THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK AS A WHOLE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1-16</th>
<th>EDOM. DESTRUCTION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17-21.</td>
<td>ISRAEL. RESTORATION.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the CANONICAL order and place of the Prophets, see Ap. 1, and p. 1206.
For the CHRONOLOGICAL order of the Prophets, see Ap. 77.
For the Inter-relation of the Prophetic Books, see Ap. 77.
For the Formulae of Prophetic utterance, see Ap. 82.
For the Inter-relation of the Minor (or Shorter) Prophets, see pp. 1206 and 1207.

The Minor Prophets do not profess to be chronological. The order seems to be logical; hence, Obadiah corresponds with Joel, and takes up Joel's theme, and shows (by contrast) what Joel's "day of the LORD" shall be for Israel's enemies. See pp. 1206-7. Edom is the one enemy in Joel (3. 19) as in Obadiah: indeed, from the first, Gen. 27. 39, 40 was fulfilled (see notes on 1 Kings 22. 47 and 2 Kings 8. 20-22. 2 Chron. 21. 8-10). After that we find prophecies against Edom (Isa. 34. 5-17. Jer. 49. 17-22. Ezek. 25. 12-14; 35; and Obadiah).

The correspondence between Jer. 49 and Obadiah may be thus shown:

Obad. 1- = Jer. 49. 7-.
" 1, 2 = " 14, 15.
" 3, 4 = " 16.
" 5- = " 9.

Obad. -5 = Jer. 49. 9-.
" 6 = " 10.
" 8 = " 7.
" 9 = " 22.

The two prophecies are independent and original. There is no need to discuss which of the two quoted the other, or whether both refer to an earlier prophet. All beyond the Scripture record is conjecture.

That Obadiah gives details which are complementary may well be explained by the Fig. Hysteresis (Ap. 6).

For the partial fulfillment of the prophecy, see the notes.

The prophecy of Obadiah is undated; but, from the internal evidence, referred to above, it was almost certainly subsequent to the captivity of Jehoiachin (489-8 B. C), or to the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and the end of Judah. This would bring it to either 482 B. C. or 472 B. C.
1 The vision of "Obadiah. "Thus saith "the Lord GOD "concerning Edom; "We have heard tidings from "the LORD, "and an ambassador is sent among the nations, "Arise ye, and let us rise up against her in battle."

2 Behold, I have made thee small among the nations: thou art greatly despised.

3 The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high; that saith in his heart, 'Who shall bring me down to the ground?'

4 "Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the LORD.

5 If thieves came to thee, if robbers by night, (how art thou cut off!) would they not have stolen till they had enough? or if the grapegatherers came to thee, would they not leave some grapes?

6 "How are the things of Esau stripped bare! how are his hidden things sought up!

7 All the men of thy confederacy have brought thee even to the border: the men who were wont to salute thee have deceived thee, and prevailed against thee; they that eat thy bread have laid a snare under thee: there is no discernment of it in him.

8 Shall I not in that day, saith the LORD, even destroy the wise men out of Edom, and understanding out of the hill country of Esau?

9 And thy mighty men, O Teman, shall be dismayed, to the end that every one of the hill country of Esau may be cut off by slaughter.

10 For thy violence against thy brother Jacob shame shall cover thee, and thou shalt be cut off for ever.

11 In the day that thou stoodest on the other side, in the day that the aliens carried away captive his forces, and foreigners entered into his gates, and cast lots upon Jerusalem, even thou wast as one of them.

12 But thou shouldest not have looked on the day of thy brother; 13 in the day that he became a 13 alien; neither shouldest thou have rejoiced over the sons of Judah in the day of their destruction; neither shouldest thou have enlarged thy mouth with laughter in the day of distress.

13 12 Thou shouldest not have entered into the gate of My people in the day of their calamity; yea, thou shouldest not have looked on their affliction in the day of their calamity, nor have laid hands on their substance in the day of their calamity;

14 Neither shouldest thou have stood in the fork of the roads, to cut off those of his that did escape; neither shouldest thou have delivered up those of his that did remain in the day of distress.
Ver. 15.  

15 For "the day of the LORD is near upon all the 1 nations: according as thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee: thy reward shall return upon thine own head.

16 For 15 according as ye have drunk upon My 2 holy mountain, so shall all the heathen drink continually, yea, they shall drink, and they shall stagger, and they shall be as though they had not been.

17 But upon mount Zion shall be a delivered remnant, and there shall be holiness; and the house of Jacob shall possess their possessions.

18 And the house of Jacob shall be a fire, and the house of Joseph a flame, and the house of Esau for stubble, and they shall kindle in them, and devour them; and they shall be as though they had not been.

19 And they of the south country, the Negeb shall possess the hill country of Esau; and they of the lowlands, the Shephelah shall possess the Philistines: and they of the mountain shall possess the territory of Ephraim, and the territory of Samaria: and they of Benjamin shall possess Gilead.

20 And the captives of the whole of the twelve tribes of the sons of Israel shall possess that of the Canaanites, shall possess as far as Sarepta, belonging to Sidon and Tyre; and the captives of Jerusalem, which is in Sepharad, shall possess the cities of the south country [yes, My People shall enlarge their borders on all sides].

21 And deliverers [earthly and human] shall come up on mount Zion to judge the mount of Esau; and the kingdom shall be the LORD's.

Jews were sold as slaves, and were taken to Spain by the Phoenicians to work in the mines near the great city of Ampuria, now being unearthed, near Figueras, in the province of Gerona. The "Jews' houses" are still shown at Besalu. See the Structure, above.

Ver. 21.  

15 the day of the LORD. See note on Isa. 2. 11, 17. The prophecy is now enlarged, and includes all the nations who were Israel's enemies.

as = according as. This prophecy was fulfilled, so far as Edom was concerned, later on (see 1 Macc. 5. 4, 65; Josephus, De Bell. iv. 5); likewise will the judgment on "all the nations" be literally fulfilled.

16 holy. See note on Ex. 3. 5. continually. Some codices, with four early printed editions (one Rabbinic in marg.), read "round about", swallow down: or, stagger. Only elsewhere in Job 6. 3. as though, &c. Solemn and note worthy words.

17-21. ISRAEL. RESTORATION.

17. Deliverance.


18. Victory.

19, 20. Possession.


18 there shall not be. Cp. vv. 9, 10, 16. any remaining = him that remaineth. Twenty-four centuries ago this prophecy was written, and to-day no Edomites can be identified. Cp. v. 14, and Num. 24. 19 (the same word). There will be a restored Edom, "in that day", or Isa. 63. 1-6. Jer. 49. 7-22 could not be fulfilled.

19 the south = the south [country], the Negeb. See note on Ps. 126. 4. Cp. Amos 9. 12.

the plain = the lowlands, the Shephelah [shall possess]. Cp. Zeph. 2. 7.

they = they [of the mountain], or [of the centre]. fields = territory. and Benjamin = and [they of] Benjamin.

20 captivity = the captives: "captivity" being put by Fig. Metonymy (of Adjunct), Ap. 6. for the captives.

this host: i.e. the whole of the twelve tribes.

shall possess. Supply the Ellipsis thus: "they who are scattered among [the Canaanites]".

even, &c. Supply "[shall possess] as far as".

Zarephath = Sarepta, belonging to Sidon and Tyre.

Sepharad is mentioned with Ionia and Greece (in the west) in the inscriptions of Behistun, col. 1, line 15. See Ap. 57. p. 81.