



**Sabbath Brothers**

# Time to Read Scripture

(76 Hours 13 Minutes)

Old Testament 57.65 Hours\*

New Testament 18.57 Hours\*\*

Estimated Time to Read	
<b>The Law/Pentateuch/Torah</b>	<b>13.5 Hours</b>
1. Genesis	3.5 Hours
2. Exodus	3 Hours
3. Leviticus	2 Hours
4. Numbers	3 Hours
5. Deuteronomy	2.5 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
<b>The Books of History</b>	<b>18.67 Hours</b>
6. Joshua	1.75 Hours
7. Judges	1.75 Hours
8. Ruth	15 Minutes
9. 1 Samuel	2.25 Hours
10. 2 Samuel	1.75 Hours
11. 1 Kings	2 Hours
12. 2 Kings	2.25 Hours
13. 1 Chronicles	2 Hours
14. 2 Chronicles	2.5 Hours
15. Ezra	40 Minutes
16. Nehemiah	1 Hour
17. Esther	30 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
<b>The Books of Poetry</b>	<b>9.33 Hours</b>
18. Job	1.75 Hours
19. Psalms	5 Hours
20. Proverbs	1.75 Hours
21. Ecclesiastes	30 Minutes
22. Song of Solomon	20 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
<b>The Major Prophets</b>	<b>13.08 Hours</b>
23. Isaiah	3.75 Hours
24. Jeremiah	4 Hours
25. Lamentations	20 Minutes
26. Ezekiel	3.75 Hours
27. Daniel	1.25 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
<b>The Minor Prophets</b>	<b>3.07 Hours</b>
28. Hosea	30 Minutes
29. Joel	12 Minutes
30. Amos	25 Minutes
31. Obadiah	4 Minutes
32. Jonah	8 Minutes
33. Micah	20 Minutes
34. Nahum	8 Minutes
35. Habakkuk	9 Minutes
36. Zephaniah	10 Minutes
37. Haggai	7 Minutes
38. Zechariah	40 Minutes
39. Malachi	11 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
<b>The Gospels</b>	<b>8.5 Hours</b>
40. Matthew	2.5 Hours
41. Mark	1.5 Hours
42. Luke	2.5 Hours
43. John	2 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
<b>Establishment of the Church</b>	<b>2.25 Hours</b>
44. Acts	2.25 Hours

Estimated Time to Read	
<b>Paul's Public Epistles</b>	<b>4.1 Hours</b>
45. Romans	1 Hour
46. 1 Corinthians	1 Hour
47. 2 Corinthians	40 Minutes
48. Galatians	20 Minutes
49. Ephesians	20 Minutes
50. Philippians	14 Minutes
51. Colossians	13 Minutes
52. 1 Thessalonians	12 Minutes
53. 2 Thessalonians	7 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
<b>Paul's Private/Pastoral Epistles</b>	<b>34 Minutes</b>
54. 1 Timothy	16 Minutes
55. 2 Timothy	11 Minutes
56. Titus	7 Minutes

Estimated Time to Read	
<b>General Epistles</b>	<b>1.9 Hours</b>
57. Philemon	3 Minutes
58. Hebrews	45 Minutes
59. James	16 Minutes
60. 1 Peter	16 Minutes
61. 2 Peter	10 Minutes
62. 1 John	16 Minutes
63. 2 John	2 Minutes
64. 3 John	2 Minutes
65. Jude	4 Minutes

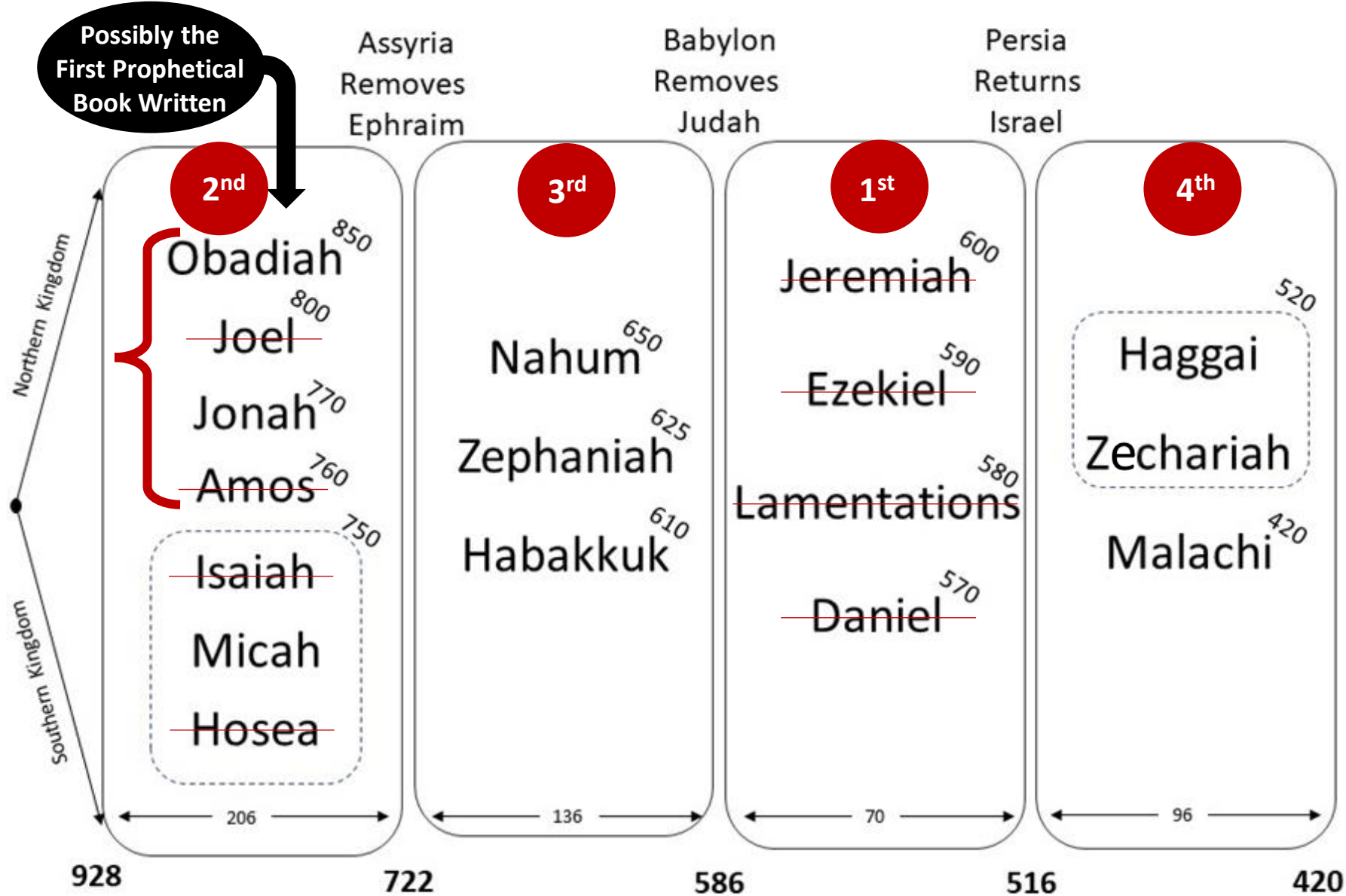
Estimated Time to Read	
<b>End Times Prophecy</b>	<b>1.25 Hours</b>
66. Revelation	1.25 Hours

\*Old Testament 57 Hours 39 Minutes

\*\*New Testament 18 Hours 34 Minutes



Possibly the First Prophetical Book Written



# Timeline of the Prophets



**OLD TESTAMENT STRUCTURE, 5-12-5-5-12**  
**5 BOOKS OF THE LAW—12 BOOKS OF HISTORY--5 BOOKS OF WISDOM WRITINGS---5 MAJOR PROPHETS**  
**12 BOOKS OF MINOR PROPHETS---MINOR BECAUSE THEY WROTE LESS. NOT LESS IMPORTANT!**

# New Testament References to the Prophets

## THE PROPHET & THE NEW TESTAMENT BELIEVER

- Matthew 5:12 “Rejoice and be glad, for your reward is great in heaven, for so they persecuted the prophets who were before you.”
- Luke 11:49-50 “Therefore also the Wisdom of God said, ‘I will send them prophets and apostles, some of whom they will kill and persecute,’ so that the blood of all the prophets, shed from the foundation of the world, may be charged against this generation”
- Matthew 11:13 “For all the Prophets and the Law prophesied until John”
- Matthew 13:17 “For truly, I say to you, many prophets and righteous people longed to see what you see, and did not see it, and to hear what you hear, and did not hear it.”
- Matthew 22:37-40 “And he said to him, “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. This is the great and first commandment. And a second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depend all the Law and the Prophets.”

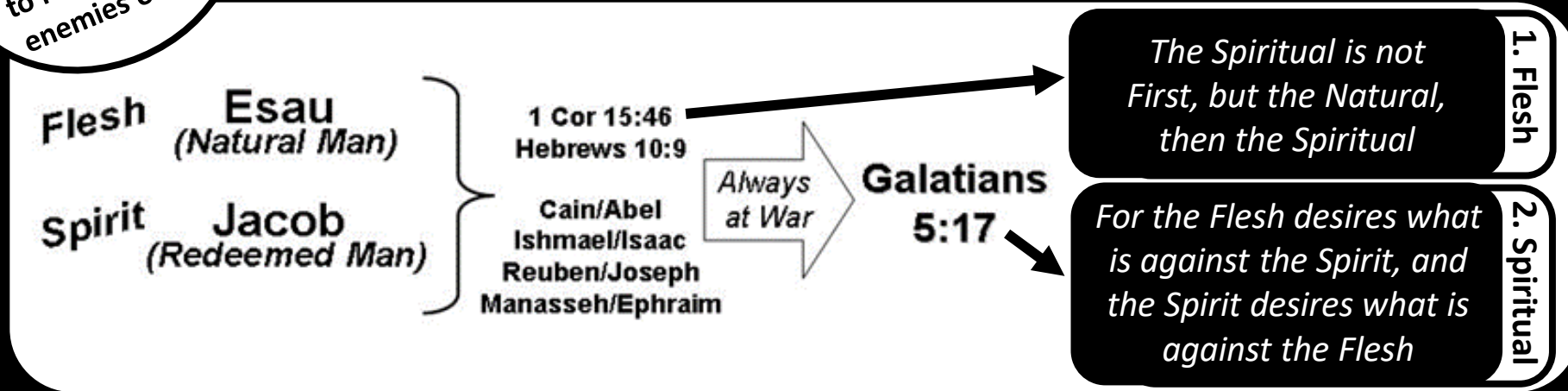
## THE ENTIRE OLD TESTAMENT FORETELLS CHRIST

- Luke 24:27 “Beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself.”
- Luke 24:44 “Then he said to them, “These are my words that I spoke to you while I was still with you—that everything written about me in the law of Moses, the Prophets, and the Psalms must be fulfilled.”
- Matthew 5:17 “Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them.”

Jewish Rabbi's use the term "Edom" to represent the enemies of God

# OBADIAH

("Servant of God")



**Younger Brother Blessed in Old Testament**

Eldest → Younger

Cain → Abel

Manasseh → Ephraim

Jacob → Esau

Aaron → Moses

Eliab → David

Absalom → Solomon

<u>Jesus</u>	<u>Nation</u>	<u>Near Term</u>	<u>Long Term</u>
Judge	Edom	Prideful	Punished
Savior	Israel	Humbled	Exalted

**Trespasses of Edom**

<u>Verse</u>	<u>Issue</u>
3-4	Pride
8-11	Indifference to Justice
12-14	Betrayal of Brother

**Outline of Obadiah/Foreshadowing of End Time**

Obadiah 1-14	The Nation of Edom
Obadiah 15-21	Edom Symbolizes God's Judgment on World Empire

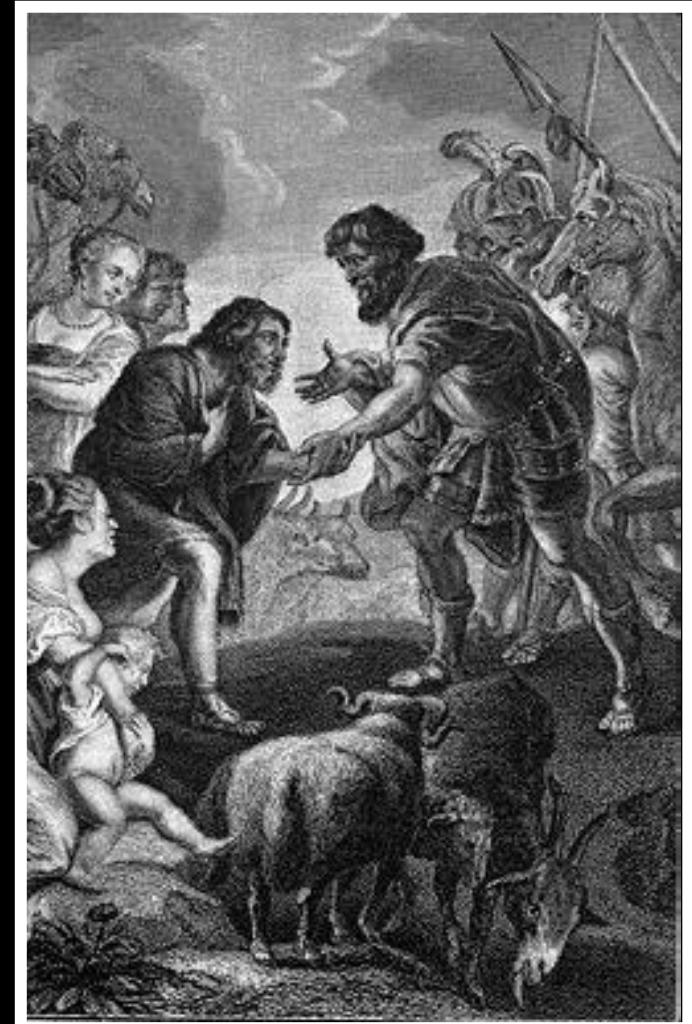
# Edom

(A Wicked Brother)

- Edom means “Red”
- Esau means “Hairy”

Obadiah's Contrasts	
Edom	Israel
Esau	Jacob
Mt. Teman	Mt. Zion
The Lost	God's Chosen

The Hebrew word for  
“*calamity*” (’êḏām אִיָּא) is  
related to the Hebrew term for  
“*red*” which is the meaning of  
Edom (’êḏōwm אִדּוּמ).



Challenges Between Edom & Israel
Numbers 20:14-21
Judges 11:16
1 Samuel 14:47-48
2 Samuel 8:14
1 Kings 11:14-25
2 Kings 14:22; 16:5-6
2 Chronicles 20:10-30; 21:8
Amos 1:6, 9, 11

Biblical Prophecies against Edom
Isaiah 34:5, 63:1
Jeremiah 49:7-22
Lamentations 4:21-22
Ezekiel 26:12, 35:1, 36:2-6
Amos 1:11-12

Fulfillments of the Destruction of Edom	
580BC	Destruction by Babylon
550-400BC	Displacement from Petra by Nabataean Arabs (Malachi 1:2-5)
312BC	Antiochus (Commander under Alexander the Great)
175BC	Judas Maccabeus
125BC	John Hyrcanus defeated “Idumea”

Flesh (Esau/Edom) is as much of an enemy to the saint as the sinner.

# The Nation of Edom (Obadiah 1:1-14)

<sup>1</sup> The vision of Obadiah. This is what the Sovereign LORD says about Edom— We have heard a message from the LORD: An envoy was sent to the nations to say, “Rise, let us go against her for battle” —



Obadiah is probably from Judah although the Talmud states that Obadiah was the servant of King Ahab (1 Kings 18:3-16)

The Lord can give individuals/nations favor among their peers (Acts 7:10; Proverbs 3:4) or make them despised. The Lord will make Edom despised by other nations.

<sup>2</sup> “See, I will make you small among the nations; you will be utterly despised.

<sup>3</sup> The pride of your heart has deceived you, you who live in the clefts of the rocks and make your home on the heights, you who say to yourself, ‘Who can bring me down to the ground?’

<sup>4</sup> Though you soar like the eagle and make your nest among the stars, **from there I will bring you down,**” declares the LORD.

<sup>5</sup> “If thieves came to you, if robbers in the night— oh, what a disaster awaits you!— would they not steal only as much as they wanted? If grape pickers came to you, would they not leave a few grapes?

<sup>6</sup> **But how Esau will be ransacked, his hidden treasures pillaged!**

<sup>7</sup> All your allies will force you to the border; your friends will deceive and overpower you; those who eat your bread will set a trap for you, but you will not detect it.

<sup>8</sup> “**In that day,**” declares the LORD, “will I not destroy the wise men of Edom, those of understanding in the mountains of Esau?

<sup>9</sup> Your warriors, Teman, will be terrified, and everyone in Esau’s mountains will be cut down in the slaughter.

<sup>10</sup> Because of the violence against your brother Jacob, you will be covered with shame; you will be destroyed forever.

<sup>11</sup> On the day you stood aloof while strangers carried off his wealth and foreigners entered his gates and cast lots for Jerusalem, you were like one of them.

<sup>12</sup> You should not gloat over your brother in the day of his misfortune, nor rejoice over the people of Judah in the day of their destruction, nor boast so much in the day of their trouble.

<sup>13</sup> You should not march through the gates of my people in the day of their disaster, nor gloat over them in their calamity in the day of their disaster, nor seize their wealth in the day of their disaster.

<sup>14</sup> You should not wait at the crossroads to cut down their fugitives, nor hand over their survivors in the day of their trouble.



The name “Lord God” in Hebrew is “Adonai Yahweh.” When the name of “Yahweh” is used by itself, English translations capitalize all the letters of “LORD”, but “Lord LORD” is a bit redundant when Yahweh is coupled with Adonai. The Jewish community would use the Adonai instead of the holy name of YHWH.

Edom’s capital city of Petra was a great marketplace for Syrian and Arabian wealth, so there was much to plunder.

“Lofty dwelling” references the mountainous region of Edom. Edom’s first capital was *Bozrah* (Jeremiah 49:22), but was then moved to Sela (the Greek name of *Petra*)

Edom fell to Babylon (582 BC) & the Nabateans from Northern Arabia migrated into their land. Edom moved over into Judea.

*“The terror you inspire and the pride of your heart have deceived you, you who live in the clefts of the rocks, who occupy the heights of the hill. Though you build your nest as high as the eagle’s, from there I will bring you down,” declares the Lord.”* (Jeremiah 49:16)

Even marauders take only what they can carry unlike Edom who destroys everything (scorched earth policy) in their raids. (Ezekiel 25:12-14, 35:1-15)

Teman (meaning “south”) was renowned for valiant men, but they were wise in their own eyes (Job 4:1; Jeremiah 49:7; Isaiah 5:21, 40:31; Proverbs 3:7, 26:5, 12; James 3:13-17) One of Job’s friends originates from Teman (Job 2:11).

Edom seems to have assisted the Babylonian conquest of Judah

With native knowledge of the mountain ranges, Edom controlled the flight of the Israelites through the mountain passes (either collecting toll, killing them, or capturing them to turn them over as prisoners to Babylon).



Earthly Kingdoms of Men become the Kingdom of God

# Judgment on the World (Obadiah 1:15-21)

15 "The day of the LORD is near for all nations.

**As you have done, it will be done to you; your deeds will return upon your own head.**

16 Just as you drank on my holy hill, so all the nations will drink continually; they will drink and drink and be as if they had never been.

17 **But on Mount Zion will be deliverance; it will be holy, and Jacob will possess his inheritance.**

18 **Jacob will be a fire and Joseph a flame;**

**Esau will be stubble, and they will set him on fire and destroy him.** There will be no survivors from Esau." The LORD has spoken.

19 **People from the Negev will occupy the mountains of Esau, and people from the foothills will possess the land of the Philistines.**

They will occupy the fields of Ephraim and Samaria, and Benjamin will possess Gilead.

20 This company of Israelite exiles who are in Canaan will possess the land as far as Zarephath; the exiles from Jerusalem who are in Sepharad will possess the towns of the Negev.

21 Deliverers will go up on Mount Zion to govern the mountains of Esau. And the kingdom will be the LORD's.



Capital Letters "YHWH"

The last six verses of the chapter conveys an eschatological meaning about the end times where Edom symbolizes prideful world powers.

Individuals are judged according to their deeds (Romans 2:6; Colossians 3:25; 1 Corinthians 3:8, 4:5; 2 Corinthians 5:10; 1 Peter 1:17; Revelation 20:12; Psalm 24:12, 62:12), and believers are rewarded according to their faith as well (Mt 9:29).

God's holy mountain (Jerusalem/Zion – Revelation 14:10, 18:6; Is 63:1-6) Isaiah contrasted to Edom's sinful one. Although it seems that Edom toasted the downfall of Jerusalem, they would now drink God's wrath.



A "Drink" is an Old Testament idiom for the judgment of God (Psalm 75:8; Isaiah 51:17, 22; Jeremiah 25:15-16, 27-28; Ezekiel 23:32-34; Matthew 20:22; 26:39, 42; Revelation 14:10; 16:19)

Mount Zion is juxtaposed to Mount Seir. The Temple was built on Mt. Moriah; however, the city of Jerusalem was represented as Mt. Zion.

The house of Jacob (southern) and the house of Joseph (northern) show a restoration of a united people in Israel (Psalm 77:15). The stubble are the ruins of man's accomplishments away from God (Exodus 15:7; Matthew 3:12; 1 Corinthians 3:10-15). The house of Esau represents the world functioning apart from God.

The Negev represents southern Israel, and God's people will spread their land even to Gilead eastward. The Shephelah were the hills along the Mediterranean coastal plains that the Philistines inhabited. In the reunited tribes of Israel. Ephraim and Samaria represent the northern kingdom that will join with the southern kingdom. Benjamin will also have the land in the Transjordan region (Gilead)

Israelites in Halah (an Assyrian city - 2 Kings 17:6, 18:11; 1 Chronicles 5:26) and Zarephath ("place of refining" between Tyre and Sidon) and Sepharad ("end of wandering") will possess the land

Sepharad might be a metaphor for the farthest location of exiles (possibly Turkey, Media, Spain or islands off coast of Libya)

Those who have been saved will rule as Judges in Mount Zion; man manages, but God owns. The kingdom of God will take over the kingdoms of men. The spiritual kingdom of God came at Jesus first incarnation, and beyond that, Jesus will rule the earth in the millennium.