

Ishmael And The Lost Nations Of Israel And Edom

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Genesis 5:1

Skip to :3

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Genesis 6:5-14

Genesis 7:13-14

Skip to :17-23

Genesis 9:1

Genesis 11:1

Skip to :8-10

Skip to :24-26

1 Chronicles 1:17

Skip to :26-27

Genesis 16:1-12

Genesis 17:1-5

Skip to :15-20

Genesis 25:12-16

Ishmael God hears.

Genesis 25:19-26

Skip to :29-34

Genesis 27:1-40

Genesis 35:9-12

Genesis 36:1-8

Genesis 35:22-26

Deuteronomy 28:15

Skip to :25

Skip to :36-37

Skip to :41-47

Skip to :63-64

Luke 19:41-44

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Luke 21:20

Skip to :23-24

Isaiah 42:21-25

Obadiah 1:9-15

Idumaea and the Idumeans

Last two Million Years PG 87

Before the Common Era,

The Herodian Kingdom and era

(35 BCE - 96 CE)

Edom

Psalms 83:1-8

Amos 1:11

Ezekiel 35:5-12

Ezekiel 36:1-24

Isaiah 11:1-16

Isaiah 12:1-6

Ishmael God hears.

(1.) Abraham's eldest son, by Hagar the concubine ([Gen 16:15](#); [Gen 17:23](#)). He was born at Mamre, when Abraham was eighty-six years of age, eleven years after his arrival in Canaan ([Gen 16:3](#); [Gen 21:5](#)). At the age of thirteen he was circumcised ([Gen 17:25](#)). He grew up a true child of the desert, wild and wayward. On the occasion of the weaning of Isaac his rude and wayward spirit broke out in expressions of insult and mockery ([Gen 21:9](#), [Gen 21:10](#)); and Sarah, discovering this, said to Abraham, "Expel this slave and her son." Influenced by a divine admonition, Abraham dismissed Hagar and her son with no more than a skin of water and some bread. The narrative describing this act is one of the most beautiful and touching incidents of patriarchal life ([Gen 21:14-16](#)). (See HAGAR.)

Ishmael settled in the land of Paran, a region lying between Canaan and the mountains of Sinai; and "God was with him, and he became a great archer" ([Gen 21:9-21](#)). He became a great desert chief, but of his history little is recorded. He was about ninety years of age when his father Abraham died, in connection with whose burial he once more for a

moment reappears. On this occasion the two brothers met after being long separated. "Isaac with his hundreds of household slaves, Ishmael with his troops of wild retainers and half-savage allies, in all the state of a Bedouin prince, gathered before the cave of Machpelah, in the midst of the men of Heth, to pay the last duties to the 'father of the faithful,' would make a notable subject for an artist" ([Gen 25:9](#)). Of the after events of his life but little is known. He died at the age of one hundred and thirty-seven years, but where and when are unknown ([Gen 25:17](#)). He had twelve sons, who became the founders of so many Arab tribes or colonies, the Ishmaelites, who spread over the wide desert spaces of Northern Arabia from the Red Sea to the Euphrates ([Gen 37:25](#), [Gen 37:27](#), [Gen 37:28](#); [Gen 39:1](#)), "their hand against every man, and every man's hand against them."

Easton Bible Dictionary

Both Jewish and Islamic traditions consider Ishmael as the ancestor of [Arab people](#).
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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The overthrow and suicide of the emperor Nero brought operations in Judea to a temporary halt as Vespasian prudently withdrew to test the imperial winds. Eventually he himself was declared emperor. Sailing for Rome in the spring of 70, he left his capable son Titus in charge of the campaign against Jerusalem....

The walls enclosing the Temple and the upper and lower cities were the most formidable barrier of all. Postponing an all-out assault, Titus turned to starvation tactics. A certain amount of food had been smuggled into the city almost nightly during the siege. But now the Romans sealed off Jerusalem completely with a wall of their own, made of earth and some five miles in circumference. From the outset of the siege those attempting to get through the encircling lines had been caught and crucified. Sometimes the daily executions reached 500; the crosses were never bare. Inside the city starvation and disease claimed a mounting toll. Bodies filled the streets and were stacked in houses. Thousands of corpses were thrown from the walls into the valleys below.

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Idumaea and the Idumeans

West of the *'Arabah* the country they occupied came to be known by the Greek name *Idumaea*, and the people as Idumeans. Hebron, their chief city, was taken by Judas Maccabeus in 165 bc (1 Macc 4:29, 61; 5:65). In 126 bc the country was subdued by John Hyrcanus, who compelled the people to become Jews and to submit to circumcision. Antipater, governor of Idumaea, was made procurator of Judea, Samaria and Galilee by Julius Caesar. He paved the way to the throne for his son Herod the Great. With the fall of Judah under the Romans, Idumaea disappears from history.

International Standard Bible Encyclopedia

Faith survives the dispersion

The crucifixion of Jesus about AD 30 did not end Jewish resistance to the Roman occupation. In 70, when the country was again in a state of revolt, Jerusalem, the holy city, became the core of the resistance to the Romans. Titus, the son Emperor Vespasian,

proceeded to lay siege to Jerusalem. The city fell, and the inhabitants were enslaved in their thousands and dispersed throughout the Mediterranean world.

Last two Million Years PG 87

[Before the Common Era](#),

Before the Current Era, or Before the Christian Era. Date notation equivalent to BC (Before Christ). Common Era (CE), Current Era, or Christian Era is the equivalent alternative to [AD](#).

The [Herodian Kingdom](#) and era (35 BCE - 96 CE)

The Romans installed [Herod](#) as a Jewish [client king](#) under [Roman](#) rule, in around 19 BCE. As king of Judaea, Herod upgraded the Temple complex and rebuilt the Temple itself. That structure is known as the [Second Temple](#), and was the most important of the many improvements Herod made to the city. After Herod's death, the province of Judea and the city of Jerusalem came under direct Roman rule in 6 CE through Roman [procurators](#) but Herod's descendants; in the order of [Archelaus](#), [Agrippa I](#) and [Agrippa II](#) remained kings of Judea until 96 C.E, almost thirty years after the destruction of the Temple.

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia

Edom

(ē'dom) , Idumaea, or Idumea (both: ɪdy#PRIVATE "TYPE=PICT;ALT=symbol"mē'#PRIVATE "TYPE=PICT;ALT=symbol) , mountainous country, called also Mt. Seir. According to the Book of Genesis, it was given to [Esau](#), also called Edom, and his descendants. It extended along the eastern border of the Arabah valley, from the Dead Sea to Elat. Edomite history was marked by continuous hostility and warfare with Jews, Assyrians, and Syrians. At the end of the 2d cent. , they were subdued by Hasmonaean priest-king John Hyrcanus I, forcibly circumcised, and merged with the Jews. [Herod](#) the Great was Idumaeen. The Romans grouped Idumaea with Judaea and Samaria in one procuratorship. After the destruction of Jerusalem, Idumaea was included in Arabia Petraea.

Columbia Encyclopedia