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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**.