

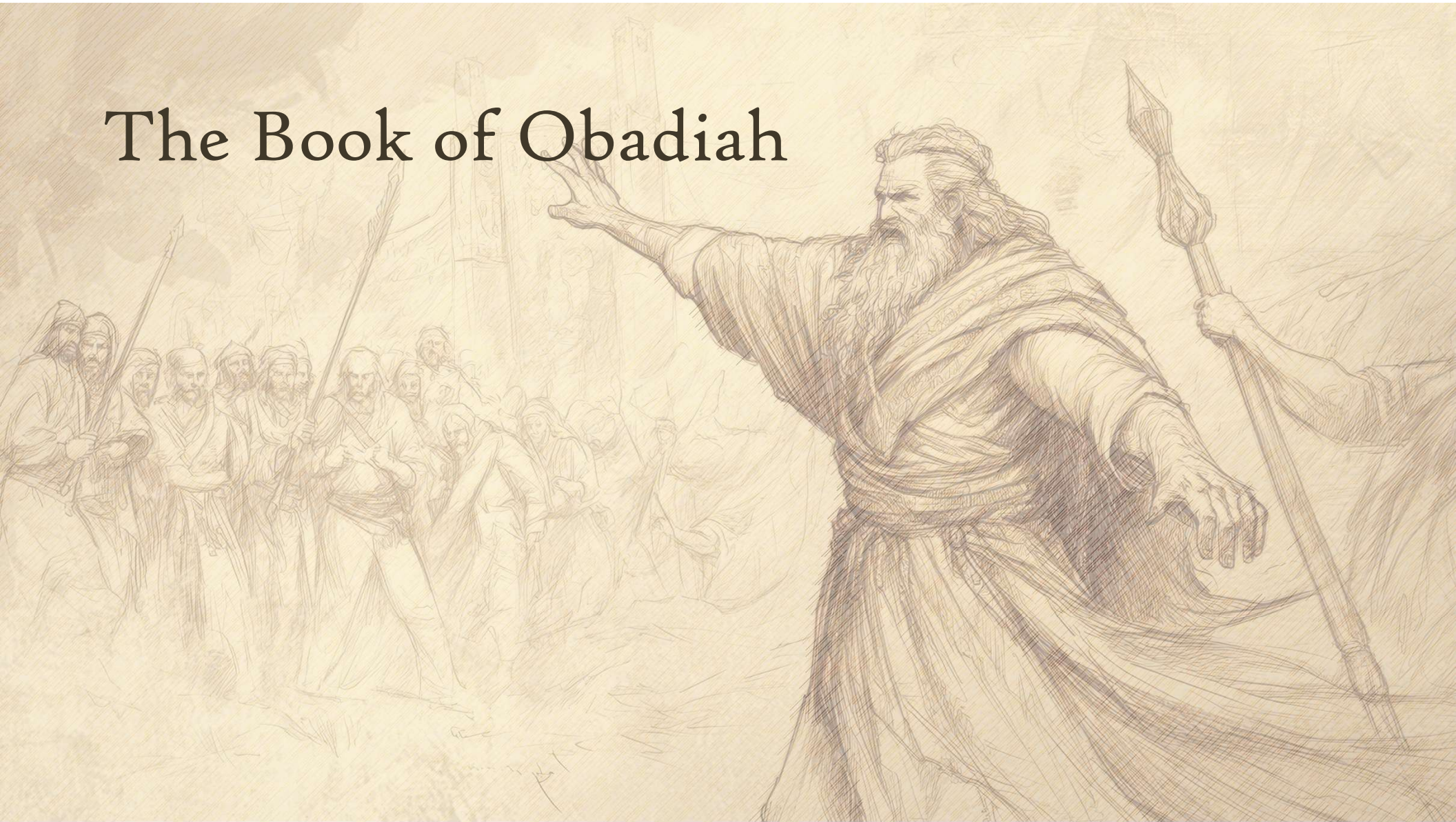


Obadiah

Bad News for a Bad Brother

Sojourners Sunday School
Jordan Dees

The Book of Obadiah



The Book of Obadiah

Scriptural Context



Scriptural Context

...the prophet was one of the major offices in Israel and their primary role was to serve as God's mouthpiece to keep the king and the priests accountable to God's word. The prophets spoke for God. The very word prophecy means, "to speak before, to speak for another." And so, literally, a prophet is one who speaks for another. That's why more than 3,800 times in the OT, you find the prophet saying, "the word of the Lord came to," or, "the mouth of the Lord has spoken," or, "the Lord says," or something like that.

- Tom Pennington

The Book of Obadiah

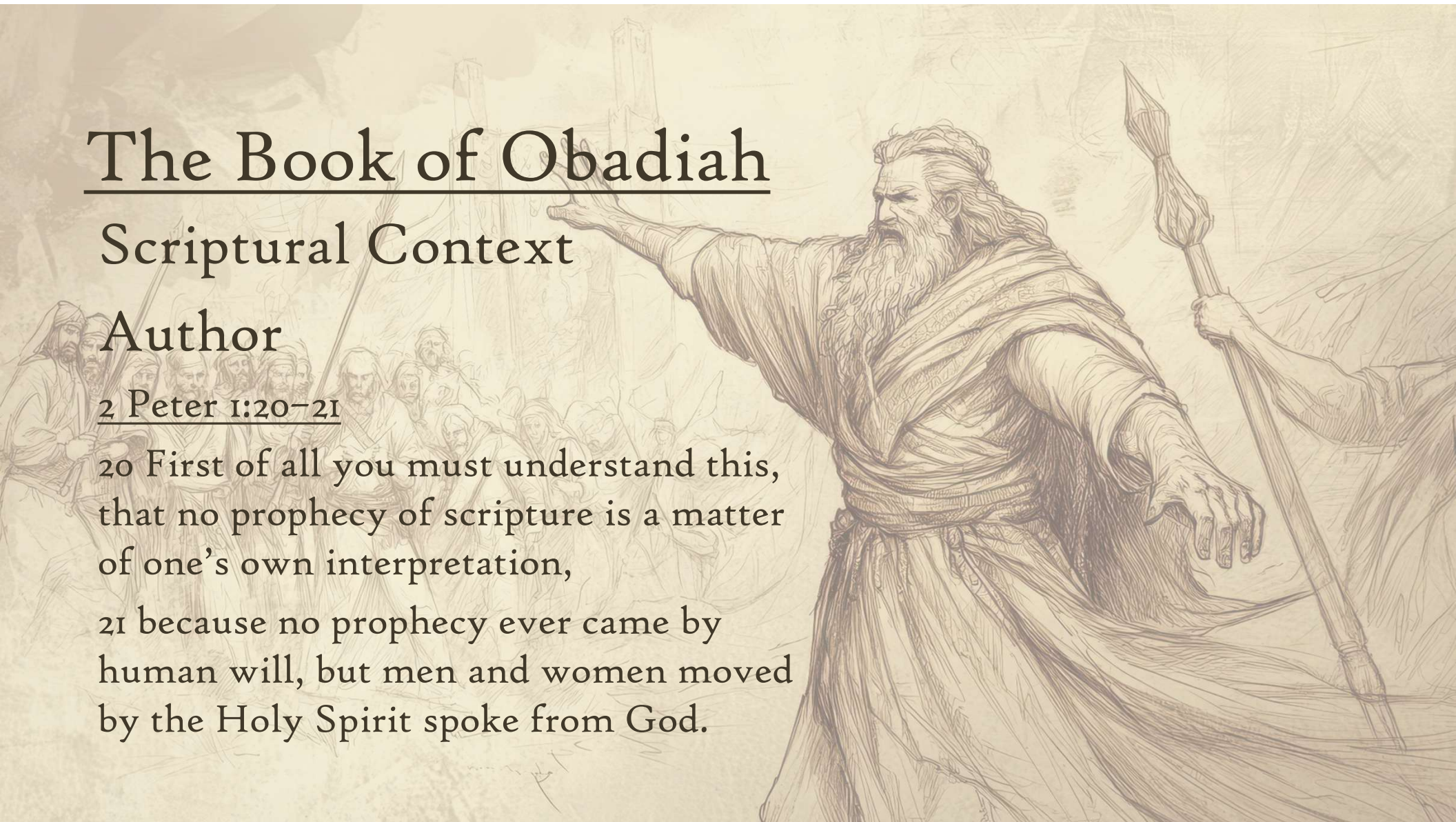
Scriptural Context

Author

2 Peter 1:20–21

20 First of all you must understand this,
that no prophecy of scripture is a matter
of one's own interpretation,

21 because no prophecy ever came by
human will, but men and women moved
by the Holy Spirit spoke from God.

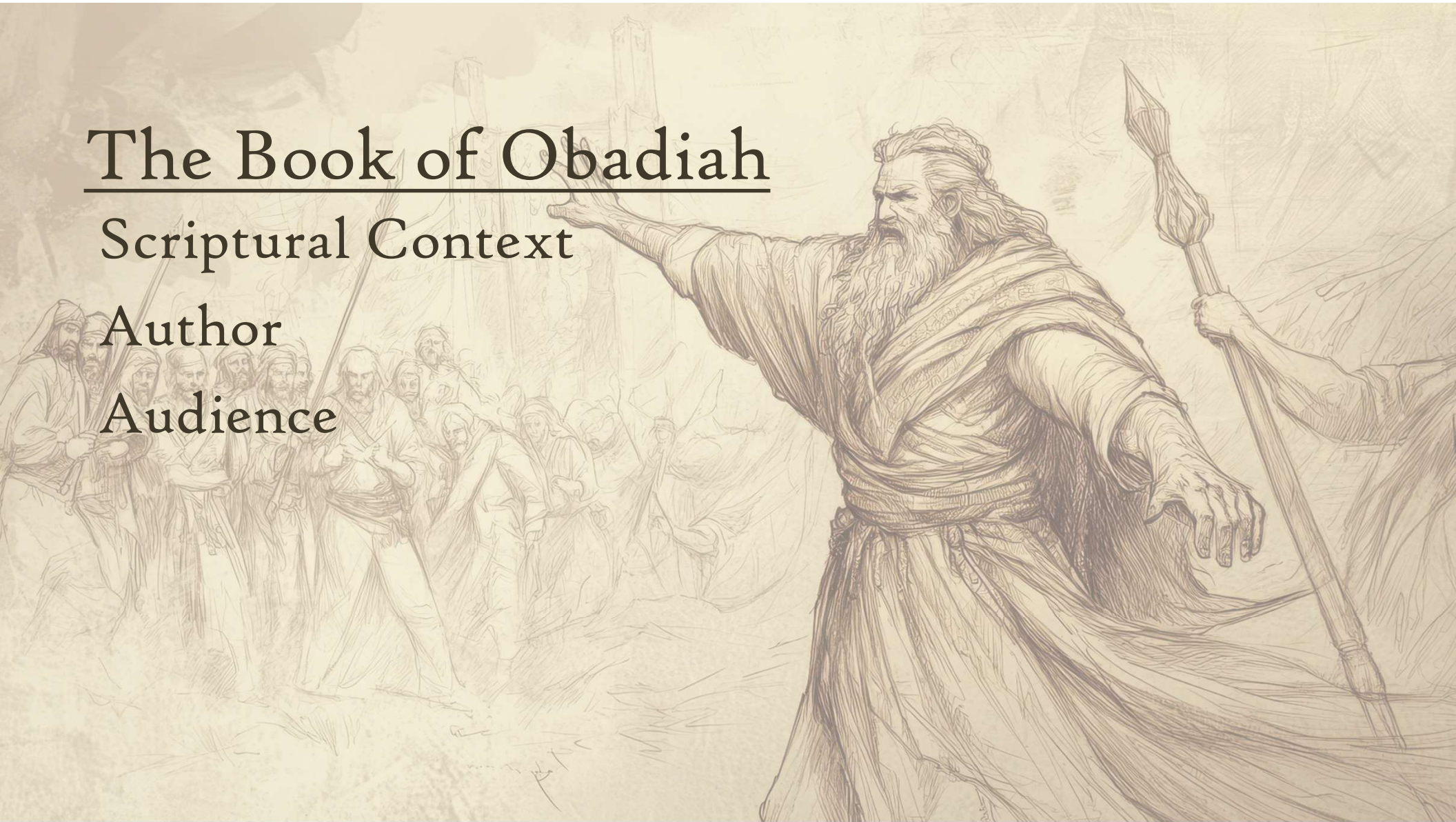


The Book of Obadiah

Scriptural Context

Author

Audience



Judah & Edom



Audience

- Edomites prevented Israelites from passing through their land (Num. 20:14-21)
- King Saul attacked Edom (1 Sam. 14:47)
- King David defeated Edom (2 Sam. 8:13-14)
- King Solomon occupied Edom against their will (1 Kgs 9:26-28; 11:14-22)
- Edom raided Judah when Jehoshaphat was king (2 Chr. 20:1-2)
- Edom rebelled against Jehoram (2 Kgs 8:20-22; 2 Chr. 21:8-10)
- King Amaziah of Judah recaptured Edom (2 Kgs 14:7; 2 Chr. 25:11-12)
- Edom raided Judah and King Ahaz, and rejected Judah's control (2 Chr. 28:17)

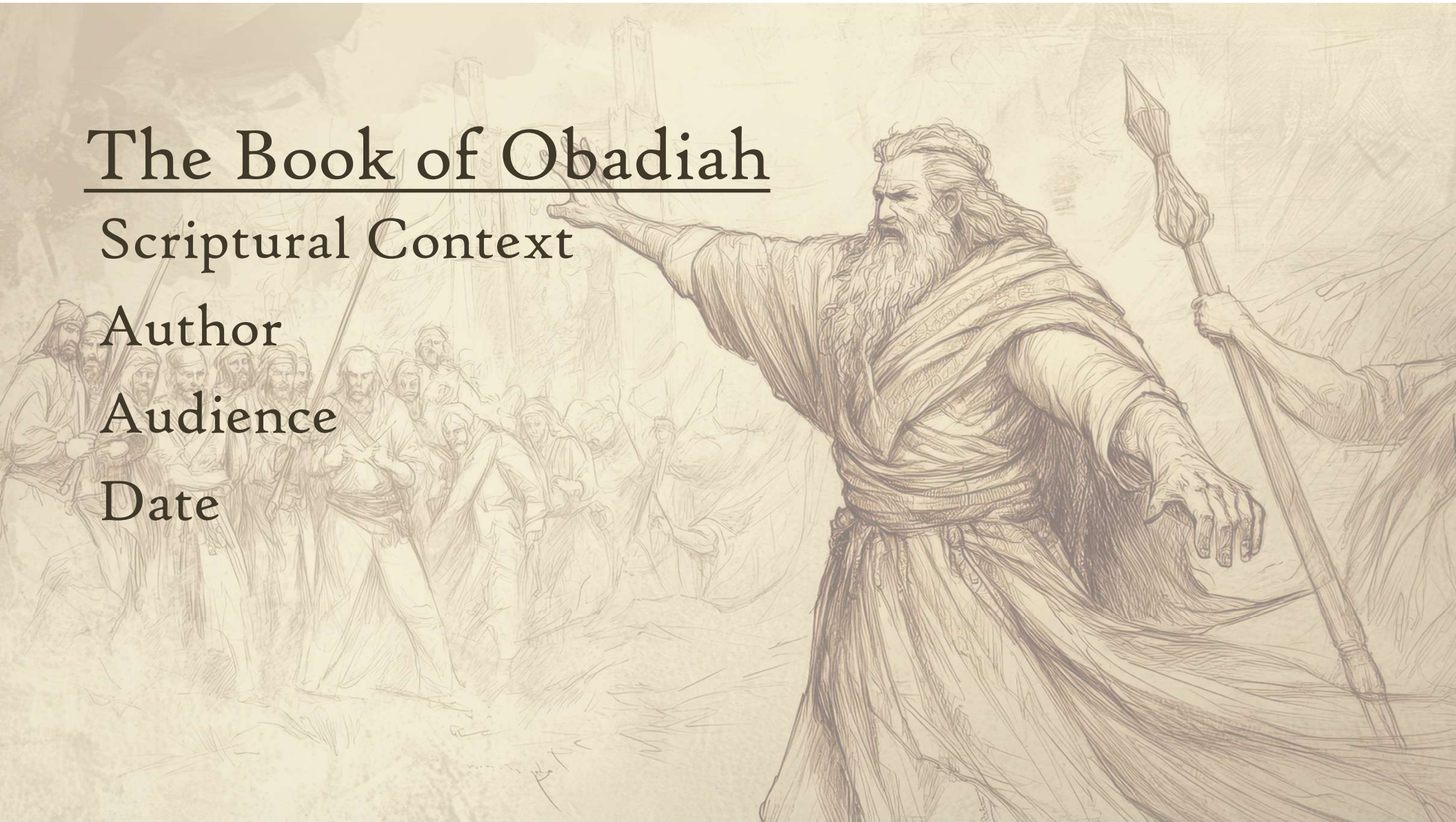
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Scriptural Context

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Date

The most likely background for Obadiah's ministry was the attack on Jerusalem and its destruction in 586 BC. This was carried out by the Babylonians and their allies, with the Edomites playing a major part. This certainly fits Obadiah's description of the fall of Jerusalem in his prophecy, and his dismay at the role that the Edomites, their own kinsfolk, played.

- Bridger

The Book of Obadiah

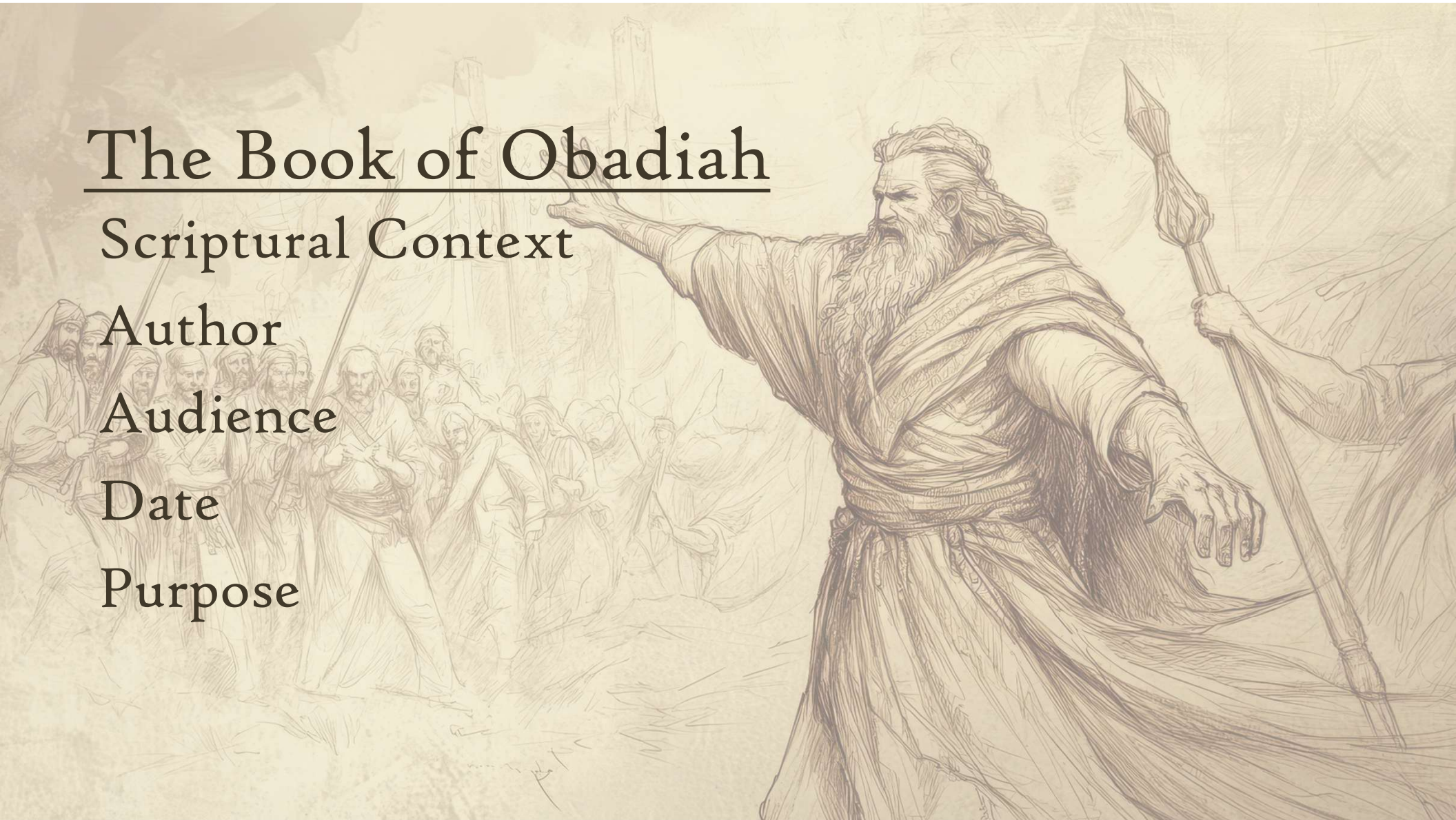
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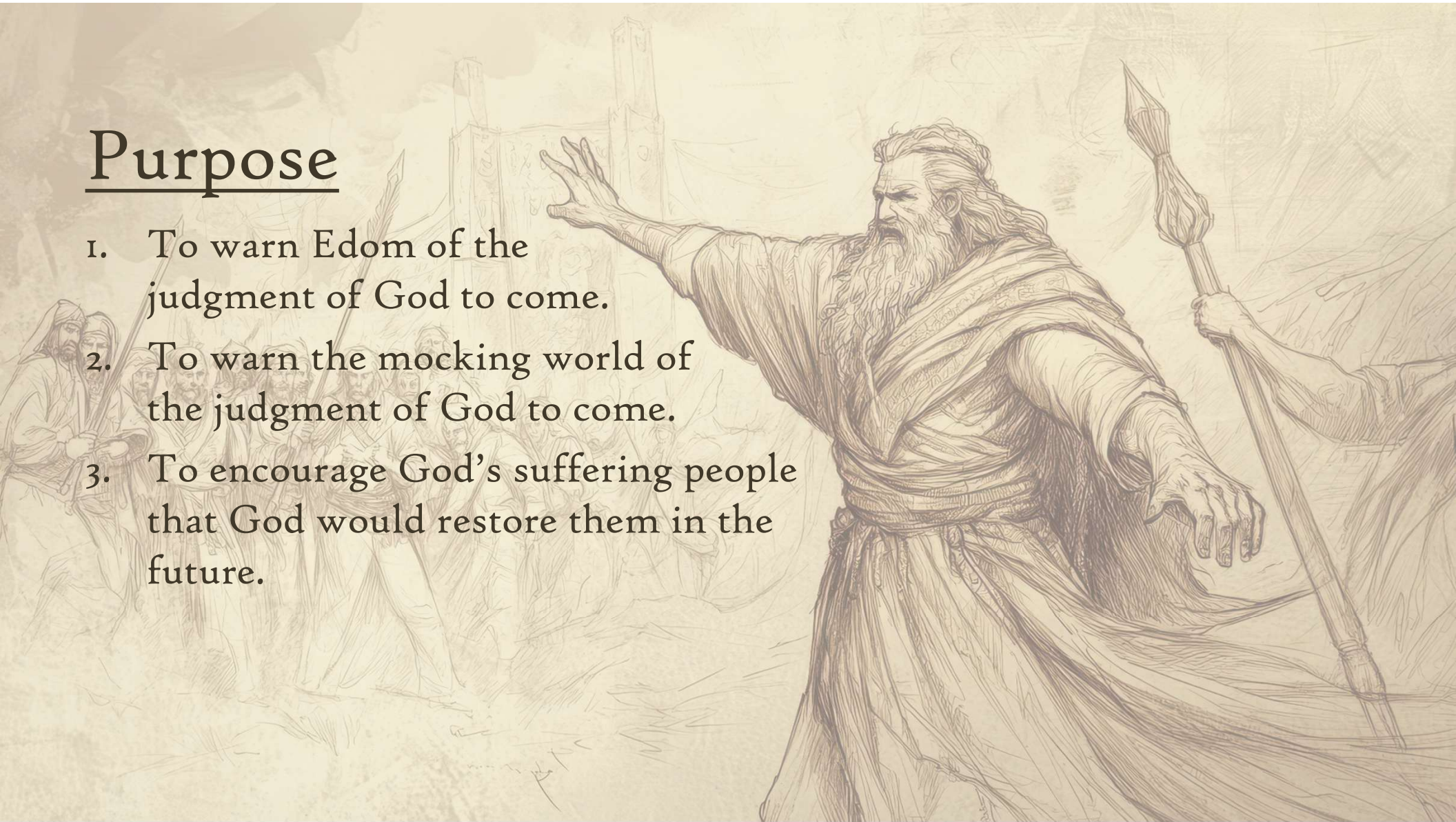
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Purpose



Purpose

1. To warn Edom of the judgment of God to come.
2. To warn the mocking world of the judgment of God to come.
3. To encourage God's suffering people that God would restore them in the future.



The Book of Obadiah

Scriptural Context

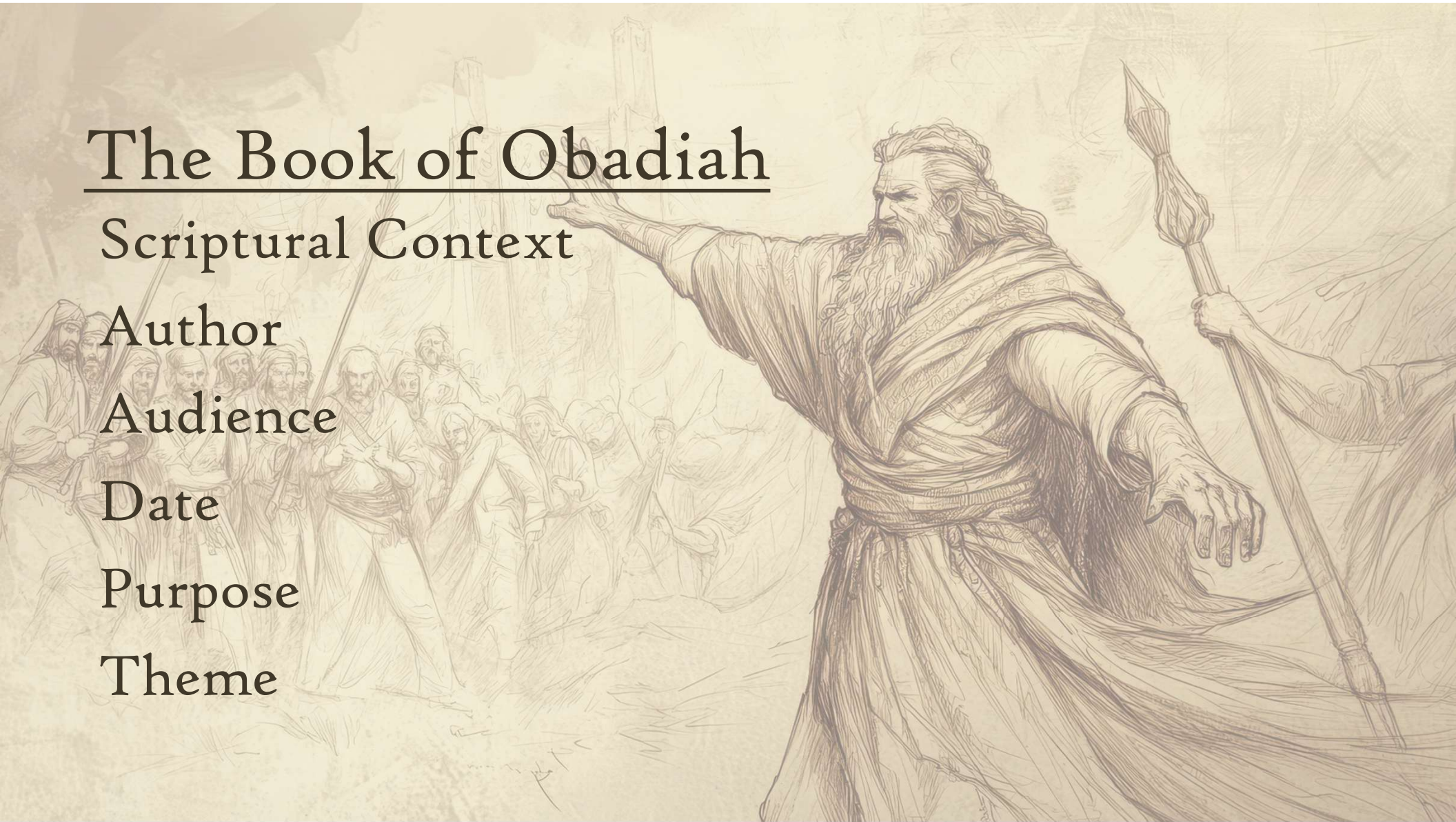
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Date

Purpose

Theme



Theme

Edom's Judgment



The Book of Obadiah

Scriptural Context

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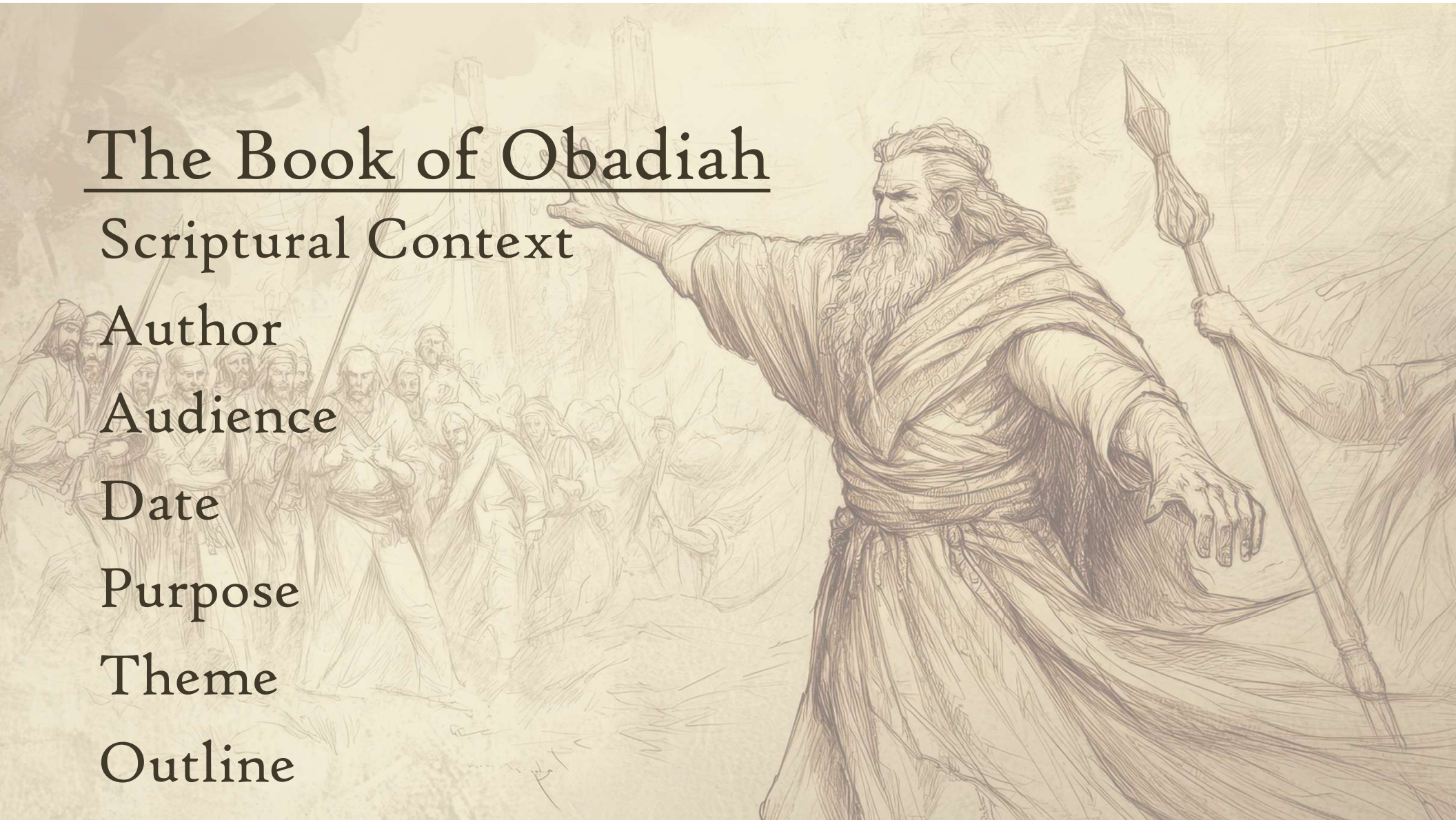
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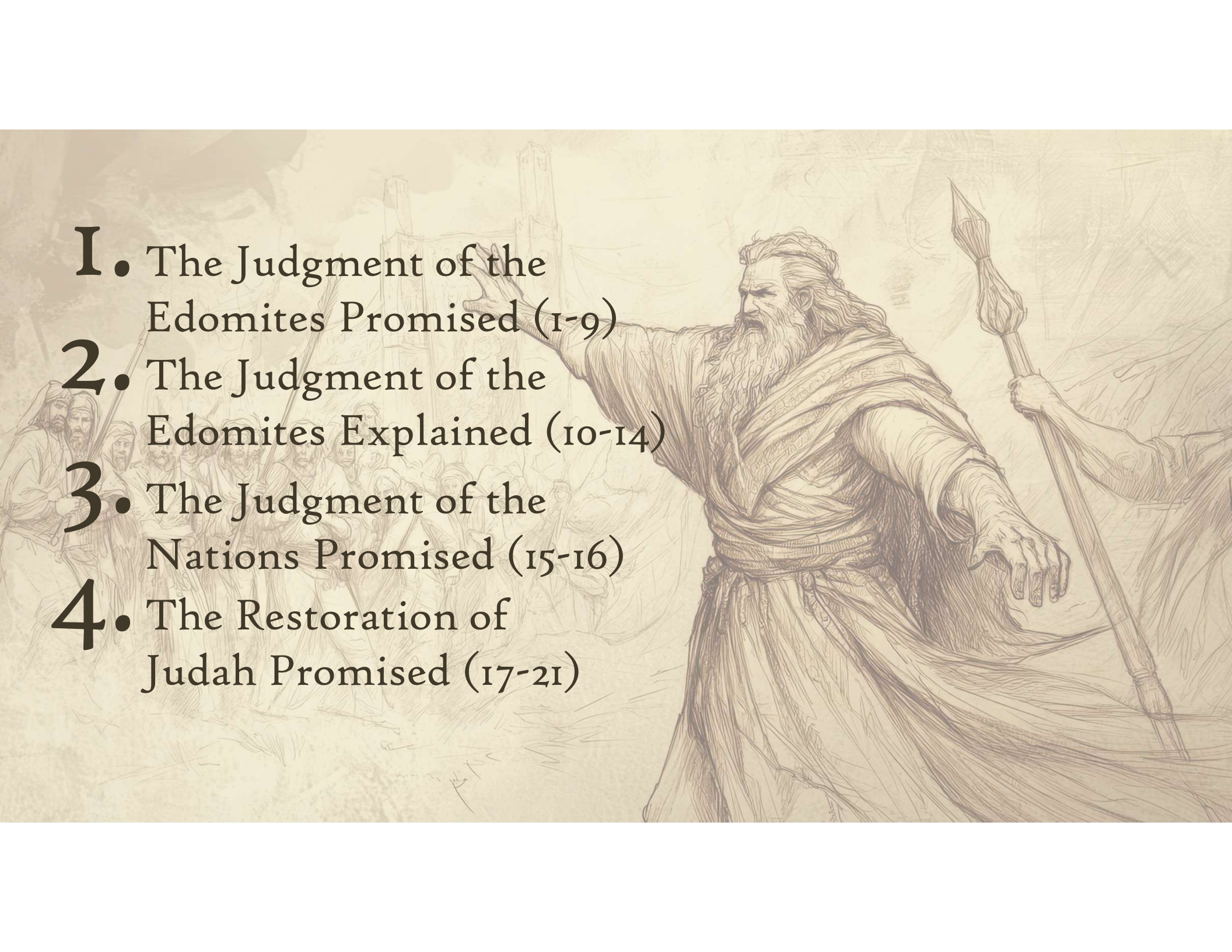
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Purpose

Theme

Outline



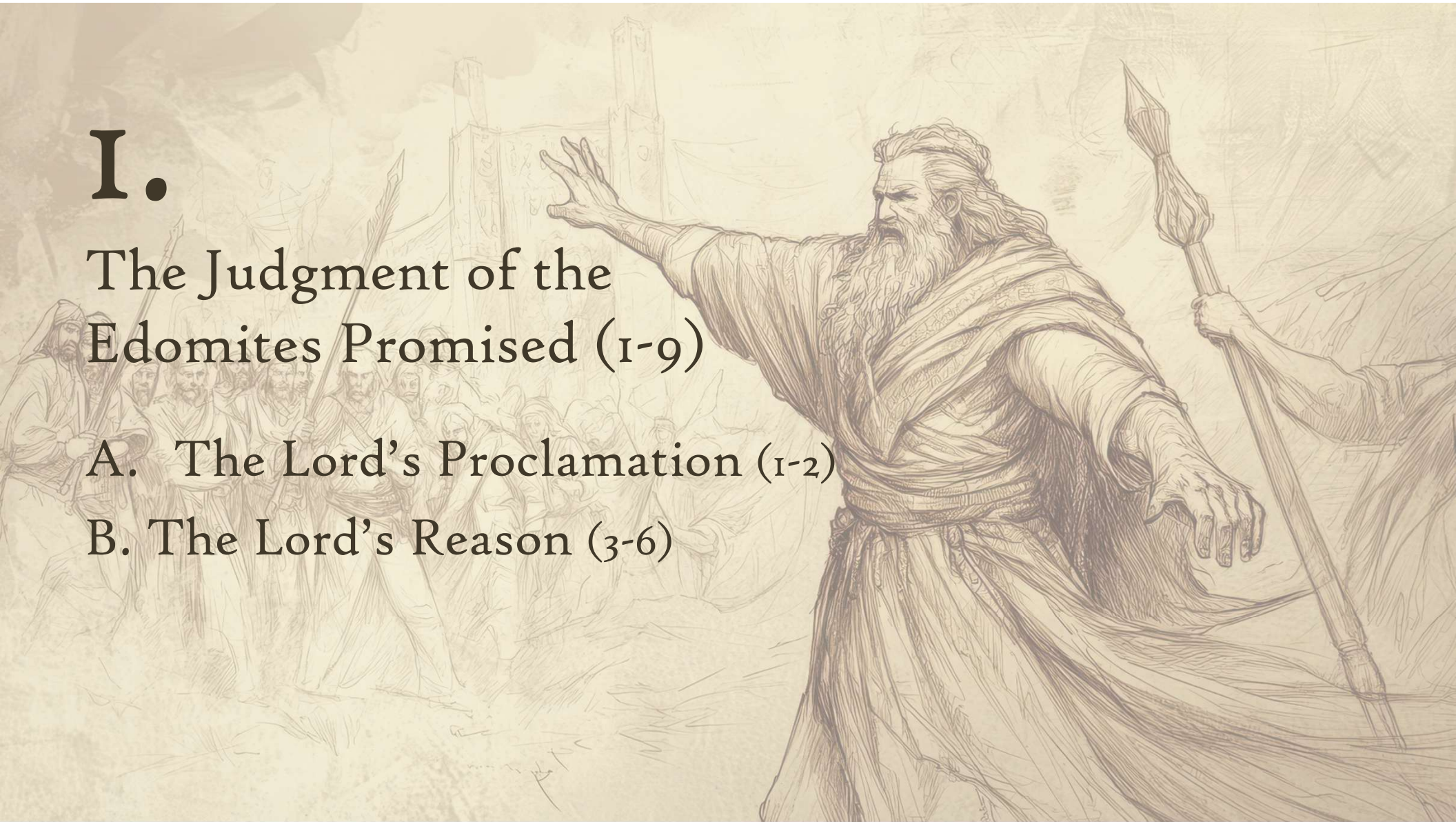
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1. The Judgment of the Edomites Promised (1-9)
 2. The Judgment of the Edomites Explained (10-14)
 3. The Judgment of the Nations Promised (15-16)
 4. The Restoration of Judah Promised (17-21)

I.

The Judgment of the Edomites Promised (1-9)

A. The Lord's Proclamation (1-2)

B. The Lord's Reason (3-6)



The Lord's Reason



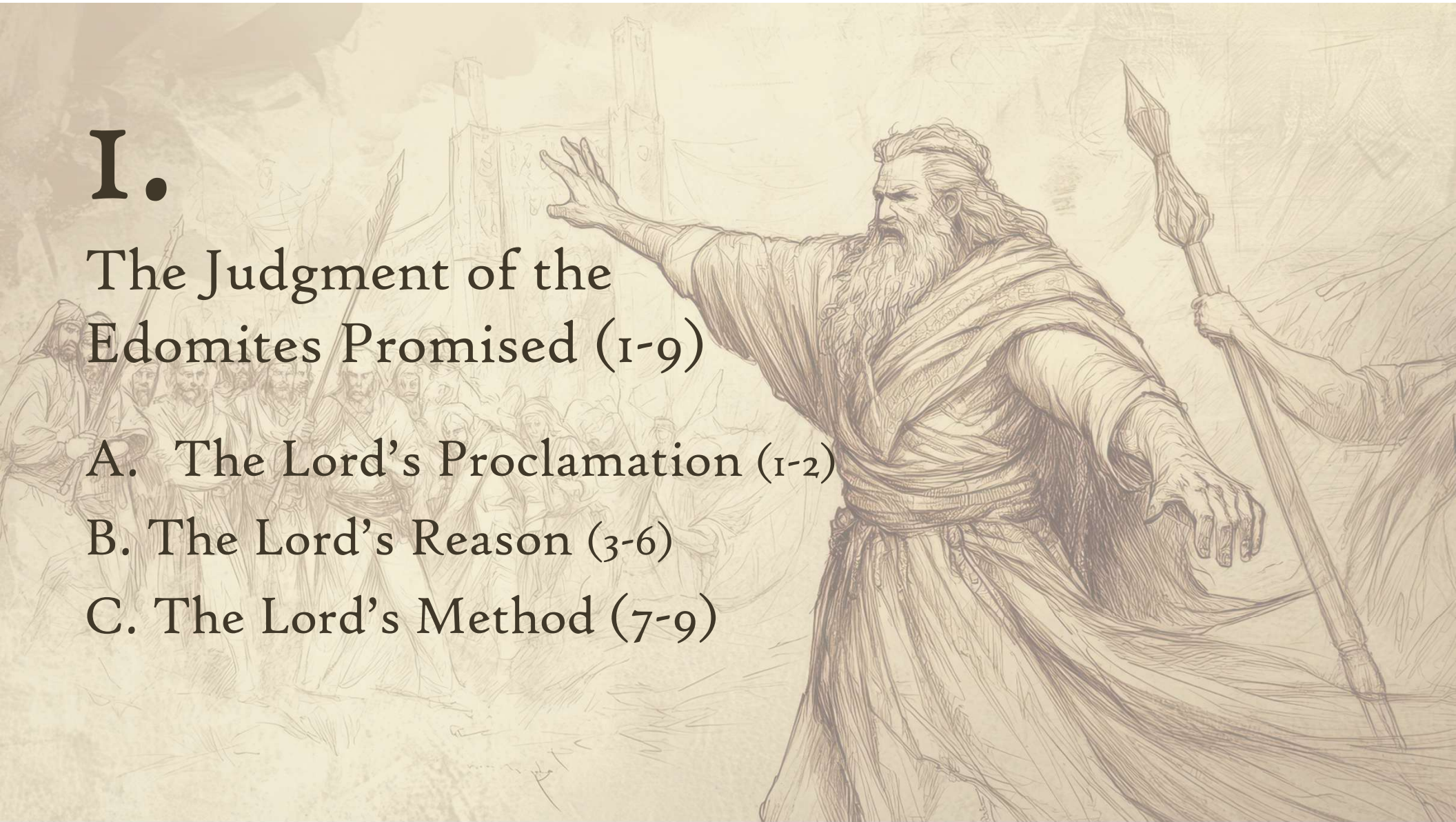
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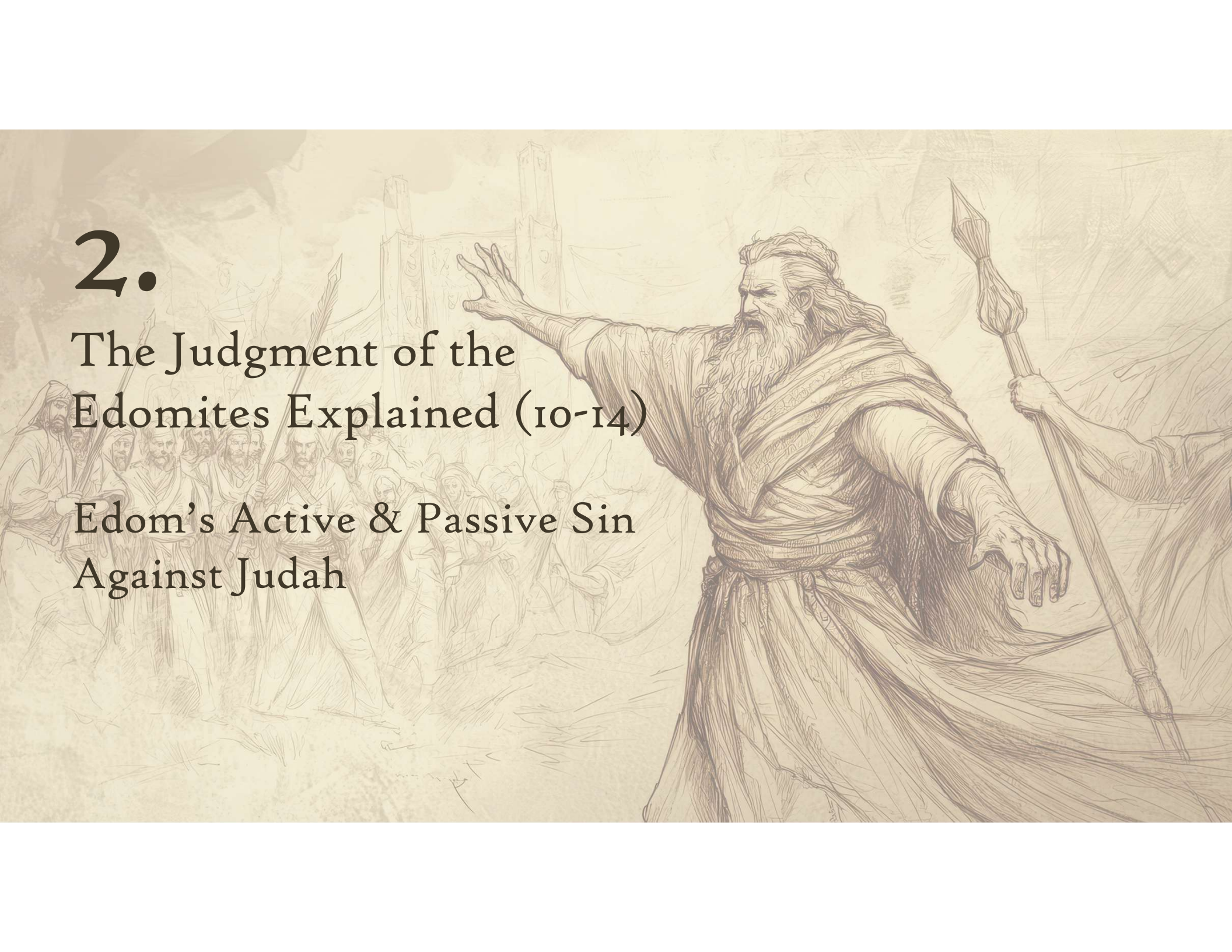
The Judgment of the Edomites Promised (1-9)

A. The Lord's Proclamation (1-2)

B. The Lord's Reason (3-6)

C. The Lord's Method (7-9)

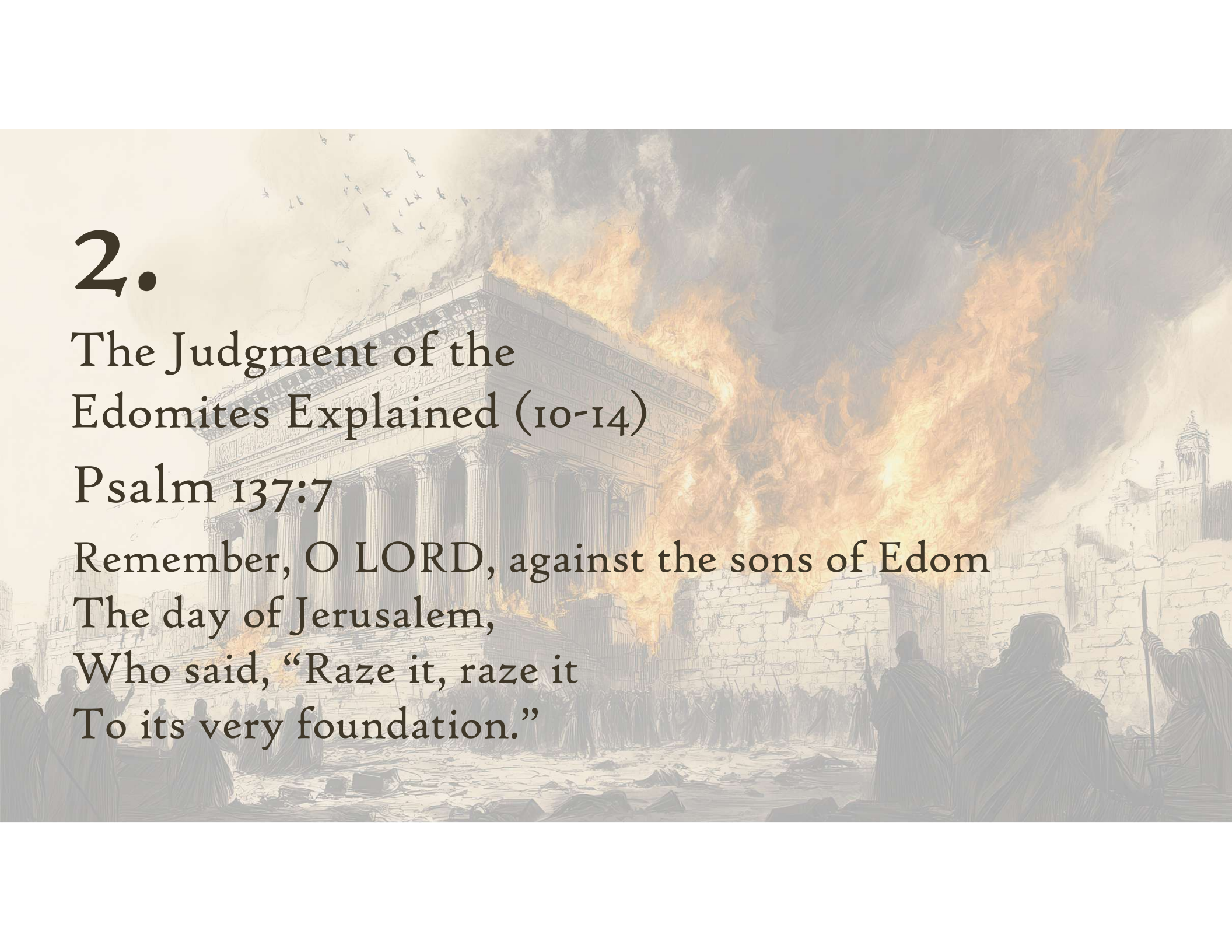




2.

The Judgment of the Edomites Explained (10-14)

Edom's Active & Passive Sin
Against Judah



2.

The Judgment of the
Edomites Explained (10-14)

Psalms 137:7

Remember, O LORD, against the sons of Edom

The day of Jerusalem,

Who said, “Raze it, raze it

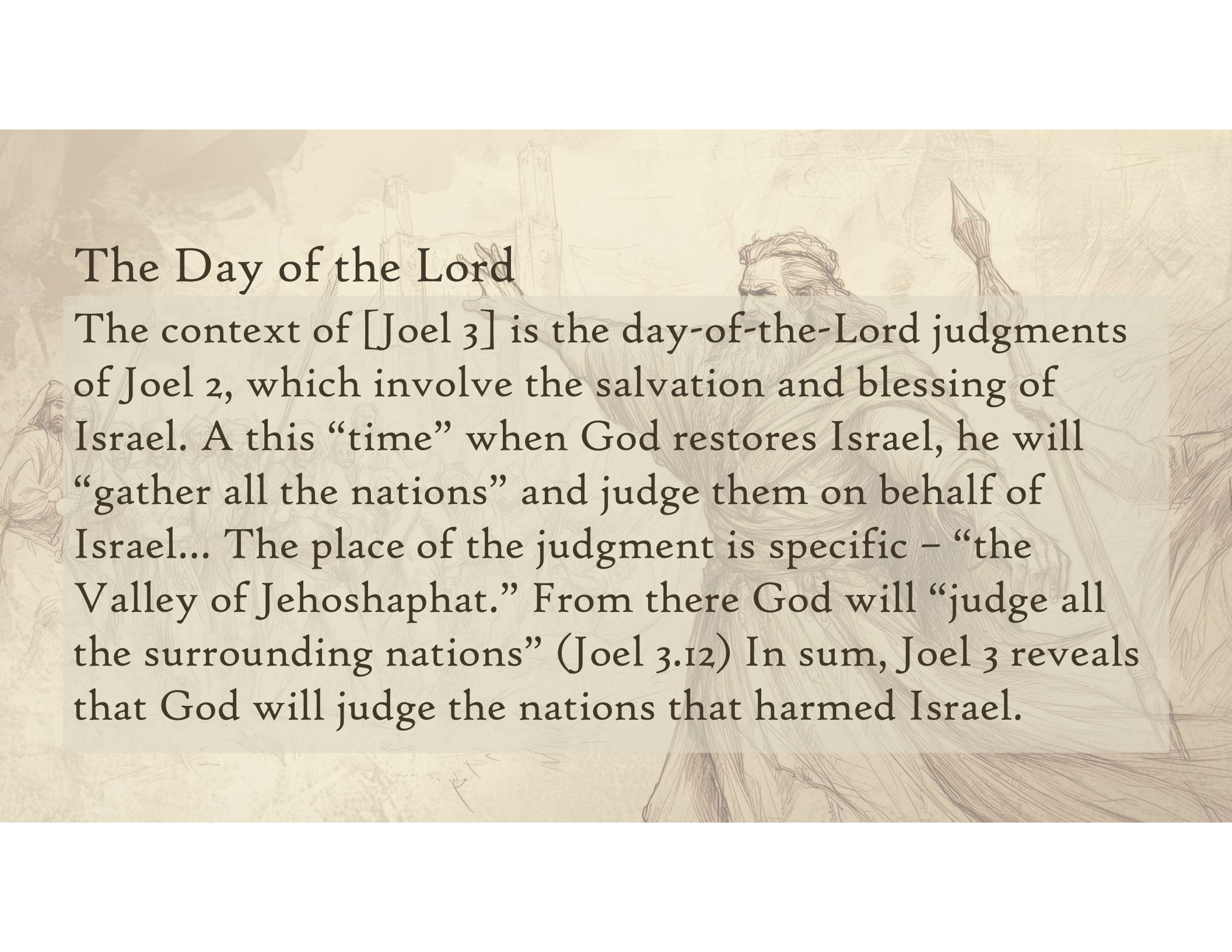
To its very foundation.”

3.

The Judgment of the
Nations Promised (15-16)

The Day of the Lord



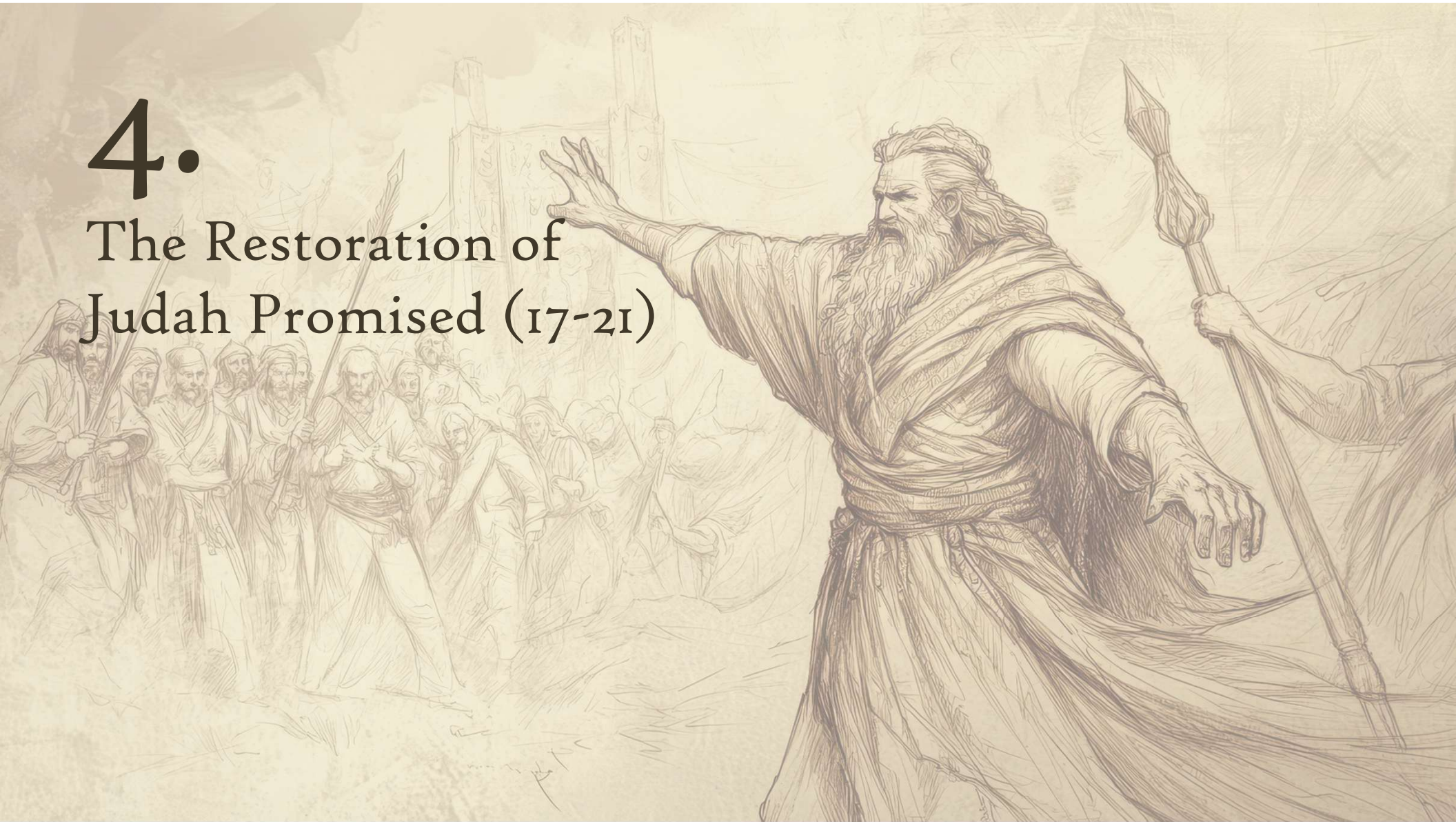


The Day of the Lord

The context of [Joel 3] is the day-of-the-Lord judgments of Joel 2, which involve the salvation and blessing of Israel. At this “time” when God restores Israel, he will “gather all the nations” and judge them on behalf of Israel... The place of the judgment is specific – “the Valley of Jehoshaphat.” From there God will “judge all the surrounding nations” (Joel 3.12) In sum, Joel 3 reveals that God will judge the nations that harmed Israel.

4.

The Restoration of Judah Promised (17-21)



Lessons

1. God will hold to account every one of His enemies and those who harm His people.

The Book of Obadiah offers the assurance of a God of moral justice who will restore the moral equilibrium and right the blatant wrongs of this wicked world. God is in control, at work behind the scenes, working out his own plans through the chaos of human moves and countermoves. The Church triumphant is our destiny, and toward this end we are to work with confidence

Lessons

2. God forgives His people of their sin, and this forgiveness is shown in part through His judgment of those opposed to His people.

Could an exiled, homeless nation ever hope to receive forgiveness from God?... Obadiah shows us one brief response to those issues. God would forgive Israel. One sign of that forgiveness would be the punishment of Edom, the relative who turned traitor when Babylon came to destroy Jerusalem and exile the nation.

Lessons



3. The lesson of the Babylonian exile is that God's people need to trust Him and not in the things of this world.

I am Judah. I am Israel.

