

# Fulfilled Prophecies

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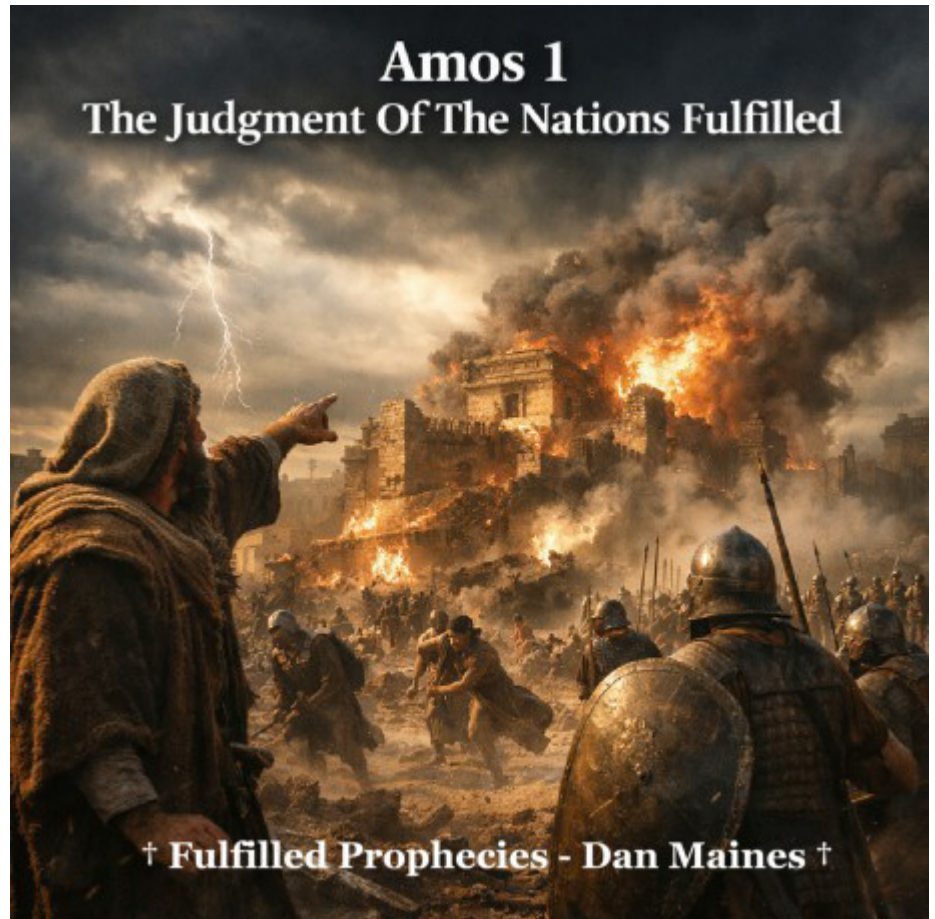
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## Amos 1 The Judgment Of The Nations Fulfilled



By Dan Maines

## Amos 1 The Judgment Of The Nations Fulfilled

### Introduction

† Amos opens with a clear declaration that God is not silent, He roars from Zion and speaks judgment against the nations, showing that His authority extends beyond Israel to all peoples (Amos 1:1-2).

† This chapter establishes that God holds every nation accountable for their actions, not just covenant Israel, proving

His universal justice and sovereignty (Psalm 9:7-8).

† From the fulfilled perspective, these judgments point forward to the climactic judgment of the Old Covenant world, culminating in AD 70, where God brought final covenant justice (Matthew 24:29-34).

## **Amos 1:1-2**

The words of Amos, who was among the sheepbreeders from Tekoa, which he envisioned in visions concerning Israel in the days of Uzziah king of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam the son of Joash, king of Israel, two years before the earthquake.

And he said, The Lord roars from Zion and from Jerusalem He raises His voice, and the shepherds' pasture grounds mourn, and the summit of Carmel dries up.

† God's voice roaring from Zion shows that judgment begins from His dwelling place, meaning covenant accountability starts with those who know Him (1 Peter 4:17).

† The mourning of the land reflects covenant curse language, tied directly to disobedience under the Law, showing this isn't random destruction but judicial action (Deuteronomy 28:23-24).

† This roar ultimately points to Christ speaking judgment against that generation, fulfilled when Jerusalem fell and the Old Covenant system ended (Luke 21:20-22).

## **Amos 1:3-5**

This is what the Lord says: For three offenses of Damascus, and for four, I will not revoke its punishment, because they threshed Gilead with implements of sharp iron.

So I will send fire onto the house of Hazael, and it will consume the citadels of Ben-hadad.

I will also break the gate bar of Damascus, and eliminate the inhabitant from the Valley of Aven, and him who holds the scepter, from Beth-eden, so the people of Aram will go into exile to Kir, says the Lord.

† Damascus is judged for cruelty, showing that God judges nations based on their treatment of others, not just religious identity (Genesis 18:25).

† The repeated phrase for three offenses and for four emphasizes overflowing sin, meaning their guilt had reached its full measure (Matthew 23:32).

† This pattern of judgment builds toward Israel, showing they were no different than the nations they condemned, setting up the coming covenant judgment.

### **Amos 1:6-8**

This is what the Lord says: For three offenses of Gaza, and for four, I will not revoke its punishment, because they exiled an entire population to hand them over to Edom.

So I will send fire upon the wall of Gaza, and it will consume her citadels.

I will also eliminate the inhabitant from Ashdod, and him who holds the scepter, from Ashkelon, and I will unleash My power upon Ekron, and the remnant of the Philistines will perish, says the Lord God.

† Gaza is judged for slave trading and oppression, showing that injustice against people brings divine judgment (Joel 3:4-6).

† God cutting off rulers shows that no power structure can stand against His judgment when sin is full (Daniel 2:21).

† This foreshadows the removal of all corrupt leadership, culminating in the fall of Jerusalem's leadership in AD 70.

### **Amos 1:9-10**

This is what the Lord says: For three offenses of Tyre, and for four, I will not revoke its punishment, because they handed over an entire population to Edom, and did not remember the covenant of brotherhood.

So I will send fire upon the wall of Tyre, and it will consume her citadels.

† Tyre broke covenant loyalty, showing that betrayal and lack of faithfulness are serious offenses before God (Proverbs 17:15).

† The covenant of brotherhood points to expected moral obligations, proving that even outside Israel, people were accountable to God's standards.

† This mirrors Israel's own betrayal of God, which is why their judgment becomes unavoidable.

### **Amos 1:11-12**

This is what the Lord says: For three offenses of Edom, and for four, I will not revoke its punishment, because he pursued his brother with the sword while he stifled his compassion, and his anger also tore continually, and he maintained his fury forever.

So I will send fire upon Teman, and it will consume the citadels of Bozrah.

† Edom is judged for hatred toward his brother, showing that ongoing bitterness and violence bring judgment (Obadiah 1:10-12).

† This reveals that God sees generational hatred and holds it accountable.

† It also parallels the Jewish leaders' hatred toward Christ and His people, which brought covenant judgment.

### **Amos 1:13-15**

This is what the Lord says: For three offenses of the sons of Ammon, and for four, I will not revoke its punishment, because they ripped open the pregnant women of Gilead in order to enlarge their borders.

So I will kindle a fire on the wall of Rabbah, and it will consume her citadels amid battle cries on the day of battle, and a storm on the day of tempest.

Their king will go into exile, he and his princes together, says the Lord.

† Ammon is judged for extreme brutality, showing that God judges even the most hidden and horrific acts (Ecclesiastes 12:14).

† Their desire to enlarge territory reveals greed and violence working together, which God condemns.

† This again builds the case that judgment is deserved and unavoidable when sin reaches its fullness.

### **Historical References**

† Josephus records the brutality and wars among these nations, confirming the historical reality of the judgments described in Amos.

† Tacitus describes the collapse of cities and powers under divine-like judgment, aligning with the pattern seen in Amos.

† Eusebius notes that these prophetic judgments demonstrate God's justice unfolding in history, not in some distant future.

## **How It Applies To Us Today**

† God's justice hasn't changed, He still holds all people accountable, showing that sin always has consequences (Romans 2:6).

† The fulfilled judgment of the Old Covenant proves that God keeps His word, both in warning and in fulfillment (Matthew 5:18).

† We're not waiting for these judgments, they've already demonstrated God's faithfulness and authority, and we now live in the reality of His completed work.

† This calls us to live in truth, knowing judgment has already revealed God's righteousness and established His kingdom.

## **Q & A Appendix**

**Q** Does Amos 1 only apply to ancient nations

**A** No, it shows God's consistent judgment pattern over all nations, Psalm 9:17 says the wicked nations are turned into Sheol

**Q** Why does God judge nations outside Israel

**A** Because He is Judge of all the earth, Genesis 18:25 confirms

His authority over everyone

**Q** What does for three offenses and for four mean

**A** It means their sin reached full measure, Matthew 23:32 shows this same principle

**Q** How is this fulfilled in the New Testament

**A** Jesus declared judgment on that generation, fulfilled in AD 70, Matthew 24:34

**Q** What does this teach us today

**A** That God's justice is real and already demonstrated, Romans 1:18 shows His wrath revealed against unrighteousness

**† This is the fulfilled perspective we proclaim at Fulfilled Prophecies †**

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## Source Index

† Amos 1

† Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews

† Tacitus, Histories

† Eusebius, Ecclesiastical History

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