

TTB2022-306 – Week 32 – August 7 to 13

TTB2022-301, Week 27, July 3 to 9	TTB2022-308, Week 34, Aug 21 to 27
TTB2022-302, Week 28, July 10 to 16	TTB2022-309, Week 35, Aug 28 to Sept 3
TTB2022-303, Week 29, July 17 to 23	TTB2022-310, Week 36, Sept 4 to 10
TTB2022-304, Week 30, July 24 to 30	TTB2022-311, Week 37, Sept 11 to 17
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Day 219 – August 7 - Judah’s Sin and Forthcoming Judgment Habakkuk 1-3; Zeph. 1:1-2:7

Habakkuk Chapter One

1. Like Nahum & Malachi, the Book of Habakkuk is an oracle, or burden (Hab. 1:1).
2. Chapter 1 begins with a complaint by Habakkuk that his prayers are not being answered (Hab. 1:2-4). What Habakkuk cannot understand is why the Lord is so slow about destroying Judah.
 - a. Habakkuk feels forced to look upon the wickedness his people (Hab. 1:3).
 - b. This is something that God Himself cannot do (Hab. 1:13).
3. God’s answer to Habakkuk’s prayer is beyond anything Habakkuk could ask or think (Hab. 1:5-11).
 - a. Habakkuk wasn’t receiving answers because he was not yet able to handle it.
 - b. God’s judgment upon Judah through Babylon will be unlike anything that has ever occurred before.
4. Chapter 1 concludes with Habakkuk’s second prayer (Hab. 1:12-2:1). Habakkuk is wrestling with God’s answer, God’s character, and God’s ultimate plan for Israel.
 - a. An infinite God with eternal covenant promises to Israel cannot allow Israel to be totally destroyed.
 - b. A finite man with a perspective bound by time struggles to accept the temporal life achievements of those who pursue wickedness.

c. Like Job, Habakkuk greatly desired to know why God was doing what he was doing, but unlike Job, Habakkuk was willing to humbly wait for the Lord to reveal His will and reprove him for being so rebellious (Hab. 2:1).

Habakkuk Chapter Two

1. Habakkuk is commissioned to record the Lord's answer in written form, and have that message spread rapidly (Hab. 2:2).
2. God's timing is precise and perfect (Hab. 2:3).
3. God is opposed to the proud, and gives grace to the humble (Hab. 2:4a; 1st Pet. 5:5).
4. The righteous is to live by faith (Hab. 2:4b; Rom. 1:17; Gal. 3:11; Heb. 10:38).
5. The Lord also gives Habakkuk a taunt song (cf. Isa. 14:4) to sing concerning the fall of Babylon with five particular woes (Hab. 2:6,9,12,15,19).

Habakkuk Chapter Three

1. Chapter 3 is a prayer of Habakkuk's (Hab. 3:1) put to music and intended for the choir to sing in the corporate worship of Israel (Hab. 3:19).
2. The Lord remembers His mercy, even as He is expressing His wrath (Hab. 3:2; Ps. 78:38,39; 103:8-14).
3. Habakkuk describes the Lord's Armageddon campaign (Hab. 3:3-15).
4. The terror of Habakkuk's vision nearly overwhelmed him, but He rejoiced in the Lord and his feet were set securely (Hab. 3:16-19; Ps. 18:33; 2nd Sam. 22:34).

Zephaniah Chapter One

1. The Book opens with a four-generation introduction to the Prophet (Zeph. 1:1).
 - a. He is ministering to Judah during the reign of King Josiah—the son and grandson of two wicked kings.
 - b. Zephaniah is used by the Lord to remind Josiah that he is the heir to a good king (Hezekiah).
2. The message begins with a reminder to Josiah that the Grace Eternal Plan of God is a vast plan that encompasses the whole world (Zeph. 1:2,3).
 - a. The language is similar to the language of Noah's flood.
 - b. The order of destruction is the reverse of the order of creation.
3. The world-wide judgment is then narrowed to the localized judgment of Judah (Zeph. 1:4-13).
4. The emphasis of Zephaniah's message was to build upon Joel's message, highlighting the nearness of the Day of the Lord, and culminating in the world-wide destruction by fire (Zeph. 1:14-18).

Zephaniah Chapter Two

1. Zephaniah calls upon his audience to humble themselves in anticipation of the Lord's arrival (Zeph. 2:1-3).
 - a. Judah had lost their longing (v.1).

- b. Judah needs to seek righteousness & humility, and thus be “hidden” in God (v.3; Col. 3:3).
2. Zephaniah then pronounces the Divine judicial decree against the Gentile nations that have been afflicting Judah (Zeph. 2:4-15).
 - a. Philistines (vv.4-7).

Day 220 – August 8 - Judgment on the Philistines and Moab Jer. 47-48; Zeph. 2:8-3:20; 2nd Chr. 35:20-27; 2nd Kgs. 23:29-30

Jeremiah Chapter Forty-Seven

1. This prophecy came before Egypt struck the Philistines (enroute to assist Assyria against Babylon) (Jer. 47:1; 2nd Chr. 35:20-25).
2. The damage Egypt inflicted was nothing compared to the tidal wave that Babylon would represent (Jer. 47:2-7).

Jeremiah Chapter Forty-Eight

1. The Lord utters a curse upon the faithless servant who does not completely fulfill His will against Moab (Jer. 48:1-10).
2. Moab has enjoyed temporal-life tranquility for much of their history, but that tranquility is coming to an end, as Moab goes into exile (Jer. 48:11-25).
3. Jeremiah expanded Isaiah’s (Isa. 15:1-16:14) & Zephaniah’s (Zeph. 2:8-11) Moabite oracles with an ode to vomit (Jer. 48:26-35).
4. The Lord wept for Moab, and the wrath He had to execute upon them (Jer. 48:36-44).
5. The Lord promised a restoration of Moab in the latter days (Jer. 48:45-47 cf. Dan. 11:41).

Zephaniah Chapter Two

2. Zephaniah then pronounces the Divine judicial decree against the Gentile nations that have been afflicting Judah (Zeph. 2:4-15).
 - a. Philistines (vv.4-7).
 - b. Moabites (vv.8-11).
 - c. Ethiopians (v.12).
 - d. Assyrians (vv.13-15).

Zephaniah Chapter Three

1. Chapter 3 consists of an admonition (vv.1-7), application (v.8), anticipation (vv.9-13), and appreciation (vv.14-20).
2. Jerusalem is called the tyrannical city (Zeph. 3:1 NASB). Oppressing city (KJV, NKJV, LEB, YLT). Oppressive city (CSB). This is the consequence for any people who abandon the Word of God.
3. The application is for every believer of every age: “Therefore wait for Me, declares the Lord” (Zeph. 3:8).
4. Israel’s anticipation is to be gathered to Jerusalem from the farthest reaches of the earth; the Church’s anticipation is to be gathered to heaven (Jn. 14:3; 1st Thess. 4:17).

Second Chronicles Chapter Thirty-Five

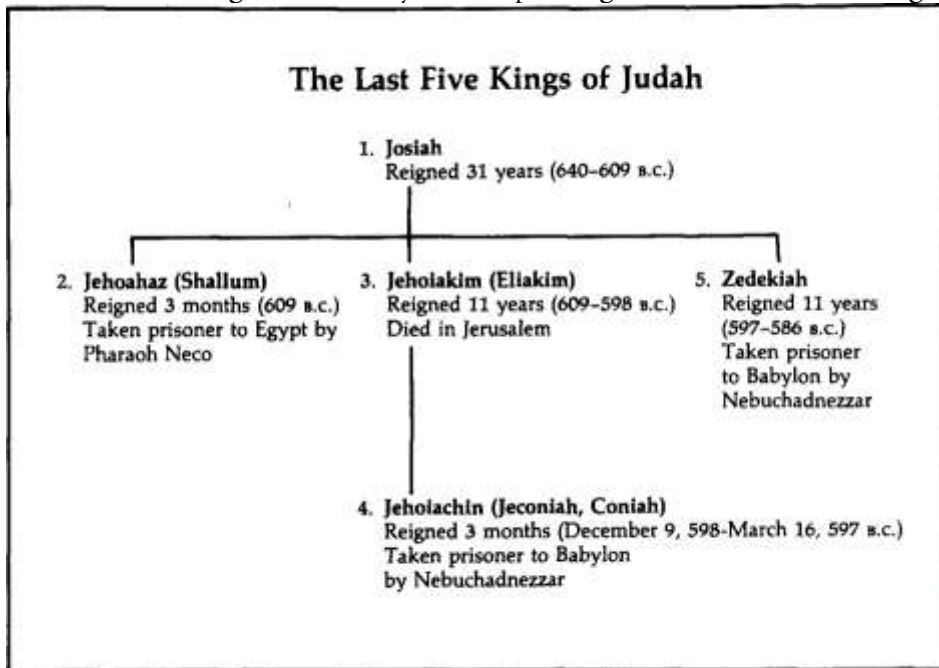
2. The death of Josiah is detailed, in his attempt to hinder Pharaoh Neco's march to Carchemish, & prevent Egypt's assistance to Assyria against Babylon (2nd Chr. 35:20-27; 2nd Kgs. 23:29,30). 609BC. [Map](#).
 - a. Pharaoh warned him (2nd Chr. 35:21).
 - b. Jeremiah lamented him (2nd Chr. 35:25).

Second Kings Chapter Twenty-Three

4. The worst decision of Josiah's life was the decision which ended his life—going out to prevent Egypt from allying with Assyria (2nd Kgs. 23:29,30; 2nd Chr. 35:20-27).

Day 221 – August 9 - The Impending Babylonian Captivity Jer. 22:1-23; 25:1-14; 26; 2nd Chr. 36:1-5; 2nd Kgs. 23:31-24:4

The Bible Knowledge Commentary has a helpful diagram for The Last Five Kings of Judah

**Jeremiah Chapter Twenty-Two**

1. Even now, Zedekiah has the volitional opportunity to do justice and righteousness, and deliver his city from destruction (Jer. 22:1-9).
2. Jeremiah's message against Shallum/Jehoahaz was that he would never return from his Egyptian captivity (Jer. 22:10-12; 2nd Kgs. 23:34).
3. Jeremiah's message against Jehoiakim was that he would die unlamented and buried like a donkey (Jer. 22:13-19; cf. Jehoram 2nd Chr. 21:20).

Jeremiah Chapter Twenty-Five

1. This message was given to Jeremiah in the fourth year of King Jehoiakim's eleven year reign (Jer. 25:1; 2nd Kgs. 23:36). This message is contemporaneous with other messages in Jeremiah (36:1; 45:1; 46:2).
2. Jeremiah's message recounts a 23 year long ministry of total rejection (Jer. 25:1-7).

3. Jeremiah's message details the coming invasion, and a seventy year captivity in the land of Babylon (Jer. 25:8-11).
4. At the conclusion of the 70 years, Babylon will be destroyed in accordance with prophecy (Jer. 25:12-14 cp. Jer. 50&51).

Jeremiah Chapter Twenty-Six

1. Chapter 26 occurs in the in the first year of King Jehoiakim (Jer. 26:1).
2. Jeremiah's message: "Repent now, or else" (Jer. 26:2-6).
3. The response of the priests and the prophets: "You must die" (Jer. 26:8,9).
4. The religious leaders hand off Jeremiah to the civil leaders for his trial and execution (Jer. 26:10-15).
5. Some elders of Judah were able to quote Micah, and acquit Jeremiah of all charges (Jer. 26:16-19). One prominent leader was Ahikam the son of Shaphan (Jer. 26:24; 2nd Kgs. 22:12,13).
6. Another prophet (Uriah, the son of Shemaiah) did not fare as well as Jeremiah (Jer. 26:20-23).

Second Chronicles Chapter Thirty-Six

1. Chapter 36 contains a summary of the post-Joash kings of Judah, the Babylonian Captivity, and the decree of Cyrus releasing the Jews to return to their land.
2. The 3 month reign of Jehoahaz (2nd Chr. 36:1-4; 2nd Kgs. 23:31-33).

Second Kings Chapter Twenty-Three

(Outline continues from yesterday)

5. The three month reign of King Jehoahaz of Judah is described (2nd Kgs. 23:31-33).
6. The eleven year reign of King Jehoiakim of Judah is introduced (2nd Kgs. 23:34-37).

Second Kings Chapter Twenty-Four

1. Jehoiakim, King of Judah (and puppet king of Egypt's choosing) transfers his tribute to Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon for a period of three years (2nd Kgs. 24:1).
 - a. Jehoiakim's loyalty to Nebuchadnezzar is secured by the royal hostages which were taken to Babylon, including the Prophet Daniel (Dan. 1:1-7).
 - b. Jehoiakim's rebellion should have resulted in the death of the hostages, but the Lord had already elevated them to prominence in Nebuchadnezzar's court (Dan. 1:19,20).
2. Jehoiakim did not enjoy any blessings of national freedom, as the Lord continued to extend judgment upon the house of Manasseh (2nd Kgs. 24:2-7).

Day 222 – August 10 - God's Wrath on the Nations Jer. 25:15-38; 36; 45-46

Jeremiah Chapter Twenty-Five

5. Jeremiah, the prophet to the nations (Jer. 1:10), is given a cup of the wrath of the Lord and sent to all the nations of the earth (Jer. 25:15-29).
 - a. Scripture reveals that Jeremiah accomplished this work (Jer. 25:17).
 - b. Scripture reveals that some of these gentile kings will object to being made to drink (Jer. 25:28).
 - c. How was this accomplished?

- 1) Spiritually, in a vision-type experience similar to Ezekiel?
 - 2) Literally, physically traveling the world, and appearing before each mentioned king?
 - 3) Metaphorically, by revealing the coming Christ, and leaving every nation without excuse.
6. The chapter closes with a vivid description of the Second Advent of Jesus Christ (Jer. 25:30-38).

Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-Six

1. This chapter is contemporaneous with other messages in Jeremiah (25:1; 45:1; 46:2). It is also the very year that Daniel, and his 3 friends are taken away into Babylon (Dan. 1:1*).
2. Jeremiah is instructed to record every message he had ever verbally delivered in written form (Jer. 36:2).
3. The Lord's intention was to add a written witness to the verbal witness, in the hope that Judah would repent and receive His gracious forgiveness (Jer. 36:3).
4. Baruch is established as Jeremiah's secretary, and messenger in places where Jeremiah was banned (Jer. 36:4-8).
5. Jeremiah's scroll circulated from the temple to the king's officials, to King Jehoiakim—who promptly burned it (Jer. 36:9-26).
6. Jeremiah dictates a second scroll for Baruch to record, and once again predicts the ignominious death of Jehoiakim (Jer. 36:27-32).

Jeremiah Chapter Forty-Five

1. Chapter 45 (5 verses) describes the call of Baruch to Jeremiah's service (Jer. 45:1; 36:4).
2. Baruch was seeking great things for himself, rather than seeking the Lord (v.5).

Jeremiah Chapter Forty-Six

1. Chapters 46-51 center on the Gentile nations around Judah.
 - a. Egypt (Jer. 46:1-28; cf. Isa. 19:1-25; Ezek. 29:1-32:32).
 - b. Philistines (Jer. 47:1-7; cf. Am. 1:6-8; Zeph. 2:4-7; Zech. 9:5-7).
 - c. Moab (Jer. 48:1-47; cf. Isa. 15:1-16:14; Ezek. 25:8-11; Am. 2:1,2; Zeph. 2:8-11).
 - d. Ammon (Jer. 49:1-6; cf. Ezek. 21:28-32; 25:2-10; Am. 1:13-15; Zeph. 2:8-11).
 - e. Edom (Jer. 49:7-22; cf. Isa. 34:5-17; 63:1-6; Ezek. 25:12-14; 35:1-15; Am. 1:11,12; Obad.).
 - f. Damascus (Jer. 49:23-27; cf. Isa. 17:1-3; Am. 1:3-5).
 - g. Kedar/Hazor (Jer. 49:28-33; Isa. 21:13-17).
 - h. Elam (Jer. 49:34-39).
 - i. Babylon (Jer. 50:1-46; 51:1-64; cf. Isa. 13:1-14:23; 21:1-10; 47:1-15).
2. These messages came at various times during Jeremiah's ministry, but were compiled at a later time—most likely during his "retirement" in Egypt, and possibly by Baruch after Jeremiah's death.
3. Chapter 46 contains two messages of Jeremiah concerning Egypt.
 - a. An early message (Jer. 46:2-12).

- b. A late message (Jer. 46:13–28).
4. This early message addresses the Egyptian campaign to come to the aid of Assyria against Babylon (Jer. 46:2–12; 2nd Kgs. 23:29; 2nd Chr. 35:20–25).
5. The late message describes the coming Babylonian victory, and an Egyptian captivity in the land of Babylon (Jer. 46:13–28; Ezek. 29:8–16).
 - a. The message against Egypt also includes a promise of restoration (Jer. 46:25,26).
 - b. Egypt's 40 year captivity will feature a return (Ezek. 29:13,14), but there is also an eschatological restoration of Egypt that awaits Millennial fulfillment (Isa. 19:19–25).
6. The chapter closes with an encouragement for Jacob (Jer. 46:27,28).

Day 223 – August 11 - Jeremiah's Persecution and Daniel's Integrity Jer. 19-20; Dan. 1

Jeremiah Chapter Nineteen

1. Jeremiah is instructed to purchase a potter's jar (Jer. 19:1), and use the visual aid to demonstrate Jerusalem's shattering (Jer. 19:2–13).
 - a. The valley of Ben-hinnom (Hinnom) was the garbage dump for Jerusalem; people would bring their broken pottery through the potsherd gate.
 - b. The Lord chose an appropriate setting for Jeremiah's message.
2. The Lord declares His intention to rename Topheth (Ben-hinnom) The Valley of Slaughter (Jer. 19:6). Topheth was the scene of great evil, as the center for child-sacrifice in Judah (2nd Kgs. 23:10).
3. Jeremiah concludes his Topheth message, and marches to the temple for his next work assignment (Jer. 19:14,15).

Jeremiah Chapter Twenty

1. Jeremiah's message resulted in his persecution at the hands of Pashhur the priest (Jer. 20:1,2).
2. Pashhur "destruction all around" will be renamed to "terror on every side" (Jer. 20:3).
3. Jeremiah continues to proclaim his messages of judgment (Jer. 20:4–6).
 - a. He feels deceived doing so (Jer. 20:7,8).
 - b. He cannot stay silent (Jer. 20:9).
 - c. He knows his message is producing enemies (Jer. 20:10), but he takes refuge in the Lord (Jer. 20:11–13).
 - d. When Jeremiah fails to see immediate answers to his prayer, he grows discouraged and curses his very birth (Jer. 20:14–18).

Daniel Chapter One

1. The 3rd year of King Jehoiakim according to Babylonian reckoning (Dan. 1:1) is the 4th year of King Jehoiakim according to Jewish reckoning (Jer. 25:1). The year is 605BC.
2. Although placed on the throne of Judah by Egypt as a puppet King (2nd Kgs. 23:34–37), Jehoiakim submitted to Babylonian rule and agreed to pay tribute (Dan. 1:1:1–4; 2nd Kgs. 24:1–6; 2nd Chr. 36:5–8).
3. Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, & Azariah are among the youths taken hostage to guarantee Jehoiakim's allegiance (Dan. 1:6).

- a. Of the royal family. “Seed of royalty”
 - b. Youths. יָלֵד ^{#3206}. Approx. 10-14 years old.
 - c. Able to serve. “to stand in the King’s house”
4. The royal hostages are enrolled in a Chaldean academy in order to be conformed to the Babylonian way of life.
 - a. They were educated in the literature and language of the Chaldeans.
 - b. They were provided the finest food & drink of Babylonian prosperity.
 - c. They were given Babylonian names of idolatry to break their identification with Jehovah Elohim.
 - d. They graduated #1-4 in their class as God the Father blessed them with academic ability.
 5. Daniel took the leadership for the faithful four and stood for righteousness in dietary purity (Dan. 1:8-16).
 6. The royal hostages become royal advisors at graduation (Dan. 1:18-20).

Day 224 – August 12 - Daniel Interprets Nebuchadnezzar’s Dream Dan. 2-3; Jer. 7:1-8:3

Daniel Chapter Two

1. Nebuchadnezzar was plagued by a recurring dream which left him unable to sleep (Dan. 2:1).
2. He ordered his supernatural advisory board to describe his dream and interpret it (Dan. 2:2-11).
 - a. His top four advisors, ten times better than the rest, were not included in this consultation.
 - b. The demonic powers couldn’t read the king’s mind and interpret his dream.
 - c. Nebuchadnezzar’s anger at the emptiness of the Chaldean religion prompted his execution order for the entire college of wise men.
3. Daniel takes the leadership once again for the faithful four and views the danger of physical death as an opportunity for the glory of the Lord (Dan. 2:14-24).
 - a. He exercised discretion & discernment.
 - b. He called an immediate prayer meeting.
 - c. He gave all praise to God for answered prayer.
4. Daniel redeems the opportunity to speak in the king’s presence by giving the king an introduction to the God of Heaven (Dan. 2:25-30).
5. Daniel correctly describes the king’s dream as a vividly portrayed statue, and accurately interprets the dream as a prophetic panorama of Gentile history. This time period is called “the times of the Gentiles” (Luke 21:24).
 - a. The head of gold is King Nebuchadnezzar and the empire of Babylon (Dan. 2:37,38).
 - b. The breast and arms of silver represent a kingdom subsequent to and inferior than Babylon (Dan. 2:39a). Historically, this kingdom was the Medio-Persian empire.
 - c. The belly and thighs of bronze represent a kingdom subsequent to the others, but one that rules over the whole earth (Dan. 2:39b). Historically, this was the Greek empire.

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- d. The legs of iron represent a fourth kingdom subsequent to, and crushing the first three (Dan. 2:40). Historically, this was the Roman empire.
 - e. The feet of iron and clay represent a divided condition subsequent to (but developed out of) the fourth kingdom.
 - f. The toes of iron and clay represent a fragmented and mixed state of affairs—the legacy of that fourth kingdom.
 - 1) Although the 4th empire fell (Rome in 476AD, Byzantium in 1453AD), its heritage continues to the present day.
 - 2) The gold was replaced by silver, the silver was replaced by bronze, and bronze was replaced by iron. The iron, however, was not replaced by clay—the clay was injected into the iron, mixed and bonded with it to transform the 4th empire into something else altogether.
 - 3) The Latin (iron) & Germanic (clay) elements formed the new cultures and societies of medieval Europe.
 - 4) The “seed of men” (v.43) nature of these toes indicates a physical descent from the iron & clay cultures and is fulfilled in the present condition of western civilization.
 - g. God will bring the Gentile domination of the Jewish people to an end when He establishes His mountain (kingdom) on earth in the eschatological theocratic kingdom of the Lord (Dan. 2:34,35,44,45).
6. The chapter closes by describing the promotion of Daniel and his faithful friends (Dan. 2:46-49).

Daniel Chapter Three

- 1. Although he was awed by the power and wisdom of Daniel’s God (Dan. 2:47), Nebuchadnezzar is not yet saved, and erects his own golden image for his empire to worship (Dan. 3:1-7).
- 2. Nebuchadnezzar commands his entire political establishment to ensure that the entire empire would submit to his worship under penalty of death. Zedekiah of Judah was likely present for this (Jer. 51:59).
- 3. Hananiah, Mishael, & Azariah are high-ranking government officials who refuse to participate (Dan. 3:8-18). Daniel is not mentioned in the passage, and most likely wasn’t present.
- 4. Satanically inspired lies (religions) often spark Satanically inspired murder. Such is the case here as Nebuchadnezzar orders the execution of his “rebellious” officials (Dan. 3:19-23).
- 5. The miracle of Divine deliverance took Nebuchadnezzar from the point of God-consciousness to the point of salvation (Dan. 3:24-33(Aramaic)).

Jeremiah Chapter Seven

- 1. Jeremiah’s second primary message is to be delivered at the entrance to the temple (Jer. 7:1-15).
 - a. Judah must immediately amend her ways and her deeds (v.3).
 - b. **יָטַב** *yātab* ^{#3190}: to do good, do well, be pleasing.
 - c. Judah’s arrogance thought that God would not destroy His own house (v.4).
 - d. Judah’s has turned the temple into a den of robbers (v.11; Matt. 21:13).
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- e. Judah better think again concerning what the Lord will allow to happen to the Ark of the Covenant (1st Sam. 4:10,11; Ps. 78:56-61).
2. The Lord prohibits Jeremiah from becoming an intercessor on Jerusalem's behalf (Jer. 7:16-20).
3. The Lord continued His discourse to Judah, telling them that they've missed the entire point of the animal sacrifices (Jer. 7:21-26; 1st Sam. 15:22; Ps. 40:6; 51:16,17; Hos. 6:6).
4. The Lord warns Jeremiah that his message is going to be ignored (Jer. 7:27-34).
5. The judgment of this passage looks ahead both to Nebuchadnezzar's destruction, and to the Day of the Lord (cf. Rev. 19:17,18).

Jeremiah Chapter Eight

1. Jeremiah continues to describe the coming invasion by describing the plundering of even their tombs (Jer. 8:1-3).

Day 225 – August 13 - Covenant Violations and Judgment Jer. 8:4-11:23

Jeremiah Chapter Eight

2. The Lord rebukes Judah with a series of proverbial rhetorical questions (Jer. 8:4-12).
 - a. No person who trips and falls just lays there for the rest of their life.
 - b. Those who fall need to simply repent, and turn back to the Lord.
 - c. Rejection of God's Word perverts wisdom into some other kind of wisdom (Jer. 8:8,9; Jas. 3:13-17).
3. The Lord describes His judgment upon Judah (Jer. 8:13-17), and Jeremiah can only weep for the terminal condition of his people (Jer. 8:18-23(Hebrew)).

Jeremiah Chapter Nine

1. Jeremiah would prefer to live in the desert to living in Jerusalem among the liars there (Jer. 9:2-6).
 - a. Pursuing lies means pursuing the will of the Father of Lies (Jn. 8:44).
 - b. This willful pursuit is a refusal to know the Lord (Jer. 9:6; 11:10; 13:10).
2. God must execute judgment upon Jerusalem in order to be faithful to Himself (Jer. 9:7-11). Students of God's Word will understand this necessity (Jer. 9:12-16).
3. Jeremiah calls for the professional mourners to come for duty—Jerusalem will be the deceased (Jer. 9:17-22).
4. The only answer for such times is humility (Jer. 9:23-26; cf. 4:4; Rom. 2:28,29).
 - a. Judah was circumcised in body.
 - b. Judah was uncircumcised in heart.

Jeremiah Chapter Ten

1. Jeremiah delivers a message from the Lord concerning the uselessness of the idolatry of the nations (Jer. 10:1-16).
 - a. It is a message directed towards the united House of Israel.

- b. As soon as Judah falls to Babylon, the northern kingdom of Israel and southern kingdom of Judah will be “united” in dispersion among the nations.
 - c. Idols are man-made non-gods (vv.3-5).
 - d. The fallen angel non-god gods will be destroyed when the Lord puts an end to all their evil (v.11,12-15).
2. Jeremiah speaks for Jerusalem herself, as she laments her terminal condition (Jer. 10:19-22).
 3. Jeremiah continues to speak for Jerusalem, as he prays to the Lord and asks for the Lord’s mercy in the process of righteous judgment (Jer. 10:23-25). (He sneaks this prayer in! Jer. 7:16).

Jeremiah Chapter Eleven

1. Jeremiah’s next message is an address to Judah concerning her faithlessness to the Lord, and the broken covenant their faithlessness produced (Jer. 11:1-13).
 - a. The Lord reminds Jeremiah concerning the covenant He established with Israel at the Exodus (Jer. 11:2-5a; Deut. 27:26).
 - b. Jeremiah supplies the “Amen” to the covenant message (Jer. 11:5b; Deut. 27:26).
2. The Lord warns Judah yet again—pay heed to the warning given to the Exodus generation (Jer. 11:6-8).
3. Two conspiracies are then exposed.
 - a. Judah has conspired against the Lord (Jer. 11:9-13).
 - b. Men of Anathoth have conspired against Jeremiah (Jer. 11:18-23).
4. The Lord forbids Jeremiah once again to pray on behalf of Jerusalem (Jer. 11:14-17; cf. 7:16; 14:11).

Answers to TTB2022-305 Exercises

1. Isaiah 53:6
2. Qualified; acceptable
3. False
4. Feasting!
5. Father. John 6:44
6. False
7. 2 Kings 21
8. True
9. Israel and all other nations.
10. “Void and waste” referring to world wide chaos, after the rebellion in the angelic dispensation.

TTB2022-306 Exercises

1. Which chapter of Habakkuk is intended for a choir to sing?
Answer:
2. Who is the king of Judah during the ministry of Zephaniah?
Answer:
3. Zephaniah pronounces God’s decree against four Gentile nations that have been afflicting Judah:
_____, _____, _____, and _____.
Answer:

4. In what chapter is the death of Josiah described?

Answer:

5. Who was the last king of Judah? What was his fate?

Answer:

6. Which king of Judah was taken prisoner to Egypt by Pharaoh Necho?

Answer:

7. How long did King Jehoiakim of Judah reign?

Answer:

8. Who were Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah?

Answer:

9. In Nebuchadnezzar's dream of a huge stature, what empire did the legs of iron represent?

Answer:

10. Where in the New Testament do we read that Jews, which were circumcised in their bodies, were not circumcised in their hearts?

Answer:
