

# Isaiah 15:1

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

The burden of Moab. Because in the night Ar of Moab is laid waste, and brought to silence; because in the night Kir of Moab is laid waste, and brought to silence;

## Analysis

**The burden of Moab. Because in the night Ar of Moab is laid waste, and brought to silence; because in the night Kir of Moab is laid waste, and brought to silence.** The Hebrew word massa (burden/oracle) introduces divine judgment pronouncements. Moab, descended from Lot's incestuous union (Genesis 19:30-37), maintained a complex relationship with Israel—sometimes ally, often adversary. The repetitive structure "in the night...laid waste" emphasizes sudden, unexpected devastation. Ar and Kir, Moab's principal cities, represent the nation's strength and pride. Their simultaneous destruction "in the night" suggests divinely orchestrated military conquest, likely the Assyrian invasions under Tiglath-Pileser III (732 BCE) or Sargon II (715 BCE). God's sovereignty extends beyond Israel to judge all nations according to His righteous standards. The prophet's compassion for Moab (verses 5, 9) demonstrates that divine judgment brings no pleasure to God (Ezekiel 33:11), yet His holiness demands response to sin.

## Historical Context

Moab occupied the plateau east of the Dead Sea, a fertile agricultural region. Historical enmity existed since Israel's wilderness journey when Moab refused passage (Numbers 22-25) and hired Balaam to curse Israel. By Isaiah's time (740-700 BCE), Moab existed as an Assyrian vassal state. Archaeological evidence from Dibon and other Moabite sites shows destruction layers from this period. The Mesha Stele (c. 840 BCE) demonstrates Moab's proud defiance of Israel, boasting

of victories over Israel's King Omri. This prideful nationalism made Moab's humiliation especially significant.

## Related Passages

## **Romans 2:1 – Judging others**

## **Revelation 20:12 – Judgment according to deeds**

## Study Questions

1. How does God's judgment of nations outside Israel demonstrate His universal sovereignty and justice?
2. What does the prophet's compassion for enemies (Moab) teach us about combining truth and love in confronting sin?
3. In what ways does sudden judgment "in the night" warn against presuming on God's patience?

## Interlinear Text

מֹאָב בְּ מִשְׁאָל	בְּ לִיל	כִּי מֹאָב בְּ מִשְׁאָל	שָׁדֵד עַר	מֹאָב בְּ מִשְׁאָל
The burden of Moab H4853	Because in the night H4124	is laid waste H3915	Ar H7703	of Moab H4124

מֹאֲבִיְר	שָׁמֵן	בְּלִיל	כִּי	נִזְמָה:
and brought to silence	H3588	Because in the night		is laid waste
H1820		H3915		H7703

## נדמה:

and brought to silence

## Additional Cross-References

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**Isaiah 11:14** (Parallel theme): But they shall fly upon the shoulders of the Philistines toward the west; they shall spoil them of the east together: they shall lay their hand upon Edom and Moab; and the children of Ammon shall obey them.

**Numbers 21:28** (Parallel theme): For there is a fire gone out of Heshbon, a flame from the city of Sihon: it hath consumed Ar of Moab, and the lords of the high places of Arnon.

**Isaiah 16:7** (Parallel theme): Therefore shall Moab howl for Moab, every one shall howl: for the foundations of Kir-hareseth shall ye mourn; surely they are stricken.

**Isaiah 16:11** (Parallel theme): Wherefore my bowels shall sound like an harp for Moab, and mine inward parts for Kir-haresh.

**Isaiah 25:10** (Parallel theme): For in this mountain shall the hand of the LORD rest, and Moab shall be trodden down under him, even as straw is trodden down for the dunghill.

**Isaiah 14:28** (Parallel theme): In the year that king Ahaz died was this burden.