

# Jeremiah 48:44

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

He that fleeth from the fear shall fall into the pit; and he that getteth up out of the pit shall be taken in the snare: for I will bring upon it, even upon Moab, the year of their visitation, saith the LORD.

## Analysis

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**He that fleeth from the fear shall fall into the pit; and he that getteth up out of the pit shall be taken in the snare**—this verse expands the threefold trap of verse 43, emphasizing the futility of escape attempts. The verbs describe desperate motion: fleeing (nas, נָשָׁא, running away), falling (naphal, נָפַל, stumbling into), getting up ('alah, עָלָה, climbing out), and being taken (lakad, תַּכְלֵא, captured). Each escape attempt leads to the next phase of judgment.

**For I will bring upon it, even upon Moab, the year of their visitation**—the Hebrew pekuddah (פְּקֻדָּה, visitation, reckoning) indicates God's appointed time of judgment. The phrase 'year of visitation' suggests a specific, predetermined period when God settles accounts. This term appears throughout Jeremiah (6:15, 10:15, 11:23) for divine judgment. The sovereignty is explicit: '**I will bring**'—not chance, not merely Babylon's ambition, but Yahweh's direct action. Romans 2:5 warns of 'the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment of God,' the ultimate 'visitation' when all accounts are settled.

## Historical Context

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The 'year of their visitation' was fulfilled c. 582 BC when Nebuchadnezzar systematically destroyed Moabite strongholds. Josephus (Antiquities 10.9.7)

records this Babylonian campaign five years after Jerusalem's fall. The precision of 'year' (not merely 'day' or 'time') suggests the judgment process was neither instantaneous nor indefinite—it had a set duration during which God's wrath was executed. This accords with prophetic patterns: Egypt's seventy years (Jeremiah 25:11), Babylon's own 'visitation' (Jeremiah 50:27, 51:18), and the Great Tribulation's defined period (Revelation 11:2-3). The principle endures: God's judgments occur on His schedule, neither hurried nor delayed by human preference.

## Related Passages

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**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

## Study Questions

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1. How does the concept of a divinely appointed 'year of visitation' challenge modern notions that judgment is arbitrary or impulsive?
2. What does the exhaustive nature of this judgment teach about the thoroughness of God's justice?
3. How should certainty of final judgment affect our priorities and proclamation today?

## Interlinear Text

וְקַעַלְתָּה	בְּפַתַּח	אֵל	יְפַלֵּל	הַפְּנֵי	מִפְנֵי	בְּנֵי
H5211	<b>from</b>	<b>the fear</b>	<b>shall fall</b>	H413	<b>into the pit</b>	<b>and he that getteth up</b>
H6440		H6343	H5307		H6354	H5927
H4480	<b>into the pit</b>	<b>shall be taken</b>	<b>in the snare</b>	H3588	<b>for I will bring</b>	
H6354		H3920	H6341		H935	
moֹאָב	שָׁנָת	פְּנִימָה	נָאָם	יְהֹוָה:	the LORD	
upon it even upon Moab	the year	of their visitation	saith			
H4124	H8141	H6486	H5002		H3068	

## Additional Cross-References

**Jeremiah 11:23** (Parallel theme): And there shall be no remnant of them: for I will bring evil upon the men of Anathoth, even the year of their visitation.

**1 Kings 19:17** (Parallel theme): And it shall come to pass, that him that escapeth the sword of Hazael shall Jehu slay: and him that escapeth from the sword of Jehu shall Elisha slay.

**Jeremiah 46:21** (Parallel theme): Also her hired men are in the midst of her like fatted bullocks; for they also are turned back, and are fled away together: they did not stand, because the day of their calamity was come upon them, and the time of their visitation.

**Amos 5:19** (Parallel theme): As if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him; or went into the house, and leaned his hand on the wall, and a serpent bit him.