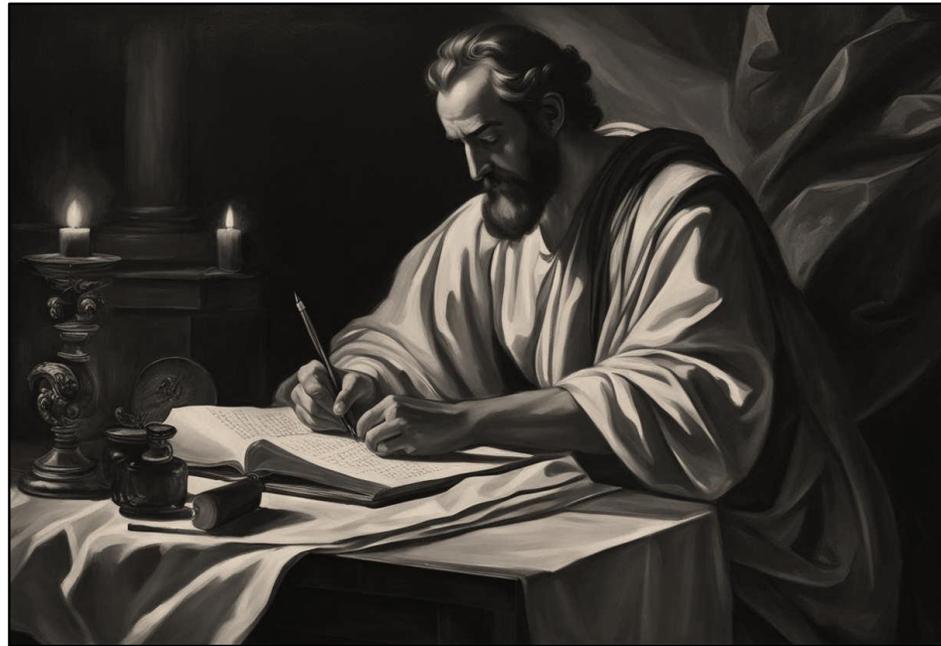


# The Book of Jeremiah



Prepared by Chris Reeves \* 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2025

# Jeremiah in the Old Testament

<u>Law</u> (5) Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	<u>History</u> (12) Joshua Judges Ruth 1&2 Samuel 1&2 Kings 1&2 Chronicles Ezra Nehemiah Esther	<u>Wisdom</u> (5) Job Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon	<u>Prophecy</u> (17) <u>Major Prophets</u> Isaiah Jeremiah Lamentations Ezekiel Daniel <u>Minor Prophets</u> Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi
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# Jeremiah in the Old Testament

<u>Pre-Exile Prophets</u>	<u>Exile Prophets</u>	<u>Post-Exile Prophets</u>
Jonah, Amos, Hosea, Joel, Obadiah, Isaiah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, <u>Jeremiah</u>	Ezekiel Daniel	Haggai Zechariah Malachi



# Jeremiah the “Prophet”

- Jeremiah was a “prophet” (1:5)
- A “prophet” (Heb. nabi) was a spokesman; a mouthpiece for God, guided by the Holy Spirit (Ex. 4:11-16; 7:1; Deut. 18:15,18; Ac. 28:25)

# Jeremiah the “Prophet”

- A “prophet” not only spoke of future events, but he also called God’s people back to God’s law and covenant (2 Kings 17:13; Jer. 11:1-8; 25:3-4)

# Jeremiah the Man

- We know more about Jeremiah the prophet than any other prophet in the Old Testament. He is mentioned 117 times in the book (see also 2 Chron. 25:25; 36:12, 21-22; Ezra 1:1; Dan. 9:2; Mt. 2:17; 16:14; 27:9)
- Jeremiah had to learn to go when he was commissioned (1:6; comp. with Isaiah in Isa. 6:8)

# Jeremiah the Man

- Jeremiah was “the weeping prophet” who had a broken heart for the sins of his people; a heart-broken man with a heart-breaking message (4:19-20; 8:21-22; 9:1; 13:17; 23:9)
- Jeremiah was persecuted and oppressed by his enemies more than any other OT prophet

# Jeremiah the Man

- Jeremiah exercised patient perseverance under difficult circumstances and when he was despised and persecuted (11:18-23; 12:6; 18:11-18; 19:14-20:6; 26:1-15; 37:11-15,16-21; 38:1-13). He was not allowed to marry (16:1-4).
- Jeremiah wanted to resign, but he also had a burning desire to proclaim God's word (20:7-9)

# Jeremiah the Man

- Jeremiah was finally exiled in Egypt, c. 586 B.C. (43:1 – 44:30) and no more is known of him after that
- Tradition says that he was either stoned to death in Egypt or deported to Babylon

# Jeremiah Authorship

- Jeremiah means “Jehovah throws (hurls)” (1:1; possibly, to throw down a foundation)
- Jeremiah was the son of Hilkiah, a priest (1:1)
- Jeremiah was from “*Anathoth in the land Benjamin,*” a town assigned to the priests, a few miles northeast of Jerusalem (1:1; Josh. 21:18)

# Jeremiah Authorship

- Jeremiah dictated his words to his scribe Baruch the son of Neriah (36:1-4,27-32; 51:64)

# Jeremiah Authorship

Jeremiah does not arrange his material in chronological order, but in topical order:

- Call of Jeremiah (1)
- Prophecies of doom (2-29)
- Prophecies of hope (30-33)
- Siege and fall of Jerusalem (34-39)
- Events after the fall of Jerusalem (40-44)
- Prophecies to foreign nations (46-51)
- Fall of Jerusalem (52)

# Date of Jeremiah

- Jeremiah prophesied approximately 46 years, c. 627/26 - 580 B.C., during Judah's "midnight hour" (1:2; 3:6; 25:3; 43:8)
- He was contemporary with Nahum, Habakkuk, and Zephaniah (prophets in Judah), and contemporary with Ezekiel and Daniel (prophets in Babylon)

# Key Dates in Jeremiah

Ruler	Year	Reference	Summary
Josiah	627/26 B.C.	1:1-3	Jeremiah's call
Jehoahaz (3-month reign)	609 B.C.	22:10-12	Jehoahaz led captive
Jehoakim	609 B.C.	26:1-7	Temple destruction foretold
“ “ “	608-605 B.C.	22:13-19	Jehoiakim led captive

# Key Dates in Jeremiah

Ruler	Year	Reference	Summary
Jehoiakim	605 B.C.	25:1-14	Seventy-year captivity foretold
“ “ “	605 B.C.	45:1-5	Baruch's life spared
“ “ “	605 B.C.	46:1-2	Battle of Carchemish
“ “ “	605-604 B.C.	36:1-32	God's word burned
“ “ “	601-598 B.C.	35:1-19	Rechabites example

# Key Dates in Jeremiah

Ruler	Year	Reference	Summary
Jehoiachin	598-597 B.C.	22:24-30	Jehoiachin led captive
Zedekiah	597 B.C.	24:1-10	Good and bad figs
“ “ “	597 B.C.	29:1-32	Return after 70 years foretold
“ “ “	597 B.C.	49:34-39	Prophecy against Elam

## Key Dates in Jeremiah

Ruler	Year	Reference	Summary
Zedekiah	594-593 B.C.	28:1; 51:59-64	False prophecy of Hananiah; symbolic act of Seraiah
“ “ “	588-87 B.C.	34:1-22	Prophecy of Jerusalem's fall
“ “ “	588-87 B.C.	21:1-10	Zedekiah urged to surrender
“ “ “	588-87 B.C.	37:1 - 38:28	Jeremiah imprisoned

# Key Dates in Jeremiah

Ruler	Year	Reference	Summary
Zedekiah	587 B.C.	32:1-44	Jeremiah buys a field
“ “ “	587 B.C.	33:1-26	Return to Jerusalem foretold
“ “ “	586 B.C.	1:3; 39:1-18; 52:1-30	Fall of Jerusalem
Gedaliah (governor)	586 (?) B.C.	40:1 – 41:18	Gedaliah appointed & assassinated

# Key Dates in Jeremiah

Ruler	Year	Reference	Summary
Johanan (leader)	c. 586 B.C.	42:1-22	Remnant stays in the land
“ “ “	c. 585 B.C.	43:1-7	Remnant flees to Egypt
“ “ “	c. 582-580 B.C.	43:8-13; 44:1-30	Jeremiah's last words in Egypt
“ “ “	582 B.C.	52:30	4 <sup>th</sup> minor deportation
“ “ “	562 B.C.	52:31-34	Jehoiachin treated kindly by Evil-merodach

# Three Stages of Jeremiah's Ministry

627 to 605 B.C.	605 to 586 B.C.	586 to 580 B.C.
Prophesied while Judah was threatened by Assyria and Egypt	Proclaimed God's judgment while Judah was threatened and besieged by Babylon	Ministered in Judah and in Egypt after Judah's downfall

# Ministry of Jeremiah

Chapters 1-39 ← 586 B.C. → Chapters 40-52

Prophecies Before the Fall of Jerusalem	Prophecies After the Fall of Jerusalem
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Prophecies during <b>Josiah's</b> reign (1-12)</li><li>2. Prophecies during <b>Jehoiakim's</b> reign (13-20, 25-26, 35-36)</li><li>3. Prophecies during the reign of <b>Jehoiakim</b> <u>and</u> <b>Zedekiah</b> (45-51)?</li><li>4. Prophecies during <b>Zedekiah's</b> reign (21-24, 27-34, 37-39, 52)</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Prophecies to the remnant in <b>Judah</b> (40-42)</li><li>2. Prophecies to the remnant in <b>Egypt</b> (43-44)</li></ol>

Book of Lamentations ↑

# Jeremiah's Audience

- Jeremiah proclaimed a message of doom (using words, signs and symbols) to the stiff-necked and black-sliding people of Judah in the declining days before the Babylonian captivity (Jer. 1-39)
- Jeremiah proclaimed a message of hope to the discouraged and dismayed remnant of people scattered around (Palestine, Egypt, Babylon) as a result of the captivity (Jer. 40-52)

# Jeremiah's Audience

- Rebellious Judah opposed, beat, isolated, threatened with death, persecuted, and imprisoned Jeremiah. He was lonely, rejected, persecuted, in misery, and at times wanted to quit.

# Jeremiah's Theme and Purpose

Key Theme: divine judgment is at hand

Key Verse: 1:10; see 18:7-10; 24:6; 31:28; 45:4

Key Purpose:

- **Historical purpose:** How God judged Judah by using the Babylonians (1:13-16; 25:9)
- **Doctrinal purpose:** Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a reproach ... (Prov. 14:34)
- **Messianic purpose:** Christ is the “righteous Branch” (23:5; 33:15) who will bring a new covenant (31:31-34)

# Jeremiah's Message

1:10

	Four Themes	Emphasis	Time
Destruction	1. Rebuke	People's sin	Present (2:1ff)
	2. Warning	God's righteous judgment	Future (23-26,31)
Construction	3. Invitation	God's grace / man's repent.	Present (3:1ff)
	4. Consolation	People's hope and salvation	Future (23:1-40; 30:4-11; 32:37-41; 33:14-26)

# Jeremiah's Form and Structure

(more topical than chronological )

Josiah – Jer. 1-20

Jehoiakim – Jer. 25-26; 35-36; 45

Zedekiah – Jer. 21-24; 27-29; 34; 37-39; 52

Gedaliah the governor – Jer. 40-44

Undated – Jer. 30-33; 46-51

# Jeremiah's Form and Structure

(more topical than chronological )

Josiah – Jer. 1:1 – 6:30

Jehoahaz - none

Jehoiakim – Jer. 7:1 – 13:17; 13:20 – 20:18; 25-26; 35-36; 45:1 – 46:12; 47; 48 (?); 49

Jehoiachin – Jer. 13:18-19; 22-23 (?)

Zedekiah – Jer. 21; 24; 27-34; 37-44; 46:13-28; 50-52(?)

# Jeremiah's Form of Writing

- Prose, poetry, and prophecy
- Imagery, figures, anthropomorphisms, similes from everyday life, symbolic (sign) actions, visions, preaching, writing, references to nature
- Biographical and autobiographical

# Historical Background to Jeremiah

## ( National History )

- Israel had already fallen to Assyria in 722 B.C.
- Material prosperity led to religious apostasy, political, moral and social decay, indifference and forgetting God; idolatry was rampant (1:16)
- Judah holds awhile longer because of the righteous reforms of Hezekiah and Josiah. Hezekiah's reforms were short-lived. The wicked kings Manasseh and Amon led God's people back into sin and idolatry.

# Historical Background to Jeremiah

## ( National History )

- It is now the “midnight hour” for Judah (3:11). Jeremiah is God’s spokesman in the last 40 years of Judah’s history; its darkest days
- Josiah’s reforms (about 9 in all) failed to produce a real change of heart and did not completely eradicate the sins of the people (2 K. 23:26; 24:3ff; Jer. 3:6-10; 15:4). Thus, Judah was destined for judgment (Jer. 7:23-24; 8:11-12).

# Historical Background to Jeremiah

## ( National History )

- Jeremiah lived in perilous times (Jer. 16:1-4). The princes, priests, prophets, and people were corrupt (1:18; 2:26; 4:9; 5:31; 14:13-16; 23:9-40).
- The background is found in 2 Kings 22-25 and 2 Chron. 34-36. Jeremiah is mentioned by name in 2 Chron. 35:25; 36:12,21,22; Ezra 1:1; Dan. 9:2; and Matt. 2:17; 16:14; 27:9.

# Historical Background to Jeremiah

## ( International History )

- Assyria and Egypt had been the main threat to Judah in recent times (Jer. 2:18, 36-37)
- Assyria experienced rapid decline during the reign of Josiah. Assurbanipal, the last ruler of the Assyrian Empire, died the year Jeremiah began his work, 627 B.C.

# Historical Background to Jeremiah

## ( International History )

- Babylonia was struggling with Assyria for her independence. Babylon finally conquered Asshur in 614 B.C., Ninevah in 612 B.C., and Haran in 610 B.C.
- Egypt controlled Palestine from 609 to 605 B.C. Pharoah Neco fought with Josiah in Megiddo in 609 B.C. (2 Chron. 35:20-25)

# Historical Background to Jeremiah

## ( International History )

- Egypt challenged Babylon's power in the battle of Carchemish, but was defeated in 605 B.C.  
(Jer. 46:2-13)
- Babylon controlled Palestine from 605 B.C. to 539 B.C. Babylon was used by God to punish Judah.  
("Babylon" is mentioned 149 times in Jeremiah.  
More than the rest of the Bible!)

# Kings and Kingdoms in Jeremiah

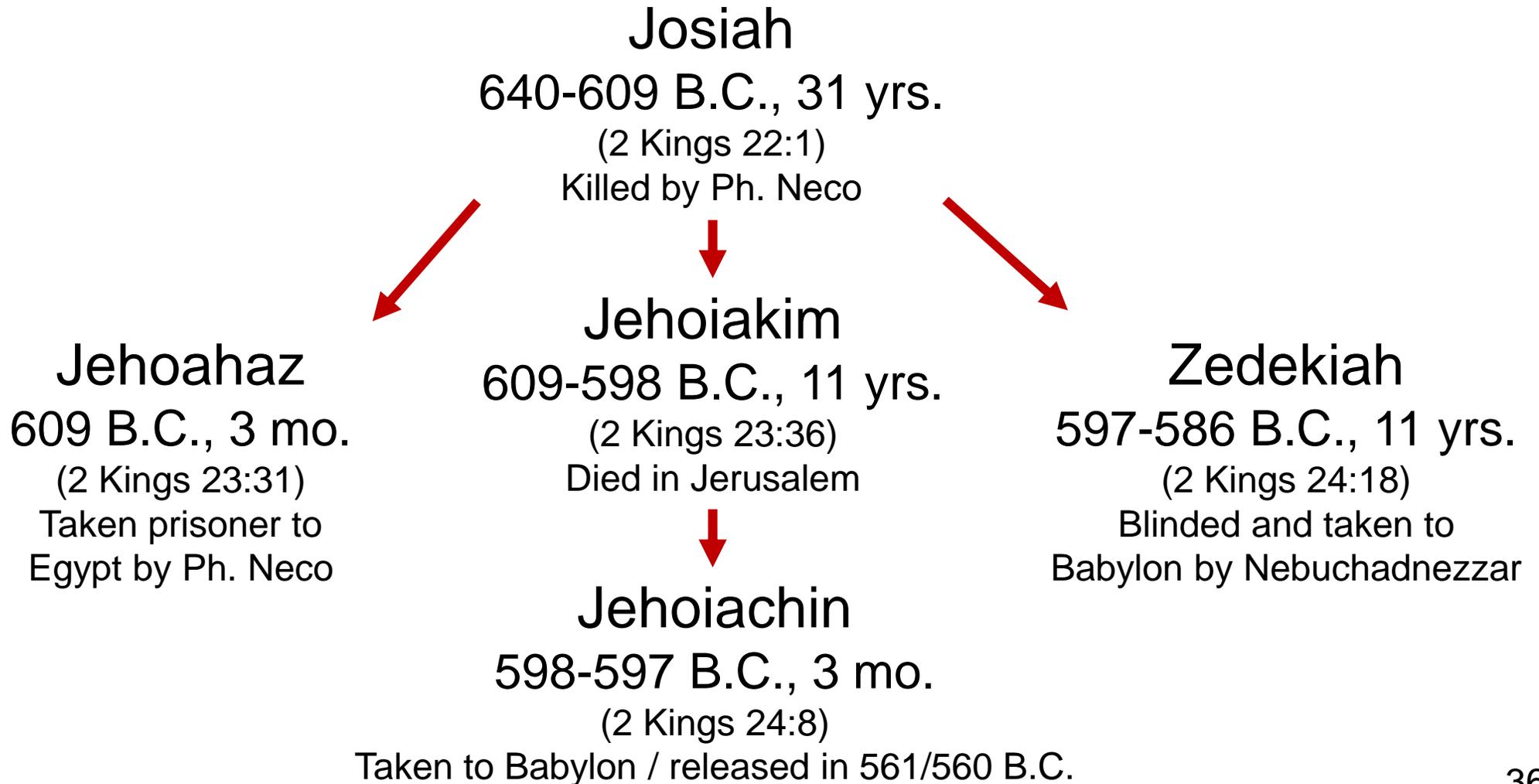
Kings of Egypt	Kings of Judah	Kings of Babylon
Psammetichus I (664-610 B.C.)	Josiah (640-609 B.C.)	Nabopolassar (625-605 B.C.)
Necho II (610-598 B.C.)	Jehoahaz* (609 B.C.)	Nebuchadnezzar (605-562 B.C.)
	Jehoiakim (609-598 B.C.)	
Psammetichus II (595-589 B.C.)	Jehoiachin** (598-597 B.C.)	
Apries (Hophra) (589-570 B.C.)	Zedekiah (597-586 B.C.)	Evil-Merodach (562-560 B.C.)

\* = Shallum in Jer. 22:11; 3-month reign

\*\* = Coniah in Jer. 22:24; 3-month reign

# The Last Five Kings of Judah

*ruling in the days of Jeremiah*  
*(1 Chronicles 3:14-17)*



# Josiah and Jeremiah

2 Kings 22-23 and 2 Chronicles 34-35

- **Eighth year, 632 B.C.** - Josiah began to seek Jehovah (2 Chron. 34:3)
- **Twelfth year, 628 B.C.** - Josiah began to purge idolatry (2 Chron. 34:3)
- **Thirteenth year, 627 B.C.** - Jeremiah began his work (Jer. 1:2)
- **Eighteenth year, 622 B.C.** - Hilkiyah found the book of the law and Josiah makes reforms (2 Chron. 34:8)

# Key Locations in the Book of Jeremiah

**Damascus**  
(Jer. 49:23)

**Tyre / Sidon**  
(Jer. 47:4)

**Israel**  
(Jer. 2:3)

**Judah**  
(Jer. 1:3)

**Philistia**  
(Jer. 47:1)

**Egypt**

(Jer. 46:2)

**Edom**

(Jer. 49:7)

**Arabia**

(Jer. 25:24)

**Moab**

(Jer. 48:1)

**Ammon**

(Jer. 49:1)

**Kedar**

(Jer. 25:24)



**Assyria**

(Jer. 50:17)

**Medes**

(Jer. 51:11)

**Elam**

(Jer. 49:34)

**Babylon**

(Jer. 50:1)

# Fall of Major Nations in Jeremiah

Date	Fall of Nation	Conqueror
722 B.C.	Israel (Samaria)	Assyria (Jer.50:17-18)
612 B.C.	Assyria (Ninevah)	Babylonia (Jer. 50:17-18)
605 B.C.	Egypt (Battle of Carchemish)	Babylonia (Jer. 46:2-13)
586 B.C.	Judah (Jerusalem)	Babylonia (Jer. 52:12-27)
539 B.C.	Babylonia	Media (Jer. 51:11,28)

# The Prophets and the Captivities

- Daniel in Jehoiakim's time (Dan. 1:1)
- Ezekiel in Jehoiachin's time (Ezek. 1:1-3)
- Jeremiah in Zedekiah's time (Jer. 1:1-3)

# The Babylonian Captivity

Date	Deportation	Captives Taken
605 (first year)*	First	Nobles, Daniel (2 K. 24:1; Dan. 1:1-2)
597 (seventh year)*	Second	Jehoiachin, Ezekiel (2 K. 24:12; Jer. 52:28; Ezek. 1:1-2)
586 (nineteenth year)*	Third	Jerusalem (2 K. 25:8; Jer. 52:29)
582 (twenty-third year)*	Fourth (Minor)	Small Group of 745 Jews (Jer. 52:30)

\* Years of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar

# Jeremiah in the New Testament

Jeremiah Passage	New Testament Reference	New Testament Use
5:21	Mark 8:18	Disciples do not understand
7:11	Matthew 21:13	Jesus cleanses the temple
9:23	1 Corinthians 1:31	Gospel saves, not wisdom
10:6-7 (Psa. 86:9; 111:2)*	Rev. 15:3-4	God is a great King
12:15 (Amos 9:11-12)*	Acts 15:16-17	Remnant returns to the land
18:2-3 (Zech. 11:12-13)*	Matthew 27:9-10	Potter's field is purchased
22:24 (Isa. 45:23)*	Rom. 14:11	As I lives says the Lord
31:9 (2 Sam. 7:8)*	2 Cor. 6:18	Father ... sons
31:15	Matthew 2:8	Rachel weeping ... children
31:31-34	Hebrews 8:8-13; 10:16-17	NT Covenant of Christ

\* Only an allusion with a small part of the verse being used in the NT.

# Jeremiah's Messiah in the New Testament

Prophecy	Fulfillment
Shepherds (3:15; 23:4)	1 Peter 5:1-4; Jn. 10:1-4
All nations united (3:17-18)	Acts 2:1-4
Branch of Righteousness (23:5; 30:9; 33:15-16)	Luke 1:30-33; Rom. 1:3; 11:26-27; Rev. 22:16
Ruler from the people (30:21)	Micah 5:2; Jn. 1:11; Gal. 4:4
New covenant (3:16; 31:31-34)	Mt. 26:28; Heb. 8:8-12; 10:16-17

# “Jeremiah or one of the prophets...”

Matthew 16:14

*Comparisons Between Jeremiah and Jesus*

- Both preached to a Jerusalem, and in a temple on the verge of destruction; both preached to break down and to build up
- Both had a message for Judah and the world
- Both came from godly ancestry, and grew up in a village town

# “Jeremiah or one of the prophets...”

Matthew 16:14

## *Comparisons Between Jeremiah and Jesus*

- Both were conscious of their call from God, and knew their place in God’s plan from their youth up
- Both preached in the temple and condemned commercialism and hypocritical worshippers
- Both wept over Jerusalem and foretold the destruction of the temple

# “Jeremiah or one of the prophets...”

Matthew 16:14

*Comparisons Between Jeremiah and Jesus*

- Both were accused of treason
- Both were tried, persecuted, sorrowful, lonely, and rejected by their own people
- Both lived unmarried
- Both did not write down their message

# “Jeremiah or one of the prophets...”

Matthew 16:14

## *Comparisons Between Jeremiah and Jesus*

- Both were tender-hearted, loved Israel deeply, and wept for their people
- Both forcefully condemned the religious leaders of their day
- Both enjoyed an open and unusual fellowship with God

## 6<sup>th</sup> Century B.C. and 21<sup>st</sup> Century A.D.

- A time of deep sin; apostasy and hypocrisy abound
- Balance of power among nations changes
- Alliances change from decade to decade
- God's heralds are in a lonely minority
- Destinies of peoples are in the hands of God
- Religious people can be often be hypocritical

# Jeremiah for Today

- The importance of responding to God's call with boldness (Jer. 1:4-8; Eph. 6:19)
- Genuine religion vs. the outward show of religion (Jer. 2:8; 7:4-11; 23:9-17; 2 Tim. 3:5)
- The true God vs. idols (Jer. 10:1ff; 27:5; 31:1-3). Guard against idols (1 Jn. 5:21).
- God keeps his word (Jer. 29:10). God's word is reliable (Dan. 9:2)
- God is sovereign; in control of the nations (Jer. 18:7-10; 46-51; Rev. 17:17)

# Jeremiah for Today

- The godly suffer persecution (Jer. 1:19; 2 Tim. 3:12)
- A nation will suffer for its sins (Jer. 39; 52; Prov. 14:23)
- The ugliness of sin, disobedience and rebellion (Jer. 2-7; Rom. 6:23)
- We are under a new covenant (Jer. 31; Heb. 8)
- God is absolutely pure, holy and righteous (Jer. 12:1; Heb. 10:31; 12:29)
- Mankind can repent and enjoy the blessings of restoration (Jer. 30-33; Lk. 15)

# Jeremiah Outlined

- Jeremiah and Judah (1-45)
  - Call of Jeremiah (1)
  - Condemnation of Judah (2-25)
  - Conflicts of Jeremiah (26-29)
  - Consolation of Judah (30-33)
  - Capture of Judah (34-45)
- Jeremiah and the Gentiles (46-51)
- Jeremiah and Jerusalem (52)
  - Jerusalem captured (52:1-11)
  - Jerusalem destroyed (52:12-23)
  - Jerusalem exiled (52:24-30)
  - Jehoiachin liberated (52:31-34)

# Jeremiah At A Glance

- Commission of God's Prophet (Jer. 1)
- Condemnation of God's People (Jer. 2-51)
  - Judah (Jer. 2-45)
  - The nations (Jer. 46-51)
- Consummation of God's Plan (Jer. 52)

# Jeremiah 1:1-19

## Jeremiah's Call and Commission

- Jeremiah's Call (1:4-10) – **God's sovereign appointment**
  - Introduction / background (1:1-3)
  - Jeremiah's call and commission (1:4-10)
- Jeremiah's Signs (1:11-16) – **God's sovereign word**
  - Sign of the almond tree: divine watching (1:11-12)
  - Sign of the caldron: divine judgment (1:13-16)
- Jeremiah's Courage (1:17-19) – **God's sovereign protection**

# The Call of Jeremiah

1:4-19

- Predestined (vv.4-5)
- Not excused from service (vv.6-7)
- Assured of success (v.8)
- Inspired words from God (v.9)
- Two-fold message: doom and hope (v.10)
- Be strong and courageous (vv.17-18)
- Rejection is to be expect and protection is to be provided (v.19)

# Jeremiah 1 for Today

- We must heed God's call without excuse (Lk. 14:18)

# Jeremiah At A Glance

- Commission of God's Prophet (Jer. 1)
- Condemnation of God's People (Jer. 2-51)
  - Judah (Jer. 2-45)
  - The nations (Jer. 46-51)
- Consummation of God's Plan (Jer. 52)

# Jeremiah's Nine Sermons (Jer. 2-10)

1. Backsliding Israel (2:1-37)
2. A call to return to the Lord (3:1 – 4:4)
3. Woes of judgment from the north (4:5-31)
4. Exposure of the enemies from within (5:1-31)
5. A city to be visited (6:1-30)
6. False trusts that cannot profit (7:1 – 8:3)
7. Rejection of the Lord's word (8:4-17)
8. The prophet and the people lament (8:18 – 9:26)
9. There is none like the Lord (10:1-25)

# Jeremiah 2:1 – 3:5 Outline

- Israel's past devotion (2:1-3)
- Israel's present defection (2:4-8)
  - Forsook the Lord (2:9-19)
  - Committed idolatry (2:20-28)
  - Denied their guilt of sin (2:29-37)
- Jehovah's call to repentance (3:1-5)
  - Jehovah's invitation (3:1)
  - Israel's refusal (3:2-5)

# Jeremiah 2-3 for Today

1. Do not forsake your “first love” (2:1-3; Rev. 2:1-3).
2. May we never forsake the Lord (backslide) and turn away from him after he has blessed us greatly (2:4-19; Heb. 6:4-8; 2 Pet. 2:20-22).
3. Many have a bad habit of changing God’s glory (2:11; Rom. 1:21-23)

## Jeremiah 2-3 for Today

4. The “broken cisterns” of man’s ways do not hold water (2:13; Col. 2:4, 8).
5. The fear of the Lord should always be in us (2:19; Col. 3:22).
6. Do not fall in love with the world (2:20-25; 2 Tim. 4:10; 1 Jn. 2:15).

# Jeremiah 2-3 for Today

7. Idols and false gods do not save (2:26-28; 1 Cor. 10:14; Gal. 5:20; Col. 3:5; 1 Jn. 5:21).
8. When there is sin in your life, never say, “I have not sinned”. Do not be too proud to confess your sin (2:29-37; 1 Jn. 1:8-10).
9. Trust in the Lord, not in man (2:37; 2 Cor. 1:9).

# Jeremiah 2-3 for Today

10. Spiritual harlotry among God's people is still a problem today (3:1; Jas. 4:4).
11. If we forsake the Lord, he will accept us back if we return to him (3:1-5; Acts 3:19; 2 Cor. 3:16).

# Jeremiah's Nine Sermons (Jer. 2-10)

1. Backsliding Israel (2:1-37)
2. A call to return to the Lord (3:1 – 4:4)
3. Woes of judgment from the north (4:5-31)
4. Exposure of the enemies from within (5:1-31)
5. A city to be visited (6:1-30)
6. False trusts that cannot profit (7:1 – 8:3)
7. Rejection of the Lord's word (8:4-17)
8. The prophet and the people lament (8:18 – 9:26)
9. There is none like the Lord (10:1-25)

# Chapter 3:6 – 4:31 Outline

- Repentance and Returning Offered (3:6 – 4:4)
  - Judah should have learned to return (3:6-10)
  - Judah is called to return (3:11-13)
  - Judah will receive blessings if they return (3:14-18)
  - Judah is told how to return (3:19-25)
  - Judah must wholeheartedly return (4:1-4)
- Repentance and Returning Rejected (4:5-31)
  - Destruction is published (4:5-18)
  - Destruction is lamented (4:19-31)

# Jeremiah's First Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 3:14-18

Promise	Fulfillment
1. Bring you to Zion	Zion / the church (Heb. 12:22, 28)
2. Give you shepherds	Apostles (Jn. 21:15-17), elders and Jesus (1 Pet. 5:1-4)
3. No more Ark of the Covenant	Old law passed away (Heb. 8-10)
4. Throne and name in Jerusalem	Apostolic authority (Acts 2:42; 4:18; 5:42)
5. All gathered to Jerusalem	Pentecost (Lk. 24:47; Acts 2:5)
6. No more stubborn hearts	Humble hearts (Heb. 10:16-17)
7. Judah and Israel walk and come together	"Israel of God" – united in the church (Gal. 3:7, 29; 4:28; 6:16)

# The Four Prophetic Viewpoints

1. Present-Day Viewpoint “Pageview”	2. Near-Future Viewpoint “Hillview”	3. Distant-Future Viewpoint “Bird’s-eye view”	4. Far-Distant Future Viewpoint “Mountain view”
God’s people (and nations) are in sin and need to come back to God’s law and covenant.	God’s people (and nations) will be judged for their wickedness and refusal to repent.	God’s people will be brought back to their land after a period of punishment.	God’s people will be granted many “new” blessings in the future days of the Messiah.
<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of various sins, law, or covenant.	<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of coming judgment, desolation, or captivity.	<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of returning, restoring, or a remnant.	<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of “in that day”, “in those days”, or “David their king”

# Jeremiah for Today

- Backsliding takes us away from God (Jer. 3:8,11,12,14,22; Heb. 10:38-39; 2 Pet. 2:21)
- Wholehearted repentance is what God desires (Jer. 3:10; 1 Tim. 1:5; Heb. 10:22)
- The erring child of God needs to acknowledge his sin and return (Jer. 3:13; Acts 8:22)
- Shepherds feed God's people (Jer. 3:15; Ac. 20:28)

# Jeremiah for Today

- Circumcision of the heart is needed for true commitment (Jer. 4:4; Rom. 2:28-29; Phil. 3:3; Col. 2:11)
- God's wrath in the judgment day will be unquenchable (Jer. 4:4; Mk. 9:43,48)
- God's people who sin need to wash their hearts (Jer. 4:14; Jas. 4:8)
- We must be wise unto that which is good, not the other way around (Jer. 4:22; Rom. 16:19)

# Jeremiah's Nine Sermons (Jer. 2-10)

1. Backsliding Israel (2:1-37)
2. A call to return to the Lord (3:1 – 4:4)
3. Woes of judgment from the north (4:5-31)
4. Exposure of the enemies from within (5:1-31)
5. A city to be visited (6:1-30)
6. False trusts that cannot profit (7:1 – 8:3)
7. Rejection of the Lord's word (8:4-17)
8. The prophet and the people lament (8:18 – 9:26)
9. There is none like the Lord (10:1-25)

# Jeremiah 5 Outline

- Sins of Judah Published (5:1-18)
  - Sin of injustice (5:1-3)
  - Sin of ignorance (5:4-6)
  - Sin of immorality (5:7-9)
  - Sin of denial (5:10-13)
- Sins of Judah Punished (5:14-31)
  - Punishment threatened (5:14-18)
  - Punishment deserved (5:19)
  - Punishment brought on by sins (5:20-31)

# Jeremiah Outlined

- Jeremiah and Judah (1-45)
  - Call of Jeremiah (1)
  - Condemnation of Judah (2-25)
  - Conflicts of Jeremiah (26-29)
  - Consolation of Judah (30-33)
  - Capture of Judah (34-45)
- Jeremiah and the Gentiles (46-51)
- Jeremiah and Jerusalem (52)
  - Jerusalem captured (52:1-11)
  - Jerusalem destroyed (52:12-23)
  - Jerusalem exiled (52:24-30)
  - Jehoiachin liberated (52:31-34)

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# Eight Contrasting Themes in Jeremiah's Sermons

The Righteous Lord	Backsliding Israel (Judah)
<p>1. The Lord is holy, righteous, and just; he loves and is faithful to bless his people who obey</p>	<p>1. Israel is completely sinful and wicked in every way; they forget and forsake the Lord</p>
<p>2. The Lord is gracious and merciful; he pleads with Israel to repent and return to him</p>	<p>2. Israel revolts; they refuse to be corrected, to repent, and to return to the Lord</p>
<p>3. The Lord's wrath will bring severe judgment and captivity (Babylon) upon his people who disobey</p>	<p>3. Israel (the false prophet) says that there is no judgment coming; or, if it does come, it won't last long</p>
<p>4. The Lord will provide a time of prosperity and peace in the future</p>	<p>4. Israel (unrepentant) will suffer and lament her future punishment</p>

# The Seven “I’s” of Israel’s Sins

1. Idolatry – worshipping false gods and idols
2. Irreverence – forsaking the Lord and his law
3. Immorality – living in adultery, lying, stealing, killing, etc.
4. Injustice – mistreating the poor, the widow, etc.
5. Insubordinate – rebelling and refusing to be corrected
6. Insincere – acting like they are religious while sinning
7. Impudence – attacking Jeremiah and changing his word

# Jeremiah in the New Testament

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5:21	Mark 8:18	Disciples do not understand
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9:23	1 Corinthians 1:31	Gospel saves, not wisdom
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7. Rejection of the Lord's word (8:4-17)
8. The prophet and the people lament (8:18 – 9:26)
9. There is none like the Lord (10:1-25)

# Jeremiah 6 Outline

- Siege of Jerusalem (6:1-8)
- Sins of Jerusalem (6:9-15)
  - Reproached God's word
  - Covetousness
  - Dealing falsely
  - False sense of security
  - No shame
- Stubbornness of Jerusalem (6:16-21)
- Sackcloth of Jerusalem (6:22-26)
- Smelting of Jerusalem (6:27-30)

# Jeremiah for Today

- Can a man be found today that does justice and seeks truth (Jer. 5:1)?
- Making a promise, then breaking it is a sin (Jer. 5:2; Tit. 1:16)
- May we never refuse God's correction (Jer. 5:3; Heb. 12:5-6)
- It is astonishing that some of God's people love to hear error rather than truth (Jer. 5:31; 2 Tim. 4:2-4)
- Are your ears "uncircumcised" (Jer. 6:10; Ac. 7:51)?

# Jeremiah for Today

- Many proclaim “peace” instead of truth (Jer. 6:14; 1 Thess. 5:3)
- Ancient sins are found in our modern society (Jer. 6:10-15)
- God’s people must constantly return to “the old paths” for rest (Jer. 6:16; Mt. 11:29; 2 Thess. 2:15)
- When we reject God’s law, he rejects our worship (Jer. 6:19-20; Mt. 15:8-9)
- When we are refined by fire, what will God find in us (Jer. 6:28-29; 1 Pet. 1:7)

# Jeremiah's Nine Sermons (Jer. 2-10)

1. Backsliding Israel (2:1-37)
2. A call to return to the Lord (3:1 – 4:4)
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# Jeremiah's Temple Sermon (Jer. 7-10)

- First point: “false trusts that cannot profit” (7:1 – 8:3)
- Second point: “rejection of God’s word” (8:4-17)
- Third point: Jeremiah’s lament - “we are not saved” (8:18 – 9:26)
- Fourth point: “there is none like the Lord” (10:1-25)

# Jeremiah's Temple Sermon (Jer. 7-10)

- First point: “false trusts that cannot profit” (7:1 – 8:3)
  - False trusting in religion (7:1-15; see v. 4, 10)
  - False trusting in heathen gods (7:16-20; see v. 18)
  - False trusting in self (7:21-28; see v. 24)
  - False trusting leads to judgment (7:29 – 8:3)

# Jeremiah 7 Outline (including 8:1-3)

- Judah Deceived (7:1-15)
  - Deceived by presumptuous worship (7:1-15)
- Judah Destroyed (7:16 – 8:3)
  - Destroyed for pagan worship (7:16-20)
  - Destroyed for priorities in worship (7:21-28)
  - Destroyed for polluted worship (7:29 - 8:3)

# Jeremiah in the New Testament

Jeremiah Passage	New Testament Reference	New Testament Use
5:21	Mark 8:18	Disciples do not understand
7:11	Matthew 21:13	Jesus cleanses the temple
9:23	1 Corinthians 1:31	Gospel saves, not wisdom
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31:15	Matthew 2:8	Rachel weeping ... children
31:31-34	Hebrews 8:8-13; 10:16-17	NT Covenant of Christ

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# “Sent ... Prophets Rising Up Early”

- God sent his people messengers and prophets “rising up early” (2 Chron. 36:15; Jer. 7:13, 25; 11:7; 25:3-4; 26:5; 29:19; 32:33; 35:14-15; 44:4)
- God “sent prophets” to his people (2 K. 17:13; 24:2; 2 Chron. 24:19; Jer. 7:25; 14:14-15; 23:21; 25:4; 27:15; 29:19; 35:15; 44:4; Zech. 7:12; Mt. 23:37; Lk. 13:34)

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- First point: “false trusts that cannot profit” (7:1 – 8:3)
- Second point: “rejection of God’s word” (8:4-17)
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# Jeremiah's Temple Sermon (Jer. 7-10)

- Second point: “rejection of God’s word” (8:4-17)
  - The people reject the word (8:4-7)
  - The wise have not taught the word (8:8-12)
  - The doom and devouring that is coming for rejecting the word (8:13-17)

# Jeremiah 8 Outline

## Jeremiah's Four Questions

- “Shall men fall, and not rise up again?” (8:4-7) – a question teaching normal behavior
- “How do you say, We are wise...?” (8:8-13) – a question exposing falsehood and pride
- “Why do we sit still?” (8:14-17) – a question of desperation from the punished of Judah
- “Is not Jehovah in Zion?” (8:18-22) – a question of despair from the captives of Judah

# Jeremiah for Today

- We are to trust in God, not the place where God is worshipped (Jer. 7:4; Jn. 4:24)
- God's salvation is always conditional: "if ... then" (Jer. 7:5-7; Rom. 11:22-25)
- God sees through hypocritical religion (Jer. 7:10-11,14; Rom. 2:21-24)
- God's house is to be a house of prayer, not a den of robbers (Jer. 7:10-11; Mt. 21:13; Mk. 11:17; Lk. 19:46)

# Jeremiah for Today

- God speaks eagerly and repeatedly to bring his people back (Jer. 7:13; Mt. 23:32; Ac. 7:51-53)
- Prayers for impenitent people will not be heard (Jer. 7:16; 1 Pet. 3:12; 1 Jn. 5:16)
- The attitude of obedience comes before the practice of obedience (Jer. 7:22-23)
- What direction is your spiritual progress, backward or forward (Jer. 7:24; Heb. 10:39)

# Jeremiah for Today

- Some just will not repent and return to God (Jer. 8:6; Rev. 9:20)
- Our return back to God begins with: “What have I done...” (Jer. 8:6; Lk. 15:17-18)
- Some of God’s people know not the law of the Lord (Jer. 8:7; Eph. 5:17)
- Those who are wise will be put to shame (Jer. 8:8; Rom. 1:22; 2:17-20; 1 Cor. 1:27)
- Do we, like Jeremiah, mourn over sin (Jer. 8:21-22; Mt. 5:4)

# Jeremiah's Temple Sermon (Jer. 7-10)

- First point: “false trusts that cannot profit” (7:1 – 8:3)
- Second point: “rejection of God’s word” (8:4-17)
- Third point: Jeremiah’s lament - “we are not saved” (8:18 – 9:26)
- Fourth point: “there is none like the Lord” (10:1-25)

# Jeremiah 9 Outline

- Weeping for the deceit of Judah (9:1-9)
- Weeping for the desolation of Judah (9:10-11)
- Weeping for the disobedience of Judah (9:12-16)
- Weeping for the destruction of Judah (9:17-26)

# Jeremiah's Temple Sermon (Jer. 7-10)

- Third point: Jeremiah's lament - "we are not saved" (8:18 – 9:26)
  - Jeremiah's first lamentation (8:18 – 9:6) and the Lord's answer (9:7-9)
  - Jeremiah's second lamentation (9:10-11) and the Lord's answer (9:12-16)
  - Jeremiah's third lamentation (9:17-22) and the Lord's answer (9:23-26)

# Jeremiah in the New Testament

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5:21	Mark 8:18	Disciples do not understand
7:11	Matthew 21:13	Jesus cleanses the temple
9:23	1 Corinthians 1:31	Gospel saves, not wisdom
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1. Backsliding Israel (2:1-37)
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9. There is none like the Lord (10:1-25)

# Jeremiah's Nine Sermons (Jer. 2-10)

- Denunciation of sin (2, 5, 7, 8)
- Invitation to return (3-4)
- Visitation with judgment (4, 6)
- Lamentation over sin (9)
- Exaltation of the Lord (10)

# Jeremiah's Temple Sermon (Jer. 7-10)

- First point: “false trusts that cannot profit” (7:1 – 8:3)
- Second point: “rejection of God’s word” (8:4-17)
- Third point: Jeremiah’s lament - “we are not saved” (8:18 – 9:26)
- Fourth point: “there is none like the Lord” (10:1-25)

# Jeremiah's Temple Sermon (Jer. 7-10)

- Fourth point: “there is none like the Lord” (10:1-25)
  - There is no other God (10:1-5)
  - There is no greater power on earth (10:6-11)
  - There is no other cause behind the universe (10:12-16)
  - There is no other Sovereign Judge (10:17-25)

# Jeremiah 10 Outline

- Do not trust in idols, trust in the Lord (10:1-18)
- Do not trust in man, trust in the Lord (10:19-25)

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# Jeremiah for Today

- Speaking falsehood is common, even among God's people (Jer. 9:3,8; Eph. 4:25)
- There are those who refuse to know the Lord (Jer. 9:6; Jn. 3:19-20; Rom. 1:28)
- Many walk after the stubbornness of their own heart (Jer. 9:14; Rom. 1:21-24)

# Jeremiah for Today

- Many blindly follow what their parents teach them (Jer. 9:14; 1 Pet. 1:18)
- Do not glory in wisdom, strength or riches, but glory in the Lord (Jer. 9:23-24; 1 Cor. 1:31; 2 Cor. 10:17-18; Gal. 6:13-14)
- Shepherds who do not inquire of the Lord will loose their flocks (Jer. 10:21; Ac. 20:28)
- It is not in man to direct his own steps (Jer. 10:23; Phil. 3:16-18)

# Jeremiah Outlined

- Jeremiah and Judah (1-45)
  - Call of Jeremiah (1)
  - Condemnation of Judah (2-25)
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  - Jerusalem captured (52:1-11)
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  - Jerusalem exiled (52:24-30)
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# Jeremiah Outlined

- Introduction (1:1-19)
- Public Sermons (2:1 – 10:25)
- Personal Experiences (11:1 – 20:18)

# Tempted and Tried: How Jeremiah Faced His Trials

- He prayed to a Righteous Lord for vengeance upon his enemies (11-12)
- He went where he was told to go and preached what he was told to preach (13)
- He admitted the serious problems around him and lamented his problems (14-15)

# Jeremiah 11-12

## Covenant and Conspiracy

- The covenant restated (11:1-8)
- The covenant broken (11:9-17)
- The covenant preacher threatened (11:18-23)
- The covenant preacher's question (12:1-6)
- The covenant curses the disobedient (12:7-13; see 11:3)
- The covenant blesses the obedient (12:14-17; see 11:4-5)

# Jeremiah 11 Outline

- Obedience to God's covenant will bring blessings (11:1-5)
- Disobedience to God's covenant will bring punishment (11:6-17)
- Conspiracy against the preacher of God's covenant will bring death (11:18-23)

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# Jeremiah 12 Outline

- Jeremiah complaint against Judah: “Why ... How long...?” (12:1-4)
- Jehovah’s three-fold answer against Judah (12:5-17)
  - Things are going to get worse (12:5-6)
  - Judah will be given up to judgment (12:7-13)
  - Restoration will come for the faithful (12:14-17)

# Jeremiah's Second Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 12:14-17

Promise	Fulfillment
1. Restoration after captivity	John (Mt. 17:11) and Jesus (Acts 3:21) came to restore all things
2. Diligently learn the ways of my people; swear by my name	Those who are taught and have learned come to Jesus (Jn. 6:45)
3. They will be built up	Christians are a spiritual house that is built up (Eph. 2:20; 1 Pet. 2:5)
4. Destroy those who do not hear my word and ways	People who do not obey will be destroyed (Acts 3:23)

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# The Sign-Acts of Prophets

- Visual images to help illustrate God's truth in a clear, understandable, and memorable way
- Often strangely different or bizarre behavior
- Sometimes challenging to accomplish, or requiring great sacrifice by the prophet (Jer. 13:1ff; Ezek. 4:4-6)

# The Sign-Acts of Prophets

- Hosea – take a wife of harlotry (1:2-9), buy her back (3:1-5)
- Isaiah – go naked and barefoot (20:1-4)
- Ezekiel – shut yourself up (3:24-27), draw a picture of Jerusalem on a brick (4:1-3), lay on your side and eat bread (4:4-17), cut your hair (5:1-4), clap your hands (6:11-12), be mute (24:25-27; 33:21-22), etc.

# The Sign-Acts of Prophets

- Zechariah – make an ornate crown of silver and gold and set it on the head of Joshua the son of Jehozadak (6:9-15)

# The Sign-Acts of Jeremiah

- **13:1-11:** buy a linen girdle, wear it, and bury it – God will mar the pride of Judah and Jerusalem who refuse to hear the Lord
- **19:1-13:** buy a potter's earthen bottle and break it in front of the people – God will break the people of Judah and Jerusalem

# The Sign-Acts of Jeremiah

- **27:1-11:** make a yoke and wear it – Judah and the surrounding nations will bear the yoke of Babylonian servitude (captivity)
- **32:6-15:** buy a field in Anathoth – God's people would one day return to this piece of land now controlled by the Babylonians and settle there

# The Sign-Acts of Jeremiah

- **35:1-11:** offer wine to the Rechabites [the Rechabites refuse to drink] – the Rechabites obeyed their father, but Judah would not obey God
- **43:8-13:** take great stones and hide them in the mortar at the entrance to Pharaoh's house – Nebuchadnezzar will one day put his throne on these stones in Egypt

# The Sign-Acts of Jeremiah

- **35:1-11:** read all these words of the book when you come to Babylon and then cast it into the Euphrates (Jeremiah speaking to Seraiah) – the Lord would bring evil (judgment) upon Babylon and they would sink and not rise again

# Jeremiah 13 Outline

- Sign of the linen girdle: Judah's stubborn pride will be marred (13:1-11)
- Sign of the full bottle: Judah's stubborn pride will lead to captivity (13:12-27)

# The Pride of Judah

- Pride exposed (13:1-14)
- Pride exhorted (13:15-17)
- Pride punished (13:18-27)

# Jeremiah for Today

- Bringing God's people back to God's covenant is the role of preaching (Jer. 11:1-2; 2 Tim. 3:15 - 4:2)
- Preaching truth often brings persecution (Jer. 11:18-23; Acts 7:51-53)
- God can be near in the mouth, but far away in the heart (Jer. 12:2; Mt. 15:8; Tit. 1:16)

# Jeremiah for Today

- Stubborn pride and refusal to hear is a problem among God's people (Jer. 13:10; Mt. 13:13)
- Do we weep over sin like Jeremiah and Jesus (Jer. 13:17; Lk. 19:41-42)
- Some go so far into to evil that they will not change (Jer. 13:23; Heb. 6:6)

# Jeremiah's Responses and the Lord's Answers

The present drought of Judah (14:1-6)

Jeremiah's first confession (14:7-9)

The Lord's answer (14:10-12)

Jeremiah's second confession (14:13)

The Lord's answer (14:14-18)

Jeremiah's third confession (14:19-22)

The Lord's answer (15:1-9)

Jeremiah's first complaint (15:10)

The Lord's answer (15:11-14)

Jeremiah's second complaint (15:15-18)

The Lord's answer (15:19-21)

# Jeremiah 14 Outline

- The present drought of Judah (14:1-6)
- Jeremiah's first confession (14:7-9)
- Confession rejected: the coming destruction (14:10-12)
- Jeremiah's second confession (14:13)
- Confession rejected: the coming death (14:14-18)
- Jeremiah's third confession(14:19-22)

# Jeremiah's Responses and the Lord's Answers

The present drought of Judah (14:1-6)

Jeremiah's first confession (14:7-9)

The Lord's answer (14:10-12)

Jeremiah's second confession (14:13)

The Lord's answer (14:14-18)

Jeremiah's third confession (14:19-22)

The Lord's answer (15:1-9)

Jeremiah's first complaint (15:10)

The Lord's answer (15:11-14)

Jeremiah's second complaint (15:15-18)

The Lord's answer (15:19-21)

# Jeremiah 15 Outline

- Jehovah's coming captivity (15:1-9)
  - Captivity is caused (15:1-4)
  - Captivity is deserved (15:5-9)
- Jeremiah's caring complaint (15:10-21)
  - Jeremiah's complaint of pity (15:10)
  - Jehovah's promise of assurance (15:11-14)
  - Jeremiah's complaint of pain (15:15-18)
  - Jehovah's promise of deliverance (15:19-21)

# Jeremiah for Today

- God's people need to confess and pray for mercy (Jer. 14:7-9,19-22; Ac. 8:22)
- Some among God's people have no knowledge (Jer. 14:18; Eph. 5:17)
- Wicked influence can be powerful upon God's people (Jer. 15:4; 1 Cor. 15:33)
- Preaching God's word will bring isolation (Jer. 15:15; Acts 7)
- We need to stand firm when preaching God's word (Jer. 15:20; Phil. 1:27)
- God encourages the discouraged (Jer. 15:2-21; Phil. 4:6-7)

# Jeremiah 16 Outline

- Directions for Jeremiah (16:1-13)
  - Do not marry (16:1-4)
  - Do not mourn or laugh (16:5-9)
  - Preach to the people (16:10-13)
- Explanations to Jeremiah (16:14-18)
  - Restoration will come (16:14-15)
  - Punishment will come first (16:16-18)
- Affirmations by Jeremiah (16:19-21)
  - Jeremiah's faith (16:19-20)
  - Jehovah's might (16:21)

# Jeremiah's Third Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 16:14-21

Promise	Fulfillment
1. Deliverance will come after judgment and recompense	The saved are delivered out of the power of darkness (Col. 1:13)
2. The nations will turn from idolatry and confess such to be empty	Idolatry is abandoned by many Gentiles (1 Thess. 1:9-10)
3. The nations will know the hand, might, and name of the Lord	Followers of Christ know the name of the Lord (Jn. 17:26) and the strength and might of the Lord (Eph. 1:19; 6:10; Col. 1:11)

# The Four Prophetic Viewpoints

1. Present-Day Viewpoint “Pageview”	2. Near-Future Viewpoint “Hillview”	3. Distant-Future Viewpoint “Bird’s-eye view”	4. Far-Distant Future Viewpoint “Mountain view”
God’s people (and nations) are in sin and need to come back to God’s law and covenant.	God’s people (and nations) will be judged for their wickedness and refusal to repent.	God’s people will be brought back to their land after a period of punishment.	God’s people will be granted many “new” blessings in the future days of the Messiah.
<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of various sins, law, or covenant.	<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of coming judgment, desolation, or captivity.	<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of returning, restoring, or a remnant.	<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of “in that day”, “in those days”, or “David their king”

# The Lord's Demands and Jeremiah's Responses

The Lord's injunction: do not take (16:1-18)

Jeremiah's faith (16:19-21)

The Lord's rebuke of sin (17:1-11)

Jeremiah's prayer (17:12-18)

The Lord's commission: go and stand (17:19-27)

# Jeremiah 17 Outline

- Sin of idolatry (17:1-4)
- Sin of trusting in man (17:5-8)
- Sin of ill-gotten gain (17:9-11)
- Sin of forsaking the Lord (17:12-18)
- Sin of sabbath breaking (17:19-27)

# Jeremiah for Today

- The Lord looks at the heart, not the hands (Jer. 16:12; Mk. 7:21)
- God sees all (Jer. 16:17; Lk. 12:2; Heb. 4:13)
- Don't be deceived by your heart (Jer. 17:9; Eph. 4:22)

# Jer. 18-20: A Fitting Conclusion to “Book One”

- A call to return (18:5-11) and a rejection of that call (18:12)
- A stubborn will and a forgetting and forsaking of the Lord (18:12, 15; 19:4)
- A description of Judah’s sin (18:13-17; 19:1-15)
- A preaching to the people (19:1-15)
- A promise of divine judgment (18:11; 19:1-15)
- A rejection of Jeremiah (18:18; 20:1-13) and Jeremiah lamenting his trials (18:19-23; 20:14-18)

# Two Lessons from the Potter (Jer. 18-20)

- The Lord is sovereign and longsuffering toward his people (18:1-17)
  - The people reject Jeremiah (18:18)
  - Jeremiah responds (18:19-23)
- The Lord brings irreversible judgment on his people (19:1-15)
  - The people reject Jeremiah (20:1-13)
  - Jeremiah responds (20:14-18)

# Jeremiah 18 Outline

- The Potter's Vessel (18:1-17)
  - What he sees: a potter and vessel (18:1-4)
  - What he hears: God is the divine Potter (18:5-10)
  - What he says: God will soon destroy (18:11-12)
  - What he learns: Judah has forgotten (18:13-17)
- The Persecutor's Vengeance (18:18-23)
  - The plot against Jeremiah (18:18)
  - The plea of Jeremiah (18:19-23)

# Jeremiah 18 and Ezekiel 18

- **Jeremiah 18:** the Lord and nations – “if” a nation changes (turns) from good to bad or from bad to good, then the Lord will change (repent) his response (punishment or reward) accordingly (see also 26:3, 13, 19; 42:10)
- **Ezekiel 18:** the Lord and individuals – “if” individuals change (turn) from good to bad or from bad to good, then the Lord will change (repent) his response (punishment or reward) accordingly

# Jeremiah in the New Testament

Jeremiah Passage	New Testament Reference	New Testament Use
5:21	Mark 8:18	Disciples do not understand
7:11	Matthew 21:13	Jesus cleanses the temple
9:23	1 Corinthians 1:31	Gospel saves, not wisdom
10:6-7 (Psa. 86:9; 111:2)*	Rev. 15:3-4	God is a great King
12:15 (Amos 9:11-12)*	Acts 15:16-17	Remnant returns to the land
18:2-3 (Zech. 11:12-13)*	Matthew 27:9-10	Potter's field is purchased
22:24 (Isa. 45:23)*	Rom. 14:11	As I lives says the Lord
31:9 (2 Sam. 7:8)*	2 Cor. 6:18	Father ... sons
31:15	Matthew 2:8	Rachel weeping ... children
31:31-34	Hebrews 8:8-13; 10:16-17	NT Covenant of Christ

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# Two Lessons from the Potter (Jer. 18-20)

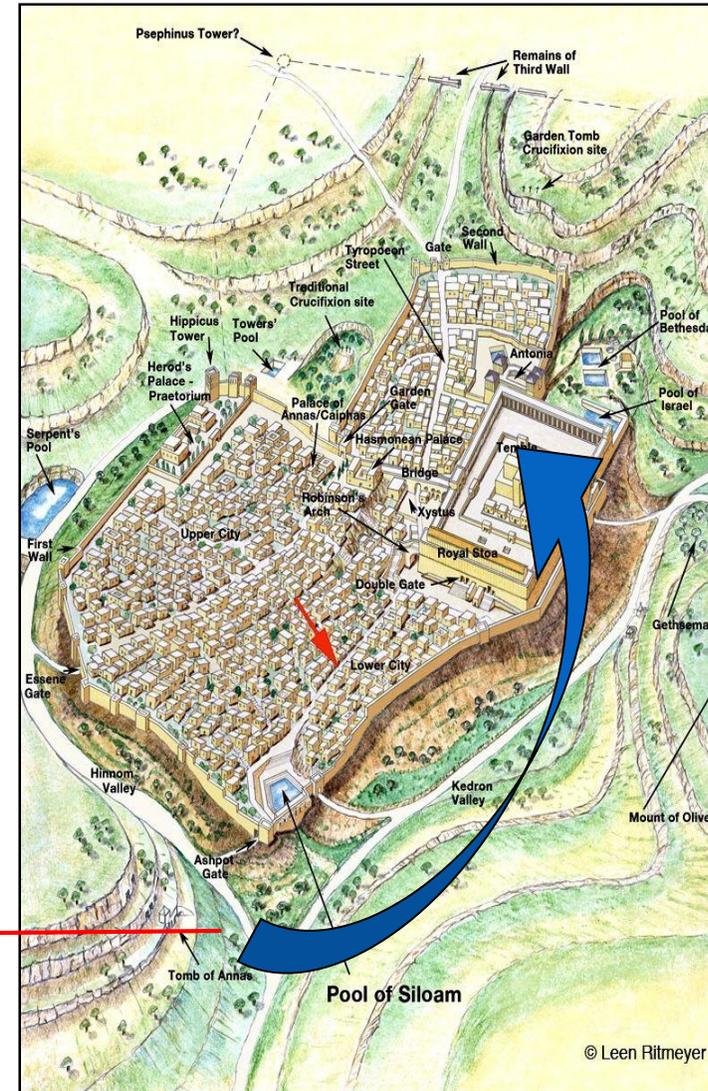
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  - Jeremiah responds (20:14-18)

# Jeremiah 19 Outline

- The Potter's Bottle Bought (19:1-9)
  - Jeremiah preaches in the valley of Hinnom (19:1-9)
- The Potter's Bottle Broken (19:10-15)
  - Jeremiah preaches in Topheth (19:10-13)
  - Jeremiah preaches in the Temple (19:14-15)

# “Topheth” in Jeremiah 7:31-32 and 19:6, 11-14

“Topheth” (fireplace, Isa.30:33) was a high place in the Valley of Hinnom just south of Jerusalem where child sacrifices were offered to Molech and Baal (2 K. 23:10); a place for garbage and fires; a place for death; a place for broken pottery (see also Jer. 7:31-32; 19:6, 11-14)



# Jeremiah 20 Outline

- Jeremiah's persecution (20:1-6)
  - Pashur persecutes (20:1-2)
  - Pashur will be persecuted (20:3-6)
- Jeremiah's passion (20:7-13)
  - Jeremiah's preaching (20:7-10)
  - Jeremiah's praise (20:11-13)
- Jeremiah's pity (20:14-18)
  - Jeremiah pities the day he was born (20:14-17)
  - Jeremiah pities the day he preaches (20:18)

# Jeremiah's Praise When Persecuted (17:14; 20:13)

- The Lord is righteous (11:20; 12:1)
- The Lord is my strength (16:19)
- The Lord is the hope of Israel (17:13)
- The Lord is my salvation and refuge (17:14, 17)
- The Lord is my mighty one / hosts (20:11-12)
- The Lord delivers me (20:13)

# Jeremiah for Today

- We are like clay in the potter's hand (Jer. 18:6; Rom. 9:21)
- God's wants all men to repent (Jer. 18:8; 2 Pet. 3:9)
- Doing something without God's expressed permission is unauthorized and sinful (Jer. 19:5; Col. 3:17)
- God will break all who oppose him like pottery is broken (Jer. 19:11; Rev. 2:27)

# Jeremiah for Today

- Preaching brings persecution (Jer. 20:7-8,10,18; 1 Cor. 4:9-13)
- We should have a burning desire to preach God's word (Jer. 20:9; Ac. 4:20; 1 Cor. 9:19-23)

# Background to Jeremiah 21

- 2 Kings 24:18 – 25:2; 2 Chronicles 36:9-16; Ezekiel 17
- Nebuchadnezzar came against Judah because Zedekiah rebelled and broke the “covenant” (political agreement) with Nebuchadnezzar
- The Lord came against Judah because Zedekiah rebelled and broke the “covenant” (law of Moses) with the Lord

# Jeremiah 21-22 Outline

- Zedekiah's Inquiry (21:1-2)
- Jehovah's Answer (21:3 – 22:30)
  - Answer to Zedekiah – **conquered** (21:3-7)
  - Answer to the people – **choice** (21:8-10)
  - Answer to Zedekiah or Jehoiakim – **callous** (21:11 – 22:9)
  - Answer to Jehoahaz – **captive** (22:10-12)
  - Answer to Jehoiakim – **covetous** (22:13-23)
  - Answer to Jehoiachin – **childless** (22:24-30)

# Jeremiah's Jump-back

- In Jeremiah 21:1-7, we are told about Zedekiah
- In Jeremiah 22:10-30, we are told about three kings (Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin) previous to Zedekiah
- Why jump-back in time? This section is topical, not chronological: the topic has to do with kings who disobey God's and who will be punished by God

# Theme of Jeremiah 21-24

- The kings disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (21:1 – 22:30)
- The shepherds (spiritual leaders) disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (23:1-8)
- The false prophets disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (23:9-40)
- The bad people disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (24:1-10)

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31:31-34	Hebrews 8:8-13; 10:16-17	NT Covenant of Christ

\* Only an allusion with a small part of the verse being used in the NT.

# Jeremiah for Today

- Rulers need to rule with righteousness (Jer. 21:12; 22:3; 1 Tim. 2:1-2)
- Why does God punish his people? Because they forsake God's covenant (Jer. 22:8-9; 2 Pet. 2:21-22)
- Many turn away from hearing God in times of prosperity (Jer. 22:13-14,21; Rev. 3:17)
- Jesus, as the seed of Coniah, will not reign on the throne of David in Judah, but he will reign in heaven (Jer. 22:30; Mt. 1:11; Ac. 2:30-36; Heb. 8:1; Rev. 3:21)

# Theme of Jeremiah 21-24

- The kings disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (21:1 – 22:30)
- The shepherds (spiritual leaders) disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (23:1-8)
- The false prophets disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (23:9-40)
- The bad people disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (24:1-10)

# Jeremiah 23 Outline

- Judgment Against the Wicked Shepherds (23:1-8)
  - Wicked shepherds in the present (23:1-2)
  - Righteous shepherds in the future (23:3-8)
- Judgment Against the False Prophets (23:9-40)
  - Their disgraceful conduct (23:9-15)
  - Their dishonest message (23:16-22)
  - Their deceitful methods (23:23-32)
  - Their disrespectful attitude (23:33-40)

# Jeremiah's Fourth Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 23:3-8

Promise	Fulfillment
1. A remnant will return (started with return from Babylon)	The remnant are those saved by grace through faith (Rom. 9:27; 11:5)
2. Be fruitful and multiply	The church multiplied (Acts 6:7; 9:31; 12:24)
3. Set up shepherds over them	The church will be led by shepherds (elders) and the Chief Shepherd (1 Pet. 5:1-4)
4. No more fear, dismay, or lacking	God will supply every need of Christians (Phil. 4:19)

# Jeremiah's Fourth Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 23:3-8

Promise	Fulfillment
5. A righteous Branch unto David	Jesus is the son of David (Mt. 1:1; Lk. 1:32; Rom. 1:2-5)
6. Reign as king	Jesus is King of kings and Lord of lords (Lk. 1:33; Rev. 17:14; 19:16)
7. Deal wisely, execute justice, and righteousness	Jesus is our wisdom, justice, and righteousness (1 Cor. 1:30; Rom. 3:23-26; 2 Cor. 5:21)
8. Israel will be saved and be safe	Jesus would save his people from their sins (Mt. 1:21)

# Jeremiah's Fourth Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 23:3-8

Promise	Fulfillment
9. Called Jehovah our Righteousness	Jesus is Jehovah (Heb. Yahweh), the Lord God in the flesh (Jn. 1:1, 14)
10. Deliverance will come after judgment and recompense (started with return from Babylon)	The saved are delivered out of the power of darkness (Col. 1:13)
11. Dwell in their own land (started with return from Babylon)	The church will begin in Jerusalem (Lk. 24:47; Acts 2:5; Heb. 12:22, 28)

# Jeremiah 23 Outline

- Judgment Against the Wicked Shepherds (23:1-8)
  - Wicked shepherds in the present (23:1-2)
  - Righteous shepherds in the future (23:3-8)
- Judgment Against the False Prophets (23:9-40)
  - Their disgraceful conduct (23:9-15)
  - Their dishonest message (23:16-22)
  - Their deceitful methods (23:23-32)
  - Their disrespectful attitude (23:33-40)

# Portrait of a False Prophet

Jeremiah 23:9-40

- Immoral (v. 10-11, 14)
- Cause people to err (v. 13)
- Strengthen evil (v. 14-15)
- Speak human wisdom (v. 16)
- False hope (v. 17)
- Despise God (v. 17)
- Unauthorized (v. 21, 32)
- Neglect duty (v. 22, 27)
- Prophecy lies (v. 25-26, 31-32)
- Turn from God (v. 27)
- Rob God's word (v. 30)
- Mock true prophets (v. 33)
- Perverted God's word (v. 36)
- Judged by God (v. 39-40)

# False Prophets: Old and New

Characteristics	Jeremiah	2 Peter	Jude
<b>Personality:</b> follow corrupt desires	23:10-11, 14	2:2, 10, 13-16	4, 11-12, 16, 18-19
<b>Judgment:</b> evil / visitation	23:12, 15, 39-40	2:9, 12	14-16
<b>Ministry:</b> encourage wickedness	23:14-15	2:17	16
Promise freedom	23:16-17	2:19	

# False Prophets: Old and New

Characteristics	Jeremiah	2 Peter	Jude
<b>Ministry:</b> change the truth and speak their own words / vanity	23:16-22	2:1, 3, 12, 17-18	4, 12-13, 19
Speak lies	23:23-32	2:13	
Defiant mockers	23:33-38	2:10-11	8-10, 18

# Theme of Jeremiah 21-24

- The kings disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (21:1 – 22:30)
- The shepherds (spiritual leaders) disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (23:1-8)
- The false prophets disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (23:9-40)
- The bad people disobeyed the Lord and brought Judah down (24:1-10)

# Jeremiah 24 Outline

- Vision of the Two Baskets of Figs (24:1-3)
- Meaning of the Two Baskets of Figs (24:4-10)
  - Basket of good figs represent the submissive captives who are taken away – sent out for good (24:4-7)
  - Basket of bad figs represent the rebellious people who are left behind – given up for evil (24:8-10)

# Israel's Religious Leaders Rebuked

Israel's Failed Leaders	Isaiah	Jeremiah	Ezekiel
Negligent shepherds	56:9-12	23:1-4 (see 3:15; 10:21; 12:10; 22:22; 25:34-36; 50:6)	34:1-31
False prophets	29:10; 30:10	23:9-40 (see 5:31; 6:13; 8:10; 27:15)	13:1-23 (see 22:25, 28)

# Jeremiah for Today

- Shepherds have a great responsibility to lead in the right way (23:1-2; Ac. 20:28-32)
- Jesus is the righteous king (23:5-8; Lk. 1:32-33; 1 Cor. 1:30; 2 Cor. 5:21)
- False prophets look true, but they cause great trouble (Jer. 23:9ff; 2 Cor. 11:14-15; 2 Thess. 2:9-12; 2 Pet. 2:1ff)
- Test all teachers (Jer. 23:13; 1 Jn. 4:1-6)

# Jeremiah for Today

- Nothing escapes the all-seeing eye of God (Jer. 23:13-14,23-24; Heb. 4:13)
- Truth can be, and should be separated from error (Jer. 23:28; 1 Jn. 4:6)
- God's word is like a fire and a hammer (Jer. 23:29; 2 Cor. 10:4-5; Heb. 4:12)
- God is not mocked (Jer. 23:33; Gal. 6:7)

# Jeremiah 25: A Pivot Chapter

- This is the first time we are told about the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Jehoiakim – 605 B.C. (25:1) – *see 36:1; 45:1; 46:2*
- This is the first time we are given a review of Jeremiah's work up to this point (25:2-3)
- This is the first time we are told about the 70-captivity of Judah (25:11-12) – *see 29:10*
- This is the first time we are told about Babylon and the nations being judged (25:12-38) – *see 46:1 – 51:64*

# Three Stages of Jeremiah's Ministry

627 to 605 B.C.	605 to 586 B.C.	586 to 580 B.C.
Prophesied while Judah was threatened by Assyria and Egypt	Proclaimed God's judgment while Judah was threatened and besieged by Babylon	Ministered in Judah and in Egypt after Judah's downfall

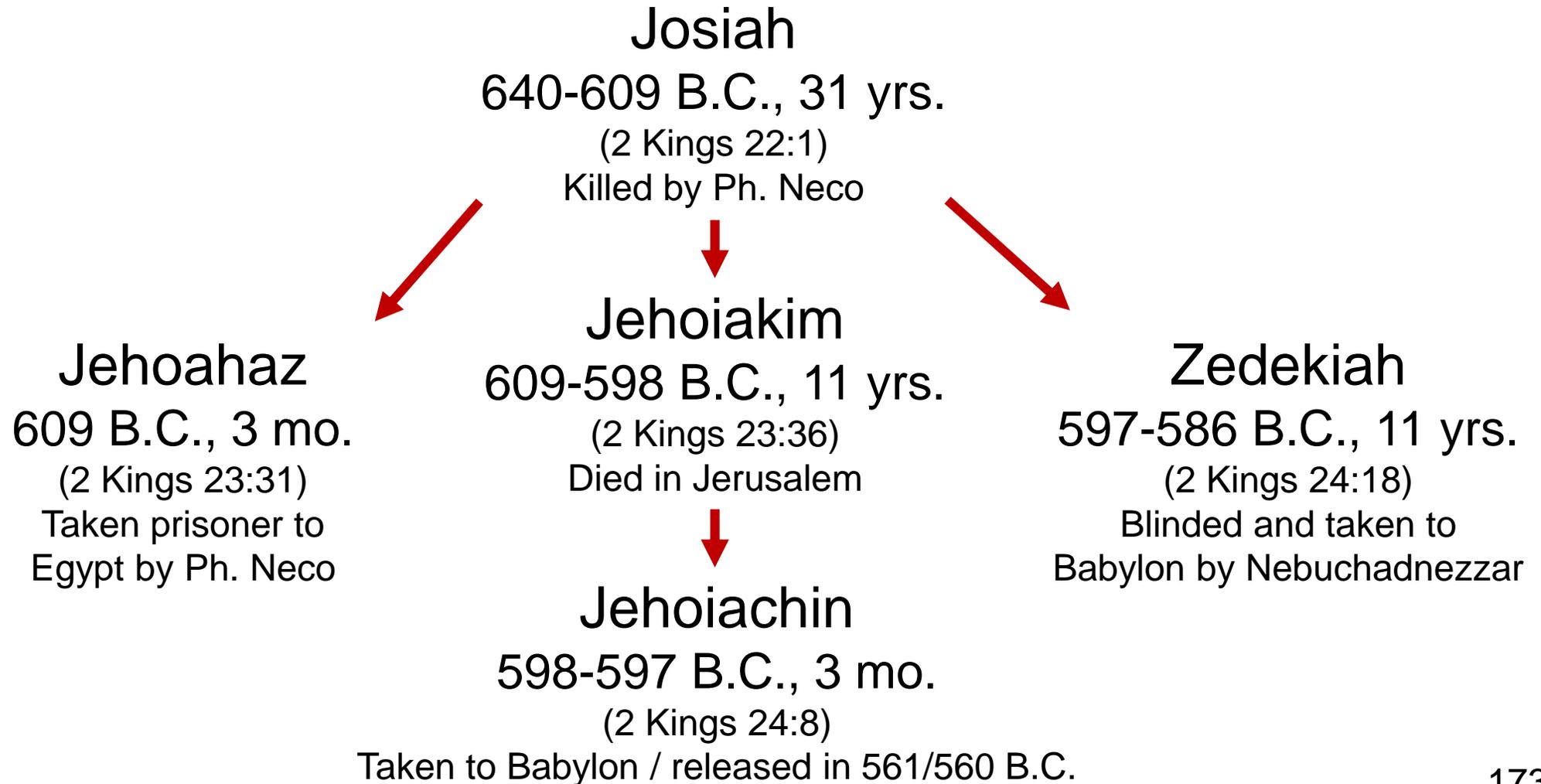
# The Babylonian Captivity

Date	Deportation	Captives Taken
605 (first year)*	First	Nobles, Daniel (2 K. 24:1; Dan. 1:1-2)
597 (seventh year)*	Second	Jehoiachin, Ezekiel (2 K. 24:12; Jer. 52:28; Ezek. 1:1-2)
586 (nineteenth year)*	Third	Jerusalem (2 K. 25:8; Jer. 52:29)
582 (twenty-third year)*	Fourth (Minor)	Small Group of 745 Jews (Jer. 52:30)

\* Years of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar

# The Last Five Kings of Judah

*ruling in the days of Jeremiah*  
*(1 Chronicles 3:14-17)*



# Jeremiah's Jump-back

- In Jeremiah 21:1-7 we are told about Zedekiah and in 24:1 we are told about Jeconiah
- In Jeremiah 25:1 – 26:24, we are told about Jehoiakim previous to both Zedekiah and Jeconiah
- Why jump-back in time? This section is topical, not chronological: the topic has to do with God's judgment on Judah and the nations (24:1, 8-10; 25:12ff)

# Key Locations in the Book of Jeremiah

**Damascus**  
(Jer. 49:23)

**Tyre / Sidon**  
(Jer. 25:22)

**Israel**  
(Jer. 2:3)

**Judah**  
(Jer. 25:9)

**Philistia**  
(Jer. 25:20)

**Egypt**

**Edom**

**Arabia**

**Moab**

**Ammon**

**Kedar**

(Jer. 25:19)(Jer. 25:21)(Jer. 25:24)(Jer. 25:21)(Jer. 25:21)(Jer. 25:24)



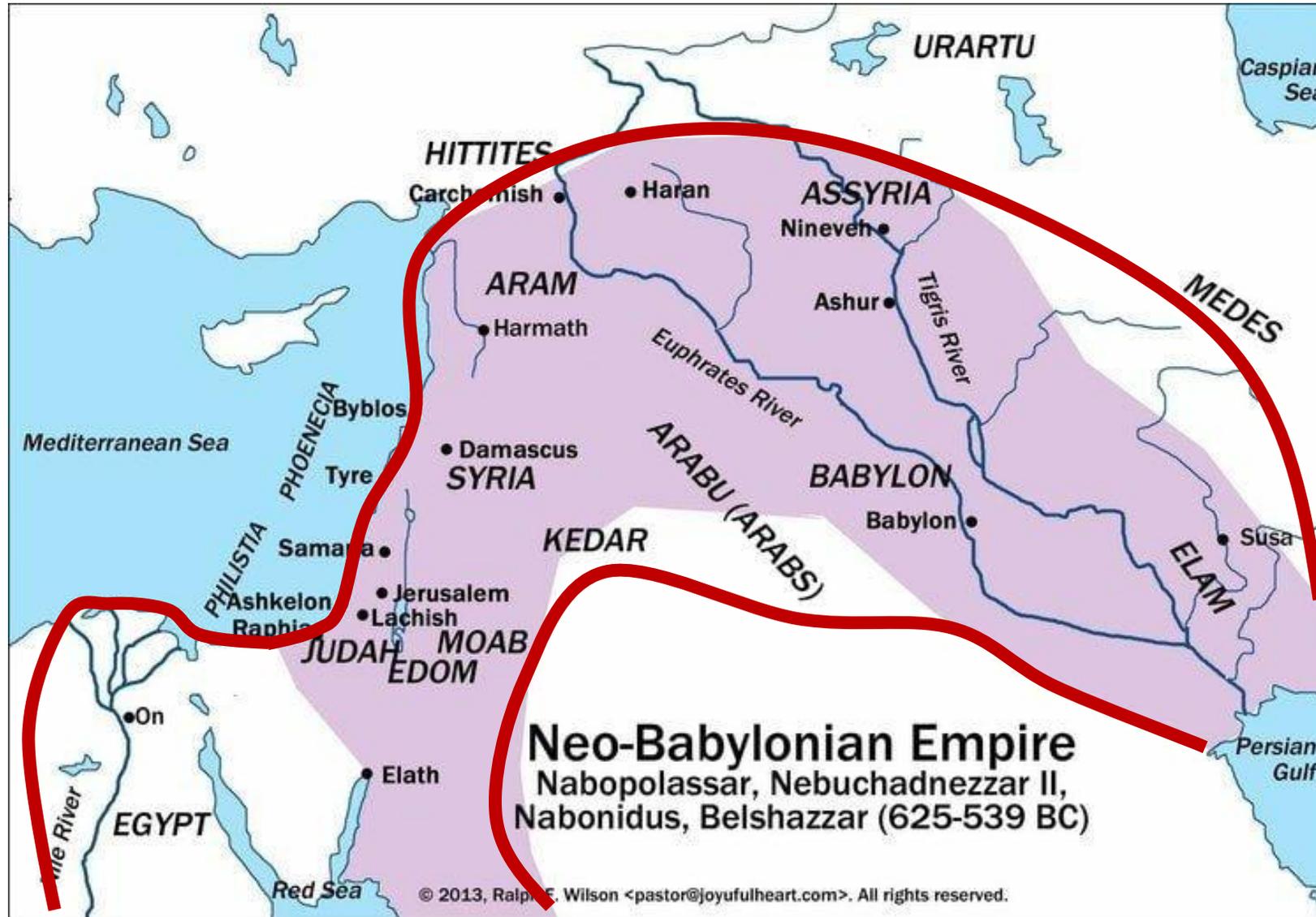
**Assyria**  
(Jer. 50:17)

**Medes**  
(Jer. 25:25)

**Elam**  
(Jer. 25:25)

**Babylon / Sheshach**  
(Jer. 25:12, 26)

# The Babylonian Empire of Jeremiah's Day And Beyond



# Jeremiah 25 Outline

- Judgment upon the Jews (25:1-11)
  - Judgment could have been avoided (25:1-6)
  - Judgment will come (25:7-11)
- Judgment upon the Gentiles (25:12-38)
  - Judgment upon Babylon (25:12-14)
  - Cup of wrath (25:15-29)
  - Roaring lion (25:30-31)
  - Raging storm (25:32-33)
  - Slaughtered flock (25:34-38)

# Jeremiah's Jump-back

- In Jeremiah 25:1, we are told about Jehoiakim in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of his reign (605 B.C.)
- In Jeremiah 26:1, we are told about Jehoiakim in the beginning of his reign (609 B.C.)
- Why jump-back in time? This section is topical, not chronological: the topic has to do with God's people not hearkening and judgment to come (25:3-7; 26:3-5)

# Jeremiah's Temple Sermons

7:1-28	19:14 – 20:18	26:1-19
1. <b>Place:</b> gate of the Lord's house	court of the Lord's house	court of the Lord's house
2. <b>Message:</b> Amend your ways; trust not - temple	Forsaken me; I will break this people and this city	Turn from evil; amend your ways
3. <b>Promise:</b> I will cause you to dwell in this place	- - -	I will repent of the evil
4. <b>Punishment:</b> Shiloh, cast you out, wrath poured out	Topheth, I will bring all the evil that I have pronounced against it, carry to Babylon	Shiloh, a curse to all the nations
5. <b>Audience:</b> All of Judah that entered for worship	Pashur and other persecutors	All that come to worship; priests, prophets, people, princes
6. <b>Response:</b> They will not hearken	They may not hear my words (Jer. put in stocks)	You have not hearkened (wanted Jeremiah killed)

# Jeremiah 26 Outline

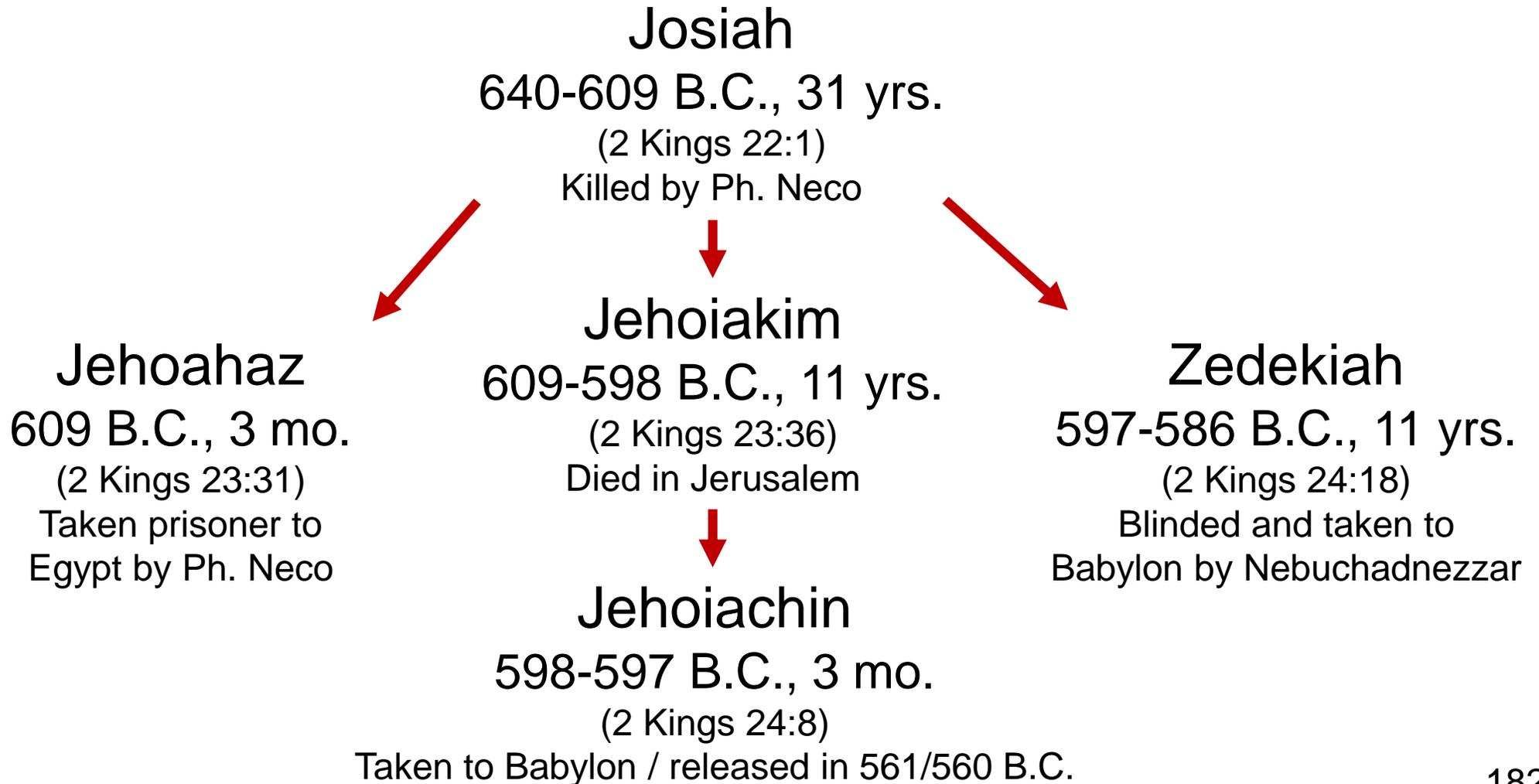
- Jeremiah the preacher (26:1-7)
- Jeremiah the persecuted (26:8-24)
  - The murder plot revealed (26:8-15)
  - The murder plot defeated (26:16-24)

# Jeremiah for Today

- God's judgment is for all (Jer. 25; 1 Pet. 4:17)
- God is not willing that any perish (25:3-6; 2 Pet. 3:8-9)
- God is a God of wrath (Jer. 25:15; Rom. 11:22)
- God wants all his word proclaimed; nothing kept back (Jer. 26:2; Ac. 20:20,27)
- God's preachers are sometimes threatened with death (Jer. 26:8; Mt. 21:35-39; 23:34-35; Acts 4-5,6-8,12,21)
- Good and honest men will listen to God's preachers (Jer. 26:18-19; Lk. 8:15)

# The Last Five Kings of Judah

*ruling in the days of Jeremiah  
(1 Chronicles 3:14-17)*



# Jeremiah 27-29 Theme

- Jeremiah the true prophet (27:1-22)
  - ✓ Hananiah the false prophet (28:1-17)
- Jeremiah the true prophet (29:1-32)
  - Jeremiah is true (29:1-20)
    - ✓ Ahab and Zedekiah are false (29:21-23)
    - ✓ Shemaiah is false (29:24-29)
  - Jeremiah is true (29:30-32)

# Jeremiah 27 Outline

- Jeremiah encourages the nations to submit to Nebuchadnezzar – do not listen to the false prophets (27:1-11)
- Jeremiah encourages Zedekiah to submit to Nebuchadnezzar – do not listen to the false prophets (27:12-15)
- Jeremiah encourages the people to submit to Nebuchadnezzar – do not listen to the false prophets (27:16-22)

# Jeremiah 28 Outline

- Hananiah's false prophecy (28:1-4)
- Jeremiah's response (28:5-9)
- Hananiah's false prophecy (28:10-11)
- Jeremiah's rebuke (28:12-17)



# Why False Teachers Are So Effective

( Jeremiah 28 )

- They are brethren (v. 1)
- They speak to people that want their message (v. 1)
- They say, “the Lord says...” (v. 2)
- They preach a positive message (v. 2-3)
- They preach a similar message (v. 2-3)
- They act with authority (v. 10-11)

# Jeremiah 27-29 Theme

- Jeremiah the true prophet (27:1-22)
  - ✓ Hananiah the false prophet (28:1-17)
- Jeremiah the true prophet (29:1-32)
  - Jeremiah is true (29:1-20)
    - ✓ Ahab and Zedekiah are false (29:21-23)
    - ✓ Shemaiah is false (29:24-29)
  - Jeremiah is true (29:30-32)

# Jeremiah 29 Outline

- The first letter: Jeremiah's true message to the captives in Babylon (29:1-23)
- The second letter: Shemaiah's false message to the remnant in Jerusalem (29:24-29)
- The third letter: Jeremiah's true message to the captives in Babylon (29:30-32)

# Jeremiah 30-33 Outline

## *The Future Restoration of God's People*

- Restoration to the Land (30:1-24)
- Restoration of the Nation (31:1-40)
  - ✓ Israel restored (31:1-22)
  - ✓ Judah restored (31:23-40)
- Restoration of Jerusalem (32:1-44)
- Restoration of the Covenant (33:1-26)

# The Four Prophetic Viewpoints

1. Present-Day Viewpoint “Pageview”	2. Near-Future Viewpoint “Hillview”	3. Distant-Future Viewpoint “Bird’s-eye view”	4. Far-Distant Future Viewpoint “Mountain view”
God’s people (and nations) are in sin and need to come back to God’s law and covenant.	God’s people (and nations) will be judged for their wickedness and refusal to repent.	God’s people will be brought back to their land after a period of punishment.	God’s people will be granted many “new” blessings in the future days of the Messiah.
<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of various sins, law, or covenant.	<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of coming judgment, desolation, or captivity.	<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of returning, restoring, or a remnant.	<b>Hint:</b> Look for language speaking of “in that day”, “in those days”, or “David their king”

# Jeremiah's Fifth Messianic Prophecy

## Jeremiah 30-31

Promise	Fulfillment
1. I will break his yoke ... return and restoration (30:8, 10, 17; 31:7-8)	John (Mt. 17:11) and Jesus (Acts 3:21) came to restore all things
2. They will serve Jehovah and David their king (30:9)	Jesus is David the king (Mt. 1:1; Lk. 1:32; Rom. 1:2-5)
3. Proceed thanksgiving and joy (30:19; 31:10ff)	There will be joy and peace in the NT church (Acts 9:31)
4. Their prince and ruler will come from their own people (30:21)	Jesus was a Jew who came to the Jews (Jn. 1:11; Gal. 4:4)

# Jeremiah's Fifth Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 30-31

Promise	Fulfillment
5. He will approach the Lord (30:21)	Jesus is our High Priest who approaches the Lord (Heb. 4:14; 8:1)
6. My people and I will be your God (30:22; 31:1)	Christians are "my people" - people of God (2 Cor. 6:16; Rev. 18:4)
7. I will build ... Israel (31:4)	Christians are a spiritual house that is built up (Eph. 2:20; 1 Pet. 2:5)
8. Let us go up to Zion (31:6)	The gospel and the church began in Jerusalem (Lk. 24:47; Acts 2)

# Jeremiah's Fifth Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 30-31

Promise	Fulfillment
9. Save your people ... the remnant (31:7)	The remnant are those saved by grace through faith (Rom. 9:27; 11:5)
10. I will lead them (31:9)	The church is led by Christ – the chief Shepherd (1 Pet. 5:4)
11. Ephraim is my firstborn (31:9)	Christians are the church of the first-born-ones (Heb. 12:23)
12. Hope for the latter end (31:17)	One hope (Eph. 4:4)

# Jeremiah's Fifth Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 30-31

Promise	Fulfillment
13. I will have mercy for him	According to his mercy he saved us (Tit. 3:5)
14. The Lord has created a new thing (31:22)	If any man is in Christ, he is a new creature (2 Cor. 5:17)
15. Righteousness ... holiness	Let him do righteousness still ... holiness still (Rev. 22:11)
16. Everyone will die for his own iniquities (31:30)	Each one of us will give account of himself to God (Rom. 14:12)

# Jeremiah's Fifth Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 30-31

Promise	Fulfillment
<b>17.</b> I will make a new covenant	Jesus shed his blood for a new covenant (Lk. 22:20) – the New Testament (Heb. 8; 10)
<b>18.</b> The seed of Israel will last for ever (31:35-37)	Christians are the Israel of God (Gal. 6:16)
<b>19.</b> Jerusalem will be holy and will not be thrown down	We have received a kingdom that will not be shaken (Heb. 12:28)

# Jeremiah in the New Testament

Jeremiah Passage	New Testament Reference	New Testament Use
5:21	Mark 8:18	Disciples do not understand
7:11	Matthew 21:13	Jesus cleanses the temple
9:23	1 Corinthians 1:31	Gospel saves, not wisdom
10:6-7 (Psa. 86:9; 111:2)*	Rev. 15:3-4	God is a great King
12:15 (Amos 9:11-12)*	Acts 15:16-17	Remnant returns to the land
18:2-3 (Zech. 11:12-13)*	Matthew 27:9-10	Potter's field is purchased
22:24 (Isa. 45:23)*	Rom. 14:11	As I lives says the Lord
31:9 (2 Sam. 7:8)*	2 Cor. 6:18	Father ... sons
31:15	Matthew 2:8	Rachel weeping ... children
31:31-34	Hebrews 8:8-13; 10:16-17	NT Covenant of Christ

\* Only an allusion with a small part of the verse being used in the NT.

# A New Covenant for Israel

( Jeremiah 31:31-34)

- **The time of the covenant** – “the days come” (v. 31; see 32:40; Ezek. 37:26; Heb. 13:20)
- **The Maker of the covenant** – “Jehovah” (v. 31)
- **The quality/character of the covenant** – “new” (v. 31; see Lk. 22:20; 1 Cor. 11:25; 2 Cor. 3:6; Heb. 8:8, 13; 9:15; 10:16-17; 12:24)

# A New Covenant for Israel

( Jeremiah 31:31-34)

- **The parties of the covenant** – “the house of Israel ... Judah” (v. 31)
- **The contrast of the covenant** – “not according to the covenant...” (v. 32)
- **The nature of the covenant** – “in their inward parts ... heart” (v. 33-34)

# A New Covenant for Israel

( Jeremiah 31:31-34)

- **The immutability of the covenant** – “If these ordinance ... heaven” (v. 35-37)
- **The result of the covenant** – “the city will be rebuilt ... holy ... Jehovah” (v. 38-40)
- **The guarantor of the covenant** – “saith Jehovah” (v. 31-40; see Heb. 6:17-18)

# Jeremiah 30-33 Outline

## *The Future Restoration of God's People*

- Restoration to the Land (30:1-24)
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  - ✓ Judah restored (31:23-40)
- Restoration of Jerusalem (32:1-44)
- Restoration of the Covenant (33:1-26)

# The Lord Has Created a New Thing

( Jeremiah 30-33)

- A new life to live (30:8-11; 31:1-30)
- A new king to obey (30:9)
- A new city to live in (30:18-22)
- A new song to sing (31:7-14)
- A new hope to encourage (31:17)

# The Lord Has Created a New Thing

( Jeremiah 30-33)

- A new thing to cause wonder (31:22)
- A new outlook to speak (31:27-30)
- A new covenant to follow (31:31-34; 32:40)
- A new holiness to the Lord (31:38-40)
- A new heart to fear the Lord (32:39-40)

# Jeremiah's Sixth Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 32-33

Promise	Fulfillment
1. I will gather them ... I will bring them again (32:37, 44)	A remnant will return to the Lord (Rom. 9:27; 11:5)
2. They shall be my people and I will be their God	Christians are God's people (2 Cor. 6:16)
3. I will give them one heart and one way	Early Christians were unified and "one heart" together (Acts 4:32); they followed Jesus "the Way" (Acts 9:2; 19:9, 23; 24:14, 22)
4. I will make an everlasting	Everlasting covenant (Heb. 13:20)

# Jeremiah's Sixth Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 32-33

Promise	Fulfillment
5. I will put my fear in their hearts	I will put my laws in their hearts (Heb. 8; 10)
6. I will plant them	The church is God's planting (Jn. 15:1ff; 1 Cor. 3:6-9)

# Jeremiah 30-33 Outline

## *The Future Restoration of God's People*

- Restoration to the Land (30:1-24)
- Restoration of the Nation (31:1-40)
  - ✓ Israel restored (31:1-22)
  - ✓ Judah restored (31:23-40)
- Restoration of Jerusalem (32:1-44)
- Restoration of the Covenant (33:1-26)

# Jeremiah 30-33

## *God's "Will" for Israel*

- “I will” cause Israel to return (30:1-3)
- “I will” break Israel’s bonds (30:4-11)
- “I will” heal Israel’s wounds (30:12-17)
- “I will” restore Israel’s glory (30:18-22)
- “I will” punish Israel’s wicked (30:23-24)

# Jeremiah 30-33

## *God's "Will" for Israel*

- “I will” rebuild Israel’s land (31:1-6)
- “I will” lead Israel back home (31:7-9)
- “I will” turn Israel’s weeping to joy (31:10-20)
- “I will” call Israel back home (31:21-22)
- “I will” unite Israel as one (31:23-26)
- “I will” will sow Israel with seed (31:27-30)

# Jeremiah 30-33

## *God's "Will" for Israel*

- “I will” make a new covenant with Israel and forgive Israel (31:31-34)
- “I will” always have Israel before me (31:35-37)
- “I will” will rebuild Israel’s city (31:38-40)
- “I will” will bring upon Israel many good things (32:36-44)
- “I will” provide health, cure, peace, truth, cleansing, glory, and good (33:6-9)

# Jeremiah 30-33

## *God's "Will" for Israel*

- “I will” cause joy to be heard (33:10-11)
- “I will” cause the shepherd and flocks to return (33:12-13)
- “I will” perform the good of saving Israel through a Branch [Jesus] of righteousness (33:14-18)
- “I will” keep my covenant with David (33:19-26; see Lk. 1:32-33)

# Jeremiah for Today

- Jesus is our king of David (Jer. 30:9; Lk. 1:30-33; Ac. 2:30)
- Some do not want Jesus to rule over them (Jer. 30:9; Lk. 19:14)
- God always judges fairly (Jer. 30:11; Rom. 2:1-11)
- We are judged according to our deeds and sins (Jer. 30:15; Rom. 2:1-11)
- We belong to God (Jer. 30:22; 31:33; 2 Cor. 4:16-18)

# Jeremiah for Today

- God rewards the work of the faithful (Jer. 31:18; Heb. 6:10)
- We must repent with godly sorrow (Jer. 31:19; 2 Cor. 7:7-10)
- We must take personal responsibility for our sins (Jer. 31:29; Gal. 6:7-8)
- The New Testament is the new covenant promised by Jeremiah (Jer. 31:31; Heb. 8:8-12)
- All will know God through teaching (Jer. 31:34; Jn. 6:44-45)

# Jeremiah 32-33 Outline

## *Jeremiah in Prison: His First Message*

- Jeremiah's persecution in prison (32:1-5)
- Jeremiah's purchase in prison (32:6-15)
- Jeremiah's prayer in prison (32:16-25)
- Jeremiah's promise from God in prison (32:26-44)

# Jeremiah 32-33 Outline

## *Jeremiah in Prison: His Second Message*

- The promise of coming forgiveness and joy (33:1-9)
- The promise of coming joy and prosperity (33:10-13)
- The promise of a coming king and priesthood (33:14-18)
- The promise of a coming multitude and return (33:19-26)

## Jeremiah for Today

- People can imprison God's servants, but God's word is not bound (Jer. 32:2; 2 Tim. 2:9)
- Faith is obeying God in spite of what we see, how we feel, and what may happen (Jer. 32:7,25; Heb. 11:1)
- Pray to God when you do not fully understand his will for you (Jer. 32:24-25; Phil. 4:6-7; Jas. 1:5-8)
- There is nothing too hard for God (Jer. 32:17,26; Mt. 19:26)
- Latter generations continue in their fathers' sins (Jer. 32:18; Mt. 23:32-36)
- We will be judged according to our ways (Jer. 32:19; Mt. 16:27; Jn. 5:29)

# Jeremiah for Today

- God desires wholehearted and united service (Jer. 32:38-39; Jn. 17:21; Acts 4:32)
- We are cleansed from sin by the blood of Jesus (Jer. 33:8; Heb. 9:11-14)
- Being forgiven as a Christian brings joy and peace (Jer. 33:8-9,11; Rom. 14:17,19; Gal. 5:22)
- We are to bring sacrifices of praise to God (Jer. 33:11; Heb. 13:15)
- Jesus is the Branch of righteousness (Jer. 33:15-16; 1 Cor. 1:30; 2 Cor. 5:21)
- Christians are priests of God today (Jer. 33:17,21; 1 Pet. 2:5)

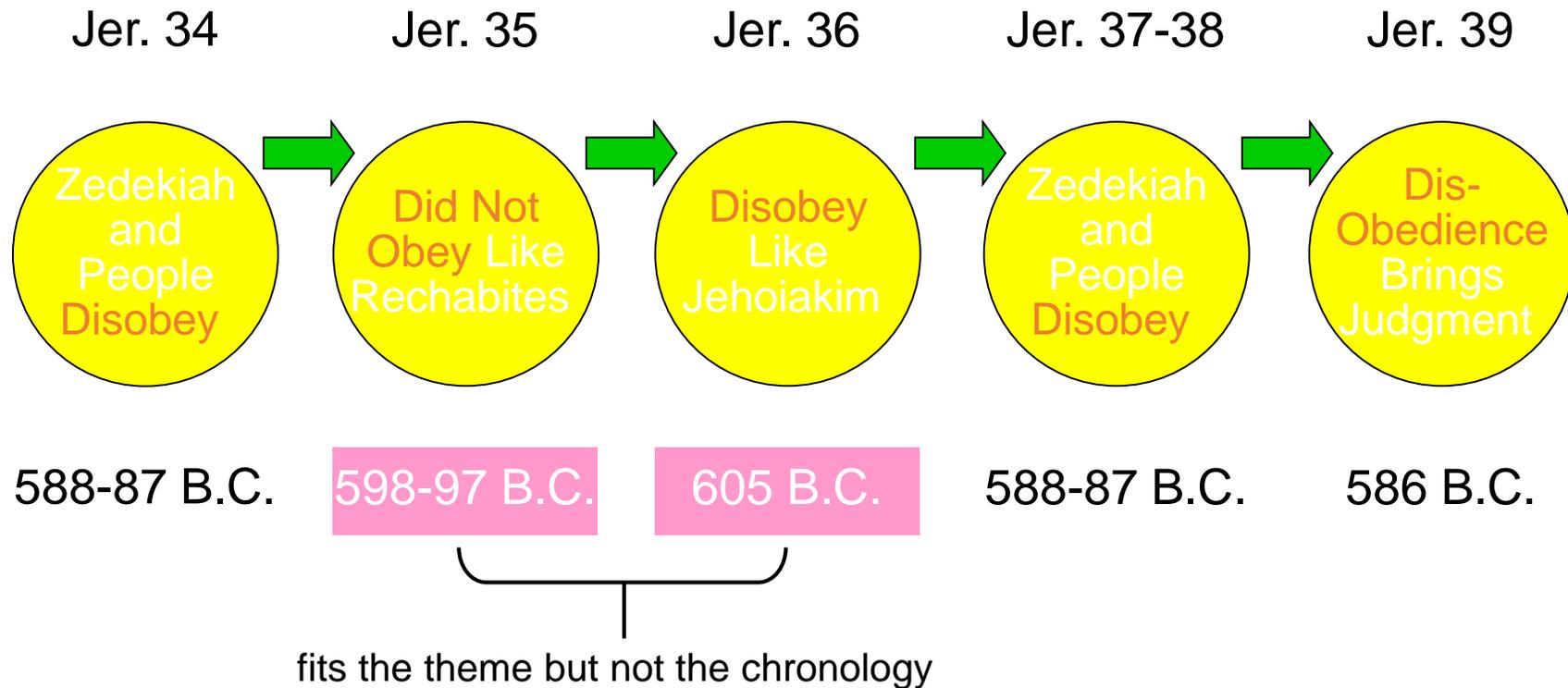
# Jeremiah 34-45 Outline

## *The Present Fall of Jerusalem*

- Before the Fall (34:1 – 38:28)
  - Messages before the fall (34:1 – 36:32; see also 45:1)
  - Events before the fall (37:1 – 38:28)
- During the Fall (39:1-18)
- After the Fall (40:1 – 44:30)
  - Ministry to the remnant (40:1 – 44:30)

# Jeremiah 34-39

*Theme: Disobedience Brings Judgment*



# Jeremiah 34 Outline

- Jeremiah's message against Zedekiah (34:1-7)
- Jeremiah's message against the covenant-breakers (34:8-22)
  - The covenant made (34:8-11)
  - The covenant broken (34:12-16)
  - The covenant-breakers punished (34:17-22)



# Jeremiah 35 Outline

- The Example of the Rechabites: respect toward and obedience to the father's commandment (35:1-11)
- The Example of Judah: disrespect toward and disobedience to the Father's commandment (35:12-19)

# Jeremiah 36 Outline

- The Word of God revealed to Jeremiah (36:1-3)
- The Word of God recorded by Baruch (36:4)
- The Word of God read to the people (36:5-10)
- The Word of God received by the princes (36:11-19)
- The Word of God rejected by the king (36:20-26)
- The Word of God rewritten by Baruch (36:27-32)

# Jeremiah for Today

- When you make a covenant, keep it (Jer. 34:10-11; Rom. 1:31)
- Hypocritical religion is unacceptable (Jer. 34:15-16; Mt. 15:7-8)
- With the right attitude, a command can be obeyed long after it is given (Jer. 35:6; Rev. 14:12)
- Fear is the proper way to respond to God's word (Jer. 36:16; Heb. 5:7; 11:7)

# Jeremiah for Today

- God's written word is the same as God's spoken God (Jer. 36:17-18; 1 Cor. 2:11-13; 2 Tim. 3:16)
- The same God that proclaims his word, preserves his word. You cannot destroyed the word of God (Jer. 36:23,27-28; 1 Pet. 1:25)
- Some are calloused toward God's word (Jer. 36:24-25; Rom. 2:5; Heb. 3:13)

# Jeremiah 37-38 Outline

## *Exploits of Zedekiah and Jeremiah*

- Zedekiah requests prayer from Jeremiah (37:1-5)
  - Jeremiah responds to the king (37:6-10)
  - Jeremiah is put in prison (37:11-15)
- Zedekiah requests word from Jeremiah (37:16-17)
  - Jeremiah responds to the king (37:17-20)
  - Jeremiah is put in the court of the guard (37:21)

# Jeremiah 37-38 Outline

## *Exploits of Zedekiah and Jeremiah*

- Zedekiah leaves Jeremiah in the hands of evil men (38:1-6)
- Zedekiah allows Ebed-melech to rescue Jeremiah (38:7-13)
- Zedekiah requests more words from Jeremiah (38:14-28)

# Jeremiah 39 Outline

- Jerusalem captured by the Babylonians (39:1-3)
- Zedekiah judged by the Babylonians (39:4-10)
- Jeremiah released by the Babylonians (39:11-14)
- Ebed-melech protected from the Babylonians (39:16-18)

# Jeremiah for Today

- If we turn away from obeying God's word, God will not hear our prayer (Jer. 37:2-3; 1 Pet. 3:12)
- God wants prayer and repentance, not just prayer (Jer. 37:3; Acts 8:24)
- God's people can be deceived by the world (Jer. 37:9; Mt. 24:4; Eph. 5:6)
- God does not change his answer at different times (Jer. 37:3,17; 38:14; 2 Jn. 9; Jude 3)
- All that would live godly will suffer persecution (Jer. 38:15; Ac. 5:18; 16:23-24)
- God's people are often falsely accused of wrong (Jer. 37:18; Ac. 25:8,11,25)

# Jeremiah for Today

- The Ethiopian eunuch acted better than God's own people (Jer. 38:7-13; 39:16-18; Ac. 8:27)
- God's way may seem foolish, but it is the right way (Jer. 38:17-18; 1 Cor. 1:18,21)
- Fear and peer pressure keep some from obeying the truth (Jer. 38:19-20,24-26; Jn. 12:42; 19:12-13)
- God's word always comes true (Jer. 39:6-7; Rom. 3:4)
- God does not forget acts of faithfulness (Jer. 39:11-12,16-18; Heb. 6:10)

# Jeremiah 40-44 Outline

## *Jeremiah Ministers to the Remnant*

- Jeremiah ministers in Judah (40-42)
  - Jeremiah, the committed prophet (40:1-6)
  - Gedaliah, the faithful governor (40:7-17)
  - Ishmael, the deceitful traitor (41:1-18)
  - Jeremiah, the bold preacher (42:1-22)
- Jeremiah ministers in Egypt (43-44)
  - Jeremiah, the powerful predictor (43:8-13)
  - Johanan, the hypocritical leader (43:1-7)
  - The Jews, the rebellious remnant (44:1-30)

# Jeremiah's Journey to Egypt

## *Jeremiah 43-44*



# Jeremiah for Today

- Sometimes the sinner knows better than the saint (Jer. 40:2-3; Rom. 2:24)
- Do people ask you to pray for them? (Jer. 42:2; Jas. 5:16)
- The same sin of idolatry in Judah was carried to Egypt (Jer. 44:8-10; 1 Jn. 5:21)
- Some attribute success to the wrong person (Jer. 44:17-19; Lk. 12:16-21)

# Jeremiah for Today

- It is important to let God “show us the way” before acting (Jer. 42:3; Mt. 4:4)
- We must declare the whole counsel of God, and “keep nothing back” (Jer. 42:4; Ac. 20:27)
- We must obey God’s word, whether we like his answer or not (Jer. 42:6)
- It is hypocritical to promise you will obey, and then do not obey (Jer. 42:20-21; 1 Jn. 2:3-4)
- The proud resist God’s word (Jer. 43:2,4,7)

# Jeremiah for Today

- A large number of God's people can have a "do-as-I-please" attitude toward God's word (Jer. 44:16)
- God's word will always stand (Jer. 44:28-29)

# Jeremiah 34-45 Outline

## *The Fall of Jerusalem*

- Before the Fall (34:1 – 38:28)
  - Messages before the fall (34:1 – 36:32; see also 45:1)
  - Events before the fall (37:1 – 38:28)
- During the Fall (39:1-18)
- After the Fall (40:1 – 44:30)
  - Ministry to the remnant (40:1 – 44:30)

# Jeremiah's Jump-back

- In Jeremiah 34-44, we are told about messages and events before, during, and after the fall of Jerusalem
- In Jeremiah 45-51 (see also 46:2; 49:34; 51:59), we are told about messages of judgment revealed previous to fall of Jerusalem
- Why jump-back in time? This section is topical, not chronological: the topic has to do with God's judgment on the nations (45:4-5; 46:1; see also 1:5, 10; 9:26; 10:10, 25; 25:15-26, 31; etc.)

# Jeremiah 45 Outline

- Baruch is discouraged (45:1-4)
  - Baruch's complaint: Woe is me (v. 4)
  - The Lord's sovereign judgment (v.4)
- Baruch is delivered (45:5)
  - Baruch's desire: Seek great things (v. 5)
  - The Lord's sovereign judgment and promise (v. 5)

# Jeremiah At A Glance

- Commission of God's Prophet (Jer. 1)
- Condemnation of God's People (Jer. 2-51)
  - Judah (Jer. 2-45)
  - The nations (Jer. 46-51)
- Consummation of God's Plan (Jer. 52)

# Jeremiah's Jump-back

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# Jeremiah 46-51 Outline

## *God's Judgment on the Nations*

- Judgment upon Egypt for her trust in strength (46:1-28)
- Judgment upon Philistia for her sins (47:1-7)
- Judgment upon Moab for her trust in wealth (48:1-47)
- Judgment upon Ammon for her trust in natural resources and treasures (49:1-6)
- Judgment upon Edom for her pride and trust in wisdom (49:1-22)

# Jeremiah 46-51 Outline

## *God's Judgment on the Nations*

- Judgment upon Damascus for her trust in young men of war (49:23-27)
- Judgment upon Kedar & Hazor for her trust in self and trade (49:28-33)
- Judgment upon Elam for her sins (49:34-39)
- Judgment upon Babylon for her pride and trust in strength (50:1 – 51:64)



# The Lord's Judgments Upon the Nations (Isa. 24:1-23)

Nations	Amos 1-2	Isaiah 13-23	Jeremiah 46-51	Ezekiel 25-35	Misc.
Damascus	1:3-5	17:1-3	49:23-27		Zech. 9:1
Gaza (Philistia)	1:6-8	14:28-31	47:1-7	25:15-17	Joel 3:4-8
Tyre / Sidon	1:9-10	23:1-18		26:1 – 28:24	Zech. 9:1-7
Edom	1:11-12		49:7-22	32:29-30; 35:1-15	Obadiah; Joel 3:19
Ammon	1:13-15		49:1-6	25:1-7	Zeph. 2:8-9
Moab	2:1-3	15:1 – 16:14	48:1-47	25:8-14	Zeph. 2:8-9
Judah	2:4-5	22:1-25	52:1-34	33:1 – 34:10	
Israel	2:6-16	17:4-11			
Baylon		13:1-14:27; 21:2-9	50:1 – 51:64		Hab. 2:4-20
Ethiopia / Egypt		18:1 – 20:6	46:1-26	29:1 – 32:32	Zeph. 2:12
Wilderness		21:1			
Dumah / Arabia		21:11-17		27:21	
Kedar / Hazor			49:28-33		
Elam			49:34-39	32:24-25	

# Jeremiah for Today

## *God's Judgment on the Nations Jeremiah 46-51*

- Some trust in strength (Jer. 46:5-6,15; 48:14,41; 49:22,26,35; 50:36; 51:30,36,53,57; 1 Tim. 4:7-8)
- Some trust in false gods (Jer. 46:25; 48:35; 50:2,38; 1 Jn. 5:21)
- Some trust in treasures (Jer. 48:7,36; 49:4; 51:13; 1 Tim. 6:9-10,17-19)

# Jeremiah for Today

## *God's Judgment on the Nations Jeremiah 46-51*

- Some are complacent, at ease (Jer. 48:11; 49:31; Rev. 3:17)
- Some are proud (Jer. 48:29-30; 49:16; 50:29; 30-31; 1 Pet. 5:5)
- Some trust in worldly wisdom (Jer. 49:7; 50:35; 51:57; 1 Cor. 1:18-21)

# Jeremiah for Today

## *God's Judgment on the Nations Jeremiah 46-51*

- Some rejoice in unrighteousness (Jer. 50:11; 51:34-35; 1 Cor. 13:4-6)

Summary: Jer. 50:35-38

# Jeremiah for Today

- God is the God of all nations. He is sovereign over all people to speak to them and to judge them. God is impartial. He judges all the nations just as he judges the sins of Israel and Judah. All nations will stand before God's judgment (Jer. 46:1; Mt. 25:30ff)
- The day of the Lord is coming for all (Jer. 46:10; 1 Thess. 5:1-3; 2 Pet. 3:10)

# Jeremiah for Today

- God is first and foremost, holy and righteous (Isa. 6:3). He will not overlook or condone sin. No sin will go unpunished (Jer. 49:12; Rom. 6:23)
- God's judgments are never vindictive (revengeful), but vindicative (justified). God's judgments are always just and right. They come for a reason - "because..." (Jer. 44:3; 22-23; 48:7, 42; 50:7, 11, 24)

# Jeremiah for Today

- God does not delight in the death and judgment of the wicked (Isa. 28:21; Ezek. 33:11). He calls them to be saved and gives them an opportunity to be saved before he brings judgment upon them. Jeremiah 2-38 come before Jeremiah 39 [Judah's judgment] and before Jeremiah 46-51 [the nations' judgment] .

# Jeremiah At A Glance

- Commission of God's Prophet (Jer. 1)
- Condemnation of God's People (Jer. 2-51)
  - Judah (Jer. 2-45)
  - The nations (Jer. 46-51)
- Consummation of God's Plan (Jer. 52)

# Fallen, Fallen is Babylon

## Jeremiah 51:8





# Jeremiah 50-51 Outline

- God declares the war on Babylon (50:1-28)
- God calls the armies against Babylon (50:29 - 51:32)
- God announces the victory over Babylon (51:33-58)
- God delivers the judgment to Babylon (51:59-64)

# Jeremiah 50: Babylon & Israel

- Babylon (50:1-3)
- Israel (50:4-10)
- Babylon (50:11-16)
- Israel (50:17-20)
- Babylon (50:21-32)
- Israel (50:33-34)
- Babylon (50:35-46)

# Jeremiah's Seventh Messianic Prophecy

Jeremiah 50:4-5, 19-20

Promise	Fulfillment
<p>1. A unified people (Israel and Judah) will come in weeping (repentance) and seeking the Lord with an everlasting covenant (50:4-5; see also 31:31-33; 32:40)</p>	<p>The church is the unified body of God's people – Israel of God (Gal. 6:16) – who seek the Lord with an everlasting covenant (Heb. 8; 10; 13:20)</p>
<p>2. I will pardon the iniquity and sin of the remnant (see also 31:34; 33:8; 36:3)</p>	<p>The iniquities and sins of the remnant will be pardoned under the new covenant and in Jesus Christ (Rom. 4:7; Col. 1:14)</p>

# Jeremiah 51: Babylon & Israel

- Babylon (51:1-32)
- Israel (51:33-40)
- Babylon (51:41-44)
- Israel (51:45-53)
- Babylon (51:54-58)
- Israel (51:59-64)

# The Fall of Babylon and Rome Compared

- Both are described as Babylon (Jer. 50:1; Rev. 17:5; 18:2)
- Both are described as fallen (Jer. 50:15; 51:8; Rev. 18:2)
- Both sit on many waters (Jer. 51:13; Rev. 17:1)
- Both make the nations drink (Jer. 51:7; Rev. 17:2, 4)
- Both have sins that reach to heaven (Jer. 51:9; Rev. 18:5)

# The Fall of Babylon and Rome Compared

- Both are full of sin (Jer. 50:11; Rev. 18:2)
- Both contain an admonition for God's people to leave (Jer. 50:8, 28; 51:6, 9, 45; Rev. 18:4)
- Both would fall and rise no more (Jer. 51:63-64; Rev. 18:21)

# The Fall of Babylon and Rome Compared

- Both will have “woe” proclaimed for them (Jer. 50:27; Rev. 18:19)
- Both would receive what they had given others (Jer. 50:15, 29; Rev. 18:6)
- Both were judged by a “strong” Lord God (Jer. 50:34; Rev. 18:8)

# The Fall of Babylon and Rome Compared

- Both are judged by God's righteousness (Jer. 51:10; Rev. 19:1-2)

# Jeremiah 52 Outline

- The Fall of Jerusalem (52:1-23)
  - The fall of Jerusalem caused (52:1-3)
  - The fall of Jerusalem's leaders (52:4-11)
  - The fall of Jerusalem's city (52:12-16)
  - The fall of Jerusalem's temple (52:17-23)
- The Fallen of Jerusalem (52:24-34)
  - Many captives taken (52:24-30)
  - One captive released (52:31-34)

## Fall of Jerusalem, 586 B.C. Parallel Accounts

2 K. 24-25	2 Chron. 36	Jer. 39	Jer. 52
Cause: 24:18-20	Cause: 36:11-16		Cause: 52:1-3
Siege and capture: 25:1-7		Siege and capture: 39:1-7	Siege and capture: 52:4-11
City and temple destroyed: 25:8-12	City and temple destroyed: 36:17-21	City and temple destroyed: 39:8-10	City and temple destroyed: 52:12-16
Temple despoiled: 25:13-17			Temple despoiled: 52:17-23

## Fall of Jerusalem, 586 B.C. Parallel Accounts

2 K. 24-25	2 Chron. 36	Jer. 39	Jer. 52
Gedaliah appointed: 25:22-26		Gedaliah appointed: 39:11-14	
		Ebed-melech protected: 39:15-18	
Deportation of captives: 25:18-21			Deportation of captives: 52:24-30

# Fall of Jerusalem, 586 B.C. Parallel Accounts

2 K. 24-25	2 Chron. 36	Jer. 39	Jer. 52
Jehoiachin kindly treated: 25:27-30 (560 B.C.)			Jehoiachin kindly treated: 52:31-34 (560 B.C.)

# The Babylonian Captivity

Date	Deportation	Captives Taken
605 (first year)*	First	Nobles, Daniel (2 K. 24:1; Dan. 1:1-2)
597 (seventh year)*	Second	Jehoiachin, Ezekiel (2 K. 24:12; Jer. 52:28; Ezek. 1:1-2)
586 (nineteenth year)*	Third	Residue of the people (2 K. 25:8; Jer. 52:29)
582 (twenty-third year)*	Fourth (Minor)	Small Group of 745 Jews (Jer. 52:30)

\* Years of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar

# “Jehoiachin Ration Tablet”



Babylonian administrative tablet in the Akkadian language and the cuneiform script. Found c. 1900 by Robert Koldewey near the Ishtar Gate in Babylon in an underground vaulted room. Presently housed in the Pergamum Museum in Berlin.

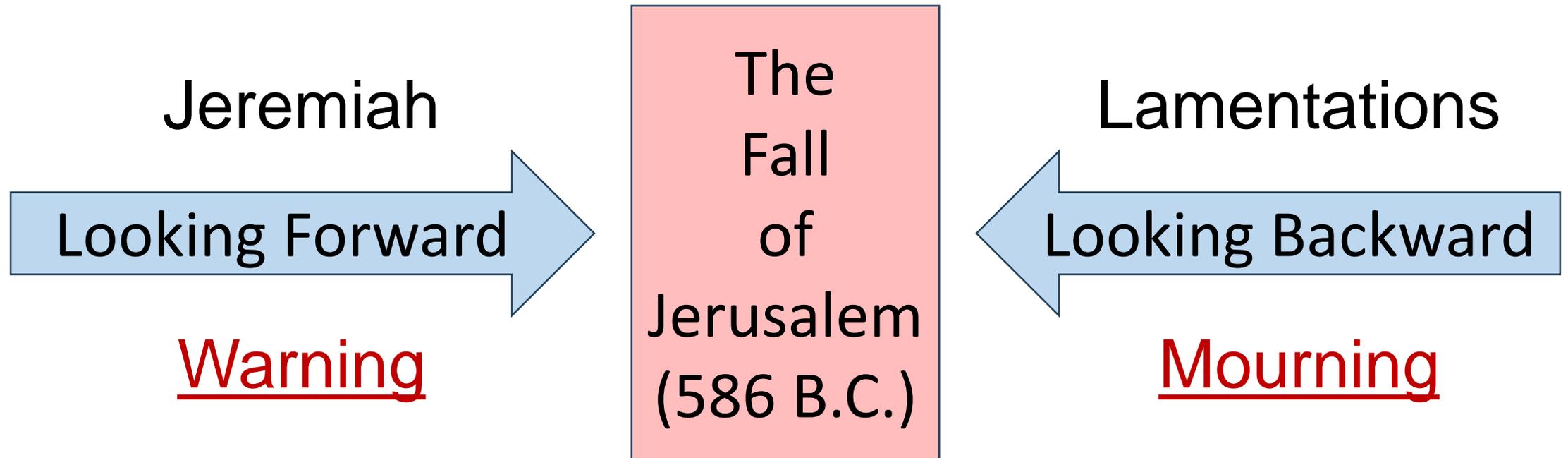
# Jeremiah for Today

- God can get angry at the evil that is committed by mankind (Jer. 52:2-3; Ezra 5:12; Rom. 2:5; Eph. 5:6; Col. 3:6)
- One day our “eleventh year” will come (Jer. 52:5; 1 Thess. 5:1-3)
- God keeps his promises (his word) and he does not lie (52:27; Tit. 1:2)

# Jeremiah for Today

- God preserves his people in order to bring about more of his work and to bring about the Messiah (Jer. 5:31-34; Mt. 1:11-12)

# Jeremiah and Lamentations



# Lamentations Introduction

- Title
  - “Ekhah” (Ah, how!), and exclamation, in the Hebrew Bible (1:1; 2:1; 4:1-2)
  - “Threnoi” (dirges, laments) in the Greek Septuagint (LXX) and “Threni” (tears, lamentations) in the Latin Vulgate
  - “Lamentations” in the English Bible is taken from the Latin Vulgate (2:5)

# Lamentations Introduction

## ■ Authorship

- Ancient tradition, going back to the Septuagint (c. 250 B.C.), attributes the book to Jeremiah
- The author weeps (1:16; 2:11) and Jeremiah was a weeping prophet (2 Chron. 35:25; Jer. 7:29; 8:21; 9:1,10). Jesus was like Jeremiah (Isa. 53:3; Lk. 19:41).
- The author was an eyewitness to the fall of Jerusalem and Jeremiah was an eyewitness (Jer. 39; comp. Lam. 1:13-15; 2:6, 9; 4:1-12)

# Lamentations Introduction

- Authorship
  - There are several similarities between Lamentations and Jeremiah (1:2 [30:14]; 1:15 [8:21]; 1:18 [12:1]; 1:16; 2:11 [9:1,18]; 2:22 [6:25]; 3:48-51 [14:17]; 4:21 [46:25; 49:12])

# Lamentations Introduction

- Date
  - The Babylonian siege of Jerusalem lasted from January 588 B.C., to July 586 B.C. The temple was burned in August, 586 B.C.
  - The book was written sometime after Jerusalem's fall in 586 B.C.

# Lamentations Introduction

- Audience and Purpose
  - The Jews in Babylon who heard about, or who witnessed the capture of their land, the fall of Jerusalem, and the burning of their temple (Jer. 39, 52)
  - The book serves to remind God's people of (1) the seriousness of man's sin, and (2) the magnitude of God's wrath, justice, faithfulness, and mercy
  - The book is read today on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Ab (mid-July) by Jews remembering the fall of the temple

# Lamentations Introduction

- Theme
  - First, the mourning over Jerusalem's destruction
  - Second, the confession of Judah's sins which led to the destruction, and the confession of God's holiness and justice behind the destruction
  - Third, the mercy and faithfulness of the Lord and the future hope of a restoration (3:21-26; 5:21)
  - **Note:** Jeremiah weeps over Jerusalem with a tender heart of compassion. He did not have an "I-told-you-so" attitude.

# Lamentations Introduction

- Literary Style
  - The entire book of Lamentations contains Hebrew poetry. It is a sad book, a five-poem dirge. It is a “funeral service” for a city. (**Note:** Portions of Chapter 3 focus on the troubles of Jeremiah and not Jerusalem.)
  - Jeremiah writes his lament in acrostic (alphabetical) style. Each verse in Chapters 1, 2, and 4, begins with a different letter of the Hebrew alphabet, from “A” (aleph) to “T” (tau).

# Lamentations Introduction

- Literary Style
  - The Hebrew alphabet changes every three verses in Chapter 3, and there is no acrostic pattern in Chapter 5
  - Jeremiah weeps over Jerusalem “from A to Z”
  - The acrostic style was probably used for memory purposes

# Lamentations and the Nature of Sin

- The divine judgment of sin (1:5)
- The impurity of sin (1:8-9, 17b)
- The bondage of sin (1:14)
- The rebellion of sin (1:18, 20; 3:42)
- The deceit of sin (2:14)

# Lamentations and the Nature of Sin

- The hope of salvation for sin (3:31-33)
- The repentance and confession of sin (3:39-42)
- The divine punishment of sin (4:6, 22)
- The divine anger toward sin (4:11-13)
- The consequences of sin (5:7, 16)

# Lamentations Outlined

## *“The Funeral of A City”*

- The Pain of Zion’s Fall (1) - like a mourning widow
- The Plight of Zion’s Fall (2) - like a weeping daughter
- The Purpose of Zion’s Fall (3) - like an afflicted man
- The Pondering of Zion’s Fall (4)- like tarnished gold
- The Plea on Behalf of Zion’s Fall (5) - like a fatherless child

# Lamentations 1 Outlined

- The lamentation of Jeremiah (1:1-11)
  - Description of the present condition (1:1-4)
  - Cause of the present condition (1:5-11)
- The lamentation of Jerusalem (1:12-22)
  - Sorrows of the present condition (1:12-19)
  - Enemies of the present condition (1:20-22)

# Great Gain and Great Good

Gain / Conquest	Good / Character
We usually recognize ...	We should also recognize ...
1. Talents and gifts	1. Character and integrity
2. The product	2. The process that develops on the way
3. Excellence in performance	3. Excellence in discipline
4. External appearances	4. Internal stability and obedience

# Lamentations Outlined

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# Lamentations 2 Outlined

- What God has done to Judah (2:1-10)
- What the afflicted have done to themselves (2:11-14)
- What the enemies have done to Judah (2:15-17)
- What the afflicted have done to themselves (2:20-22)

# Lamentations Outlined

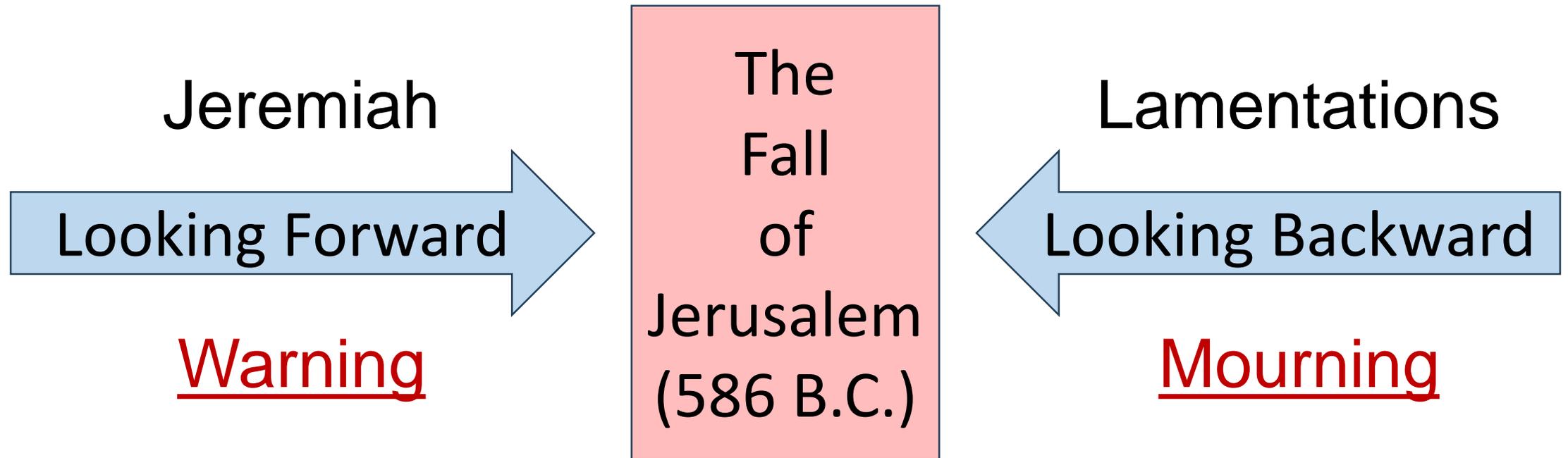
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# Lamentations 3 Outlined

- The afflictions and bitterness of Jeremiah (3:1-18)
- The hope and salvation of Jeremiah (3:19-39)
- The call and confession of Jeremiah (3:40-47)
- The tears and enemies of Jeremiah (3:48-54)
- The prayer and vindication of Jeremiah (3:55-66)

# Jeremiah and Lamentations



# Themes in the Book of Lamentations

1. The divine punishment of Judah because of her sin

**Punishment** (captivity)

(1:3, 5, 18; 2:14; 3:39; 4:22)

**Sin**

(1:8; 3:39; 4:6, 13; 5:7, 16)

# Themes in the Book of Lamentations

## 2. The two-fold, righteous (1:18) character of the Lord

Anger

(1:12; 2:1-4, 6, 21-22; 4:16; etc.)

Loving-kindness / Compassion

(3:22, 32)

# Themes in the Book of Lamentations

## 3. The sorrow and lamenting of a punished people

Sorrow / Mourning

(1:4, 12, 18; 2:5; 5:15)

Tears / Lamenting

(1:2, 16; 2:8, 11, 18)

# Themes in the Book of Lamentations

## 4. The dishonor and desolation of a judged people

### Dishonor

(1:1; 2:1; 3:1; 4:1-2; 5:1)

### Desolation

(1:4, 7, 13, 16)

# Themes in the Book of Lamentations

## 5. The hope and cry of a repentant people

Hope

(3:19-26, 31-32, 40-41; 4:22)

Cry

(3:55-66; 5:1, 19-21)

# The Progress of the Sinner

Recognize your sin (1:8)

↪ Remorse over your sin (1:16)

↪ Remember your God (3:21)

↪ Repent from your sin (3:40)

↪ Restoration from God (5:21)

# Lamentations Outlined

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# Lamentations 4 Outlined

- The description of the punishment (4:1-10)
- The cause for the punishment (4:11-16)
- The hopelessness of the punishment (4:17-20)
- The completion of the punishment (4:21-22)

# The Book of Lamentations

- Lament (1:1 – 4:22)
- Prayer (5:1-22)

# Lamentations Outlined

## *“The Funeral of A City”*

- The Pain of Zion’s Fall (1) - like a mourning widow
- The Plight of Zion’s Fall (2) - like a weeping daughter
- The Purpose of Zion’s Fall (3) - like an afflicted man
- The Pondering of Zion’s Fall (4)- like tarnished gold
- The Plea on Behalf of Zion’s Fall (5) - like a fatherless child

# Lamentations 5 Outlined

- Look upon us (5:1-10)
- Woe unto us (5:11-18)
- Turn thou us (5:19-22)
  - Ascription (v. 19)
  - Question (v. 20)
  - Petition (v. 21)
  - Question (v. 22)

# Lamentations for Today

- We must weep over sin (1:1; Lk. 19:41)
- Unrepentant sin brings judgment (1:5,8,9,14,22; Heb. 10:26-27)
- Some are indifferent toward sin and punishment (1:12; Rev. 3:16-17)
- God is love, but God is also righteous (1:18; Rom. 2:5-8)
- The Lord can get angry toward his own people (2:1-6; Eph. 5:6; Col. 3:6)

# Lamentations for Today

- The Lord (“He hath...”) is behind all judgment (2:1-9; Rev. 17:17)
- The purpose of preaching is to uncover iniquity (2:14; 2 Tim. 4:2)
- God keeps his word (2:17; Tit. 1:2)
- The day of the Lord is coming (2:21-22; 1 Thess. 5:1-3)