

## TTB2022-307 – Week 33 – August 14 to 20

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
TTB2022-305, Week 31, July 31 to Aug 6	TTB2022-312, Week 38, Sept 18 to 24
TTB2022-306, Week 32, Aug 7 to 13	TTB2022-313, Week 39, Sept 25 to Oct 1
<b>TTB2022-307, Week 33, Aug 14 to 20</b>	

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## Day 226 – August 14 - Jeremiah’s Struggles Jer. 12-15

## Jeremiah Chapter Twelve

- Jeremiah responds to the second command not to pray for Judah by praying for Judah (Jer. 12:1-4).
  - Why do the wicked prosper? (Job 21:7-15; Ps. 73:3-28)
  - How long is His Divine discipline going to last?
- The Lord’s answer to Jeremiah was a rebuke to stay the course—harder tests are on the way (Jer. 12:5,6).
- The God of “I will never leave you nor forsake you (Deut. 31:6,8; Heb. 13:5) has forsaken His house and abandoned His inheritance (Jer. 12:7-13).
- The Lord also described the opportunity that the gentile nations would have because of His people being dispersed among them (Jer. 12:14-17; cf. Ezek. 36:16-36).

## Jeremiah Chapter Thirteen

- The Lord instructs Jeremiah to bury his waistband & dig it up again (Jer. 13:1-7), and use that waistband to illustrate his next message (Jer. 13:8-11).
  - פָּרְתָהּ p<sup>o</sup> rāthāh.
  - The Euphrates river? פָּרְתָהּ p<sup>o</sup> rāth #6578: Euphrates, fruitfulness. NASB, KJV, NKJV, CSB.
  - Parath/Perath? פָּרְתָהּ pārah #6511: Parah, heifer-town (Josh. 18:23). About 3 miles north of Jeremiah’s home town of Anathoth. NIV, NET, Tanakh.

2. The Lord instructs Jeremiah to have every jug in Jerusalem filled with wine (Jer. 13:12), and use that opportunity to illustrate another message (Jer. 13:13,14).
3. The chapter concludes with a song the Lord sings in lamentation for the evil of Judah (Jer. 13:15-27).
  - a. The king, and the queen mother are specifically addressed for captivity (Jer. 13:18). This was literally fulfilled by King Jehoiachin, & his mother Nehushta (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:8,12).
  - b. The proverbial Ethiopian and leopard is taught here (Jer. 13:23). Human impossibility must be contrasted with Divine infinite possibility (Matt. 19:26).
  - c. Forgetting the Lord equals trusting in falsehood (Jer. 13:25). We will be of service to either one father or another (Jn. 8:44).

### Jeremiah Chapter Fourteen

1. Chapters 14 & 15 are the Lord's message to Judah regarding the drought that He was afflicting them with.
  - a. Drought is an instrument of Divine discipline (Lev. 26:19).
  - b. The Lord afflicted Judah with this drought because of her adultery against Him (Jer. 3:3).
2. Jeremiah's prayer during this time is a prayer for the Lord's faithfulness—for His own name's sake (Jer. 14:7,9,21; cf. Ps. 25:11; Ezek. 20:9,14,22; Dan. 9:18,19).
3. The Lord instructed Jeremiah for the third time not to pray for Israel, because He was going to remember every iniquity, and call them to account (Jer. 14:10-12).
4. Jeremiah complains to the Lord about the false prophets that he has to contend with (Jer. 14:13-18).
5. Jeremiah also complains that the Lord has completely rejected Judah (Jer. 14:19-22).

### Jeremiah Chapter Fifteen

1. The Lord answers Jeremiah with an astounding statement (Jer. 15:1-4).
  - a. The two greatest prophets in the history of Israel could not intercede for Israel's preservation (v.1).
  - b. Jerusalem has only two options: death or captivity (v.2).
  - c. Jerusalem has four stages of destruction because of Manasseh's idolatry (v.3).
2. The Lord designates a Destroyer to inflict His wrath upon Jerusalem (Jer. 15:5-9). **שָׁדָד** *shādad* <sup>#7703</sup>: devastator, destroyer. Cf. Isa. 33:1, TTB Day 204.
3. Jeremiah laments for his mother, that she would have such a miserable son (Jer. 15:10,11).
4. Jeremiah responds to yet another message of destruction (Jer. 15:12-14) by voicing a complaint of self-pity (Jer. 15:15-18) for which the Lord rebukes him (Jer. 15:19-21).

## Day 227 – August 15 - Judgment Imminent Jer. 16-18; 35

### Jeremiah Chapter Sixteen

1. The Lord provides Jeremiah with his next instructions (Jer. 16:1-9).
  - a. No marriage life or family life for him (vv.1-4).
  - b. No attending of funerals (vv.5-7).
  - c. No attending of parties (vv.8,9).

2. The Lord provides Jeremiah with a response to deliver to Jerusalem’s question of “why?” The explanation is given in generational terms (Jer. 16:10–13).
  - a. The Captivity Generation represents the worst apostasy up to that point—outdoing the Exodus Generation, the Wilderness Generation, the Give us a King Generation, and the Fall of Samaria Generation (Jer. 16:12,13 cf. 7:26).
  - b. Even greater evil will be manifest by the Crucifixion Generation (Mt. 23:36; 27:25; Acts 2:40) and the Antichrist Generation (Mt. 10:23; 24:13,14,34).
3. The promise of restoration is given in comparison with—and superior to the Exodus (Jer. 16:14–21).
  - a. The regathering is the work of fishermen and hunters (v.16).
  - b. The regathering transpires after the double-discipline is applied (vv.17,18).
  - c. Jeremiah’s song will be restored Israel’s song—we have been serving empty idols (vv.19,20).
  - d. The Lord’s song will be the song He tried to teach them in the Exodus (v.21).

### Jeremiah Chapter Seventeen

1. The Lord tries the heart (Jer. 17:10; cf. 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:7; Prov. 16:2; 21:2; 24:12; Lk. 16:15) and has found Judah guilty (Jer. 17:1–4).
2. The Lord describes two men—one cursed and one blessed (Jer. 17:5–8).
3. The heart is a fallen wreck as the result of sin, and incapable of serving God (Jer. 17:9–18).
  - a. More deceitful than all else (Jer. 17:9a). עֲקֹב ‘aqōb #6121: deceitful, sly; fr. עֲקָב ‘āqab #6117: to supplant, overreach, attack at the heel. Cf. יַעֲקֹב ya‘aqōb #3290: Jacob, heel holder (Gen. 25:26).
  - b. Desperately sick (Jer. 17:9b). אֲנָשׁ ’ānash #605: to be weak, sick, incurable; Rel. to אֲנָשׁ נֶנֶשׁ nēnash #606 & אֲנָשׁ נֶנֶשׁ nēnash #582: man, human being, mankind.
  - c. Only the Lord can know our heart, and redeem our heart (Jer. 17:9c,10).
    - 1) The throne and sanctuary of the Lord has been established from the beginning (Jer. 17:12).
    - 2) Forsaking the Lord and His provision of living water is the lost estate of sick, deceitful man (Jer. 17:13).
    - 3) Healing and salvation is entirely the work of God (Jer. 17:14).
    - 4) Once saved, the believer clings to the Lord for his daily provision and protection (Jer. 17:15–18).
4. Jeremiah is given a Sabbath message to deliver at the city gate (Jer. 17:19–27).
  - a. Isaiah had previously addressed this issue (Isa. 56:2; 58:13).
  - b. Nehemiah will later address this issue (Neh. 13:15–22).
  - c. The Pharisees will totally pervert this issue (Jn. 5:10–18).

### Jeremiah Chapter Eighteen

1. Jeremiah was assigned a field trip to the potter’s house for the purpose of receiving the full impact of the Lord’s next message (Jer. 18:1–6).

- a. The Lord delayed giving His message to Jeremiah, until he had seen the potter remake a spoiled vessel into another vessel for his own pleasure (vv.3,4).
- b. The Lord instructs Jeremiah that He is the potter, and Israel is the clay (vv.5,6; cf. Isa. 45:9; 64:8; Rom. 9:21).
2. The Lord described His procedures in delivering messages to nations (Jer. 18:7-17).
  - a. Hostile messages (v.7) may produce repentance (v.8).
  - b. Encouraging messages (v.9) may be followed by apostasy (v.10).
  - c. The Lord's hostile message to Jerusalem (v.11) failed to produce any repentance (v.12).
  - d. The Lord described His astonishment at the appalling condition of Israel (vv.13-17; cf. Jer. 2:9-13).
3. Even while the Lord was teaching Jeremiah, the people of Jerusalem were determining to ignore anything that Jeremiah had to say (Jer. 18:18).
4. Jeremiah surrendered his enemies into the hands of the Lord for the execution of His vengeance (Jer. 18:19-23).

#### Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-Five

1. Chapter 35 is one of Jeremiah's earliest messages, during the reign of King Jehoiakim (Jer. 35:1).
2. The Lord instructs Jeremiah to bring the Rechabites into the temple, and give them wine to drink (Jer. 35:2).
  - a. רֶכָבִים rekāb <sup>#7394</sup>: rider, charioteer.
  - b. The Rechabites were a clan within Israel that were forbidden to consume alcohol, or settle down in permanent dwellings (Jer. 35:6,7).
  - c. This prohibition was a human requirement laid down under laws of establishment principles of family & nationalism (Jer. 35:8-10).
  - d. Jonadab, the son of Rechab, was the founder of this clan (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 10:15-23).
3. The Lord used the faithfulness of the Rechabites to establishment life obedience as an illustration of Israel's faithlessness to spiritual life obedience (Jer. 35:12-19).

**Day 228 – August 16 - A Remnant Will Survive Jer. 22:24-23:32; 49:1-33; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:5-9; 2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 36:6-9**

#### Jeremiah Chapter Twenty-Two

(Outline continues from Day 221)

4. Jeremiah's message against Coniah (Jehoiachin) was that his line would be forbidden from ever sitting on the Davidic throne (Jer. 22:24-30; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:12-16).
  - a. Under the Curse of Coniah, Jesus Christ would not be entitled to the Throne of David.
  - b. Jesus Christ is not a physical son of Coniah, being (through Joseph) the legal heir and son of David by Solomon (Matt. 1:2-16), but also (through Mary) a literal and physical son David by Nathan (Lk. 3:23-38).

- c. Both genealogical lines intersect at Shealtiel & Zerubabbel, and at Jesus Christ (Matt. 1:12; Lk. 3:27). To Zerubabbel was given a mitigation of the Coniah Curse, to be applied at the Second Advent of Jesus Christ (Hag. 2:21-23).

### Jeremiah Chapter Twenty-Three

1. The Lord rebukes the faithless shepherds (kings) of Judah (Jer. 23:1-4; cf. Ezek. 34).
2. He promises a faithful Branch, Who will be a blessing to His people (Jer. 23:5-8; 33:15).
  - a. The Branch is the Lord Jesus Christ, first introduced by Isaiah (Isa. 4:2; 11:1-5; 53:2).
  - b. The Branch will also be spoken of by Ezekiel (Ezek. 17:2-10,22-24), & Zechariah (Zech. 3:8; 6:12,13).
  - c. His Royal Name will be **יְהוָה צְדִיקָנוּ** Jehovah Tsidqēnu: The Lord our Righteousness (Jer. 23:6).
  - d. The regathering of Israel into the land will overshadow even the Exodus of Israel out of Egypt (Jer. 23:7,8; 16:14,15).
3. The Lord describes and denounces the false prophets of Jeremiah's day (Jer. 23:9-40).
  - a. The false prophets broke Jeremiah's heart (v.9).
  - b. The false prophets of Samaria & Jerusalem are addressed (vv.13-15).
  - c. Believers are accountable to the Lord to reject false teaching (vv.16,18; 1<sup>st</sup> Cor. 14:29; 1<sup>st</sup> Thess. 5:20,21; 1<sup>st</sup> Jn. 4:1).
  - d. The whole object for false teaching is to get believers' eyes off the Lord (v.27).
  - e. The true prophet wields both fire and hammer (vv.28-32).

(Chapter Twenty-Three continues tomorrow)

### Jeremiah Chapter Forty-Nine

1. Ammon's pride brings about destruction (Jer. 49:1-5), but like Moab, Ammon is promised a restoration (Jer. 49:6).
2. Edom's worldly wisdom is brought to an end by the Lord's wrath (Jer. 49:7-22).
3. Damascus, the city of praise, is silenced (Jer. 49:23-27).
4. Kedar's & Hazor's prosperity and tranquility are ended, as Kedar & Hazor are plundered (Jer. 49:28-33).

(Chapter Forty-Nine continues on Day 230)

### Second Kings Chapter Twenty-Four

(Outline continues from Day 221)

2. Jehoiakim did not enjoy any blessings of national freedom, as the Lord continued to extend judgment upon the house of Manasseh (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:1-7).
3. The three month reign of King Jehoiachin of Judah is described (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:8-17).

**Second Chronicles Chapter Thirty-Six**

3. The 11 year reign of Jehoiakim (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 36:5-8; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 23:34-37; 24:1-5). Jehoiakim was bound in chains (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 36:6), but left in Jerusalem in exchange for royal hostages (cf. Dan. 1:3ff.).
4. The 3 month reign of Jehoiachin (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 36:9,10; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:6-16). Jehoiachin was 18 years old (Kings) rather than 8 years old (Chronicles, disputed text).

(Chapter Thirty-Six continues on Day 231)

**Day 229 – August 17 - A Remnant Will Survive Jer. 23:33-24:10; 29:1-31:14****Jeremiah Chapter Twenty-Three**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

- f. In the presence of such rebellion, the Lord will pause the oracular function of His true prophets and leave the people to their own collective ignorance (Jer. 23:33-40 cf. 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 3:1; Am. 8:11).

**Jeremiah Chapter Twenty-Four**

1. Chapter 24 occurred after Jeconiah/Coniah/Jehoiachin was carried off to Babylon.
2. Jeremiah saw two baskets of figs (Jer. 24:1-3), which were illustrative of his next message against Jerusalem (Jer. 24:4-10).
  - a. The Jews that have gone into captivity are the good figs (vv.5-7).
  - b. The Jews that are left in Jerusalem are the bad figs (vv.8-10).
  - c. This is similar to Ezekiel's pot and meat message (Ezek. 11:1-21).

**Jeremiah Chapter Twenty-Nine**

1. Chapter 29 centers on three letters that passed between Jerusalem and Babylon.
  - a. Jeremiah's first letter to the exiles (Jer. 29:1-23).
  - b. Shemaiah's letter to Jerusalem (Jer. 29:24-28).
  - c. Jeremiah's second letter to the exiles (Jer. 29:29-32).
2. Jeremiah's first letter provided instructions for the seventy year captivity.
  - a. Elasah & Gemariah were Zedekiah's messengers to Nebuchadnezzar. Jeremiah used the sons of Shaphan and Hilkiyah to carry his spiritual message.
  - b. The exiles were instructed to go on with their lives, and plan for a seventy year stay in Babylonia (Jer. 29:5-7).
  - c. The exiles were instructed to not trust in false prophets (Jer. 29:8-20).
3. Jeremiah specifically rebukes the false prophets Ahab & Zedekiah for their false prophecies (Jer. 29:21-23). They will be roasted in Nebuchadnezzar's fiery furnace (Dan. 3:6).
4. Another false prophet (Shemaiah) wrote back to Jerusalem, and asked Zephaniah the priest (cp. Jer. 21:1; 37:3; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:18-21) to arrest Jeremiah (Jer. 29:24-28).
5. Jeremiah's second letter to the exiles provided prophetic word concerning Shemaiah (Jer. 29:29-32).

**Jeremiah Chapter Thirty**

1. Chapters 30-33 (Jeremiah's "Book of Consolation") focus on the restoration of Israel & Judah to the land, and the coming Christ Who will accomplish this (Jer. 30:1-3).
2. The restoration of Israel & Judah will be achieved through a unique time of Divine discipline (Jer. 30:4-11).
  - a. The time of Jacob's Trouble (Jer. 30:7).
  - b. A unique time unlike any before or ever again (Dan. 12:1; Matt. 24:21).
  - c. The restoration will be a physical restoration to the land, and spiritual restoration to the Lord (Jer. 30:8-11).
3. The exile and the Tribulation are necessary because their wound is incurable (Jer. 30:12-17).
4. The glory of the coming Kingdom is described (Jer. 30:18-22), along with the wrath which must precede it (Jer. 30:23,24).

**Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-One**

1. The promise of regathering Israel is one of universal blessing (Jer. 31:1-10).
  - a. It is an expression of God's everlasting love (v.3).
  - b. It is an expression of Israel's weeping and supplication (v.9).
2. It is very important to understand that the Zerubbabel/Ezra/Nehemiah returnings to the land fulfilled the 70 year captivity prophecy (Jer. 25:11,12; 29:10), but NOT the world-wide regathering prophecies.
  - a. The Z/E/N returnings to Jerusalem were physical returnings to the land, but were marked by continued spiritual rebellions.
  - b. The ultimate regathering of Israel will be both a physical and spiritual return to the Lord because the Great Tribulation of Israel and the Wilderness Judgment will remove all unbelievers from her midst.
3. The Lord announces a message to the gentiles concerning the coming blessings upon Israel (Jer. 31:10-14).

(Chapter Thirty-One continues tomorrow)

**Day 230 – August 18 - The New Covenant Jer. 31:15-40; 49:34-51:14****Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-One**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

4. Jeremiah describes Rachel weeping for her children (Jer. 31:15-20).
  - a. Joseph had been carried away by Assyria in 722BC.
  - b. Benjamin is now being carried away by Babylon in 586BC.
  - c. Ramah was the mustering point for the Babylonian death march (Jer. 40:1).
  - d. This lamentation and weeping will find yet another fulfillment when the mothers of Bethlehem weep over their slain infants (Matt. 2:16-18).
5. Jeremiah urges the captives to mark their route of travel, because they will be returning. This is a promise guaranteed by Divine miracle—a woman will encompass a man (Jer. 31:21,22).

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- a. This verse is perhaps the most difficult verse in the entire Bible. A woman will encompass a גִּבּוֹר geber.
  - b. Pastor Bob believes this verse has its fulfillment in the virgin birth of Jesus Christ.
    - 1) A child is born, a son is given, and it is the אֵל גִּבּוֹר 'el gibbowr mighty God (Isa. 9:6) within the woman (Jer. 31:22).
    - 2) Jesus Christ is the גִּבּוֹר geber (Zech. 13:7).
  - 6. The time of Israel's physical and spiritual restoration is described (Jer. 31:23-30), and a New Covenant is introduced (Jer. 31:31-37).
    - a. The New Covenant is “made” in these coming days—the Second Advent of Jesus Christ (v.31a).
    - b. The New Covenant is made “with” the unified house of Israel & Judah (v.31b).
      - 1) The New Covenant is not made with the Church, which was never under Mosaic Law, never broke the Mosaic Covenant, and was never brought out of Egypt (v.32).
      - 2) Members of the Church are deacon/servant/ministers of the New Covenant (2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 3:6), as we are in Christ (Eph. 2:6,10), the Mediator of the New Covenant (Heb. 8:6; 9:15; 12:24).
    - c. The New Covenant is contrasted with the conditional, obsolete Mosaic Covenant (v.32 cf. Heb. 8:13; 9:15).
      - 1) The New Covenant will be inscribed upon hearts rather than tablets of stone (v.33; Ezek. 11:19; 36:25-27).
      - 2) The New Covenant will provide for Israel's knowledge of the Lord and the forgiveness of their national sin (v.34).
      - 3) Israel will finally serve to communicate the Lord and His word to the gentile nations (Isa. 11:9,10; 60:3,14; Zech. 8:21-23).
    - d. The heavens and earth will pass away before God abandons Israel as a nation before Him (Jer. 31:35-37 cf. Mt. 5:18).

### Jeremiah Chapter Forty-Nine

(Outline continues from Day 228)

- 5. Jeremiah's message to Elam is unique (Jer. 49:34-39).
  - a. No comparable messages are given by any other prophet; only passing comments in Isaiah (Isa. 11:11; 21:2; 22:6), Ezekiel (Ezek. 32:24), and Daniel (Dan. 8:2).
  - b. From Shem (Gen. 10:22) to Chedorlaomer (Gen. 14:1), to Ezra (Ezr. 4:9,10) & Pentecost (Acts 2:8,9) the Elamites remain largely unexplained.

### Jeremiah Chapter Fifty

- 1. Chapters 50 & 51 are an extended series of prophecies against Babylon. 110 verses in these two chapters surpasses 60 verses by Isaiah (Isa. 13:1-22; 14:1-23; 47:1-15) and 42 verses by the Apostle John (Rev. 17:1-18; 18:1-24).
  - 2. Babylon's fall is described (Jer. 50:1-10).
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- a. Great stress is laid on Babylon's destruction and resultant uninhabited object of horror (Jer. 50:3,12,13,23,26,39,40; 51:29,27,43,62 cf. Isa. 13:20). This prophecy was not fulfilled by the Medo-Persian overthrow of Babylon (Dan. 5:28-31).
- b. "In those days and at that time" (Jer. 50:4,20) is an eschatological formula common to Jeremiah (Jer. 3:16-18; 33:15,16), the direct consequences of which is Israel's eternal blessing under the New Covenant (Jer. 50:5).
3. Babylon (like Assyria before) was prideful over their destruction of the Jews (Jer. 50:11-20).
4. The Land of Double-Rebellion, and the Inhabitants of Punishment become the objects of God's wrath, as He takes vengeance for the destruction of His temple (Jer. 50:21-28).
5. The deliverance of Israel from the Babylonian captivity is a mighty work of the Lord, the Redeemer of Israel, and the One Who brings down the arrogant one (Jer. 50:29-43).
6. Who is like Me? Who will summon Me into court? (Jer. 50:44-46).
  - a. Ultimately, God's victory over Babylon is God's victory over Satan (Isa. 14:12-23; 46:5-13).
  - b. The Accuser will be thrown down in the Tribulation of Israel (Rev. 12:10) and his global plan will be ended at Armageddon (Rev. 19:11-20:3).

### Jeremiah Chapter Fifty-One

1. The Lord describes the fall of Babylon in both human and angelic terms (Jer. 51:1-4).
  - a. Leb-kamai "heart of my adversary" has reference to the fallen angelic influences that motivate the human realm of Babylon.
  - b. Leb-kamai is called the destroying spirit. רִיחַ מְשַׁחֵת. Hiph. ptc. שָׁחַת shāchath <sup>#7843</sup>: to destroy, corrupt, decay.
  - c. Leb-kamai is also an encoded name for Chaldea.
    - 1) Hebrew atbashes are found three times in Jeremiah (Jer. 25:26; 51:1,41).
    - 2) Leb-kamai is the atbash for Chaldea, and Sheshach is the atbash for Babylon.
    - 3) It is not clear that the pre-Masoretic Hebrew manuscripts contained these atbashes. The LXX and other texts seem to indicate such atbashes were not in use prior to the textual emendations of Rabbi Akiba in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.
2. Babylon is the Lord's golden cup, which the Lord has allowed to intoxicate the nations of the earth (Jer. 51:5-14; cf. Rev. 14:8; 17:1,4; 18:3).

(Chapter Fifty-One continues tomorrow)

**Day 231 – August 19 - The Future Destruction of Babylon Jer. 51:15-52:3; 37:1-10; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:10-20; 2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 36:10-14; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 3:10-16**

### Jeremiah Chapter Fifty-One

(Outline continues from yesterday)

3. The Sovereignty of God in creation places Him higher than the fallen angels who deigned to consider themselves to be gods (Jer. 51:15-26; cf. Isa. 13:2ff.). The shattering weapon is entrusted to agents of God's holiness and glory (Isa. 27:9; Ezek. 9:2; Ps. 2:9). 9x Babylon is spoken of as the

shattering weapon in God's hand (Jer. 51:20-23), the unrestrained permissive will for Satan who also engages in shattering attacks (Dan. 12:7; 2nd Thess. 2:6-9; Rev. 13:7-10).

4. The harvest of God's judgment is the harvest of the end of the age (Matt. 13:39,40), and so the end of Babylon portrayed here is eschatological (Jer. 51:27-33).
5. Babylon in Nebuchadnezzar's day was the earthly empire of Behemoth/Leviathan (Jer. 51:34-40; cf. Job 40:15-24).
6. Believers should be mindful of the Babylon (confusion) in which they live, and remember the Jerusalem (teaching of peace) for which they are waiting (Jer. 51:41-58).
7. The chapter closes with the setting for the preaching of Jeremiah 50 & 51: in Babylon itself, by the Euphrates (Jer. 51:59-64).
  - a. Zedekiah was summoned to Babylon (Jer. 51:59), to worship Nebuchadnezzar's tower (Dan. 3:2,3).
  - b. Baruch's brother Seraiah is tasked with a mission of his own during that trip (Jer. 51:59-61).
8. Jer. 51:64 is likely the conclusion to Jeremiah, by his own pen, with chapter 52 being added by Baruch.

#### **Jeremiah Chapter Fifty-Two**

1. Chapter 52 details the fall of Jerusalem. It parallels ch. 39, 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25 & 2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 36.
2. Chapter 52 is likely an addition to Jeremiah (by Baruch) after Jeremiah's death.

(Chapter Fifty-Two continues on Day 239)

#### **Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-Seven**

1. Zedekiah was made king by Nebuchadnezzar when Jehoiachin was taken into captivity (Jer. 37:1-10; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:17-20).
2. His house was in complete rejection of Jeremiah's ministry, yet he sent two agents for intercession and inquiry (Jer. 37:3,7).
3. This incident came during a reprieve for Jerusalem. Egypt was marching forth, and Nebuchadnezzar temporarily lifted the Jerusalem siege in order to crush the Egyptians (Jer. 37:5,7,8).

(Chapter Thirty-Seven continues tomorrow)

#### **Second Kings Chapter Twenty-Four**

(Outline continues from Day 228)

3. The three month reign of King Jehoiachin of Judah is described (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:8-17).
  - a. Jehoiachin prevents the destruction of Jerusalem by voluntarily surrendering himself to captivity (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:10-12,15).
  - b. An additional 10,000 captives are taken away into Babylon, including the Prophet Ezekiel (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:13,14,16; Ezek. 1:1-3).
4. The eleven year reign of King Zedekiah of Judah is introduced (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:18-20).

**Second Chronicles Chapter Thirty-Six**

(Outline continues from Day 228)

5. The 11 year reign of Zedekiah culminating in the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 36:11-21; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:17-20; 25:1-21).
  - a. He rebelled against the Lord.
  - b. He rebelled against Babylon.
  - c. He mocked the Word of the Lord which rebuked him.

(Chapter Thirty-Six continues on Day 243)

**First Chronicles Chapter Three**

(Outline continues from Day 120!)

1. The line of David is traced from David to Zedekiah (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 3:1-16).
  - a. Six Hebron princes (vv.1-4).
  - b. Nine Jerusalem princes (vv.5-8).
  - c. An unknown number of other sons and daughters, born to concubines, and not princes (v.9).
  - d. The royal lineage through Solomon is then outlined (vv.10-16).

(Chapter Three continues on Day 259)

**Day 232 – August 20 - God Commissions Ezekiel Jer. 37:11-38:28; Ezek. 1:1-3:15****Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-Seven**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

4. With the Babylonian siege lifted, Jeremiah uses the opportunity to travel and settle some real estate business (Jer. 37:11,12).
5. Jeremiah is wrongfully accused of being a Babylonian spy, and imprisoned accordingly (Jer. 37:13-16).
6. Zedekiah sought a word from the Lord and set Jeremiah at liberty in the court of the guardhouse (Jer. 37:17-21).

**Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-Eight**

1. Zedekiah's officials finally had enough of Jeremiah's messages (Jer. 21,37), and lowered him into a cistern to die (Jer. 38:1-6).
2. Ebed-melech, an Ethiopian eunuch becomes the man of the hour, and rescues Jeremiah from the cistern (Jer. 38:7-13).
3. Zedekiah approached Jeremiah secretly, and asked what he must do to survive (Jer. 38:14-28).
  - a. Zedekiah personally guarantees Jeremiah's safety (vv.14-16).
  - b. Zedekiah confesses his many fears (vv.17-19).
  - c. Jeremiah warns Zedekiah to begin obeying the Lord immediately (vv.20-23).

- d. Zedekiah & Jeremiah agree to a “cover story” for their conversation, and respect the confidence of their discussion (vv.24-28).

### **Ezekiel Chapter One**

1. Ezekiel was called to prophetic office at 30 years of age, when he could not enter into the priestly service because of his captivity in Babylon (Ezek. 1:1).
2. Ezekiel was given the spiritual capacity to view the spiritual dimension of heaven and was spiritually empowered by the hand of the Lord (Ezek. 1:1-3).
3. Ezekiel will never be able to physically travel to the Lord’s presence in Solomon’s temple, but the Lord traveled to Ezekiel upon His royal angelic chariot-throne (Ezek. 1:4-28).
4. The Word of the Lord came to Ezekiel. He was commissioned with a Divine message for Israel (cp. Isa. 1:10; 38:4; Jer. 1:2,4; Hos. 1:1; Joel 1:1; Jon. 1:1; Mic. 1:1; Zeph. 1:1; Hag. 1:1,3; Zech. 1:1; Mal. 1:7). This phrase occurs 60x in the Book of Ezekiel.
5. The chariot-throne of God is borne by four four-winged, four-faced cherubim (Ezek. 1:5-12).
6. Like the Apostle John on Patmos, Ezekiel falls on his face in the presence of such Divine majesty (Ezek. 1:28; Rev. 1:17).

### **Ezekiel Chapter Two**

1. Ezekiel is called “Son of Man.” This is a title he is addressed by 93x in this book, and shared only by the other exilic prophet—Daniel (Dan. 8:17).
2. Ezekiel is spiritually empowered to function in a unique prophetic ministry (Ezek. 2:2).
3. The Lord instructs Ezekiel to stay faithful to his message regardless of how poorly that message is received (Ezek. 2:3-7).
4. Ezekiel’s first glimpse of the Word of the Lord was an unpleasant message of lamentations, mourning & woe (Ezek. 2:8-10).

### **Ezekiel Chapter Three**

1. Ezekiel ate the Word which the Lord fed him (Ezek. 3:1-3), and is warned again how obstinate his audience will be (Ezek. 3:4-11).
2. The Lord departed in His chariot, and Ezekiel was transported back to Tel-abib, waiting 7 days for his first sermon (Ezek. 3:12-15).
  - a. These exiles went into captivity with King Jehoiachin in 597BC.
  - b. They waited eagerly for any prophetic word concerning their return to Jerusalem—up to the very day that Jerusalem was destroyed in 586BC.
  - c. The prophetic word did come, to Jeremiah in Jerusalem and to Ezekiel in Babylonia—the return will not occur for 70 years.

(Chapter Three continues tomorrow)

**Answers to TTB2022-306 Exercises**

1. Habakkuk 3
2. Josiah
3. Philistia; Moab; Ethiopia, and Assyria.
4. 1 Chronicles 35
5. Zedekiah. He was taken prisoner to Babylon, by Nebuchadnezzar.
6. Jehoahaz (Shallum)
7. Eleven years
8. Shadrack, Meshack, and Abednego, three friends of Daniel.
9. The Roman Empire
10. Romans 2:28,29

**TTB2022-307 Exercises**

1. Why do the wicked prosper? Job asks it. The Psalmist asks it. Jeremiah asks it.  
Answer:
  2. Drought is an instrument of divine discipline. [True/False]  
Answer:
  3. The Lord told Jeremiah that \_\_\_\_\_ is the potter and \_\_\_\_\_ is the clay.  
Answer:
  4. The Lord's very tough, hostile message to Israel in Jeremiah 18:11 produced immediate repentance by the people of Israel. [True/False]  
Answer:
  5. What unusual restrictions were placed upon the Rechabites?  
Answer:
  6. For what did the Lord rebuke the faithless kings of Israel?  
Answer:
  7. Which chapters of Jeremiah are called his "Book of Consolation"?  
Answer:
  8. The regathering of the people of Israel, described in Ezra and Nehemiah, fulfilled only the prophecy of the 70-year captivity. [True/False]  
Answer:
  9. The New Covenant will be inscribed upon \_\_\_\_\_ rather than upon tablets of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:
  10. How old was Ezekiel when he was called to prophetic office?  
Answer:
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