

Obadiah 1:4

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the LORD.

Analysis

Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the LORD. God responds to Edom's presumptuous question ("Who shall bring me down?") with devastating clarity: even if you achieved the impossible, I will bring you down. The imagery escalates from geographic reality to hyperbolic impossibility. The eagle (נֶשֶׁר, nesher) soars higher than any bird—ancient peoples observed eagles nesting on the highest, most inaccessible cliff ledges. But God pushes the metaphor further: "though thou set thy nest among the stars" (בַּין כּוֹכָבִים שִׁים קִנְקָה, bein kokhavim sim qinneka)—even if you achieved cosmic heights beyond all earthly reach, "thence will I bring thee down" (מִשְׁם אֹורִיךְ, missham orideka).

The emphatic conclusion—"saith the LORD" (גַּם־יְהָוָה, neum-Yahweh)—is the prophetic formula guaranteeing absolute certainty. This isn't human threat or speculation but divine decree. No height, no security, no fortress places anyone beyond God's reach or judgment. The question "Who shall bring me down?" receives its answer: Yahweh Himself.

This principle appears throughout Scripture. The Tower of Babel builders sought to make a name for themselves and reach heaven, but God came down and scattered them (Genesis 11:1-9). Nebuchadnezzar's pride in his achievements led to humiliation and madness until he acknowledged that the Most High rules (Daniel 4:28-37). Jesus warned that those who exalt themselves will be humbled,

while those who humble themselves will be exalted (Luke 14:11, 18:14).

The theological truth is foundational: God alone is sovereign, and all created reality remains subject to His authority. Psalm 139:7-10 declares that even ascending to heaven or making one's bed in hell cannot escape God's presence. Isaiah 14:12-15 describes Satan's fall from heaven despite his proud aspiration: "I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell." No rebellion succeeds; all pride is humbled; God's sovereignty is absolute and His judgments inescapable.

Historical Context

Edom's actual geographic situation—mountain fortresses seemingly impregnable—made this prophecy all the more striking. From a human perspective, Edom appeared secure. Yet within a few centuries, the nation ceased to exist. The progression was gradual but inexorable: Nabatean displacement (6th-5th centuries BC), migration to Idumea, forced conversion under the Maccabees, and finally disappearance after AD 70.

Ancient Near Eastern cultures often associated height with divine status and security. Ziggurats in Mesopotamia represented attempts to bridge earth and heaven. Mountain sanctuaries throughout the region expressed the belief that gods dwelt in high places. Edom's geography fed into this cultural psychology—their heights seemed to guarantee safety and even divine favor.

Yet the prophet demolishes this false confidence. No earthly height—literal or metaphorical—places anyone beyond God's reach. The ruins of Petra testify to this truth. Tourists today wander through the spectacular remains of a civilization that believed itself invulnerable, a silent sermon on human pride's futility and divine judgments' certainty.

Related Passages

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Study Questions

1. What achievements, status, or securities in your life might constitute "setting your nest among the stars"—trusting in things that seem beyond failure?
2. How does recognizing God's absolute sovereignty and inescapable judgment shape your attitude toward personal ambition and success?
3. In what ways does the certainty of God's word ("saith the LORD") provide both warning and comfort, depending on your relationship with Him?
4. How does this verse challenge the modern idol of self-determination and the belief that you are the master of your own destiny?
5. What does it mean to live humbly before the God who brings down the exalted while exalting the humble?

Interlinear Text

אַמְּ	תָּאַמֵּן	בְּנֵבֶת יְהָ	כְּנֵשֶׁר	בְּנֵי אָמָּן	בְּנֵי יְהָ	בְּנֵכֶב יְמָן
H518	Though thou exalt	thyself as the eagle	H5404	H518	H996	among the stars
	H1361					H3556
וְ	תָּאַמֵּן	בְּנֵבֶת	כְּנֵשֶׁר	בְּנֵי אָמָּן	בְּנֵי יְהָ	בְּנֵכֶב יְמָן
and though thou set	thy nest	H8033	thence will I bring thee down	H3381	saith	H5002
H7760	H7064					

יְהָ
the LORD
H3068

Additional Cross-References

Habakkuk 2:9 (Parallel theme): Woe to him that coveteth an evil covetousness to his house, that he may set his nest on high, that he may be delivered from the power of evil!

Amos 9:2 (Parallel theme): Though they dig into hell, thence shall mine hand take them; though they climb up to heaven, thence will I bring them down:

Jeremiah 49:16 (References Lord): Thy terribleness hath deceived thee, and the pride of thine heart, O thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, that holdest the height of the hill: though thou shouldest make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence, saith the LORD.

Jeremiah 51:53 (References Lord): Though Babylon should mount up to heaven, and though she should fortify the height of her strength, yet from me shall spoilers come unto her, saith the LORD.

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