

OBADIAH – Doom of Edom

Part II – The Outworking, Universality, and Future of Pride - vs. 10-21

I. Introduction – Review vs. 1-9

A. Outline of Pride

Vs 1-9	Nature of Pride	- Judgment Predicted
Vs 10-14	Outworking of Pride	- Judgment Deserved
Vs 15-16	Universality of Pride	- Judgment Universal
Vs 17-18	Future of Pride	- Judgment Accomplished

B. Obadiah's prophecy revolves around conflict between Jacob & Esau who became the head of Israel and Edom respectively - Genesis 25:21-23.

Vs. 1 – The vision of Obadiah - God's prophetic utterance was certain.

C. Review of The nature of Pride – Judgment Predicted (vs. 1-9)

1. Pride turns God against me – vs. 2.

God resists the proud but gives grace to the humble – 1 Peter 5:5, James 4:6.

2. Pride deceives in various ways – 2 of which are the fact that: - Vs. 3a.

It deceives us as to who we are when left in the flesh – Psalm 8:3-4.

It causes us to minimize the place of God in our lives.

3. Pride from a biblical viewpoint is dependence on self, ignoring God's place in our lives.

Humility from a biblical viewpoint is dependence on God because we understand His greatness and our frailty.

D. The False Confidences of Pride

1. Vs. 3b-4 - Pride of position – Life is not about who I am but who God is.

2. Vs. 5-6 - Pride of Possessions - Life is not about what I own, but what God gives.

3. Vs. 7 – Pride of association - Life is not about who I know but who God knows.

4. Vs. 8 – Pride of wisdom - Life is not about what I know but what God knows.

5. Vs. 9 – Pride of self-sufficiency - Life is not about what I can do, but what God can do.

II. The Outworking of Pride – vs. 10-14 – Judgement Deserved

A. Pride causes one to resist God and resist His people.

1. Edom, the descendants of Esau, turned against the people of the Lord.

a. Esau and Jacob were brothers by ancestry but Edom joined with pagan nations to destroy, kill, and plunder Jacob's descendants, God's covenantal people.

b. Esau became a great nation in Edom but bitterness defiled generations – Heb. 12:15-16.

c. Righteousness convicts unrighteousness – in rebellion against God, mankind resists the truth and even suppresses the truth when he can – Rom. 1:18.

2. This explains a frequently misunderstood verse in Rom 9:13.

a. Romans 9:13 refers to God's judgment on Edom, quotes from Malachi 1:1-4.

b. This passage uses names as representative of nations, not whether or not God chose Jacob to be saved and Esau to be lost – especially note the use of the word us (plural).

B. Verses 10 – 14 summarize the outworking of pride) that caused Obadiah's predictions.

1. Vs 10. Pride breeds _____ toward others; it is the _____ of all conflict – Proverbs 13:10.

a. Pride breeds carnality which causes the flesh to do foolish things.

- b. Violence ends in shame – Cain, Hamon, Herod
 - c. People can react violently when things are pointed out about their lives.
 - d. Violence is the product of five marks of pride, all found in the story of Cain and Abel.
 - 1) Self-_____ – I will do things my way (Frank Sinatra’s song)
 - 2) Self-_____ – Life is about me not how I fit into God’s greater picture.
 - 3) Self-_____ – Pride believes I am worthy of whatever I do and take from others, seeking my happiness and success.
 - 4) Self-_____ – I justify whatever behavior I do to protect my image of myself
 - 5) Self-_____ – The lust of the eyes and the lust of the flesh cause me to seek fulfillment in what I believe I must have to satisfy my desires.
 - e. Pride ends in _____.
2. Vs 11 – Pride joins us with the _____ and Satan.
 - a. God condemns compromise with the world – 2 Cor 6:14-17.
 - b. As we adopt the world’s philosophies we reap their end.
 - c. Prides ends in _____ - grasping the wind as Solomon teaches.
 3. Vs. 12 – Pride rejoices over the _____ of those we despise.
 - a. Humility teaches us to esteem others better than ourselves - Phil 2:3.
 - b. Boasting in others distress reveals hidden bitterness.
 - c. Pride ends in conflict and unrighteousness.
 4. Verse 13 – Pride fosters _____ or lack of integrity.
 - a. Pride takes advantage of others’ distress; humility shows grace and mercy.
 - b. They stole the possessions of others in revengeful pride.
 - c. A walk of sight, in the flesh, enslaves itself – 1 John 2:15-17
 - d. Pride ends in _____ to the flesh.
 5. Verse 14 – Pride _____ for personal gain.
 - a. Pride holds people back from life, leading them to death through fleshly ministry.
 - b. Pride ends in _____, spiritual and sometimes physical.

III. Universality of Pride – Judgment Universal – vs. 15-16

The _____ is near upon all nations – vs. 15.

Pride is a universal sin – we all have it.

Recognition of pride and rebellion is essential to find grace before it is too late.

God is not blind to evil but will judge in His time – vs. 16.

Pride ends in _____.

IV. Future of Pride – Judgment Accomplished – vs. 17-21

A. The house of Jacob will be _____ – vs. 17-18a

B. Edom will be _____ – vs. 18b

1. God uses literal events and promises as the backdrop of bigger pictures.

2. Man in his pride will be consumed by God and His armies.

3. Pride ends in _____

C. Pride has _____ – vs. 19-20.

D. The kingdom is the Lord’s – vs. 21.

Pride ends _____ of the promises of God. – Ps. 139:23-24