

DOOM ON EDOM

A Sermon Outline

Presented to

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By

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Text: Obadiah 1:1-21.

Thesis: To remind the brethren that God shall eventually proclaim judgment on whatever everyone does therefore we must consider our ways.

INTRODUCTION

1. We live in a world where people seem not to fear the judgment of our God.
2. People do things to their brethren, wives, parents, children, colleagues at work, etc. without considering the effects of their actions on others nor the consequences they would face should God make the reap what they sow.
3. Edom has been cruelled to the nation Israel because of their inherited hatred for them.
4. Edomites' grievous hatred did not only make them dislike their brothers but to aid strangers in tormenting them.
5. We shall consider three main points.
 - a. The judgment of Edom (vv. 1-9).
 - b. The offences of Edom (vv. 10-16).
 - c. The Restoration of Israel (vv. 17-21).

DISCUSSION

I. THE JUDGMENT OF EDOM (vv. 1-9).

A. The nature of the Edomites (vv.1-2).

1. Judgment is coming on them because of hatred for their brothers.
2. These were descendants of Esau the brother of Jacob (Gen. 25).
3. The rivalry that existed among Jacob and Esau had descended through their generations creating hatred in Edom for Israel.
4. They had their inhabitants in the mountains and lived in the clefts of the rocks (vv. 3).
5. They would not grant the people of Israel a passage through their land even at the time of the Exodus from Egypt (Num. 20:21).
6. Sometimes, rivalry, hatred and contention extend to generations which have several consequences in the future.

B. The result of pride (vv. 3-4).

1. Solomon had said pride goes before the destruction (Prov. 16:18).
2. The Edomite have set themselves high that no one could overcome them (vv. 3).
3. Like the pride of the Laodiceans, but in the eyes of God they were without protection (Rev. 3:17).
4. Doom is coming upon them for so does the Lord say (vv. 4).
5. All mankind must humble themselves before God and be submissive

to His word for the day of wrath/doom is coming.

C. The looting that will come on Edom (vv.5-6).

1. The doom is coming upon them; thieves are invading them, and they will take everything they possessed.
2. Obadiah asked a rhetoric question that if thieves come to a person's house, do they take everything in the house? (vv. 5).
3. But the looting that is coming on them will leave them with nothing left.
4. Everything they have hidden would be searched out and be taken (vv. 6).
5. This is a lesson to all mankind that God is not mocked for a man will surely reap what he sows (Gal. 6:7).

D. Deception of their allies (vv. 7).

1. The Edomites had strong allies' relationship with Moab, Ammon, etc. whom they were involved in slave trading, even selling Israelites their brethren (Amos 1:6,9).
2. They would be deceived and defeated according to the words of Obadiah (vv. 7).
3. History has it that Nabateans from Arabia lured Edom into a peaceful meeting but destroyed after entering their borders.
4. Curse is indeed the man that put his trust in another man (Jer. 17:5).

E. Defeat of Edom's mighty men (vv. 8-9).

1. The Edomites pridefully saw themselves to be wise and mightier, but they will become fools and weak (Rom. 1:22).
2. When a defeat or destruction is coming, pride can blind you from seeing; so were the Egyptians, the Assyrians and in Obadiah's days were the Edomites.
3. Edom was known for its "wise men" (Jer. 49:7; Isa. 19:11, 29:14).
4. But the Lord will destroy them and make the counsel of their wise men foolish (2 Sam. 15:31).
5. These wise men in Edom were deceived by the Arabians according to history and were slaughtered as Obadiah had prophesied (vv. 9).

II. THE OFFENCES OF EDOM (vv. 10-16).

A. Their violence against Israel (v.10).

1. The Edomites who were supposed to help their brothers in time of need, chose to afflict them rather (Amos 1:9-11).
2. The Edomites will be cut off because of their violence against their brethren.
3. They will be uprooted from the surface of the earth because they did not respect their brotherly covenant with Jacob.

B. Their lack of compassion (vv. 11-12).

1. The Edomites are in the box in the court of God because they looked on while their brothers were carried away (vv. 11).
2. They saw strangers destroying the city of their brothers and rejoiced.
3. God does not want His children to rejoice when their enemies are in trouble (Prov. 24:17-18).
4. Lack of compassion can invite God's wrath upon us just as doom was coming on Edom (vv. 12).

C. Their looting of Jerusalem (vv. 13).

1. Another count of the offences of Edom is their looting of the properties in the day that Israel was carried into captivity.
2. It is one offence thing to rejoice when your brother is in trouble and another when you look on without helping, but to rush to loot his things is a broad day wickedness.
3. This was one among the many counts of the offences of the Edomites.
4. A story is often heard about the towns on a highway in Ghana (Kumasi to Accra). That when a motor accident occurs, the people in the town often rush to the scene, not to help the injured or rescue the people in trouble but to loot their things.
5. Such were the habit of the Edomites for which God's wrath was kindled against them.

D. Their betrayal of Israel (vv. 14).

1. Edom was not only looking on unconcerned or looting the things of their brothers, but they also betrayed them.
2. Whereas the children of Jacob were fleeing from the invaders of their land, the Edomites were capturing those refugees, and were either selling them into slavery or delivering them into the hands of those invaders (Joel 3:5-6; Amos 1:6-9).
3. They led the enemies of their brothers to their hide outs.
4. They were extremely wicked, and God will not spare them (vv. 14).

E. The law of retribution (vv. 15-16).

1. The divine law laid for all generations is that you reap what you have sown (Gal. 6:7).
2. These people literally had a drinking party on mount Zion, so God's pronouncement was that they would drink of His wrath (vv. 15-16).
3. As Christians, we must know that every walk and every action shall receive a just recompense of reward whether obedience to God or a rebellion (Heb. 2:2).

III. THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL (vv. 17-21).

- A. The promise of restoration (vv. 17-18).
 1. God's message through Obadiah turns toward Israel promising victory over their enemies.
 2. Obadiah sends a message to the people that although Edom is defiling mount Zion, there shall be deliverance and holiness because the house of Jacob shall be restored to their land (vv. 17).
 3. There shall be life in the house of Jacob again, but the house of Esau shall be uprooted (vv. 18).
 4. God is a God who restores, He is God the gatherer who shall gather His people again (Zeph. 3:19-20; Eph. 2:16).

- B. The extent of the restoration (vv. 19-20).
 1. God shall wipe off the generation of Edom and their properties and their land shall be inherited by other people (vv. 19).
 2. The scope of the restoration is that the children of Jacob will come back to take over what was stripped from them (vv. 20).
 3. God is a promise fulfilling God, He is a faithful God, He promised Abraham the land of Canaan for Abraham's descendants and would fulfill it.

- C. The Savior shall come (vv. 21).
 1. The Seed of the woman, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Judah, David will come.
 2. This is because the greatest blessing to humanity was promised in Genesis 3:15, continued to Abraham (Gen. 12:1-3; 22:15-18), to Isaac (Gen. 26:1-4), to Jacob (Gen. 28:10-14), to Judah (Gen. 49:1, 8-10), to Moses (Exo. 3:15-17), to David (2 Sam. 7:12).
 3. If the house of Jacob is not restored, how shall the promise to bring the Messiah through them be fulfilled?
 4. Through the prophets, the plan of God was to be carried out with the arrival of Jesus, the Christ, the Messiah of God (Acts 3:22-26).
 5. The Kingdom is and shall be the Lord's, therefore His people shall be restored.
 6. All the promises of God are Yes and Amen in Christ, therefore we can also be assured that our works shall not be in vain (1 Cor. 15:58).

CONCLUSION

1. Great and assuring message from God through Obadiah His prophet.
2. In this lesson we have studied the doom that were coming upon Edom depicting the justices of God.
 - a. The judgment of God is coming upon Edom.
 - b. The counts of charges against Edom are obvious.
 - c. The restoration of Israel shall be fulfilled.
3. Seeing God's justices displaced about Edom and all their offences, and the promise made about God's kingdom, we should be comforted that God shall exercise His

- justices for all the troubles we endure from others who hate us.
4. We must renew our hope because He who has promised us is faithful.
 5. We come to God to have this assurance by following His steps of salvation.
 - a. Believe the gospel (John 8:24).
 - b. Repent and turn toward the Lord (Acts 2:38, 3:19, Acts 26:16-18).
 - c. Confess the Lord Jesus. (Acts 8:37).
 - d. Be baptized (Mark 16:16; 1 Pet. 5:21; Acts 2:38).