

Old Testament PowerPoint presentation

Obadiah

Suggested Bible Reading: Obadiah verses 1-21

Slide 1



- (Black background) ‡ credits will move up the page. ‡ to open →

Slide 2



- The book of Obadiah ‡ deals with the judgment on Edom, and the calamity of Israel and Judah. ‡ to open →

Slide 3



- Some background information. ‡ Obadiah is the shortest book in the Old Testament, with 1 chapter of 21 verses. ‡ Obadiah is hard to identify; it is unlikely that he was the same as Ahab's steward in 1 Kings 18, because it was after the date of the fall of Jerusalem. ‡ He wrote after the captivity of Jerusalem in 586BC (verses 10-14). ‡ the book is about the Edomites. It is not addressed to God's people in either Israel or Judah. ‡ to open →

Slide 4



- We need to look back to Abraham in order to understand Obadiah's ministry. ‡ Abraham had a son, Isaac, and he had twin sons – Esau and Jacob. Esau was the first born. (Genesis 36). ‡ The Edomites, were direct descendants of Esau, and Israel the direct descendants of Jacob and his 12 sons, who lived in the land of Canaan. Note: Mount Seir is also used in connection with Esau. It was a mountain range in their country. Teman (v.9) is one of their cities, and Bozrah (Amos 1: 12) the capital. Their country, Edom, was roughly based on the depression running south from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akaba, the eastern arm of the Red Sea. It was also known as Idumea. ‡ to open →

Slide 5



- The situation between Israel and Edom was ‡ not a happy one. ‡ There was bitter hatred between the two brothers. This was perpetuated in the families which they founded. (Genesis 27: 41) Read the full background in Genesis 27. ‡ The Edomites refused to allow Israel through their land as they travelled to the land of Canaan - Numbers 20: 14-21. ‡ Edom joined with other nations against

Judah – Jeremiah 49: 7-19. See other references regarding Esau and their hatred - ‡ Ezekiel 25: 12, Malachi 1: 3-4, Joel 3: 19. ‡ to open →

Slide 6



— Edom in its pride, regarded itself as in an impregnable and unassailable position. ‡ They were humbled – made small (v.9); ‡ living among the rocks is no escape (v.3); ‡ they will be brought down (v.4); ‡ hidden things will be revealed (v.6). Devastating judgement ‡ is to come (v.8-9) Note: verses 3 & 4 may well refer to Petra, one of Edom's cities. ‡ to open →

Slide 7



— ‡ to show map. ‡ To show the position of Israel, Judah and Edom and Jerusalem. Edom's treatment of Judah, and the capture of Jerusalem - ‡ Violence – v.10, ‡ Gloating – v.12, ‡ Calamity – v.13, ‡ Distress – v.12. See also – Psalm 137: 7. ‡ to open →

Slide 8



— ‡ Edom had not taken into account that ‡ the day of the LORD is near, and ‡ "Your reprisal (reward) shall return on your own head." (v.15) ‡ to open →

Slide 9



— Mount Zion – v.17. There will be ‡ deliverance, ‡ Holiness, ‡ riches (possessions). ‡ This reminds us of the Cross and Calvary. ‡ One day, lands will be re-taken (v.19-20), God's people will be the victors and He will be vindicated. ‡ "...the Kingdom shall be the LORD's." - v.21.

‡ → End of slide show (black screen)