

# Jeremiah 50:10

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And Chaldea shall be a spoil: all that spoil her shall be satisfied, saith the LORD.

## Analysis

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**And Chaldea shall be a spoil**—Chaldea (כָּשָׂדִים, Kasdim) refers to southern Mesopotamia, Babylon's heartland. The term 'spoil' (meshissah, מְשִׁשָּׁה, plunder, booty) indicates comprehensive looting. What Babylon did to other nations (Jeremiah 50:17, 51:34) will be done to them—the law of retaliation (lex talionis) applied on a national scale.

**All that spoil her shall be satisfied, saith the LORD**—the verb sava' (שָׁבַע, satisfied, sated) suggests abundance beyond expectation. Conquerors will find such wealth that even their greed will be satisfied. Historically, Babylon's accumulated plunder from decades of conquest made it unimaginably wealthy. Herodotus (Histories 1.178-183) describes Babylon's golden statues, gates, and treasures. When Cyrus conquered it, the spoils enriched the Persian Empire for generations. The Cyrus Cylinder boasts of treasures taken.

The phrase '**saith the LORD**' (ne'um-YHWH, נְאֻם־יְהָוָה) is prophetic authentication —this isn't Jeremiah's speculation but divine decree. The irony is profound: Babylon, which gorged itself on plundered nations, becomes the ultimate feast for its conquerors. This principle of retributive justice echoes throughout Scripture (Obadiah 15: 'as thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee').

## Historical Context

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Babylon's wealth was legendary. It controlled trade routes, extracted tribute from conquered territories, and systematically looted nations including Judah (2 Kings 24:13, 25:13-17). The temple treasures of Jerusalem, Egypt, and other nations filled Babylonian storehouses. When Cyrus conquered Babylon, he gained control of this accumulated wealth, funding his vast empire. The book of Ezra records Cyrus returning Jewish temple vessels (Ezra 1:7-11), but Persian records show he kept the vast majority. Archaeological finds include Babylonian treasures dispersed throughout the Persian Empire. The 'satisfaction' of plunderers was literal—there was more wealth than even greedy conquerors could exhaust. This fulfilled the prophetic principle that oppressors eventually face the same treatment they inflicted (Revelation 18:6: 'Reward her even as she rewarded you').

## 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 principle of 'measure for measure' judgment (what you do to others will be done to you) manifest in this verse?
2. What does the 'satisfaction' of Babylon's plunderers teach about the thoroughness of God's justice?
3. How should the certainty of divine retribution affect how nations and individuals treat others today?

## Interlinear Text

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וְשָׂבַע עָלָיו שְׁלָל יִקְרָב כָּל לְשָׁלָל כָּשָׂד יְמִינָה וְפִינָה הַ  
H1961 And Chaldea shall be a spoil H3605 all that spoil her shall be satisfied  
H3778 H7998 H7997 H7646

וְאָמַר יְהוָה:

saith the LORD  
H5002 H3068

## Additional Cross-References

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**Jeremiah 25:12** (References Lord): And it shall come to pass, when seventy years are accomplished, that I will punish the king of Babylon, and that nation, saith the LORD, for their iniquity, and the land of the Chaldeans, and will make it perpetual desolations.

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