

A SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT:

Obadiah

"Esau's Destruction"

Introduction

- History of the Prophetic Office
 - Has existed since Moses.
 - Was exercised by _____ during Old Testament times.
 - The OT books were written by prophets.
 - Pentateuch
 - Books of History
 - Poetry
 - "Major" Prophets
 - "Minor" Prophets
 - God's messengers to His people.
 - Preached _____ of God's already revealed Law.
 - Foretold events and people.
 - Encouraged holy living by reminding Israel of promised judgment if they failed.
- Names of the Prophetic Office
 - "Prophet:" the _____ of God (Exodus 7:1-2).
 - "Seer:" one who saw dreams and visions from God (1 Samuel 9:9-11).
 - "God's Servants"

Title:

- Obadiah
 - The author's name is shared by several men in the Old Testament.
 - The one who hid the prophets during _____ reign (1 Kings 18).
 - One of David's soldiers.
 - One of Joab's sons who returned from Babylon.
 - A porter at the gate of Babylon.
 - None of these people quite meets the criteria to be this prophet.

Subtitle: "Esau's Destruction"

Summary: "Esau's descendants are destroyed for their proud offenses against Israel."

Background:

- The Edomites and Israelites were closely _____ people groups.
 - Edom descended from Esau. His family lived in Mount Seir (Gen 36:8).
 - Israel descended from Jacob.
- Presumably, these groups were civil until Jacob went to Egypt to meet Joseph.
- Edom _____ to allow the Israelites to march through on their way to the Promised Land (Num 20:14-21).

- Edom later joined an army in attacking Israel (1 Sam 14:47).
- Edom became a tributary of _____ (2 Sam 8:14).
- Edom eventually revolted and set up its own series of kings and dukes (2 Kings 8:20).

Date:

- The book of Obadiah condemns Edom especially for _____ to Israel (v 10).
- This violence may have occurred during Saul's reign.
- The book of Jeremiah (500s BC) indicates the prophecy had already come true (49:7-22).
- Obadiah must have been an earlier prophet, perhaps in the _____ BC.

Overview:

- V 1: Introduction
- V 2-9: The fallacy of Edom's pride
- V 10-16: The reason for judgment
- V 17-21: _____ judgment

Christ in Obadiah:

- _____ will ultimately rule the kingdom and bring deliverance to Zion (21).
 - This is not just referring to the time when the Jew returned from Babylon.
 - It refers to the later time when Christ will actually be reigning in the Millennium.
 - Even though Edom scoffed at Israel, Israel's future was far better than their own.

Key Themes:

- God will _____ His people (10-16).
 - Abrahamic Covenant (Gen 12:2-3):
 - *"And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed."*
- " _____ goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall."
 - The Edomites thought their land was impregnable.
 - They scoffed, thinking they were perfectly safe.
 - And their confidence made perfect sense humanly speaking.
 - But they forgot to take God's omnipotence into account.

Key Word:

- Pride: To feel a special sense of _____ based on one's perceived achievements.
 - Their pride was a natural reaction to their success in building a civilization.
 - Their pride was unsupported by reality.
 - Their pride eventually saw them brought low.

Application: Let us remember humility, so God will not have to bring us low.