

~PEOR (107)
(Pe'or)

- In the account of King Balak's efforts to get the prophet Balaam to curse Israel, the third vantage point to which Balaam was conducted is said to be the top of **Peor**, which looks toward Jeshimon.
- With that Balak took Balaam to the top of **Peor**, which looks toward Jeshimon. (**Numbers 23:28**)
- From here Balaam could see the tents of Israel spread about on the Plains of Moab below.
- Then the sons of Israel pulled away and encamped on the desert plains of Moab across the Jordan from Jericho. (**Numbers 22:1**)
- When Balaam raised his eyes and saw Israel tabernacling by his tribes, then the spirit of God came to be upon him. (**Numbers 24:2**)
- Some consider **Peor** to be the abbreviated form of the name **Beth-peor**.
- In the region of the Jordan in the valley in front of **Beth-peor**, in the land of Sihon the king of the Amorites, who was dwelling in Heshbon, whom Moses and the sons of Israel defeated on their coming out of Egypt. (**Deuteronomy 4:46**)
- However, this latter place is evidently a town, included as such in the territorial assignment of Reuben.
- Then Moses made a gift to the tribe of the sons of Reuben by their families. (**Joshua 13:15**)
- And the territory came to be theirs from Aroer, which is on the bank of the torrent valley of Arnon, and the city that is in the middle of the torrent valley, and all the tableland by Medeba. (**Joshua 13:16**)
- And **Beth-peor** and the slopes of Pisgah and Beth-jeshimoth. (**Joshua 13:20**)

- Others, therefore, consider **Peor** to be a summit, or peak, and suggest that the town of **Beth-peor** may have been so named because of being situated on the slopes of such a summit. Both **Peor** and **Beth-peor** appear to be connected with the pagan worship of the Baal of **Peor**.
- Now Israel was dwelling in Shittim. Then the people started to have immoral relations with the daughters of Moab. (**Numbers 25:1**)
- And the women came calling the people to the sacrifices of their gods, and the people began to eat and to bow down to their gods. (**Numbers 25:2**)
- So Israel attached itself to the Baal of Peor, and the anger of Yehowah began to blaze against Israel. (**Numbers 25:3**)
- Because they are harassing you with their deeds of cunning that they committed against you cunningly in the affair of Peor and in the affair of Cozbi the daughter of a chieftain of Midian, their sister who was fatally struck in the day of the scourge over the affair of **Peor**. (**Numbers 25:18**)
- Look! They are the ones who, by Balaam's word, served to induce the sons of Israel to commit unfaithfulness toward Yehowah over the affair of **Peor**, so that the scourge came upon the assembly of Yehowah. (**Numbers 31:16**)
- Was the error of **Peor** too small for us, from which we have not cleansed ourselves down to this day, although the plague came to be upon the assembly of Yehowah? (**Joshua 22:17**)
- And it is possible that the height of **Peor** was a center of such immoral worship.

See Also BAAL 4

See Also BAAL OF PEOR

- Balaam was first taken to Bamoth-baal, then to the top of Pisgah, and finally **to the top of Peor**.
- And it came about in the morning that Balak went taking Balaam and bringing him up to Bamoth-baal, that he might see from there the whole of the people. (**Numbers 22:41**)

- So he took him to the field of Zophim, to the top of Pisgah, and proceeded to build seven altars and to offer up a bull and a ram on each altar. (**Numbers 23:14**)
- With that Balak took Balaam **to the top of Peor**, which looks toward Jeshimon. (**Numbers 23:28**)
- The direction of movement is from South to North and seems to indicate that **Peor** was North of Pisgah and Mount Nebo. Based on the testimony of Eusebius and Jerome, of the **Third** and **Fourth centuries C.E.**, the summit of **Peor** is suggested to have been one of the peaks bordering the Wadi Husban.

See Also BETH-PEOR