

# Genesis 14:13

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And there came one that had escaped, and told Abram the Hebrew; for he dwelt in the plain of Mamre the Amorite, brother of Eshcol, and brother of Aner: and these were confederate with Abram.

## Analysis

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**And there came one that had escaped, and told Abram the Hebrew; for he dwelt in the plain of Mamre t...** This passage is part of the Abrahamic narratives which shift from universal human history to God's particular covenant people. The Abraham cycle (Genesis 12-25) demonstrates God's sovereign election, covenant faithfulness, and the development of faith through testing and promise fulfillment.

Central themes include God's unconditional covenant promises (land, descendants, blessing to nations), the call to faith and obedience, the testing of faith through delays and impossibilities, the contrast between divine promises and human schemes, and God's gracious persistence despite human failures. Abraham emerges as the father of faith whose trust in God's promises becomes the model for all believers (Romans 4, Galatians 3, Hebrews 11).

Theologically, these narratives establish:

1. salvation by grace through faith rather than works
2. covenant as God's gracious initiative binding Himself to His people
3. the necessity of patient trust when promises seem impossible
4. the consequences of attempting to fulfill God's promises through human effort

5. the pattern of divine testing producing mature faith.

The Abraham cycle foreshadows Christ as the ultimate seed through whom blessing extends to all nations (Galatians 3:16).

## **Historical Context**

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The patriarchal narratives (Genesis 12-50) reflect the cultural, social, and legal customs of the ancient Near East during the Middle Bronze Age (2000-1500 BCE). Archaeological discoveries including the Mari tablets, Nuzi tablets, and Egyptian records confirm many details: nomadic pastoralism, covenant-making ceremonies, marriage customs, property laws, and international travel patterns described in Genesis.

The cultural practices reflected include: treaty/covenant forms (Genesis 15), bride-price customs (Genesis 24, 29), inheritance laws favoring firstborn sons (Genesis 25, 27), adoption practices (Genesis 15, 30), levirate-type arrangements (Genesis 38), and Egyptian administrative systems (Genesis 41, 47). These parallels confirm Genesis's historical reliability while showing how God worked within ancient cultural frameworks to accomplish His purposes.

For later Israelites, these narratives established their identity as Abraham's descendants, explained their claim to Canaan, justified their possession of Joseph's bones (Exodus 13:19), and provided models of faith despite imperfection. The patriarchs' failures and God's faithfulness encouraged Israel that covenant relationship depended on God's grace rather than human merit. The movement from Mesopotamia to Canaan to Egypt set the stage for the Exodus and conquest narratives.

## **Related Passages**

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**Ephesians 2:8** — Salvation by grace through faith

**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

## Study Questions

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1. What does this passage reveal about God's sovereignty and human responsibility?
2. What obstacles prevent us from living out the truths presented in this verse?
3. How does this passage point forward to Christ and the gospel of redemption?

## Interlinear Text

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וַיָּבֹא	וְאַתָּה	בְּפָלֵל	וְאָמַרְתָּ	לֵאמֹד	אֶתְּנָא	קָרְבָּן	וְאֶתְּנָא	וְאֶתְּנָא
And there came	one that had escaped	and told	with Abram	the Hebrew				H1931
H935	H6412	H5046	H87	H5680				
אֲשֶׁר	אָתָּה	מִמְּרֵה	קָאָמָר	בְּאַלְמָנָה	שָׁכֵן	אֲשֶׁר	אֲתָּה	
for he dwelt	in the plain	of Mamre	the Amorite	and brother	of Eshcol			
H7931	H436	H4471	H567	H251	H812			
וְאֶתְּנָא	וְאֶתְּנָא	וְאֶתְּנָא	בְּעָלָה	וְאֶתְּנָא	בְּרִית	אֶתְּנָא	וְאֶתְּנָא	
and brother	of Aner	H1992	and these were confederate	H1167	H1285	with Abram		
H251	H6063					H87		

## Additional Cross-References

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**Genesis 13:18** (Parallel theme): Then Abram removed his tent, and came and dwelt in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron, and built there an altar unto the LORD.

**Genesis 14:24** (Parallel theme): Save only that which the young men have eaten, and the portion of the men which went with me, Aner, Eshcol, and Mamre; let them take their portion.

**Genesis 40:15** (Parallel theme): For indeed I was stolen away out of the land of the Hebrews: and here also have I done nothing that they should put me into the dungeon.