

# Jeremiah 25:22

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And all the kings of Tyrus, and all the kings of Zidon, and the kings of the isles which are beyond the sea,

## Analysis

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**And all the kings of Tyrus, and all the kings of Zidon, and the kings of the isles which are beyond the sea.** Tyre and Sidon were Phoenician city-states on the Mediterranean coast, famous for seafaring, commerce, and wealth. The phrase *malkê ha'î 'ăšher bē'ēber hayyām* (מַלְכֵי הָאִי אֲשֶׁר בְּעֵבֶר הַיָּם, kings of the isles/coastlands beyond the sea) likely refers to Phoenician trading colonies across the Mediterranean—Cyprus, Crete, perhaps even Carthage and Spain. Tyre's pride in its commercial empire and perceived invulnerability drew extensive prophetic condemnation (Isaiah 23, Ezekiel 26-28).

Ezekiel 28 describes Tyre's king in terms echoing Eden's fall, suggesting satanic pride behind human arrogance. The city's wealth, built on international trade, created false security: 'I am a god, I sit in the seat of God, in the midst of the seas' (Ezekiel 28:2). God's judgment on Tyre demonstrates that economic power and geographic isolation provide no protection from divine justice. Jesus later condemned Tyre and Sidon for rejecting His ministry, declaring they would be judged more severely than Sodom (Matthew 11:21-22). Commercial success and cultural sophistication don't exempt anyone from accountability before God.

## Historical Context

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Nebuchadnezzar besieged Tyre for thirteen years (585-572 BC), partially fulfilling this prophecy. The mainland city was destroyed, though the island fortress survived. Alexander the Great finally conquered island Tyre in 332 BC, fulfilling

Ezekiel's prophecy that the city would become 'a place for the spreading of nets' (Ezekiel 26:14). Today, fishermen spread nets on the ancient site—a precise literal fulfillment. Sidon was also conquered by Babylon and later destroyed by Persians (351 BC). The 'isles beyond the sea' fell as Phoenician power collapsed.

## Related Passages

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**James 2:17** — Faith and works

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does God's judgment on wealthy, sophisticated Tyre challenge our tendency to trust in economic prosperity and cultural achievement?
2. What does the pride of Tyre—"I am a god"—reveal about the spiritual dangers of commercial success and self-sufficiency?
3. In what ways might modern Western civilization mirror Tyre's false confidence in wealth, technology, and perceived invulnerability?

## Interlinear Text

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וְאֵת	כָּל	מְלָכֵי	צָר	וְאֵת	כָּל	מְלָכֵי	צִיד וֶן
H853	H3605	<b>And all the kings</b>	<b>of Tyrus</b>	H853	H3605	<b>And all the kings</b>	<b>of Zidon</b>
		H4428	H6865			H4428	H6721

וְאֵת	מְלָכֵי	הָאִי	אֲשֶׁר	בְּעֵבֶר	הַיָּם:
H853	<b>And all the kings</b>	<b>of the isles</b>	H834	<b>which are beyond</b>	<b>the sea</b>
	H4428	H339		H5676	H3220

## Additional Cross-References

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**Jeremiah 47:4** (Parallel theme): Because of the day that cometh to spoil all the Philistines, and to cut off from Tyrus and Zidon every helper that remaineth: for the LORD will spoil the Philistines, the remnant of the country of Caphtor.

