

Overview :

Moab is the next nation brought before God's judgment bar in Jeremiah's prophecies. The word of the Lord had been given to Moab over one century before by the prophet Isaiah in chapters 15 & 16. Those predictions were fulfilled when the Assyrian king Shalmaneser invaded and distressed Moab (2 Kings 17 & 18). But Jeremiah is told to give the final prophecy of desolations of Moab by the Babylonians under Nebuzaradan, the captain of the guard, servant of Nebuchadnezzar. These events occurred about five years after the destruction of Jerusalem recorded in Jeremiah chapter 39.

The judgment was great and extended itself to all parts of the country.

The main themes of the chapter are interwoven throughout.

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| I. The Causes of the Judgment | v 11, 14, 17, 29-30, 35, 42 |
| II. The Cities in the Judgment | v 8, 20-24, 34, 41, 45 |
| III. The Calendar of Judgment | v 16 |
| IV. The Character of the Judgment | v 1-4, 6, 9-12, 18-19, 25-28, 33, 43-44 |
| V. The Crying in the Judgment | v 3-5, 17, 31-32, 36-39 |
| VI. The Certainty of the Judgment | v 44 |
| VII. The Captivity in the Judgment | v 46 |
| VIII. The Comfort in the Judgment | v 47 |

references

Analytical Bible Expositor, vol 8 John G. Butler, 2013 LBC Publications

Matthew Henry's Commentary, vol 4 M. Henry, 1712 Hendrickson Publ. (1997 C)

fled and offered a peace treaty; but Alexander refused and replied "I am now king of Asia". The following year, 332 BC, he attacked Syria and Tyre. In 331 BC he conquered Egypt.

v 7 *cast him down . . . stamped upon him*

From 330-327 BC Alexander returned east to subjugate all the outlying, remaining provinces of the Persian Empire. He chased Darius into Media, then Parthia, and took him prisoner.

v 8 *waxed very great*

Alexander captured Babylon, where at the climax of his glory, he set out into the Indian subcontinent, crossed the Indus river and founded two cities in India.

Greece enjoyed a period of peace and prosperity during Alexander's military campaigns in the east. He sent back vast sums from his conquests, which stimulated the economy and increased trade across his Empire.

- *the great horn was broken*

Alexander died of marsh fever and alcoholism at 33 years old, in 323 BC.

- *came up four notable ones toward the four winds*

Upon his death, Alexander's 4 generals took his kingdom. None were from his family.

Cassander took Macedonia (W)	Lysimachus took Thrace (E)
Seleucus took Syria (N)	Ptolemy took Egypt (S)

D. the little horn v 9 - 12

hist: Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 BC) doct: the false prophet

v 9 *toward* : *the east* - Babylon, *the south* - Egypt,
the pleasant land - Israel

v 10 *the host of heaven . . . the stars*

v 11 *the daily sacrifice . . . sanctuary* = his religious agenda

v 12 *cast down the truth* Deu 13, Mt 24:4, 1 John 4, Rev 13:11

III. The Voices, v 13-14

v 13 Moses Elijah Luke 9:30

v 14 2,300 is 1,040 days beyond the final 42 months (1,260 d) of the tribulation.

IV. The Visitation, v 15-16

v 15 In the Bible, angels appear as men with no wings or halo's.

v 16 **Gabriel** - Dan 9:21, Luke 1:19, 26; Michael - Dan 10:13, 21 & 12:1, Jude 9, Rev 12:7

Note: The third angelic being named in scripture is *Lucifer*, Isa 14:12.

When he rebelled against the Lord his name was changed to Satan.

V. The Interpretation, v 17 - 27

v 17-18 Understand at **the time of the end** shall be the vision **Luke 21:24**

v 19 the last end of the indignation **Deuteronomy 29:27-29**
at the time appointed **Job 20:29**

v 20 - 21 self - explanatory

v 22 the *four kingdoms* (v8) : Syria (N), Egypt (S), Thrace (E), Macedonia (W)

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