men.*

- 1) The Captain of the armies of heaven will slay her young men in her streets and all the men of war in that day. Vs. 26
- 2) Yahweh credited Himself for the fire in the wall of Damascus that consumed the palaces of Ben-Hadad. Vs. 27
 - a) Ben-Hadad was the name of several kings of Syria. 1Kings 15:18-20; 2Kings 13:24
 - b) Ben means son and Hadad was a storm god like Baal of the Canaanite religion.

49:28-33 The judgment against Kedar.

49:28 *The call to battle.*

- 1) The judgment is against Kedar and against the kingdoms of Hazor, the area of the Arabian desert, west of Damascus. Vs. 28a
 - a) Kedar was one of the sons of Ishmael. Gen. 25:12-18

- b) Hazor was another semi nomadic people residing in the desert.
- c) Though both of these were not mentioned in chapter twenty-five of Jeremiah, they probably are included with Dedan, Tema, Buz, etc. Jer. 25:23
- 2) The instrument of judgment once again is Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon. Vs. 28b
- 3) The command is given by Yahweh, “Thus says the LORD: “Arise, go up to Kedar, And devastate the men of the East!” Vs. 28c-f
- 4) They will tear down their tents and attempt to flee on their camels crying out, “Fear on every side”. Vs. 29

49:30-31 *The taunt of God in view of the battle.*

- 1) Yahweh mockingly tells them to flee to the deep desert, due to the fact that " Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon has taken counsel and conceived a plan against them. Vs. 30
- 2) Yahweh suggests that they seek refuge the wealthy nation without gates nor bars, the desert tribes. Vs. 31

49:32-33 *The futility of evading the judgment.*

- 1) Their camels , cattle would become spoils of war and they would be scattered throughout. Vs. 32a-c
- 2) Their devastation would come from everywhere. Vs. 32d-e
- 3) Hazor would be a dwelling for jackals, a desolation forever; No one shall reside there, Nor son of man dwell in it. Vs. 33

49:34-39 **The judgment against Elam.**

49:34 *The judgment dated.*

- 1) The Divine oracle was against Elam, the area beyond the Tigris River, east of Babylon, the land of Persia, modern day Iran. Vs. 34a
 - a) The capital city was Susa or Shushan. Neh. 1
 - b) They were conquered by Assherbanipal in 640 B.C. and regained their independence after the fall of Assyria.
 - c) Elam would not defeat Babylon till they partnered with Media, after the 0 years of Israel’s captivity.
 - d) There were Elamites at Pentecost. Acts 2:9
- 2) The beginning of the reign of Zedekiah king of Judah, 597 B.C. Vs. 34b-c

49:35-36 *The severity of the judgment.*

- 1) The Captain of the armies of heaven would break the bow of Elam, The foremost of their might. Vs. 35
* They were famous for the skilled archers!
- 2) Yahweh would scatter them so, that there would not be a nation where they would not be found. Vs. 36

49:37-38 *The humbling conquest.*

- 1) Yahweh would cause Elam to be dismayed before their enemies as they sought their life, bring disaster upon them by His fierce anger. Vs. 37a-d
- 2) Yahweh would send the sword after them until He had consumed them. Vs. 37e
- 3) Yahweh would set His throne in Elam, destroying the king and the princes. Vs. 38

49:39 *The future of Elam.*

- 1) The time would be in the latter days, the end of the time of the Gentiles". Vs. 39a
- 2) Yahweh would bring back the captives of Elam. Vs. 39b-c
* Egypt, Moab and Elam are the only ones promise to be restored in the future.