

Genesis 14 – Armageddon in Genesis

Bible Marking Notes

Genesis 14 is the first place in Scripture where Armageddon is presented in type in astonishing detail. The record covers the period from Armageddon to the full establishment of the Kingdom when Christ will share a fellowship meal with his saints in the House of Prayer for all nations.

Genesis 14

¹ ¹ And it came to pass in the days of ² Amraphel king of ³ Shinar, ⁴ Arioch king of ⁵ Ellasar, ⁶ Chedorlaomer king of ⁷ Elam, and ⁸ Tidal king of ⁹ nations;

Prefigures Nebuchadnezzar's Image

The 4 kings of the northern confederacy typify the 4 world empires of Dan. 2 which are to be formed into one massive image empire in the latter days. This can only be complete when Gog is victorious in the Land for Israel was part of all four empires. The head (thinking power) of the image will be "Babylon the great"; hence Amraphel is first named, although he does not lead the actual invasion.



² That these made war with ¹⁰ Bera king of ¹¹ Sodom, and with ¹² Birsha king of ¹³ Gomorrah, ¹⁴ Shinab king of ¹⁵ Admah, and ¹⁶ Shemeber king of ¹⁷ Zeboiim, and the king of ¹⁸ Bela, which is ¹⁹ Zoar.

The five kings of the south typify the corrupt latter day Tarshish powers who oppose Gog's invasion but are defeated and humiliated in the Land. It is noteworthy that 1st World War British Empire posters listed Australia, Canada, India and New Zealand as allies – a total of 5 'kings'.

³ All these were joined together in ²⁰ the vale of Siddim, which is ²¹ the salt sea.

⁴ Twelve years they served Chedorlaomer, and in the ²² thirteenth year they rebelled.

⁵ And in the ²³ fourteenth year came Chedorlaomer, and the kings that were with him, and smote the ²⁴ Rephaims in ²⁵ Ashteroth Karnaim, and the ²⁶ Zuzims in Ham, and the ²⁷ Emims in ²⁸ Shaveh Kiriathaim,

⁶ And the ²⁹ Horites in their mount Seir, unto ³⁰ Elparan, which is by the wilderness.

⁷ And they returned, and came to ³¹ Enmishpat, which is ³² Kadesh, and smote all ³³ the country of the Amalekites, and also the ³⁴ Amorites, that dwelt in ³⁵ Hazezontamar.

Armageddon

Hebrew derivation - 3 words - aremah/ gai/dan or dun "A heap of sheaves" - *ārēmāh* - heap, pile; (Strong adds - specifically a *sheaf*). This word is rendered "bringing in sheaves" (Neh. 13:15); "heap of corn" (Ruth 3:7); etc. Root - *āram* - to heap up, pile, be heaped up. Another word rendered "sheaves" is *āmar* - to bind sheaves; to gather.

"Valley" - *gai* - valley, a steep valley, narrow gorge.

"For judgement" - *dīyn/dūn* - to judge, contend, plead.

⁸ ¹ And there went out the king of Sodom, and the king of Gomorrah, and the king of Admah, and the king of Zeboiim, and the king of Bela (the same is Zoar;) and they ² joined battle with them in ³ the vale of Siddim;

⁹ With Chedorlaomer the king of Elam, and with Tidal king of nations, and Amraphel king of Shinar, and Arioch king of Ellasar; ⁴ four kings with five.

¹⁰ And the vale of Siddim was full of ⁵ slimepits; and the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah fled, and fell there; and they that remained fled to the mountain.

¹¹ And they took all the goods of Sodom and Gomorrah, and all their ⁶ victuals, and went their way.

¹² And they took Lot, Abram's brother's son, ⁷ who dwelt in Sodom, ⁸ and his goods, and departed.

¹³ And there came one that had ¹ escaped, and told Abram

Invasion of the Land by a northern confederacy

¹ Cp. Dan. 2:44. Nebuchadnezzar's image is prefigured here in the 4 kings who form this confederacy.

² "One that speaks of secrets" (Hitchcock); "Keeper of the gods" (Smith); "Powerful people" (Youngs). After defeating Arioch he united Babylonia under one rule, and made Babylon his capital.

³ "Two rivers" (BDB, Smith, Fausset). Hebrew form of the Akkadian name Semiramis (wife of Nimrod) – the first "mother of harlots".

⁴ "Venerable" (Smith); "Lion-like" (BDB, Easton). Also said to mean "Servant of the moon god".

⁵ "Revolting from God" (Hitchcock). Larsa in Chaldea.

⁶ "Handful of sheaves" (BDB, Smith). Thought to mean "Servant of Lagomer" (an Elamite goddess) in the original language.

⁷ "Eternity" (BDB, Smith) – related to *olam*. East of Babylon.

⁸ "Fear" or "reverence" (Ges.); "Great son" (BDB, Smith).

⁹ *goyim* – nations; i.e. local tribes east of Tigris and north of Elam.

¹⁰ "Son of evil" (BDB, Easton, Smith).

¹¹ "Burning". Named for its ultimate fate.

¹² "With iniquity" (BDB); "Son of godlessness" (Smith).

¹³ "Submersion" (BDB, Smith, Easton).

¹⁴ "Splendour of the father" (BDB); "A father has turned" (Strong).

¹⁵ "Earthy", "Red earth".

¹⁶ "Lofty flight" (BDB); "Soaring on high" (Easton).

¹⁷ "Gazelles".

¹⁸ "To devour at a gulp" (Strong, Easton); "Destruction" (BDB, Smith).

¹⁹ "Little" – Cp. Gen. 19:20-22.

²⁰ "Field" or "plain" (BDB). Roth. – "the valley of the open fields".

²¹ i.e. when Moses wrote after the judgements.

²² The number of rebellion.

²³ 2 x 7 (covenant) = enforced covenant.

²⁴ "Giants". A race of giants like Og (Deut. 3:11,13; Josh. 12:4) east of Jordan.

²⁵ "The horned Astartes" (Ges.).

²⁶ "Prominent" (Strong). Giants between Arnon and Jabbok – Deut. 2:20.

²⁷ "Terrors", "Terrible ones". Inhabitants of Moab – Deut. 2:10.

²⁸ "Plain of a double city". See Josh. 13:19; Deut. 3:13.

²⁹ "Cave dwellers" in Petra.

³⁰ "The terebinth (oak) or the Plain of Paran".

³¹ "Fountain of judgement" (Ges.).

³² "Sanctuary".

³³ i.e. the country later inhabited by the Amalekites, descendants of Esau – Gen. 36:12.

³⁴ "Highlanders", "hill-men". Inhabitants of Canaan.

³⁵ "Pruning (or dividing) of palm trees" (Easton) – the old name for Engedi – 2 Chron. 20:2.

The southern Confederacy defeated – Lot taken captive

¹ Roth. – "Thus then went forth".

² Roth. – "set themselves in array against them for the battle". Same word "battle" Zech. 14:2.

³ Roth. – "the valley of the open fields".

⁴ Total 9 = finality/judgement.

⁵ *beer chemar* – pit of bitumen. Root *chamar* – to glow with redness; boil up. Translated "red", "troubled", "foul" (Job 16:16).

⁶ *okel* – food.

⁷ Lit. "and he was living in". A further step from Gen. 13:12.

⁸ Contrast Gen. 19:12-16 – God left them behind.

Abram's company rescues Lot from the invader

¹ *palet* – a refugee. Used Jud. 12:4-5; Isa. 45:20. Type – Zech. 14:2.

the ²Hebrew; for he dwelt in the ³plain of ⁴Mamre the Amorite, brother of ⁵Eshcol, and brother of ⁶Aner: and these were ⁷confederate with Abram.

Abraham spent 20 years in Hebron. During this time his household grew to include 318 born in the camp. Added to this a number of Gentiles were converted by the preaching of the "gospel" (Gal. 3:8) God had earlier revealed to him.

¹⁴ And when Abram heard that his ⁸brother was taken captive, he ⁹armed his ¹⁰trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto ¹¹Dan.

¹⁵ And he ¹²divided ¹³himself against them, he and his servants, by night, and smote them, and pursued them unto ¹⁴Hobah, which is on the ¹⁵left hand of ¹⁶Damascus.

¹⁶ And he brought back all the goods, and also brought again his brother Lot, ¹⁷and his goods, and the women also, and the people.

¹⁷ And the king of Sodom ¹went out to meet him after his return from the slaughter of Chedorlaomer, and of the kings that were with him, at the valley of ²Shaveh, which is ³the king's dale.

¹⁸ And ⁴Melchizedek king of ⁵Salem brought forth ⁶bread and wine: and he was the priest of ⁷the most high ⁸God.

David later emulated Melchizedek and acted as a king and priest distributing bread and wine to both Jew and Gentile, and male and female when bringing the Ark to Zion to be placed in "the tabernacle of David" – 2 Sam. 6:14-19.

¹⁹ And ⁹he blessed him, and said, Blessed be Abram of the most high God, ¹⁰possessor of ¹¹heaven and earth:

²⁰ And blessed be the most high God, which hath ¹²delivered thine enemies into thy hand. And he ¹³gave him tithes of all.

Acts 3:25-26 shows Abraham's blessing is to have the work of Christ become truly effective in turning believers from iniquity.

²¹ And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, ¹Give me the ²persons, and take the goods to thyself.

²² And Abram said to the king of Sodom, ³I have lift up mine hand unto the LORD, the most high God, the possessor of heaven and earth,

²³ That I will not take from a ⁴thread even to a ⁵shoelatchet, and that I will not take any thing ⁶that is thine, lest thou shouldest say, I have made Abram rich:

²⁴ ⁷Save only that which the young men have eaten, and the portion of the ⁸men which went with me, Aner, Eshcol, and Mamre; ⁹let them take their portion.

² "Crosser-over" (to be on the opposite side by transition). Descendent of Eber – Gen. 10:21,25.

³ *elon* – oak.

⁴ "Strength" or "fatness".

⁵ "Cluster of grapes".

⁶ "Boy".

⁷ *baalim berith* – owners of a covenant. Roth. – "having a covenant".

Gentiles converted by preaching the Gospel – Gal. 3:8.

⁸ *ach* – relative, kinsman.

⁹ *ruq* – empty out; pour forth. Roth. – "drew forth".

¹⁰ *chaniyk* – initiated, practised. i.e. in matters of the Truth.

¹¹ "Judgement".

¹² *chalaq* – separate by lot. See use Job 38:24 ("parted").

¹³ Operated as one body. Cp. "he and his servants" - a type of Christ.

¹⁴ "Hiding place". 80 kms (50 miles) north of Damascus.

¹⁵ i.e. north (to one facing east). Signifies judgement – Ps. 75:6-8.

¹⁶ "Sack of blood". Another indicator of judgement.

¹⁷ Lot given opportunity to forsake Sodom, but goods prevailed in his family.

Abram blessed by Melchizedek

¹ Thus acknowledging Abram as his deliverer in humility.

² "Level plain"; root to level; equalise; resemble, hence, to be made like. Cp. Heb. 7:3 – "made like unto the son of God".

³ Lit. "the valley of the king"; namely, Melchizedek. Note – 2 Sam. 18:18; 1 Kings 1:33-34; Neh. 2:14-15.

⁴ "King of righteousness" - Heb. 7:2. 11 occs. in Scripture (2 O.T., 9 N.T. all in Hebrews). 11 = incompleteness. Shadow inferior to substance.

⁵ "Peace". Jerusalem's ("Vision of peace") name in the Kingdom – Ps. 76:2.

⁶ The tokens of the New (Abrahamic) Covenant – Matt. 26:26-28.

⁷ *elyon* – elevation, lofty, supreme. Root *halah* – to ascend.

⁸ *EI* – strength, mighty. Title of Deity as prime mover of Creation.

⁹ Melchizedek greater than Abram – Heb. 7:7. See Acts 3:25-26.

¹⁰ *qanah* – found, create, thus to possess, own. See use Ps. 139:13; Prov. 8:22.

¹¹ Armageddon will ultimately unite heaven and earth (Matt. 6:10) by revealing its true possessor.

¹² *magan* – to shield, encompass with. Its root is *magen* used Gen. 15:1 "shield".

¹³ See Heb. 7:4-10.

The king of Sodom repudiated by Abram

¹ King sin is only interested in ruling the bodies of men.

² *nephesh* – a breathing creature.

³ To make an oath – Ex. 6:8; Deut. 32:40 (cp. context V.32,41-44,50).

⁴ *chuw* – to sew; a string. i.e. a tie for a girl's hair.

⁵ *serowk* – a thong (as tied), and *na'alah* – a sandal tongue. Thus repudiates the smallest property of both male and female.

⁶ Knew king of Sodom did not acknowledge EI Elyon as "possessor of heaven and earth".

⁷ i.e. recover out of pocket expenses.

⁸ *enosh* – weak mortal men.

⁹ Principle – 1 Tim. 5:18. But they may not have done so – 1 Cor. 9:4, 6-12.

Abbreviations

Roth. – J.B. Rotherham's Emphasised Bible
Ygs. Lit. – Young's Literal Translation
Strong – Strong's Concordance of the Bible
Young – Young's Concordance
Ges. – Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon
BDB – Brown, Driver, Briggs Hebrew Lexicon
Easton – Easton's Bible Dictionary
Fausset – Fausset's Bible Dictionary
Smith – Smith's Bible Dictionary
Hitchcock – Hitchcock's Bible Names
Cp. – Compare
Lit. - Literally

The Battle of the Kings Genesis 14

The first cameo of the Kingdom

- V.1 A northern confederacy forms – "In the days of these kings" - Dan. 2:44.
- V.2-7 Northern confederacy invades the Land - Gog foreshadowed.
- V.8-12 Southern confederacy defeated - Lot and family taken captive.
- V.13-16 Abraham united with Jew and Gentile defeats invader - Rescues Lot.
- V.17-20 Abraham meets Melchizedek king of Salem – Fellowship.
- V.21-24 Abraham repudiates the king of Sodom's offer of wealth.

