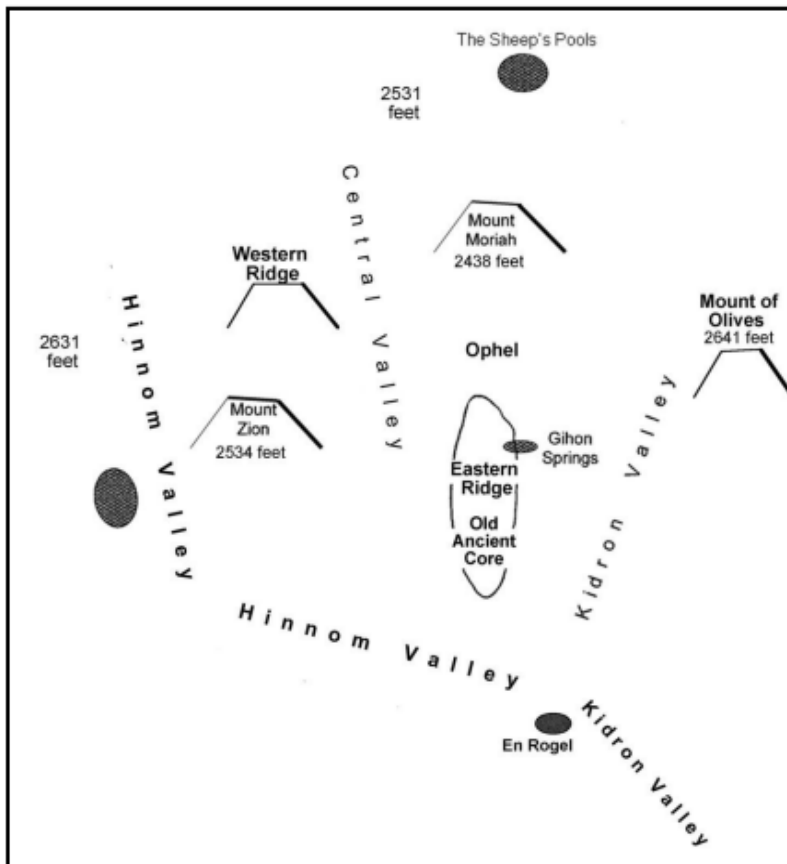


Genesis 14-15

14:17

- King of Sodom moves from the tar pit he fell in south of the Dead Sea to the Kidron Valley to meet Abram with the goods and people
 - Even the word/phrase “came out” is used
 - The humiliated, defeated King of Sodom stands before the victorious Abram
- “Valley of Shaveh” means “valley of the plain” which likely refers to the flat area where the Kidron, Hinnom and Tyropoeon valleys meet together east of Jerusalem

Jerusalem's Topography



Jerusalem has three valleys: Hinnom, Central and Kidron. There are three ridges or hills: Western Hill (with Mt. Zion), Eastern Hill (with Mt. Moriah) and the Mount of Olives.

14:18-20

- *Malki-sedek* = “king of righteousness”
- *Melek-salem* = “king of peace”
- *Sedek* and *Salem* = Righteousness and Peace
- The earliest mentions of Jerusalem outside the Bible are:
 - “Rusallimum” in Egyptian texts from 1850 BC
 - “Urusalim” in the Amarna texts from 1300’s BC

- “Bread and Wine” refer to daily provisions, but they were luxurious provisions
 - These refreshments were provided for all the troops and possibly the returning people
 - The bread and wine had no immediate cultic meaning here. They were merely luxurious refreshments provided the Melchizedek
- Melchizedek recognizes Abram’s God as Creator and Sovereign
 - *El Elyon* is the name Melchizedek uses for his and Abram’s God
 - El Elyon is Creator or Possessor of Heaven and Earth.
 - These are similar words used as Ugaritic verbs describing creation and alongside their Canaanite god El

14:21-24

- Abram takes an oath that connects to the God of Melchizedek’s blessing, but adds the name YHWEH to it. Abram and Melchizedek worship the same God.
- “thread” (*hut*) and “sandal (*na’al*) thong (*serok*) are the smallest and least valuable things belonging to the king of Sodom

Genesis 15 is in the center of the text about Abraham and has information continuing all the way to the end of history

1. A son
2. The land

