

# The Book of JEREMIAH

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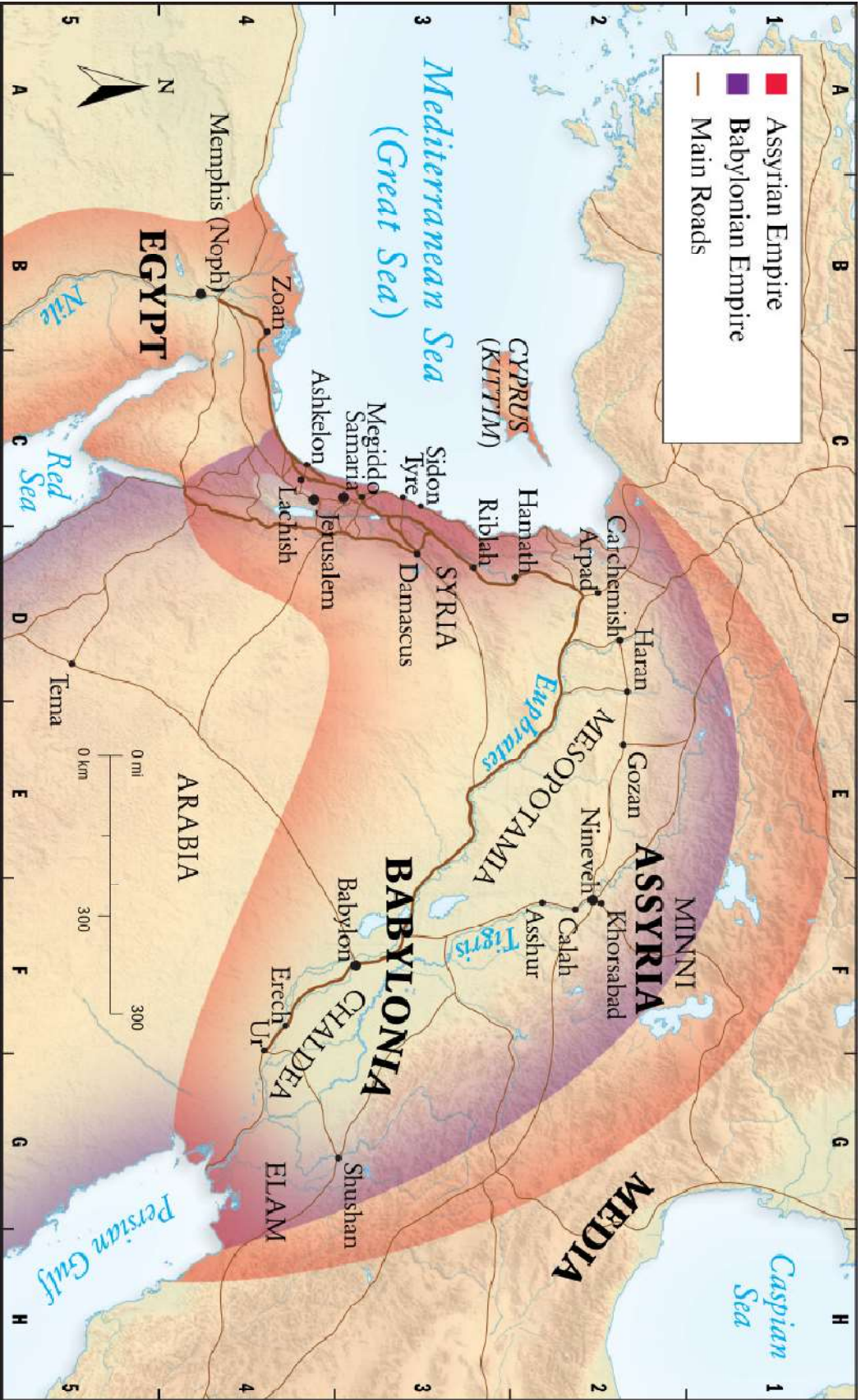
If you would like to do more study, I would recommend L.A. Mott's book *Thinking through Jeremiah*. It is a helpful guide to read along with Jeremiah and it was used greatly in preparation for this class.

If you find any errors or you find something that needs to be phrased better, please bring the issue to my attention. You can email me at [andrew@gardendalechurchofchrist.com](mailto:andrew@gardendalechurchofchrist.com). Or write the issue on a piece of paper and hand it to me. If you tell me the issue while passing out the building it will probably be forgotten and never corrected. So please email it or write down.

Thank you! – Andrew Smith

## Timeline

- 640** – Nahum prophesies the fall of Nineveh (Assyria).
- 627** – Jeremiah is called to be a prophet.
- 612** – Babylon destroys Nineveh.
- 609** – Egypt (Necho II) tries to rescue Nineveh. King Josiah meets him in battle and dies. (2 Chron. 35)
- 608** – Nebuchadnezzar defeats Necho II at Carchemish. Necho II goes to Jerusalem, deposes King Jehoahaz, and puts King Jehoiakim on the throne. Habakkuk begins.
- 605** – Nebuchadnezzar sacks Jerusalem for the first time. Takes Jehoiakim, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah to Babylon. He also takes the articles of the house of the Lord. (2 Chron 36, Daniel 1)
- 604** – Nebuchadnezzar reinstates Jehoiakim, and Jehoiakim burns Jeremiah's scroll. Jeremiah is imprisoned. (Jer. 36:11)
- c. 603** – Nebuchadnezzar has his first dream. (Daniel 2)
- 601**- Nebuchadnezzar fights Pharaoh Necho II to a draw.
- 599** – Jehoiakim, Moab, and Edom revolt in Nebuchadnezzar's weakened state.
- 598** – Nebuchadnezzar returns and defeats a Judean, Egyptian, Edomite, and Moabite alliance. Jeoiachin replaces Jehioakim as King, then quickly surrenders to Nebuchadnezzar. Zedekiah is made king. Ezekiel is taken captive.
- 595** – Pharaoh Psammetichus II encourages Zedekiah to revolt against Nebuchadnezzar. Jeremiah encourages exiles to settle down.
- 593** – Ezekiel is commissioned to be a prophet.
- 589** – Pharaoh Apries Hophra persuades Zedekiah to rebel and sends his army to Jerusalem.
- 588** – Nebuchadnezzar lays siege to Jerusalem.
- 586** – The temple is destroyed, Nebuchadnezzar kills Zedekiah's sons and then gouges out his eyes. He frees Jeremiah from prison and gives him the option to stay in Jerusalem or come with him to Babylon. Jeremiah chooses to stay. Gedaliah becomes governor of Judea.
- 586 - 584** –Lamentations is written.
- 584** – Nebuchadnezzar dreams of the tree. (Daniel 4)
- 583 - 576** – Nebuchadnezzar lives as a beast.
- 562 - 560** – Nebuchadnezzar's son Evil-Merodach reinstates Jehoiachin. (2 Kings 25:27)
- 560-556** – Neriglissar (Nebuchadnezzar's son-in-law) assassinates Evil-Merodach in a coup. (Jer. 39:13)
- 556** – Labashi-Marduk, son of Neriglissar reigns at 13.
- 556-539** – Nabonidus (probably another son-in-law) kills Labashi-Marduk. Leaves son Belshazzar in charge as he goes to Arabia.
- 539** – Belshazzar sees the writing on the wall. (Daniel 5)



# The Call of Jeremiah

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

### Lesson 1 (Chapter 1)

1. Between which two kings does Jeremiah's book begin and end? 1:2-3

Important Kings	Years
Manasseh	687/86 – 643/42
Amon	643/42 – 641/40
Josiah	641/40 – 609
Jehoahaz (Shallum)	609
Jehoiakim	609 – 598
Jehoiachin (Coniah)	598 – 597
Zedekiah	597 – 586

2. When was Jeremiah chosen to be a prophet? 1:5

3. What is God's answer to Jeremiah's "youth" excuse? 1:7-8

4. Which other prophet(s) does this remind you of?

5. What is significant about the Lord putting His word in Jeremiah's mouth? Look at Jer. 43:2

6. Does Jeremiah have authority to prophecy to more people than just those in Judah? 1:10

7. Verses 11 and 12 are a play on words that we miss in our English translations. The Hebrew word for "almond tree" is "shaked." The word also means "to be awake". In verse 12, the Lord says He is "ready" or "awake" to perform His word. The Hebrew word here is "shoked." So, what does the almond tree represent?

8. What does the boiling pot facing away from the north represent?

9. What all does the Lord say to Jeremiah to encourage him through this chapter? Record which verses you find.



# First Speech

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

### Lesson 2 (Chapters 2 – 3:5)

1. What biblical event does the Lord recall in better times? What was Israel to the Lord then? 2:2-3
  
2. Reading verses 4-8, what are some words that describe the attitude of the people towards God?
  
3. What exactly are the “broken cisterns” that the people have hewn themselves to? Why does the Lord call them “broken cisterns” in comparison to “the fountain of living waters?” 2:13,27
  
4. What are the Israelites saying about the Baals’? What are they doing about the Baals’? 2:23-26
  
5. What does the Lord argue is so foolish about worshiping idols? 2:27-28
  
6. The Lord gives several reasons why Israel is guilty. Identify the main reasons from the given passages.
  - a. 2:29
  
  - b. 2:30
  
  - c. 2:31

d. 2:32

e. 2:33

f. 2:34

g. 2:35 The Israelites keep on professing they are \_\_\_\_\_, when they are clearly guilty. What does that make them?

7. What is the Lord's plea to these wicked people? 3:1-5



# The Rejection of Israel and the Judgment against Judah

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

Lesson 3 (Chapters 3:6 – 4)

1. What was Judah's reaction to the Lord's judgment against Israel? 3:8
2. Josiah did a great deal of purging idolatry during his reign. Did the majority of Judah repent under Josiah? 3:10
3. In comparison, how was Israel more righteous than Judah? 3:11, Ezekiel 16:51-52
4. Would the whole nation need to repent for the Lord to restore those that returned to Him? Explain. 3:14
5. How would the nation of Israel and Judah be reunited? 3:18
6. What are the conditions for Israel return to the Lord? 4:1-2
7. How would Judah need to respond? 4:2-4
8. What does the Lord see as one of Judah's chief problems? 4:22
9. Judah is described as a harlot. What will she do to prevent destruction? What will be the outcome? 4:30



# Immorality

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

### Lesson 4 (Chapters 5 – 6)

1. What is the Lord's conflict with pardoning the people? 5:7
2. The false prophets are discussed in 5:12-13. What is their core message?
3. How does the punishment fit the crime? 5:19
4. What are the people not seeing or hearing? 5:21-25
5. What is the horrible thing that has been committed in the land? 5:30-31
6. What are the people doing to God's word? How does Jeremiah describe their attitude? 6:10
7. What is God reaction to their attitude towards His word? 6:11
8. Which classes of people had given over to covetousness? 6:13
9. Who will be the assayer, tester, or examiner for the people? 6:27
10. What will be the outcome of the nation after the tester or smelter has completed his work? 6:29-30



# “The Temple of the Lord”

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

### Lesson 5 (Chapters 7 – 9:1)

1. Where was Jeremiah to go and teach? 7:2
2. If the people repented where would they dwell? 7:3
3. Why did people take false confidence in the location of the temple? What should they have focused on instead? 7:4-8
4. What are things Christians can put false confidence and security in today?
5. What is God’s reference to Shiloh? What can we infer God did to Shiloh? 7:12-15 Judges 18:30-31
6. Sacrifice is not a substitution for \_\_\_\_\_ .7:21-28
7. What is God’s powerful argument against the sacrifice of their children? 7:31
8. What are some of the reasons why God calls it foolish that the people call themselves wise? 8:7-12
9. How does Jeremiah feel about his message of destruction? 8:18-9:1
10. Research Question: What is the balm of Gilead? 8:22



# If Anyone Glories, Let Him Glory in the Lord

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

Lesson 6 (Chapters 9:2 – 10)

1. Judah does not just know Jehovah, but they \_\_\_\_\_ to know Him. 9:6
2. Looking at 9:2-9, what do you consider to be Judah's core sinful problem?
3. When the people followed the Baals, God said they were following the dictates of their hearts. What should they have been following instead? 9:13-14
4. Was that sinful attitude something they were born with or something they were taught? 9:14
5. Thought Question: What is the message to Judah and application for us in 9:23-24?
6. What is the hard point the Lord is making to Judah when He lists Judah with all these other nations? 9:26
7. How is an idol a worthless doctrine? There are several good answers. 10:2-10
8. What is the difference between man's creation and God's creation? 10:14
9. What lesson did Jeremiah learn after he gives the Lord's message? 10:23





# Breaking the Covenant

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

### Lesson 7 (Chapters 11 – 13)

1. When did the Lord exhort his people to obey Him? 11:4-7
2. Why will the Lord refuse to hear the people? 11:8-14
3. What had the men of Anathoth plan to do to Jeremiah? 11:18-23
4. Who informed Jeremiah about the plot? 11:18
5. What was Jeremiah's connection to the city Anathoth? 1:1
6. What was Jeremiah's reaction to this plot? 11:20
7. When Jeremiah is faced with hurt and injustice, he does not run from the Lord in bitterness, but he instead runs to the Lord in prayer. What are some of Jeremiah's concerns in 12:1-4?

8. What are some the Lords answers to Jeremiah's concerns? 12:8-17

9. What was the message of the sash? 13:9-11

# The Droughts

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

### Lesson 8 (Chapters 14 – 15)

1. What does Jeremiah try to do for the people during the drought(s)? 14:7-9
2. How does God describe the attitude of the people? 14:10
3. What is the crime and the punishment for these false teachers? 14:15
4. What would be the peoples' punishment for their toleration of the false teaching? 14:16
5. What is Jeremiah's plea to God? 14:22
6. Using 15:1, why does God continue to reject Jeremiah's intercession for the people?
7. Who started Judah down this path of destruction? 15:4
8. How is Jeremiah taking in all these prophecies of destruction? 15:10

9. What does God say that gives Jeremiah some hope? 15:11

10. What usually happens to those that have a good relationship with the Lord? 15:17

11. What does God compare Jeremiah to? What is the message of the God's analogy? 15:20-21

# Written In the Earth

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

### Lesson 9 (Chapters 16 – 17)

1. Looking at 16:1-9, what was the reason for the Lord to forbid Jeremiah to marry?
2. Because there would be so many dead in Judah the people would stop doing what actions? 16:5-7
3. Is there hope for God's people given in chapter 16? If so where?
4. What is thought behind the Lord calling the Gentiles fishermen and hunters? 16:16-18
5. How will the Gentiles react to the Lord bringing judgement on Judah and His continual work with the nations? 16:19-21
6. Can you think of a Gentile around this time that came to the conclusion that Jehovah was over all nations?
7. With what is Judah's sins recorded? 17:1
8. Explain the contrast between the man that trusts in man and the man who trusts in the Lord? 17:5-7

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. 17:9

10. “Their sin shall be written with a pen of iron”, but “their names shall be written in the earth.” (17:1, 17:13) What would happen to our names if we wrote them in the dirt? What is the message here? 17:13

11. What commandment had the people been neglecting?

# The Potter, the Clay, and the Broken Bottle

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

### Lesson 10 (Chapters 18 – 19)

1. Who is the potter? 18:1-11
2. Who is the clay? 18:6
3. Are there any limitations to what the potter can chose to do with the clay? 18:4
4. What is the Lord's plan with Judah, concerning the potter and the clay? 18:11
5. What did the men decide to do when they considered God's plan hopeless? 18:12
6. The people devise a plan to bring slanderous charges against Jeremiah. This is certainly a turning point for Jeremiah. He was interceding for the people before this. (14:1-15:9) Do you see this prayer as Jeremiah just asking for vengeance or is Jeremiah admitting that the Lord was correct in His previous judgments against Judah? 18:19-23
7. What reasoning is used again when the Lord condemns the sacrifice of children? 19:5
8. When the Lord repays them for their wickedness during the siege of Jerusalem, what will the people resort to? 19:9

9. After the Lord's done with Jerusalem, what can the city be compared to? 19:11-12

10. Why does the Lord compare them to city Topheth? 19:12, 2 Kings 23:10



# Jeremiah and Jehovah

## *Prophecies from the Reign of Josiah*

### Lesson 11 (Chapter 20)

1. Who put Jeremiah in the stocks? 20:1
2. What was this man's job? Do you think Jeremiah's prophecies were interfering with his job?
3. Research Question: What does Magor-Missabib mean? 20:3-4
4. What was the punishment for Magor-Missabib? 20:6
5. Why did Jeremiah want to quit prophesying? 20:7-8
6. What happened when Jeremiah tried to stop speaking for the Lord? 20:9
7. What does Jeremiah remember that changes his attitude about his situation? 20:11

8. After Jeremiah reassures himself about the Lord's power, he eventually returns to lamenting for his situation. What does this say about Jeremiah and the mighty prophet we know him as?

# Judah's Future (1)

## *After Josiah*

### Lesson 12 (Chapters 21 – 22)

Comparing 21:1 to 22:11 proves that Jeremiah is not writing in chronological order. He starts this section at the end of the story where Nebuchadnezzar is about to take Jerusalem for the final time in 586 BC. Later in 22:10-11, Jeremiah is writing about Jehoahaz (Shallum) being taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar in 608 BC.

1. Is this the same Pashhur from 20:1? 21:1
2. What does Zedekiah ask of the Lord? 21:2
3. In general, what is the Lord's response to Zedekiah? 21:3-7
4. What is the Lord saying when He says, "I set before you the way of life and the way of death?" 21:8
5. What were the people commanded to do to be saved from Nebuchadnezzar? 21:9
6. What does God hate about how Jehoiakim built his house? 22:13
7. Why does God call the king of Judah the "signet ring on My right hand?" In other words, what is the special relationship between God and the kings of Judah? 22:24, Haggai 2:23

8. Coniah is Jeremiah's name for Jehoiachin (English version) or Jeconiah (Hebrew version). In 22:30 it is prophesied that he will be recorded as childless. Is Jeremiah saying that he will not have any descendants or is he saying that none of his descendants will sit on the actual throne of David? Look at Matthew 1:12 for more help.

# Judah's Future (2)

## *After Josiah*

### Lesson 13 (Chapters 23 – 24)

1. Who would be the people that God considers to be “shepherds” of the people of Judah?  
23:1-2
2. 23:3-6 talks about a final restoration of Israel. Who would be those better shepherds?  
Who will be the new King of Israel?
3. How were the prophets and priests being profane? 23:11
4. What is the message of those who teach from the “vision of their own heart?” 23:16-17
5. What does God's heart seek because of these false teachers? 23:20
6. What would have saved the people? 23:21-22
7. What is the message in 23:28? If you have dreams, tell dreams. If you have God's word, speak God's word faithfully. What should not be done with these two things?
8. Why is the Lord causing Nebuchadnezzar to take some of the people back to Babylon?  
24:5-6

9. Who were some of these “good figs?” Look at the timeline for more help.

10. Why was he allowing some, like Zedekiah to stay? 24:8-9

# 70 Years of Babylon

*After Josiah*

Lesson 14 (Chapters 25 – 26)

1. How long had Jeremiah been prophesying? 25:3
2. How long will the nations serve Babylon? 25:11
3. Will Babylon's destructive nature go unpunished? 25:12
4. List all the nations that were going to drink the wrath of the Lord. 25:15-26  
\* Sheshach is a Hebrew term for Babylon
5. Which people would be the priority targets of God's wrath? 25:34-38
6. Why did God want Jeremiah to preach to the people at the temple in the days of Jehoiakim? 26:3
7. Surprisingly, who defends Jeremiah from the priests and prophets? 26:14-19

8. Events of the past set precedents for handling current problems. In Jeremiah's trial, what argument was made about Jeremiah with the example of the prophet Micah? What was the argument made about the example of Urijah? 26:18-23

9. Who was Ahikam the son of Shaphan? 26:24, 2 Kings 22:12-14, Jer. 39:14, 40:5



# God's Prophet v. False Prophets

*After Josiah*

Lesson 15 (Chapters 27 – 29)

1. What symbol does God ask Jeremiah to make? 27:2
2. What does this symbol represent? 27:11
3. What event does God recall proving His authority to give Nebuchadnezzar control of all nations? 27:5
4. What was Hananiah's false prophecy? 28:2-5
5. What did Hananiah do to Jeremiah's yoke? 28:10
6. How did the Lord respond to Hananiah's lie? 28:16-17

7. Due to the lengthy reading of this lesson, there are no questions for this chapter. Simply read chapter 29 and look for two good “key point” verses. The first letter is 29:1-23 written to those who have been taken captive. The second letter is 29:24-32 written to the false prophet Shemaiah. Find one verse in each letter that you consider to be a good summation of the letter.

# The Future of God's People

## *The Jews and the Land*

### Lesson 16 (Chapters 30 – 33)

1. Who should have the Jews expected after they returned from captivity? 30:9
2. What term does Jeremiah use to describe Judah's allies that will abandon them when Nebuchadnezzar comes? 30:14
3. What does the Lord promise He will do to those who have taken Judah captive? 30:16
4. Thinking about the main leaders in Israel after the return from captivity, which ones match the description in 30:21?
5. How does God draw people out to Him? 31:3
6. Are these tears of sadness or tears of joy? 31:9
7. Ephraim is used describe all of Israel. Ephraim received the tribal blessing of his father Joseph. Rachel was Joseph's mother. Rachel, Joseph, and Ephraim are used in this chapter to show the better side of Israel, the Israel that was freed from slavery by God's good favor. How does the Lord feel about his punishment on Ephraim? 31:20

8. There are about eight or nine attributes described in 31:33-34. List God's prophesied attributes of the New Covenant.

# Jeremiah Buys Hanamel's Field

## *The Jews and the Land*

### Lesson 17 (Chapters 32 – 33)

1. What was currently happening to the city? 32:2
2. Why was Jeremiah imprisoned? 32:1-5
3. Why did God want Jeremiah to buy the field while in prison? 32:15
4. Why is Jeremiah so impressed with God in 32:24?
5. Now for the third time, what is God's reasoning for His disdain of the people sacrificing their children to Molech? 32:35
6. How many hearts and ways will God give His people? What is the message of that thought? 32:37
7. How will the Lord in the "latter days" cause David to "never lack a man to sit on the throne?" 33:17
8. How will the Levites, the priest class, be multiplied beyond measure? 33:22



# Jehoiakim and Zedekiah

## *Conquest and Destruction of Judah*

### Lesson 18 (Chapters 34-36)

1. Through prophecy, Zedekiah learns that he will not escape the destruction of Jerusalem, but what consolation is he given? 34:1-7
2. What did Zedekiah prove about his attitude toward God bringing the slaves back into bondage after the siege was lifted? 34:8-16, 21
3. God had brought this people under His protection, but they didn't want it. How was this "liberty" from God that they desired going to bring them into bondage? 34:17-22
4. For what purpose did God ask Jeremiah to bring the Rechabites into the temple and give them wine to drink? 35:1-10
5. What lesson(s) did God want His people to learn in setting forth this contrast? 35:14-16
6. What would be the result of the disobedience of the people of Judah and the obedience of the Rechabites? 35:17-19
7. For what specific reason did God want the prophecies of Jeremiah written down? 36:1-8

8. A fast had been proclaimed in all the land of Judah and Jerusalem says what about the timeliness of the writing of these prophecies? 36:9-10
  
9. What did the princes know about Jehoiakim when they told Baruch and Jeremiah to go and hide? 36:12-19
  
10. After the scroll had been read and burned by Jehoiakim, God had Jeremiah have another scroll transcribed. What does this tell us about the writings of God's word? 36:27-32



# Zedekiah's Weakness of Character

## *Conquest and Destruction of Judah*

### Lesson 19 (Chapters 37-39)

1. From verses 1-2, what do we see that the major problem is with Zedekiah and his servants? 37:1-2
2. What does Zedekiah ask of Jeremiah? What does Jeremiah tell him about Egypt and the fate of Jerusalem? 37:1-10
3. Zedekiah sends for Jeremiah while he is in prison and inquires about the word of the Lord. What does this say about the king's confidence in his prophets? (Cf. 28:1-4) 37:11-21
4. After being held in prison for some time, the guards of the court are still speaking evil of Jeremiah. What does this say about the message of his preaching even after his incarceration? How does this further affect Jeremiah? 38:1-13
5. In Jeremiah's final conversation with the king, what advice does Jeremiah remind him of? Did the king listen? 38:14-23
6. Chapter 39 gives us the fate of Zedekiah. What happens to the king, his family and the nobles of Judah? 39:1-10

7. God moved upon Nebuchadnezzar to release Jeremiah and treat him kindly 39:11-14.  
What does this say about God's providential care for those who are faithful?
  
8. Why is Ebed-Melech granted this promise from the Lord? 39:15-18

# Governor Gedaliah

## *Conquest and Destruction of Judah*

### Lesson 20 (Chapters 40-41)

1. What seems unusual about the captain of the guard's words to Jeremiah in 40:2?
2. After his release, what choice was Jeremiah given by the captain of the guard? What did he choose? 40:1-5
3. Who is appointed governor over the cities of Judah? What do we know of this man? 40:6-10
4. What blessing was afforded to Judah because of this? 40:11-12
5. Who warns the governor about the insurrection being plotted against him? Who is behind it? 40:13-16
6. What happens to Gedaliah and to all those who were with him? What can we learn about the important role of leaders among God's people? 41:1-3
7. According to verse 8, what became of the ten men who went to see the governor?

8. What happens to the man who killed Gedaliah? 41:11-15

9. Why did the people desire to leave their homes in Judah? 41:16-18

# Hearts Bent Toward Egypt

## *Conquest and Destruction of Judah*

### Lesson 21 (Chapters 42-45)

1. The people's request to Jeremiah sounded very sincere and spiritual, but was their deception in their words? If so, why? 42:1-6, 19-22
2. There were three parts to the answer Jeremiah gave the people. First, he gave them a promise (42:7-12). Second, he gave them a warning (42:13-18). Third, he made a revelation (42:19-22). Explain each of these.
3. How do the people react to the message that God revealed through Jeremiah? Does this response seem typical of the people of Judah? 43:1-7
4. What four things does Jeremiah say will be in store for those who disobey the word of the Lord? 43:8-13
5. When the remnant of the people who fled Judah came into the land of Egypt, they began to worship the many idols of the land. What does Jeremiah remind them of? 44:4-6
6. What will eventually be the fate of the people who fled Egypt? 44:12-14

7. What was the response of the people to Jeremiah's warning? What was their reasoning for not listening to God? Why did they believe they were having so much difficulty?  
44:15-19
  
8. Jeremiah responds to their logic with a message that they had heard before. Why was God continually giving the people the same message after all this time? 44:20-23  
What application can we make to ourselves?
  
9. Who will reappear once again and be used as God's tool in coming against the Jews in Egypt? 44:26-30
  
10. What does God's response to Baruch tell us about His attitude toward those who serve Him faithfully under difficult circumstances? 45:1-5

# **Egypt, Philistia, Moab, Ammon, Edom, Syria, Arabia, Elam**

## *Prophecies Concerning Other Nations*

### Lesson 22 (Chapters 46-49)

1. What nation is being spoken against in chapter 46? What happens to their strong and mighty army? What nation will God use as His tool of judgment? 46:1-18
2. What will be the fate of the kings and the false gods of Egypt? What will be the fate of Judah? 46:20-28
3. What nation is being spoken against in chapter 47? What do we know from other books of the Bible about Judah's relationship with this nation?
4. According to verse 5, what will the people of this nation do trying to get help? What does the prophecy say regarding these things? 47:1-7
5. What nation is being spoken against in chapter 48? Who was the forefather of this people (Gen. 19:37)? What was their relationship to the children of Israel throughout their time in Canaan?
6. In 48:7, what do we see is the greatest problem with this nation? With pride and arrogance, this nation was certain that who would protect them?

7. What does the wine image say about this nation in a before-and-after sense? 48:11-13, 26-27
  
8. What nation is being spoken against in chapter 49:1-6? How were these people associated with the children of Israel in the past?
  
9. What nation is being spoken against in chapter 49:7-11? What was this nation's relationship to the children of Israel? Who was their forefather?
  
10. How extensive will the destruction of this nation be? What will be the fate of its greatest cities? 49:12-22
  
11. According to 49:23-27, the next nation in line to face God's wrath is whom? Would 49:25 be a possible expression of the people there or an expression of the prophet's own lament? Explain your answer.
  
12. Which is the last nation to face the judgment of God? Why would the destruction of this nation be significant to the people of Judah? What is meant by the "latter days" prophecy of this nation? 49:34-39



# Babylon

## *Prophecies Concerning Other Nations*

### Lesson 23 (Chapters 50-52)

1. Jeremiah declares that Babylon is going to be destroyed. What nation(s) will be used as the tool of God's destruction upon her? 50:1-3, 9; 51:11  
What information can we glean about this prophecy from Daniel 2?
2. What message is given to the children of Israel? 50:4-10  
What is the immediate application of this passage and what future application can also be made from it?
3. Take note of the language that is used of God speaking to the invaders of Babylon. What does this tell us about the power of God and his use of other nations? 50:14-16, 21-27
4. How is the destruction of Babylon described? 50:33-40  
What is meant by the prophet when he says that God will give rest to the land and disquiet to Babylon? 50:34
5. The army of Babylon was a great and powerful force who, in their own minds, were so heavily grounded they thought they would never fall. From chapter 51:1-3 describe how their destruction is pictured in this future sense.
6. In chapter 51 we see a comparison of God and the idols of the nations. What words are used to describe the great God of heaven and what words are used to describe the idols? 51:15-19

7. Babylon had gone wherever it wanted to go and taken whatever it wanted to take, but only because God had allowed it. What picture does the prophet now paint of this once great nation in 51:27-33?
  
8. What was the final visual aid given by Jeremiah in chapter 51? What was the lesson to be learned from it? 51:59-64
  
9. What was the extent of the damage and pillage after the Babylonians entered Jerusalem? 52:12-23
  
10. Why do you think that the king executed those listed in 52:24-27 and took the rest of the people captive?
  
11. Chapter 52:24-30 tells us of the number of those who were taken captive. These were, at one time, God's own special people of whom He had freed from their bondage and gave them a land of their own. Now they are once again held captive in a foreign land. What was the primary reason this had taken place and what application can we make to ourselves as God's people today?
  
12. In the thirty-seventh year of captivity Jehoiachin was released from prison and given a prominent seat with the king of Babylon. Could this have been a glimmer of hope for the rest of those taken captive? Explain your answer. What could this symbolize for future generations of God's people? 52:31-34