

Amos 2

Chapter 2 of 9 · 16 Verses · Authorized King James Version

Judgment on Judah and Israel

- ¹ Thus saith the LORD; For three transgressions of Moab, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof; because he burned the bones of the king of Edom into lime:
- ² But I will send a fire upon Moab, and it shall devour the palaces of Kerioth: and Moab shall die with tumult, with shouting, and with the sound of the trumpet:
- ³ And I will cut off the judge from the midst thereof, and will slay all the princes thereof with him, saith the LORD.
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- ⁴ Thus saith the LORD; For three transgressions of Judah, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof; because they have despised the law of the LORD, and have not kept his commandments, and their lies caused them to err, after the which their fathers have walked:
- ⁵ But I will send a fire upon Judah, and it shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem.
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Israel's Guilt and Punishment

- ⁶ Thus saith the LORD; For three transgressions of Israel, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof; because they sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes;
- ⁷ That pant after the dust of the earth on the head of the poor, and turn aside the way of the meek: and a man and his father will go in unto the same maid, to profane my holy name:

8 And they lay themselves down upon clothes laid to pledge by every altar, and they drink the wine of the condemned in the house of their god.

9 Yet destroyed I the Amorite before them, whose height was like the height of the cedars, and he was strong as the oaks; yet I destroyed his fruit from above, and his roots from beneath.

10 Also I brought you up from the land of Egypt, and led you forty years through the wilderness, to possess the land of the Amorite.

11 And I raised up of your sons for prophets, and of your young men for Nazarites. Is it not even thus, O ye children of Israel? saith the LORD.

12 But ye gave the Nazarites wine to drink; and commanded the prophets, saying, Prophesy not.

13 Behold, I am pressed under you, as a cart is pressed that is full of sheaves.

14 Therefore the flight shall perish from the swift, and the strong shall not strengthen his force, neither shall the mighty deliver himself:

15 Neither shall he stand that handleth the bow; and he that is swift of foot shall not deliver himself: neither shall he that rideth the horse deliver himself.

16 And he that is courageous among the mighty shall flee away naked in that day, saith the LORD.

HEBREW & GREEK WORD STUDIES

Altar — מִזְבֵּחַ (Mizbeach)

Altar, place of sacrifice

The Hebrew **mizbeach** (מִזְבֵּחַ) means altar—from the root 'to slaughter.' Altars were places where sacrifices were offered to God, pointing forward to Christ's ultimate sacrifice.

God — אֱלֹהִים (Elohim)

God (plural of majesty)

The Hebrew **Elohim** (אֱלֹהִים) is a plural form denoting majesty and fullness of deity. Though grammatically plural, it takes singular verbs when referring to the one true God, suggesting the Trinity's plurality within unity.

Holy — קָדוֹשׁ (Qadosh)

Holy, set apart

The Hebrew **qadosh** (קָדוֹשׁ) means holy or set apart—separated from common use for God's purposes. God is 'the Holy One of Israel,' utterly distinct from creation in moral perfection.

Law — תּוֹרָה (Torah)

Law, instruction

The Hebrew **Torah** (תּוֹרָה) means law or instruction—God's revealed will for His people. The Law includes moral, civil, and ceremonial commandments, revealing God's character and humanity's need for a Savior.

Lord — יְהוָה / אֲדֹנָי (YHWH / Adonai)

The LORD / Lord

When 'LORD' appears in small capitals, it represents the Tetragrammaton **YHWH** (יְהוָה), God's personal covenant name meaning 'I AM.' When 'Lord' appears normally, it's **Adonai** (אֲדֹנָי), meaning 'my Lord,' emphasizing sovereignty.

Prophet — נָבִיא (Navi)

Prophet, spokesman

The Hebrew **navi** (נָבִיא) means prophet—one who speaks God's word to the people. Prophets received divine revelation and declared God's message, often calling Israel to repentance and foretelling future events.

Transgression — פְּשָׁע (Pesha)

Transgression, rebellion

The Hebrew **pesha** (פְּשָׁע) means transgression or rebellion—willful violation of God's law. It implies deliberate revolt against divine authority: 'he was wounded for our transgressions' (Isaiah 53:5).

CROSS REFERENCES

Amos 2:1 **References Lord:** Proverbs 15:3; Isaiah 25:10. **Sin:** Amos 1:3; 1:9; 1:11; 1:13; 2:4; 2:6

Amos 2:2 **Parallel theme:** Amos 1:14; Jeremiah 48:24; 48:41

Amos 2:3 **Parallel theme:** Numbers 24:17; Jeremiah 48:7

Amos 2:4

Parallel theme: Amos 3:2; Isaiah 28:15; Jeremiah 9:14; Ezekiel 20:13; 20:16; 20:24; Romans 1:25. **References Lord:** Hosea 12:2. **Word:** Nehemiah 1:7; Jeremiah 8:9

Amos 2:5 **References Jerusalem:** Jeremiah 17:27; 39:8; 52:13. **Parallel theme:** Jeremiah 21:10; Hosea 8:14

Amos 2:6 **Parallel theme:** Joel 3:3

Amos 2:7

Parallel theme: Amos 5:12; Isaiah 10:2; Ezekiel 22:11; Micah 2:2; 2:9; 1 Corinthians 5:1

Amos 2:8 **Parallel theme:** Amos 6:6

Amos 2:9

Parallel theme: Genesis 15:16; Exodus 34:11; Deuteronomy 3:11; Job 18:16; Malachi 4:1

Amos 2:10

Parallel theme: Deuteronomy 2:7; Nehemiah 9:21; Psalms 95:10; Acts 7:42; 13:18. **References Egypt:** Amos 3:1; 9:7; Exodus 3:8; 12:51; Micah 6:4

Amos 2:11 **Prophecy:** Jeremiah 7:25

Amos 2:12 **Prophecy:** Amos 7:13; Isaiah 30:10; Jeremiah 11:21; Micah 2:6

Amos 2:13 **Parallel theme:** Isaiah 1:14

Amos 2:14 **Parallel theme:** Psalms 33:16; Ecclesiastes 9:11; Jeremiah 9:23

Amos 2:15 **Parallel theme:** Ezekiel 39:3

Amos 2:16 **Parallel theme:** Mark 14:52