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The Territory of Ishmael

25: 18



His descendants settled in the area from Havilah to Shur, near the border of Egypt, as you go toward Asshur. That means the territory stretched from the Euphrates River in the North to the Red Sea in the South. **Havilah** is the southeast border located in northeast Arabia, and **Shur** is the southwest border toward Assyria. So basically, **his descendants settled in the** Arabian Peninsula.

And he died in the presence of all his brothers. This is a clear fulfillment of what **the Angel of the LORD**, or **the second person of the Trinity, Yeshua Messiah**, had prophesied earlier. **He said: He will be a wild donkey of a man** roaming free, **his hand will be upon everyone, and he will dwell to the east in the presence of all his brothers in the east** (**to see link click [Ej](#) - Hagar and the Angel of the LORD**).

Haftarah Chayei-Sarah: M'lakhim Alef (First Kings) 1:1-31
(see my commentary on **Deuteronomy [Af](#) - Parashah**)

David and **Abraham** both face problems of succession in **their** old age. **Abraham's** succession goes smoothly, because **he** obtains the **oath** of **his** trusted senior servant, Eliezer. **ADONAI** directs Eliezer's path, and thus, assures the marriage and continuation of the house of **Abraham** and **Sarah**. Here, King **David** confronts a crisis. **His** fourth-born son

Adonijah, had declared **himself** to be the next **king (First Kings 1:1-9)**, which has excluded **Solomon**, the true heir to the throne (**First Kings 1:10**). **Nathan** visits **Bathsheba** to warn **her** that **her** life and **her son's** life are in danger (**First Kings 1:11-12**). Only **David** can declare his successor (**First Kings 1:20**), and **he** comforts **his wife** with an **oath** that **Solomon** will succeed **him (First Kings 1:30)**. The **oath**, now in **YHVH's** hands, assures the outcome that the Haftarah ends before it is reported.

B'rit Chadashah suggested readings for Parashah Hayyei-Sarah: Mattityahu (Matthew) 1:1-17, 8:19-22, 27:3-10; Luke 9:57-61

David's dynasty of kings and **Abraham's** heir to the promises of **his** household converge in **Yeshua the Messiah**. The sacred text introduces **Yeshua the son of David, the son of Abraham (Matthew 1:1)**. **His** heritage passes through **Isaac, Jacob, and Judah**, among the brothers, and **Perez** among the twins (**Matthew 1:2-3**). It passes through **David** and **Solomon** among the kings (**Matthew 1:6**). Four Gentile women (**Tamar, Rahab, Ruth, and Uriah's wife, or Bathsheba**) appear as matriarchs. The text climaxes with **Mary, mother of Yeshua (Matthew 1:16)**. **Sarah's** household has its ultimate fulfillment in **Yeshua, King** at the end of the dynasty of kings! The genealogy is segmented into three periods - **Abraham to David, David to the exile, and the exile to the birth of Messiah (Matthew 1:17)**. In Hebrew, **David's** name has a numerical value of 14 (2X7), the number of perfection or completion. **Messiah Himself** is the "last **David**" to redeem **David's** fallen dynasty from the curse of **exile**.