

Genesis 25:9

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And his sons Isaac and Ishmael buried him in the cave of Machpelah, in the field of Ephron the son of Zohar the Hittite, which is before Mamre;

Analysis

And his sons Isaac and Ishmael buried him in the cave of Machpelah, in the field of Ephron the son o... 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

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

Genesis 1:1 — Creation of heavens and earth

Psalm 19:1 — Heavens declare God's glory

Study Questions

1. What does this passage reveal about God's sovereignty and human responsibility?
2. How should this truth about Birthright Sale shape our daily decisions and priorities?
3. How does this passage point forward to Christ and the gospel of redemption?

Interlinear Text

מַעַב	תְּ	אֶל	בְּ	בֶּן	אֶת	וְ	יָקְבָּר	וְ	יִשְׂמְעָאֵל	וְאֶצְבָּעֵן	וְאֶת	בְּ	בֶּן	וְאֶצְבָּעֵן	וְאֶת	בְּ	בֶּן	וְאֶצְבָּעֵן	
buried		Isaac		and Ishmael		And his sons							him in the cave						
H6912		H3327		H3458		H1121							H4631						
הַמְּכֹפֵלָה	וְאֶל	הַמְּכֹפֵלָה	וְאֶל	שָׂדֵה	וְאֶל	שָׂדֵה	וְאֶל	שָׂדֵה	וְאֶל	שָׂדֵה	וְאֶל	שָׂדֵה	וְאֶל	שָׂדֵה	וְאֶל	שָׂדֵה	וְאֶל	שָׂדֵה	
of Machpelah		H413		in the field		of Ephron		And his sons		of Zohar		the Hittite							
H4375		H7704		H6085		H1121				H6714		H2850							
עַל	אֲשֶׁר	עַל	אֲשֶׁר	פְּנֵי	פְּנֵי	מִמְּרָאָה	מִמְּרָאָה												
H834	H5921			which is before		Mamre													
				H6440		H4471													

Additional Cross-References

Genesis 50:13 (Parallel theme): For his sons carried him into the land of Canaan, and buried him in the cave of the field of Machpelah, which Abraham bought with the field for a possession of a buryingplace of Ephron the Hittite, before Mamre.

Genesis 35:29 (Parallel theme): And Isaac gave up the ghost, and died, and was gathered unto his people, being old and full of days: and his sons Esau and Jacob buried him.