



JEREMIAH

THE CASE AGAINST JUDAH - 2:1 THROUGH 4:4

WHAT JUDAH WAS - 2:1-3

- Chapter 1 introduced us to Jeremiah's calling. What time stamp is given to us in chapter 1 about when Jeremiah started to prophesy? How does this compare to our reading in 2 Kings 22:3? 2 Chronicles 34:1-8?
 - Jeremiah is called in the 13th year of Josiah's reign
 - Josiah was causing change for good before AND after Jeremiah started to prophesy

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF JEREMIAH'S PROPHECIES

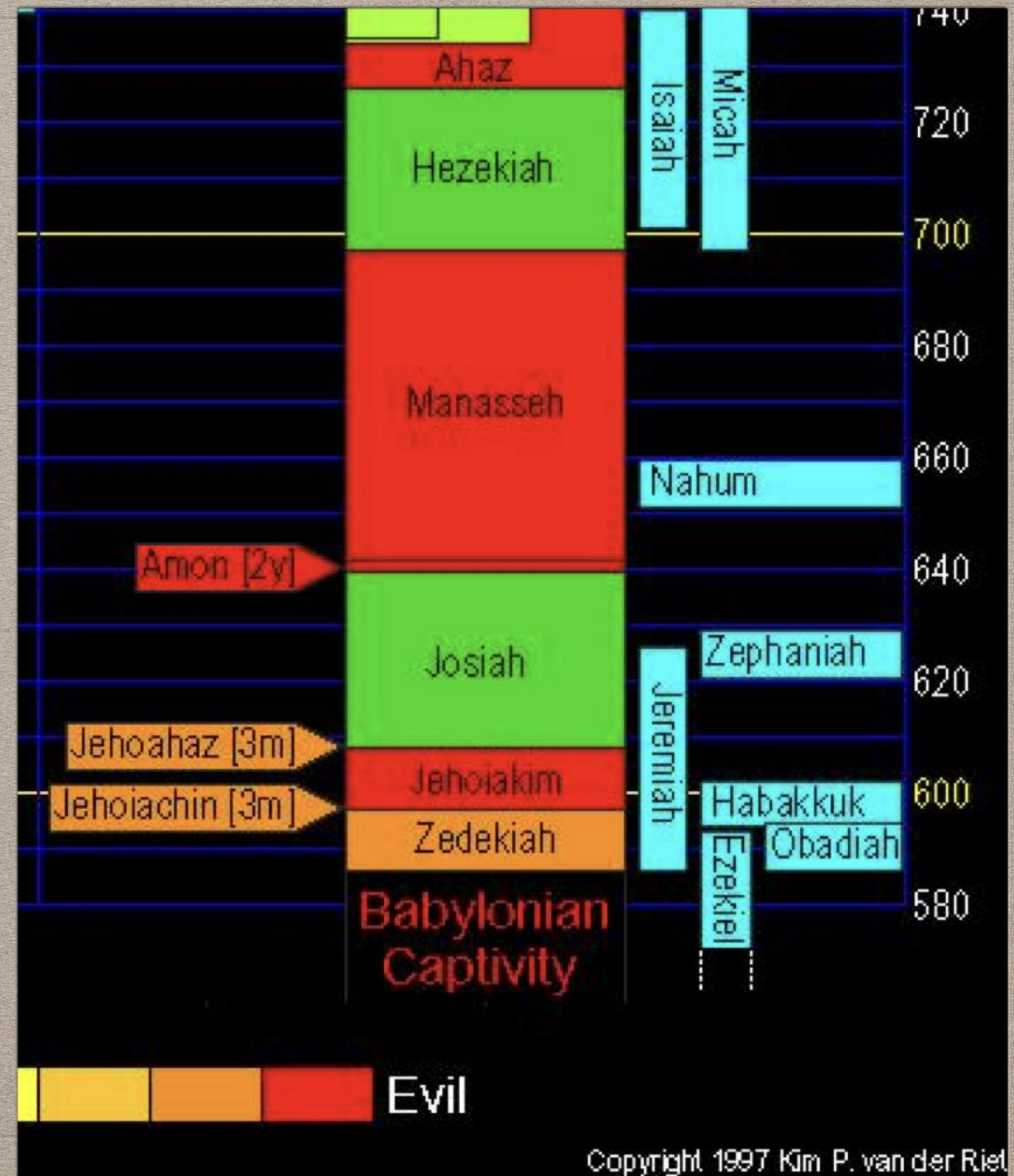
Date:	Jeremiah:	Criterion for assignment:	Notes:
I. JOSIAH (639-608 B.C.)			
626	1	#1, 1:2 and 25:3, 13th yr of Josiah	Oct. 627-Oct. 626 B.C.
	2-6	#2, 5:16-17a, 6:22-24; #4, 3:6, Josiah	Scythian raids, 628-626
626-621	7-10	#5, 7:18, 31, heaven-goddess: #6	Idolatry, pre-621
621	11:1-8	#2, 11:3, 6, Josiah's reform	Covenant, II Kgs 23:2
620-608	11:9-13:17	#3, 11:10, post-621 disillusionment; #6	Josiah's reform cools, 11:9
	14-20	#5, 14:13, 20:7-8, false assurance	Still peacetime, 14:13
II. JEHOIAKIM (608-598)			
608	22:1-19	#2, 22:10; #4, v. 18; #5, v. 4 hopeful	Josiah dead, Jehoahaz
	26	#4, 26:1, beginning of the reign	exiled, Jehoiakim king
604	36:1-8	#1, 36:1, Baruch writes Jer, 1st ed.	The 21 chapters to date
	25	#1, 25:1, 1st of Nebu.-Apr. 604-3	4th of J.-Oct. 605-4
	46-51 (ex 49:34-9)	#2, 46:2, post-Carchemish, 605; #3:	LXX has at 25:13
	45	#1, 45:1, after B's 1st writing, 4th yr	But before reading it, 36:9
	36:9-22	#1, 36:9, 22, 5th yr, 9th mo.-Dec. 604	2nd ed. adds 9 chs. more
600	35	#2, 35:11, danger; #4, 35:1, J-kim	Syrians, II Kgs 24:2
III. JEHOIACHIN (Dec. 598 - March 597)			
598-597	22:20-30	#4, 22:24, reign of Coniah	C=Jehoiachin
	13:18-27	#2, 13:18, queen mother=22:26	13:20 parallels 22:22
IV. ZEDEKIAH (597-586)			
597	23-24	#2, 24:1; #5, 23:2, same exile as 24	Soon after Jeconiah's
	29-31	#2, 29:2, same; #5-6, 30:3 follows	carrying away, March 97
	49:34-39	#4, 49:34, beginning of the reign	Accession yr, pre-Oct.
593	27-28	#1, 28:1, #4, 27:3, 12 (vs. 27:1), Zed; #5	LXX om 27:1 (MT crpt)
	51:59-64	#1, 51:59, 4th yr of Zedekiah	Supplement, on Babylon
588	34:1-10	#2, 34:7, siege, Jan. 15, 588, on	Dated 39:1, 52:4
	21	#2, 21:4, siege; #3, Jer. still free	34:4-5 before 21:5
	34:11-22	#2, 34:22, Nebuchadrezzar leaves	Reenslavement, 34:10-11
	37	#2, 37:5, N. leaves; #3, 37:15, 21	Jer. 1st imprisoned
587	32-33	#1, 32:1, 18th yr of N. Apr. 587-6	J in prison, 32:2, 33:1
586	38	#3, 38:28, down to Jerusalem's fall	So near end of siege
	39:15-18	#3, 39:16, a response to Ebed-Melech	Result of 38:7-13
	39:1-14	#1, 39:2, city fell July 19, 586	Cf. 52:5-7
V. GEDALIAH and after (July 586 B.C. and on)			
586	40-43:6	#1, 41:1, 7th month, Gedaliah dead	Month began Oct. 7
	43:7—ch. 44	#3, 43:7, cf 42:7, 10 days later	In Egypt
Post-561	52	#2, 52:30, after 582, v. 31, after 561	52 not by Jeremiah, 51:64

III. Present Arrangement

The above sequence of prophecies, however, is not the arrangement that appears in Jeremiah today, for which some account must be given. Liberalism possesses a facile explanation: namely, to attribute the Book's existing dislocations to its many, non-authentic additions and to post-Jeremianic redaction.⁵¹ Others would discern a certain topical distinction, especially between chapters 1-25, against the nation of Judah, and 26-45, concerning the personal affairs of Jeremiah,⁵² 46-51 then being either treated as a third division, on the foreign nations, or restored to its connection with chapter 25. Variations on the above scheme speak of 1-25 as oracles and of 26-45 as narratives;⁵³ of the former mainly as poetry, and the latter as prose;⁵⁴ or, of the words of Jeremiah, versus the Biography of Jeremiah, the latter presumably by Baruch and limited to 608-586 B.C.⁵⁵ Little, however, appears to be gained by such divisions (except to account for the position of Baruch's

WHAT JUDAH WAS 2:1-3

- Manasseh was the “Worst of the worst” kings in Judah and his son Amon was a close second.
 - 2 Chronicles 33:4-9
- God caused even Manasseh to seek Him out.
 - 2 Chronicles 33:10-20
- Manasseh’s repentance had an impact. Look how the people recognized and rebelled against the sin of Amon, son of Manasseh.
 - 2 Chronicles 33:21-25



WHAT JUDAH WAS 2:1-3

- What did the Lord remember about Israel?
 - They were devoted in their youth
 - Their love was obvious in their betrothal to YHWH
 - They were willing to follow the LORD (after some “weeding of the garden”) in the wilderness, a land where they could not settle.
 - They were HOLY to the LORD

JUDAH REJECTED GOD - 2:4-8

- Who transgressed against Israel?
 - The Priests - Did not seek the LORD
 - The Levites - Did not know the LORD
 - The Rulers - Transgressed the LORD
 - The Prophets - Did not prophesy of the LORD but of Baal
- These led the people of Israel away from the LORD

CHARGES AGAINST ISRAEL - 2:9-13

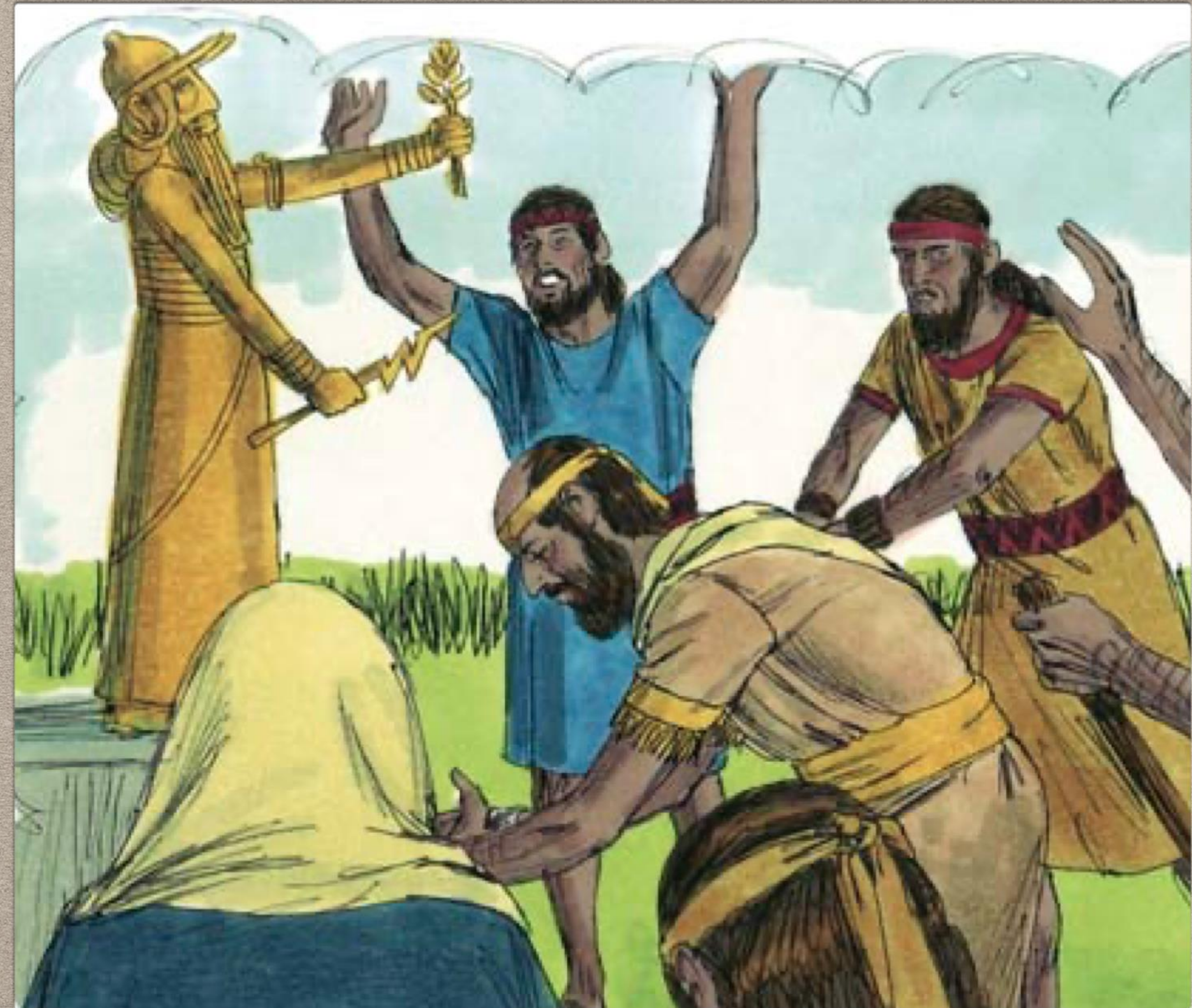
- What two evils had the people of Israel committed against the LORD?
 - They forsook the LORD - the fountain of living waters
 - They hewed their own cisterns - broken and unable to hold water
- The people rejected what God and the life He was willing to give them to make their own way and try to live without Him

THEIR OWN WICKEDNESS WILL CORRECT THEM - 2:14-19

- What would be the result of rejecting God and going after other worthless gods?
 - They would become prey
 - They would become slaves of other countries
 - Egypt and Assyria have enslaved Israel and encroached upon Judah
 - Leaving God and His protection will lead to the Jews coming back to God through the recognition of the result of sin

THEY REJECTED GOD TO FOLLOW IDOLS - 2:20-28

- What type of vine had Judah become?
 - Degenerate shoots of a foreign vine
 - Judah was no longer the choice vine from the completely faithful seed that had been planted of God
- What was the shame of Judah compared to?
 - A thief discovered in the act of robbery



JUDAH CLAIMS INNOCENCE 2:29-37



- Why did the LORD plead His case against Judah?
- Judah would not admit their guilt, their sin, their unrighteousness.
- Judah had turned their back on God and yet wouldn't admit so.
- Judah found themselves “innocent in their own eyes”

JUDAH'S EXTREME HARLOTRY 3:1-5

- How extensive was the harlotry in Judah?
 - Judah was compared to:
 - A husband returning to a divorced wife who has remarried
 - The land polluted with harlotry and wickedness
- As a result, the curses God disclosed to the nation of Israel on Mount Ebal in Deuteronomy 27 had come to pass.

CONSIDER THE RESULT OF ISRAEL'S HARLOTRY 3:6-11

- What had the LORD done to Israel because of her harloties?
 - The Lord issued Israel a 'writ of divorce' as a result of her harlotry and as a warning to Judah.
 - The LORD watched as Assyria carried Israel away into captivity.
- Let's read this passage:
 - 2 Kings 17:7-18

PROMISES IF ISRAEL AND JUDAH ARE INVITED TO REPENT AND RETURN 3:12-20

- “In those days” what would Jerusalem be called?
 - The Throne Of The Lord
 - All nations will be gathered to it
 - They will walk no more after the stubbornness of their evil heart

A PRAYER OF REPENTANCE 3:21-25

- In what is the salvation of Israel?
 - In the LORD our God
 - Even after generations of sinfulness, and disobedience, the LORD is the salvation of Israel

COMPLETE REPENTANCE NEEDED 4:1-4

- What did the LORD say to the men of Judah?
 - Break up your fallow ground, and do not sow among thorns
 - Circumcise yourselves to the LORD and remove the foreskins of your heart
- The LORD is warning Judah that THE WRATH is coming if repentance is not forthcoming!