

# Jeremiah 25:19

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Pharaoh king of Egypt, and his servants, and his princes, and all his people;

## Analysis

**Pharaoh king of Egypt, and his servants, and his princes, and all his people.** Egypt appears second on the judgment list, immediately after Judah. This ordering is theologically significant—Egypt represented the worldly power Judah repeatedly trusted instead of Yahweh. The enumeration *par'ōh melek-Miṣrayim wē'ābādāyw wēšārāyw wē'et-kol-'ammô* (פַּרְעֹה מֶלֶךְ־מִצְרַיִם וְעַבְדָּיו וְשָׂרָיו וְאֶת־כָּל־עַמּוֹ), Pharaoh king of Egypt, his servants, his princes, and all his people) indicates comprehensive judgment affecting every level of society from king to commoner.

Egypt functioned throughout Israel's history as the false refuge—the tangible, visible power to which God's people turned when faith wavered. Judah made treaties with Egypt against Babylon (2 Kings 24:7; Jeremiah 37:5-10), trusting military alliance over divine promise. God's judgment on Egypt demonstrated the futility of trusting human power instead of divine providence. This pattern recurs: Jesus condemned His generation for seeking signs rather than trusting God's word (Matthew 12:38-39). We are tempted to trust visible securities—wealth, military might, political power—rather than the invisible God.

## Historical Context

Egypt under Pharaoh Necho II (610-595 BC) was a major regional power that installed Jehoiakim as Judah's vassal king after executing his brother Jehoahaz (2 Kings 23:29-35). However, Babylon defeated Egypt at Carchemish (605 BC), reducing Egyptian influence. Nebuchadnezzar invaded Egypt in 568 BC, partially

fulfilling this prophecy. Though Egypt wasn't permanently destroyed like Babylon, it never regained its former glory, descending to inferior status under Persian, Greek, and Roman rule—fulfilling Ezekiel's prophecy that Egypt would be 'the basest of kingdoms' (Ezekiel 29:14-15).

## Related Passages

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**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

**James 2:17** — Faith and works

## Study Questions

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1. What modern 'Egypt's' do we trust instead of God—visible securities that seem more reliable than faith?
2. How does God's judgment on Egypt demonstrate the futility of political and military alliances when they replace trust in divine providence?
3. In what ways does our culture tempt us to seek earthly security rather than resting in God's promises?

## Interlinear Text

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אֶת	פַּרְעֹה	הַמֶּלֶךְ	מִצְרַיִם	וְאֶת	עַבְדָּיו	וְאֶת	שָׂרָיו
H853	Pharaoh	king	of Egypt	H853	and his servants	H853	and his princes
	H6547	H4428	H4714		H5650		H8269
וְאֶת	כָּל	עַמּוֹ:					
H853	H3605	and all his people					
		H5971					

## Additional Cross-References

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**Jeremiah 46:2** (Kingdom): Against Egypt, against the army of Pharaoh-necho king of Egypt, which was by the river Euphrates in Carchemish, which Nebuchadrezzar

king of Babylon smote in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah.

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