Jeremiah

Chapter 48

*A Message About Moab*

**Concerning Moab: This is what the LORD Almighty, the God of Israel, says: “Woe to Nebo, for it will be ruined. Kiriathaim will be disgraced and captured; the stronghold will be disgraced and shattered. 2 Moab will be praised no more; in Heshbon men will plot her downfall: ‘Come, let us put an end to that nation.’ You too, O Madmen, will be silenced; the sword will pursue you. 3 Listen to the cries from Horonaim, cries of great havoc and destruction. 4 Moab will be broken; her little ones will cry out. 5 They go up the way to Luhith, weeping bitterly as they go; on the road down to Horonaim anguished cries over the destruction are heard. 6 Flee! Run for your lives; become like a bush in the desert. 7 Since you trust in your deeds and riches, you too will be taken captive, and Chemosh will go into exile, together with his priests and officials. 8 The destroyer will come against every town, and not a town will escape. The valley will be ruined and the plateau destroyed, because the LORD has spoken. 9 Put salt on Moab, for she will be laid waste; her towns will become desolate, with no one to live in them. 10 “A curse on him who is lax in doing the LORD’s work! A curse on him who keeps his sword from bloodshed! 11 “Moab has been at rest from youth, like wine left on its dregs, not poured from one jar to another— she has not gone into exile. So she tastes as she did, and her aroma is unchanged. 12 But days are coming,” declares the LORD, “when I will send men who pour from jars, and they will pour her out; they will empty her jars and smash her jugs. 13 Then Moab will be ashamed of Chemosh, as the house of Israel was ashamed when they trusted in Bethel. 14 “How can you say, ‘We are warriors, men valiant in battle’? 15 Moab will be destroyed and her towns invaded; her finest young men will go down in the slaughter,” declares the King, whose name is the LORD Almighty. 16 “The fall of Moab is at hand; her calamity will come quickly. 17 Mourn for her, all who live around her, all who know her fame; say, ‘How broken is the mighty scepter, how broken the glorious staff!’ 18 “Come down from your glory and sit on the parched ground, O inhabitants of the Daughter of Dibon, for he who destroys Moab will come up against you and ruin your fortified cities. 19 Stand by the road and watch, you who live in Aroer. Ask the man fleeing and the woman escaping, ask them, ‘What has happened?’ 20 Moab is disgraced, for she is shattered. Wail and cry out! Announce by the Arnon that Moab is destroyed. 21 Judgment has come to the plateau— to Holon, Jahzah and Mephaath, 22 to Dibon, Nebo and Beth Diblathaim, 23 to Kiriathaim, Beth Gamul and Beth Meon, 24 to Kerioth and Bozrah— to all the towns of Moab, far and near. 25 Moab’s horn is cut off; her arm is broken,” declares the LORD. 26 “Make her drunk, for she has defied the LORD. Let Moab wallow in her vomit; let her be an object of ridicule. 27 Was not Israel the object of your ridicule? Was she caught among thieves, that you shake your head in scorn whenever you speak of her? 28 Abandon your towns and dwell among the rocks, you who live in Moab. Be like a dove that makes its nest at the mouth of a cave. 29 “We have heard of Moab’s pride— her overweening pride and conceit, her pride and arrogance and the haughtiness of her heart. 30 I know her insolence but it is futile,” declares the LORD, “and her boasts accomplish nothing. 31 Therefore I wail over Moab, for all Moab I cry out, I moan for the men of Kir Hareseth. 32 I weep for you, as Jazer weeps, O vines of Sibmah. Your branches spread as far as the sea; they reached as far as the sea of Jazer. The destroyer has fallen on your ripened fruit and grapes. 33 Joy and gladness are gone from the orchards and fields of Moab. I have stopped the flow of wine from the presses; no one treads them with shouts of joy. Although there are shouts, they are not shouts of joy. 34 “The sound of their cry rises from Heshbon to Elealeh and Jahaz, from Zoar as far as Horonaim and Eglath Shelishiyah, for even the waters of Nimrim are dried up. 35 In Moab I will put an end to those who make offerings on the high places and burn incense to their gods,” declares the LORD. 36 “So my heart laments for Moab like a flute; it laments like a flute for the men of Kir Hareseth. The wealth they acquired is gone. 37 Every head is shaved and every beard cut off; every hand is slashed and every waist is covered with sackcloth. 38 On all the roofs in Moab and in the public squares there is nothing but mourning, for I have broken Moab like a jar that no one wants,” declares the LORD. 39 “How shattered she is! How they wail! How Moab turns her back in shame! Moab has become an object of ridicule, an object of horror to all those around her.” 40 This is what the LORD says: “Look! An eagle is swooping down, spreading its wings over Moab. 41 Kerioth will be captured and the strongholds taken. In that day the hearts of Moab’s warriors will be like the heart of a woman in labor. 42 Moab will be destroyed as a nation because she defied the LORD. 43 Terror and pit and snare await you, O people of Moab,” declares the LORD. 44 “Whoever flees from the terror will fall into a pit, whoever climbs out of the pit will be caught in a snare; for I will bring upon Moab the year of her punishment,” declares the LORD. 45 “In the shadow of Heshbon the fugitives stand helpless, for a fire has gone out from Heshbon, a blaze from the midst of Sihon; it burns the foreheads of Moab, the skulls of the noisy boasters. 46 Woe to you, O Moab! The people of Chemosh are destroyed; your sons are taken into exile and your daughters into captivity. 47 “Yet I will restore the fortunes of Moab in days to come,” declares the LORD. Here ends the judgment on Moab.**

**48:1** *Concerning Moab.* See Isa 15–16; Eze 25:8–11; Am 2:1–3; Zep 2:8–11. Josephus (*Antiquities,* 10.9.7) implies that Jeremiah’s prophecy concerning the future destruction of Moab was fulfilled in the “twenty-third year of Nebuchadnezzar’s reign” (582 b.c.; see 52:30). (CSB)

This was delivered some time after the destruction of Jerusalem. The Moabites were in the neighborhood of the Ammonites, and whatever evils fell on the one would naturally involve the other. (ACC)

 *Nebo.* See v. 22; a town originally alloted to the tribe of Reuben (see Nu 32:3, 37–38; see also Isa 15:2 and note). (CSB)

It probably had its name from Nebo, one of the principal idols of the Moabites. (ACC)

 *Kiriathaim.* See v. 23. An ancient town (see Ge 14:5), it too was allotted to Reuben (see Jos 13:19 and note). Nebo, Kiriathaim and several other towns referred to in this chapter are mentioned also in an important Moabite inscription written by Mesha king of Moab (see 2Ki 3:4) and discovered in 1868 (see chart on “Ancient Texts Relating to the OT”). (CSB)

 DISGRACED AND SHATTERED – literally, "the citadel," probably Kir-Moab, the strongest fort of the Moabites, or a general expression denoting the overthrow of Moab's power. (Kretzmann)

**48:2** MOAB…PRAISED NO MORE – The glory of Moab, that it had never been conquered,” (Dahler), is now at an end. Dr. Blayney translates:— “Moab shall have no more glorying in Heshbon; They have devised evil against her (saying.)” And this most certainly is the best translation of the original. He has marked also a double paronomasia in this and the next verse, a figure in which the prophets delight; בחשבון חשבו becheshbon chashebu “in Cheshbon they have devised,” and מדמן תדמי madmen tiddommi, “Madmena, thou shalt be dumb.” (ACC)

 *Heshbon.* See vv. 34, 45; 49:3; Nu 21:25. Originally allotted to Reuben (see Nu 32:37; Jos 13:17), it was later reassigned to Gad as a Levitical town (see Jos 21:39). (CSB)

This ancient capital of the Amorites, almost directly opposite Jericho, being in the hands of the invaders, who were there making plans for further humiliating Moab. (Kretzmann)

 *will plot.* The Hebrew for this phrase is a pun on “Heshbon.” (CSB)

 PUT AN END – Moab, although repeatedly tributary to the kingdom of Israel, especially under David and Solomon, nevertheless retained its national organization and finally regained its independence, even to the extent of joining in an attack on Judah. But this glory would now be definitely ended. (Kretzmann)

 *Madmen.* Location unknown; perhaps a longer spelling of “Dimon” (Isa 15:9—but see note there). In Isa 25:10, the feminine form of the Hebrew word *madmen* is translated “manure.” (CSB)

Hebrew name, perhaps from Medeba, and Moabite town or region whose name may mean “water of quietness.” A wordplay such as, “Silent one, you shall be silenced. (TLSB)

 *sword will pursue you.* See 9:16; 42:16. (CSB)

**48:3** *Horonaim.* See vv. 5, 34; location unknown. (CSB)

**48:4** *broken.* Like a clay jar (see 19:11). (CSB)

 LITTLE ONES – Children suffered horribly in the ravages of war (cf 49:20; 50:45) (TLSB)

**48:5** *Luhith.* Location unknown (see Isa 15:5). (CSB)

 WEEPING BITTERLY – As the enemy advances from the north, the inhabitants of Moab, weeping bitterly over the devastation of their cities, flee over the heights of Luhith and down the long incline toward Horonaim to save their lives if possible. (K)

**48:6** *Flee! Run for your lives.* See 51:6. (CSB)

The enemy is in full pursuit of you. (ACC)

 *like a bush.* See note on 17:6. (CSB)

Be like the heath**—**כערוער caaroer, “like Aroer;” which some take for a city, others for a blasted or withered tree. It is supposed that a place of this name lay towards the north, in the land of the Ammonites, on a branch of the river Jabbok; surrounded by deserts. Save yourselves by getting into the wilderness, where the pursuing foe will scarcely think it worth his while to follow you, as the wilderness itself must soon destroy you. (ACC)

ESV has “juniper” which is isolated in vast wilderness. (TLSB)

**48:7** *Chemosh.* See vv. 13, 46; the national god of Moab (see 1Ki 11:7, 33; 2Ki 23:13). The Hebrew text here implies the alternate spelling Chemish, as in “Carchemish” (see note on 46:2). (CSB)

Ancient idolaters used to take their gods with them to the field of battle. This was probably in imitation of the Israelites, who took the ark with them in such cases. (ACC)

 *will go into exile … and officials.* A stock phrase (see 49:3; Am 1:15). Images of pagan deities were often carried about from place to place (see 43:12; Am 5:26). (CSB)

This includes both the spiritual and the temporal rulers of the country included in the judgment of Jehovah. (Kretzmann)

**48:8** *destroyer.* See v. 32; probably Nebuchadnezzar. (CSB)

 *valley … plateau.* Much of western Moab overlooks the Jordan Valley. (CSB)

The plateau which extended from the Arnon toward the north and northeast beyond what had been Rabbath-Ammon. (Kretzmann)

**48:9** See 17:6. (CSB)

 *Put salt on Moab.* To make its farmland unproductive and barren (see note on Jdg 9:45). (CSB)

ESV and KJV have “Give wings to Moab.” **Give wings unto Moab—**There is no hope in resistance, and to escape requires the speediest flight. I cannot conceive how Dahler came to translate thus: *Tirez Moab par les chevaux*, “Drag Moab away by the hair of the head.” (ACC)

**48:10** *lax.* Or “lazy” (as in Pr 10:4; 12:24). Those whom the Lord designates to destroy Moab are urged on in their appointed task. (CSB)

Moab is doomed to destruction, and the Lord pronounces a curse on their enemies if they do not proceed to utter extirpation. God is the Author of life, and has a sovereign right to dispose of it as he pleases; and these had forfeited theirs long ago by their idolatry and other crimes. (ACC)

**48:11** A copy of the Hebrew text of this verse has been found inscribed on a large clay seal, dating to the early Christian era and apparently used for stamping the bitumen with which the mouths of wine jars were sealed. (CSB)

 HAS BEEN AT REST – The metaphor here is taken from the mode of preserving wines. They let them rest upon their lees for a considerable time, as this improves them both in strength and flavour; and when this is sufficiently done, they rack, or pour them off into other vessels. Moab had been very little molested by war since he was a nation; he had never gone out of his own land. Though some had been carried away by Shalmaneser forty years before this, he has had neither wars nor captivity. (ACC)

 *from youth.* From her early history. (CSB)

 *like wine.* An apt figure, since Moab was noted for her vineyards (see vv. 32–33; Isa 16:8–10). (CSB)

 *left on its dregs.* In order to improve with age (see Isa 25:6). (CSB)

Like wine left undisturbed on its fermented sediment to improve its quality. (TLSB)

 *she has not gone into exile.* Unlike Israel. (CSB)

Because the people of Moab had not suffered the calamities which befell some other nations because they had not been tried out by repeated exiles, their character had become harsh and supercilious. (Kretzmann)

 TASTES AS SHE DID – Still carrying on the allusion to the curing of wines; by resting long upon the lees, the taste and smell are both improved. (ACC)

**48:12** *days are coming.* Moab will be destroyed (see note on v. 1). (CSB)

Because the people of Moab had not suffered the calamities which befell some other nations because they had not been tried out by repeated exiles, their character had become harsh and supercilious. (Kretzmann)

 *pour from jars.* Gently, in order to leave the unwanted sediment in the bottom. But these men will be the agents of divine judgment and will “smash” Moab (see v. 4 and note). (CSB)

The conquerors would not only lead the Moabites away into exile, but would also destroy their national organization. (Kretzmann)

**48:13** *Chemosh.* See note on v. 7. (CSB)

 *house of Israel.* The northern kingdom, destroyed and exiled in 722–721 b.c. (CSB)

 *Bethel.* Either (1) the well-known town where one of Jeroboam’s golden calves was placed (see 1Ki 12:28–30) or, (2) in parallelism with Chemosh, the West Semitic deity known from contemporary Babylonian inscriptions as well as from the Elephantine papyri a century later. (CSB)

**48:14** *How can you say … ?* See 2:23; 8:8. (CSB)

Moab would no longer boast of its courage and strength, because terror would possess every heart. (Kretzmann)

**48:15** *go down in the slaughter.* See 50:27; for war depicted as the slaughter of sacrificial animals see Isa 34:6 and note. (CSB)

 *King.* See note on 46:18. The true King is the Lord, not Chemosh. (CSB)

The one supreme Ruler of the whole world. Before Him all nations must finally bow, either in meek submission, which accepts His rule, or in the subjection of terror, which fawns before the Victor. (Kretzmann)

**48:16** See Dt 32:35. (CSB)

**48:17** *who live around her … who know her fame.* Nations near and far respectively. (CSB)

 *mighty.* At one time Moab had been powerful and feared (see 27:3; 2Ki 1:1; 3:5; 24:2). (CSB)

 *scepter … staff.* Symbols of authority and dominion (see Ge 49:10; Ps 2:9; Eze 19:11, (CSB)

The breaking of Moab's scepter of beauty and splendor signifies the total overthrow of his government and rule. The admonition is addressed in a general way, to emphasize the total ruin of the former mighty people. (Kretzmann)

**48:18** *Come down … sit.* See Isa 47:1 and note. (CSB)

These were her surroundings becoming an arid wilderness. (Kretzmann)

 *Daughter of.* See note on Isa 23:10. (CSB)

 *Dibon.* See v. 22; Nu 21:30; see also note on Isa 15:2. (CSB)

This was anciently a city of the Reubenites, afterwards inhabited by the Moabites, about two leagues north of the river Arnon, and about six to the east of the Dead Sea. (ACC)

**48:19** *Aroer.* See NIV text note on v. 6; see also Nu 32:34; Dt 2:36. (CSB)

This place, being at a greater distance, is counseled to watch for its own safety, and inquire of every passenger, What is done? that it may know when to pack up and be gone. (ACC)

 WATCH – They were watching, as it were, for the fugitive Moabites coming down from the north to escape the Chaldean invaders. (Kretzmann)

 FLEEING – Both men and women were seeking to save their lives by a hurried flight. (Kretzmann)

 ASK –The answer to this question is given in the next verse. (Kretzmann)

**48:20** *Arnon.* Moab’s most important river. (CSB)

River that bisected Moab and emptied into the Salt Sea (TLSB)

**48:21** *plateau.* See note on v. 8. (CSB)

Upon the plateau; north of the Arnon, cities which had been in the possession of the tribe of Reuben for some centuries after the conquest. (Kretzmann)

 *Holon.* Not the same as the town mentioned in Jos 15:51; 21:15. Its location is unknown. (CSB)

All these were cities of the Moabites, but several of them are mentioned in no other place. (ACC)

 *Jahzah.* See 1Ch 6:78; elsewhere called Jahaz (see v. 34; see also Isa 15:4 and note). (CSB)

**48:22** *Dibon.* See v. 18. (CSB)

 *Nebo.* See note on v. 1. (CSB)

 *Beth Diblathaim.* Perhaps the same as, or near, Almon Diblathaim (see Nu 33:46). (CSB)

**48:23** *Kiriathaim.* See note on v. 1. (CSB)

 *Beth Gamul.* Modern Khirbet Jumeil, five miles east of Aroer. (CSB)

 *Beth Meon.* The same as Baal Meon (see Nu 32:38) and Beth Baal Meon (see Jos 13:17). (CSB)

**48:24** *Kerioth.* See note on Am 2:2. Its location is unknown. (CSB)

 *Bozrah.* Not the same as Bozrah in Edom (see 49:13, 22), but another name for Bezer in Moab (see note on Dt 4:43). (CSB)

Most of these cities are situated in the region east of the Dead Sea. The fact that the judgment has struck Moab is made more specific by the enumeration of the individual cities that have been destroyed. (ACC)

**48:25** HORN..ARM – Moab has lost all his former great power, his mighty position is shattered. All this, as the prophet now points out, is the result of Moab's pride. (Kretzmann)

**48:26** The Lord speaks to the Babylonian invaders. (CSB)

 *Make her drunk.* By drinking down the cup of God’s wrath (see 13:13; 25:15–17, 28). (CSB)

 *wallow in her vomit.* See 25:27; Isa 19:14. (CSB)

The consequence of his intoxication which can be deadly when people choke on the vomit. (Kretzmann)

 *let her be an object of ridicule.* As she had once ridiculed others (see v. 27; Zep 2:8, 10). (CSB)

They would be an object of mockery on the part of all men. This is retribution in kind. (Kretzmann)

**48:27** *shake your head in scorn.* See 18:16 and note; see also Ps 64:8. (CSB)

"Had he been found among thieves that thou, as often as thou spakest of him, shookest thy head?" Moab had given every exhibition of derision and mockery over Israel, while, in truth, this nation, together with other heathen nations near by, had been the cause of Israel's criminal conduct. (Kretzmann)

**48:28** *like a dove … mouth of a cave.* See Ps 55:6–8; SS 2:14. (CSB)

The Rocks are the most inaccessible places in the mountains.  The mouth is the most secret eaves and holes of the earth. (ACC)

Like their ancestor Lot, they will be forced to take refuge in remote caves Cf. Gn 19:30-38. (TLSB)

**48:29–30** An expanded version of the description of Moab found in Isa 16:6. (CSB)

Jeremiah draws heavily on Isaiah’s denunciation of Moab. (TLSB)

**48:29** *Moab’s pride.* It had long since become proverbial (see Isa 25:10–11; Zep 2:8–10). (CSB)

**48:30** HER BOASTS ACCOMPLISH NOTHING - His boastings are nothingness, idle talk, vain vauntings; his deeds being just as vain as his words. All this causes the prophet to give expression to his sympathy for Moab, well as it had deserved its fate. (Kretzmann)

**48:31–33** See Isa 16:7–10. (CSB)

**48:31–32** *I.* The prophet (as in Isa 16:9; cf. Isa 15:5). (CSB)

**48:31** *moan.* Like a mourning dove (see Isa 38:14; 59:11). (CSB)

 *Kir Hareseth.* See Isa 16:7, 11; see also note on Isa 15:1. (CSB)

This was the strongest citadel of the country, probably identical with Kir-Moab. (Kretzmann)

**48:32** *as Jazer.* Or “more than Jazer” (so also in Isa 16:9). (CSB)

Since, because the vines of Sibmah excelled in grapes which they produced, their destruction by the enemy was a calamity. (Kretzmann)

 *Jazer … Sibmah … sea.* See note on Isa 16:8. (CSB)

Amorite and Moabite towns. (TLSB)

 *vines.* See note on v. 11. (CSB)

 FAR AS THE SEA – To the Dead Sea and beyond, and northward to the pools of Jazer, considerably beyond Heshbon. (Kretzmann)

 *destroyer.* See v. 8; probably Nebuchadnezzar. (CSB)

 ON YOUR RIPEN FRUIT AND GRAPES – This entire industry was ruined. (Kretzmann)

**48:33** *treads.* See note on Isa 16:10. (CSB)

 *not shouts of joy.* Instead, shouts of judgment (see 25:30; 51:14). (CSB)

This was with the usual cry of "Hedad!" heard in the fields. (Kretzmann)

**48:34** See Isa 15:4–6 and notes. (CSB)

This was, throughout the entire country inhabited by the Moabites, from the northern part to the southern end of their land, the cry of distress was heard. (Kretzmann)

 AS AN HEIFER OF THREE YEARS OLD – KJV has this phrase after the word Honronaim. or, "to the third Eglat," one of three villages bearing the same name. (Kretzmann)

Which runs lowing from place to place in search of her calf, which is lost or taken from her. (ACC)

 WATERS OF NIMRIM – These were copious springs with the meadow-lands belonging to them, near the southern end of the Dead Sea. (Kretzmann)

**48:35** OFFERING…HIGH PLACES – He was making an end of all idolaters, as He would break down their places of worship. The same fate eventually awaits all idolaters, also those who indulge in the finer forms of the sin only and consider themselves safe in their insolent behavior. (Kretzmann)

**48:36** See Isa 16:11. (CSB)

 *flute.* Played by mourners at funerals (see Mt 9:23–24). (CSB)

 WEALTH…GONE – literally, "because the remnant that they had gained, perished." Because the judgment of destruction had struck Moab, therefore his heart was wailing so bitterly, and therefore also the wealth of Moab was lost. (Kretzmann)

**48:37** Signs of mourning (see Isa 15:2–3 and notes). (CSB)

 HEAD SHAVED – These, as we have seen before, were signs of the deepest distress and desolation. (ACC)

 *is slashed.* See note on 16:6. (CSB)

These were incisions such as the heathen made in deep sorrow. (Kretzmann)

 SACKCLOTH – The whole nation lamenting on account of the great losses which had come upon the entire land. (Kretzmann)

**48:38** ROOFS – The site of pagan sacrifice becomes the site despondent mourning. (TLSB)

 *broken … like a jar that no one wants.* See v. 4 and note on v. 12; cf. the description of King Jehoiachin in 22:28 (see note there). (CSB)

**48:39** *object of ridicule.* See v. 26 and note. (CSB)

They were no longer proud and insolent, but utterly broken in spirit. (Kretzmann)

**48:40–41** Echoed in 49:22 with respect to Edom. (CSB)

**48:40** *eagle.* Nebuchadnezzar (as in Eze 17:3); see Dt 28:49 and note. (CSB)

The enemy will pounce upon him, carry him off, and tear him to pieces. (ACC)

**48:41** *Kerioth.* Location uncertain (see v. 24; see also note on Am 2:2). (CSB)

**48:42** DESTROYED AS A NATION – They shall not have a king or civil governor: and I doubt whether there be any evidence that they were ever reinstated in their national character. They were captivated by the Chaldeans; and probably many returned with the Jews on the edict of Cyrus: but as to their being an independent nation after this, where is the positive proof? (ACC)

**48:43** *Terror and pit and snare.* The Hebrew original illustrates Jeremiah’s fondness for the well-turned phrase (see Introduction: Literary Features)—though in this case Jeremiah was not its creator (see note on Isa 24:17). (CSB)

**48:44** *Whoever flees … will fall … whoever climbs … will be caught.* Divine judgment, once determined, is unavoidable (see Am 5:19). (CSB)

**48:45–46** Echoed from Nu 21:28–29; 24:17. Balaam’s oracles against Moab are about to be fulfilled. (CSB)

**48:45** *Heshbon.* See note on v. 2. Apparently at this time it was controlled by the Ammonites (see 49:3). (CSB)

Heshbon being a fortified place, they who were worsted in the fight fled to it, and rallied under its walls; but, instead of safety, they found themselves disappointed, betrayed, and ruined. (ACC)

 *Sihon.* Refers to the associates of Sihon king of the Amorites, whose chief city was Heshbon (see Nu 21:27) during the time of the exodus. (CSB)

 *boasters.* See note on v. 29. (CSB)

The prophet here applies the ancient hymn. Num. 21, 27. 28, to the circumstances before him; for as in ancient times Sihon, king of the Amorites, came forth from his city, Heshbon, like a devouring flame, which consumed Moab, so the Chaldeans, starting from Heshbon, would descend upon the country of the Moabites and destroy their power. (Kretzmann)

**48:46** *Chemosh.* See note on v. 7. (CSB)

The Moabites, who worshipped Chemosh as their supreme god. (ACC)

**48:47** See 46:26. (CSB)

 *restore the fortunes.* See note on 29:14. (CSB)

Moab will be among the “many peoples” (Is 2:3) constituting the redeemed of the Lord. (TLSB)

 *in days to come.*† During the Messianic era (see 46:26 and note). (CSB)

 *Here ends.* A note by the final compiler of the book of Jeremiah (see 51:64). (CSB)