

word "saviours" is the same word used of the "judges" (Samuel, Samson and company). These "saviours" would not come upon mount Easu to inflict punitive judgment but to bring deliverance. Deliverers will be sent (in the Messianic age) to Edom so that even a remnant of Edom (Amos 9:12) will be saved. These "saviours" are those who were ambassadors of *The Savior* taking His gospel to all the world enlarging His kingdom.

The last phrase is majestic! Both Edom and Zion fade from view as all becomes His! All kingdoms are united in that one kingdom, and God is all in all. It began when the "One Shepherd" united all God's sheep in "one flock" (Ezek. 34; John 10) and will find its consummation when the Savior appears the second time, not to deal with sin but to save those who are eagerly waiting for Him (Heb. 9:28).

God's goal, as Obadiah sees it, is the fulfillment of God's covenant promises. In one form or another this is the closing note of almost every prophetic book in the Old Testament (cf. Obad. 21; Joel 3:21; Amos 9:14; Micah 7:20; Hab. 3:18; Zeph. 3:17; Hag. 2:19; Ezek. 48:35; Zech. 14:20-21, etc.). The composite picture given by such passages as these is that of the victory of God and His kingdom over every foe; of unbroken fellowship between a people finally made holy to the Lord and their everpresent faithful God; of a new Covenant which does not supplant but fulfills the old. God reaches this goal through a series of successive acts of judgment and redemption in history culminating in the Messianic judgment—redemption which is to be consummated at His second coming.

And, so to speak, Obadiah becomes a proto-type of all the later prophets who, speaking the portion God has given them to speak and in the manner God has lead them to speak, (Heb. 1:1), amplify his brief but basic message.

QUIZ

1. What is the "holiness" which Obadiah says will be in Mt. Zion?
2. What are the possessions which Jacob would possess according to Obadiah?
3. What does verse 21 show as to the ultimate purpose of God and thus the principle message of Obadiah?

EXAMINATION

CONSIDERATIONS

1. What are the advantages of having the revelation of the prophets in poetic, literary style? There are four.

OBADIAH

2. Can you remember the four point outline of all the books of the prophets—generally speaking?
3. What are the surest guides of all in learning to interpret the prophets?

ASSOCIATIONS

Associate the people of column one with the person or event of column two most nearly contemporary with them.

1	2
Obadiah	John the Baptist
Joel	Zedekiah
Jonah	Hezekiah
Amos	Jehoshaphat
Hosea	Belshazzar
Isaiah	Chebar
Micah	Jerusalem-Samaria
Nahum	Nineveh
Zephaniah	The Day of the Lord
Habakkuk	St. Paul
Jeremiah	Locust plague
Daniel	Edom
Ezekiel	Tarshish
Haggai	Gomer
Zechariah	Joshua
Malachi	Amaziah

MEMORIZATIONS

Fill in the blanks:

"The _____ of thy heart hath _____ thee, O thou that dwellest in the clefts of the _____, whose habitation is high; that saith in his heart, Who shall bring me _____ to the ground? Though thou mount on high as the _____, and though thy nest be set among the _____, I will bring thee down from thence, saith Jehovah."

"But in mount _____ there shall be those that _____, and it shall be _____; and the house of Jacob shall possess their _____."

"And _____ shall come up on mount Zion to _____ the mount of Esau; and the _____ shall be _____."

EXAMINATION
CONTEMPLATIONS

1. Just who is the man Obadiah and when did he write this book?
2. And what were the times like when he lived?
3. And who were these Edomites against whom he prophesied?
4. And how did God send an "ambassador" among the Gentile nations commanding them to come against Edom?
5. And what sort of place was Edom's dwelling place, high in the rocky clefts?
6. And just how extensive would be God's judgment upon Edom?
7. And why?
8. And what is to become of God's covenant people?