

SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, PART 23
May 30, 2018
Jeremiah: “Woeful Oracles from a Weeping Prophet”

Introduction

• **Title**

- Jeremiah (after the author).
- His name means, “Jehovah exalts or _____.”
- A very significant Old Testament prophet.
 - Named 9 times in the Bible outside this book.
 - Quoted 7 times in the rest of the Scripture.
 - Jeremiah is the longest prophetic book.

• **Our Subtitle:**

- “Woeful oracles from a weeping prophet.”
- Jeremiah’s prophecies of judgment and destruction upon Judah were very personally _____:
 - Jer. 4:19: _____

• **Author: Jeremiah**

- The son of Hilkiah.
- From a _____ family (although we don’t know if he served as a priest)
- From the town of _____, north of Jerusalem in territory of Benjamin
- At God’s direction, He never married (16:1-4).
- He prophesied during the reigns of the last five kings of Judah (and after).

• **Other Key People:**

- King _____—godly, 31 years
- King Jehoahaz—wicked, 3 months
- King _____—wicked, 11 years
- King Jehoiachin—wicked, 3 months
- King _____—wicked, 11 years
- _____ son of Neriah
- Ebed-melech the Ethiopian
- The _____
- Pashur son of Immer
- Hananiah son of Azur
- King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon
- Nebuzaradan
- _____ son of Ahikam

- Ishmael son of Nethaniah
- Johanan son of Kareah

- **Date: Between 627 and 586 B.C.**

- Jeremiah's ministry spanned about _____ years and the reigns of 5 kings.
- He continued to prophecy from _____ for some time after the destruction of Jerusalem in 586.
- Some believe he remained _____ in Egypt and was taken to Babylon around 567 B.C.
- The last section of the book may have been added later by _____.

Background and Setting

- The political backdrop of Jeremiah is the struggle for power in the region between the empires of _____, Egypt, and _____.
- But God made it clear through Jeremiah and other prophets that judgment was happening to Judah because of their _____ and unfaithfulness to the Lord.
- The book of Jeremiah presents Jeremiah's very _____ perspective on the final years of the southern kingdom.
- Most of the events in the book take place in and around _____, although some events also happened in Egypt after Jerusalem was destroyed.

Structure

- The book is made up of prophetic discourses and _____.
- The narratives and prophecies are arranged in logical, not _____, order.
- God asked Jeremiah to employ a variety of _____ lessons to illustrate His prophetic messages to Judah.

Overview (adapted from Bible Knowledge Commentary)

- **The Prophet's Introduction (1):**

- The prophet's background (1:1-3)
- The prophet's _____ (1:4-10)
- The prophet's confirming visions (1:11-16)
- The prophet's challenge (1:17-19)

- **The Prophecies concerning Judah (2-45)**

- Divine _____ on Judah (chaps. 2-25)
 - Nine general prophecies of judgment (2-20)
 - Four specific prophecies of judgment (21-25)
- Personal _____ with Judah (26-29)
 - Conflict with the people (26)
 - Conflict with the false prophets in Jerusalem (27-28)

- Conflict with the false prophets in exile (29)
- Future _____ for Israel and Judah (30-33)
 - Restoration of Israel and Judah declared (30-31)
 - Restoration of Israel and Judah illustrated (32)
 - Restoration of Israel and Judah reaffirmed (33)
- Present _____ of Judah (34-45)
 - Before the fall (chaps. 34-36)
 - During the fall (chaps. 37-39)
 - After the fall (chaps. 40-45)
- **Prophecies concerning the Nations (46-51)**
 - Prophecy against Egypt (chap. 46)
 - Prophecy against Philistia (chap. 47)
 - Prophecy against Moab (chap. 48)
 - Prophecy against Ammon (49:1-6)
 - Prophecy against Edom (49:7-22)
 - Prophecy against Damascus (49:23-27)
 - Prophecy against Kedar and Hazor (49:28-33)
 - Prophecy against Elam (49:34-39)
 - Prophecy against _____ (chaps. 50-51)

- **Conclusion (52)**
 - The fate of Jerusalem (52:1-23)
 - The fall of Zedekiah (52:1-11)
 - The destruction of the _____ (52:12-16)
 - The destruction of the _____ (52:17-23)
 - The fate of certain people (52:24-34)
 - The fate of those in the city during its fall (52:24-27)
 - The fate of the _____ (52:28-30)
 - The fate of Jehoiachin (52:31-34)

Challenges in the Book

- **Q: How could the Messiah be the heir to the kingly line of David and not fall under Jeconiah's _____ (22:28-30)?**
 - A: Christ was the _____ heir of David through his adoptive father Joseph (a descendant of Jeconiah) but the _____ heir of David through Mary (a descendant of Nathan, not Solomon).

Christ in the Book

- **He Is the _____ of living waters.**

- Jer. 2:13: _____
- John 4:14: _____
- **He Is the _____ In Gilead.**
 - Jer. 8:22: _____
- **He Is the Good _____, the Righteous _____, the King, and the Lord our Righteousness (23:4-6, 33:15-16).**
- **He Is the Lord their God, and _____ their king.**
 - Jer. 30:9: _____
- **He Is the _____-born Redeemer.**
 - Jer. 31:22: _____

Key Themes and Doctrines

- The results of _____ sinning:
 - God's judgment
 - Hard-hearted insensitivity to God's _____
 - Eventual destruction
- The _____ of God over the affairs of nations and individuals
- The promises of God to restore the nation of Israel after judgment
- The faithfulness of God to protect His people in the midst of judgment
- The right response of the godly to _____
 - The persecutions of Jeremiah:
 - Death threats (11:18-23)
 - Rejection (15:15-21)
 - Beating and _____ (20:2)
 - Public humiliation (28:10)
 - Hunted by the king (36)
 - Violence, imprisonment, _____ (37-38)
 - Chains (40:1)
 - Rejection and exile (42-43)

Application

- **How do you respond to persecution and opposition for Christ's sake?**
 - The _____ response of Jeremiah:
 - To grow _____ and give up on his call to preach God's Word (20:7-18).
 - The long-term response of Jeremiah:
 - To remain _____ to God and his call to preach God's Word (40:1-4).
 - 2 Pet. 2:9: _____