

TTB2022-309 – Week 35 – August 28 to September 3

TTB2022-301, Week 27, July 3 to 9	TTB2022-308, Week 34, Aug 21 to 27
TTB2022-302, Week 28, July 10 to 16	<b>TTB2022-309, Week 35, Aug 28 to Sept 3</b>
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
TTB2022-307, Week 33, Aug 14 to 20	

**TTB2022-309 – Week 35 – August 28 to September 3 .....1**

Day 240 – August 28 - The High Price of Following God Ezek. 24:15-25:17; 29:1-16; 30:20-31:18; Jer. 21; 34.1  
 Day 241 – August 29 - When Not to Rejoice Ezek. 26:1-14; Jer. 32-33 .....4  
 Day 242 – August 30 - Tyre, Sidon, and Lucifer’s Fall Ezek. 26:15-28:26; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:3-7; Jer. 39:2-10; 52:6-115  
 Day 243 – August 31 - Judgment Falls, Jeremiah Spared Jer. 39:11-40:6; 52:12-27; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:8-21; 2<sup>nd</sup> Chr.  
 36:15-21 7

**Era 6: Living in Exile - 586-538BC.....8**

Day 244 – September 1 - An introductory class to prepare for Day 245 through Day 257. 13 messages for this era is the shortest portion of this TTB. Scriptures in this era include the last four verses of 2<sup>nd</sup> Kings, Psalm 137 (the final psalm for this TTB), Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Obadiah.....8  
 Day 245 – September 2 - Anguish at Jerusalem’s Destruction Lam. 1-4 .....8  
 Day 246 – September 3 - Praying for Restoration Lam. 5; Obadiah; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:22-26; Jer. 40:7-41:18.....10  
 Answers to TTB2022-308 Exercises .....12  
 TTB2022-309 Exercises .....12

**Day 240 – August 28 - The High Price of Following God Ezek. 24:15-25:17; 29:1-16; 30:20-31:18; Jer. 21; 34**

**Ezekiel Chapter Twenty-Four**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

4. Ezekiel’s next work assignment is to silently endure the loss of his beloved wife, without any mourning (Ezek. 24:16-24).
5. The chapter closes with the Lord’s promise to release Ezekiel’s mouth on the day that word of Jerusalem’s destruction arrives in Babylon (Ezek. 24:25-27).
6. Summary thoughts on the chapter:
  - a. The plan of God is precise, determining the perfect days for His perfect will (Ps. 139:16; Dan. 12:11,12; 9:24-27 cp. Matt. 21:2,3; 26:18; Acts 1:7).
  - b. Believers are admonished to keep their vessels pure (2<sup>nd</sup> Tim. 2:21).
  - c. Personal tragedies have a purpose—to teach us, and others the grace of God (Gen. 50:20; Rom. 8:28; Heb. 5:8).
  - d. The Old Testament prophets endured a tremendous amount of testing and suffering, for purposes that were left incomplete until this present age of grace (Heb. 11:32-40).

**Ezekiel Chapter Twenty-Five**

1. Chapter 25 begins an 8 chapter section of prophecies directed against the gentile nations.
2. Ammon is rebuked for the pleasure they took in the fall of Jerusalem (Ezek. 25:3,6).
  - a. God takes no pleasure in the death of the wicked (Ezek. 18:32; 33:11).
  - b. Ezekiel was also to clap and stamp his foot (Ezek. 6:11), but with God's mental attitude, and not with the scorn of his soul (Ezek. 25:6).
  - c. Ammon's Divine discipline will result in their knowledge of the Lord (Ezek. 25:5,7).
3. Moab is rebuked for their insult of the Lord (Ezek. 25:8-11).
  - a. Moab & Seir claimed that Judah is "like" all the nations (Ezek. 25:8).
  - b. The Lord states that there is no nation on earth like His chosen people (Ex. 34:10; Num. 23:9; Deut. 26:18,19; 28:1; and see also 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 8:5,20).
  - c. Moab's Divine discipline will result in their knowledge of the LORD (Ezek. 25:11).
4. Edom is rebuked for acting upon their mental-attitude of celebration & scorn by exacting vengeance upon Judah (Ezek. 25:12-14).
  - a. They took vengeance of vengeance, בְּנִקְמָם נִקְמָם.
  - b. They are guilty of guilt, וַיִּאָּשְׁמוּ אֲשׁוּם.
  - c. Edom's Divine discipline will result in their knowledge of the vengeance of the Lord (Ezek. 25:14).
5. Philistia's rebuke is like Edom's as a result of their own vengeance upon Judah (Ezek. 25:15-17). Their Divine discipline also results in a knowledge of the Lord (v.17).

**Ezekiel Chapter Twenty-Nine**

1. Chapter 29 contains the first two of seven messages directed against Egypt.
2. Like chapter 28, there is an earthly ruler (Pharaoh) and the dragon who empowers him (Ezek. 29:3).
  - a. הַתַּנִּינִים הַחֲגָדוֹלִים hattanniym haggadowl. תַּנִּינַיַן tanniyn <sup>#8577</sup>: dragon, serpent, sea monster. (Job 7:12; Ps. 74:13\*; Isa. 27:1\*; 51:9\*\*; Jer. 51:34; Ezek. 29:3; 32:2). \* לִיִּוְיָתָן livyāthān <sup>#3882</sup> \*\* || רַהַב rahab <sup>#7294</sup>.
  - b. The dragon claims Creator status (v.3).
  - c. God intends to spear this dragon, and leave his dead physical body for the beasts and the birds to eat (vv.4,5; Ps. 74:13,14; Job 41:1,2).
  - d. See the TTB Day 032 for Job 41, TTB Day 203 for Isaiah 27, and TTB Day 211 for Isaiah 51.
3. The message to Egypt highlights a 40 year captivity & a return (Ezek. 29:9b-16).
4. Egypt's Divine discipline results in their knowledge of the Lord (Ezek. 29:6,9,16).

(Chapter Twenty-Nine continues on Day 257)

**Ezekiel Chapter Thirty**

(Outline continues from Day 257)

4. Even as the Lord breaks Egypt's arms, He is strengthening Babylon's arm (Ezek. 30:20-26).
  - a. Historically, the conflict of Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon with Egypt is well documented.

- 
- b. Prophetic Babylon (Rev. 17:5) led by Antichrist will clash with Egypt and her helpers (Dan. 11:40-43).

### **Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-One**

1. Chapter 31 is a descriptive allegory of Egypt & Assyria.
2. The Satanic glory of Assyria is described (Ezek. 31:2-17).
  - a. Assyria rose to become the world's only great superpower (Ezek. 31:3-5).
  - b. Fallen angels infested Assyria's upper branches, and oversaw the daily human activity (Ezek. 31:6 cf. Dan. 4:12,21; Matt. 13:32; Eph. 2:2).
  - c. Edenic trees were jealous of Assyria's glory (Ezek. 31:8,9).
  - d. God judges Assyria because of their pride (Ezek. 31:10-14; Nahum; Jonah).
  - e. Assyria was welcomed into Sheol by other trees, who were "comforted" by Assyria's downfall (Ezek. 31:15-17 cf. Isa. 14:15-17).
3. Pharaoh is reminded that his glory and greatness doesn't rise to Assyria's level, and that he will share Assyria's fate (Ezek. 31:18).

### **Jeremiah Chapter Twenty-One**

1. Chapter 21 begins a series of rebukes against Judah's kings.
  - a. Zedekiah (Jer. 21:1-22:9).
  - b. Shallum (Jehoahaz) (Jer. 22:10-12).
  - c. Jehoiakim (Jer. 22:13-19).
  - d. Jehoiachin (Jer. 22:24-30).
2. Zedekiah dispatched two officials to inquire of the LORD concerning Nebuchadnezzar (Jer. 21:2).
  - a. This appears to be a good thing on Zedekiah's part, but the Divine commentary against him is clear (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:19).
  - b. His inquiry of the Lord was apparently one of a number of gods he consulted looking for hope against Babylon.
3. Jeremiah's message is not a happy one for King Zedekiah—stay in the city and die, or go out of the city and volunteer for exile (Jer. 21:3-14).

### **Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-Four**

1. Jeremiah personally delivers the Lord's message of judgment to King Zedekiah (Jer. 34:1-7).
  2. King Zedekiah attempted a release of all Hebrew slaves (Jer. 34:8-10,15), as an act of obedience to the Law of Moses (Jer. 34:12-14).
  3. The release was short-lived, however, as the slave-owners re-enslaved their Hebrew slaves (Jer. 34:11,16).
  4. The consequence for their disingenuous release would be a true release—death (Jer. 34:17-22).
-

---

**Day 241 – August 29 - When Not to Rejoice Ezek. 26:1-14; Jer. 32-33****Ezekiel Chapter Twenty-Six**

1. Chapter 26 begins a three chapter discourse on Tyre. Four oracles are thus directed:
  - a. A message against Tyre for their intended actions against fallen Israel (Ezek. 26).
  - b. A poetic message describing the sinking of the “ship” of Tyre (Ezek. 27).
  - c. A message against the Prince of Tyre (Ezek. 28:1-10).
  - d. A lament for the King of Tyre (Ezek. 28:11-19).
2. Tyre said “Aha” like Ammon did (Ezek. 26:2 cf. 25:3), and was eager to control land-based caravan trade through the region (Ezek. 26:2b).
3. The Lord speaks to Tyre in language of the sea so they clearly understand the coming judgment (Ezek. 26:3-6).
4. The fall of Tyre at the hands of Babylonians, Persians, & Greeks illustrates the faithfulness of God in fulfilling not only His prophecies through Ezekiel, but also the Gentile dominion as prophesied by Daniel (Ezek. 26:3-14; Dan. 2:36-43; 7:1-8).

(Chapter Twenty-Six continues tomorrow)

**Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-Two**

1. Chapters 32&33 occur during the siege of Jerusalem, and Jeremiah’s imprisonment in King Zedekiah’s dungeon (Jer. 32:1-5).
2. The Lord instructs Jeremiah to redeem his cousin’s field, and use that real estate transaction as an encouragement to Jerusalem (Jer. 32:6-15).
  - a. Jeremiah’s scribe, Baruch, first appears here in the Book of Jeremiah (Jer. 32:12).
  - b. Chronologically, Baruch first appears during the reign of King Jehoiakim (either Jer. 36:4 or 45:1).
3. Jeremiah prays to the Lord with a tremendous walk through the Bible, knowing that his purchase of Hanamel’s field will become one more element in the unfolding of God’s grace eternal plan of the ages (Jer. 32:16-25).
4. The Word of the Lord comes to Jeremiah once again—declaring the guilt of Jerusalem before the Lord (Jer. 32:26-35).
5. The Lord is faithful to bring about His Divine discipline upon Jerusalem, and He will be faithful to bring about His New Covenant with them (Jer. 32:36-44, esp. v.42).

**Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-Three**

1. Jeremiah receives a second message from the Lord during his confinement in King Zedekiah’s dungeon (Jer. 33:1).
  2. While Jerusalem was frantically trying to build up their physical walls, they were ignoring their spiritual resources in the Lord (Jer. 33:2-5).
  3. The Lord intends to heal Jerusalem (Jer. 33:6), restore and rebuild Judah & Jerusalem (Jer. 33:7), and cleanse them from all iniquity (Jer. 33:8), for His eternal glory in the sight of all the nations (Jer. 33:9).
-

4. The regathering of Israel is described (Jer. 33:10-13) as the work of Jesus Christ (the Branch) (Jer. 33:14-18).
5. The Davidic covenant is eternal, and cannot be thwarted by man any more than man can put an end to the cycle of day & night (Jer. 33:19-26).

**Day 242 – August 30 - Tyre, Sidon, and Lucifer's Fall Ezek. 26:15-28:26; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:3-7; Jer. 39:2-10; 52:6-11**

### **Ezekiel Chapter Twenty-Six**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

5. The fall of Tyre foreshadows the fall of a future world commercial power (Ezek. 26:15-18; Rev. 18).
6. The fall of Tyre recalls the fall of two past world commercial powers (Ezek. 26:19-21).
  - a. The antediluvian world (Gen. 4:17-24; 6:1-4).
  - b. The angelic world (Isa. 14:15-21; Ezek. 28:18,19).

### **Ezekiel Chapter Twenty-Seven**

1. Chapter 27 sings the song of the Ship of Tyre.
2. The song is a lament based upon the sadness of Tyre's own words (Ezek. 27:3).
3. The beautiful ship is described (Ezek. 27:4-11).
4. Her customers are detailed (Ezek. 27:12-25).
5. The ship is sunk (Ezek. 27:26-36).
6. Every nation weeps and laments. They ask "who is like Tyre" (v.32), when they should be asking "who is like the Lord?" (Ex. 15:11). This, too, is a foreshadowing of future pride to come (Rev. 13:4; 18:9ff.).

### **Ezekiel Chapter Twenty-Eight**

1. The addressee for this message cannot be confused with the following message.
  - a. The addressee here is identified as n<sup>c</sup>giyd tsor לְנִייד צַר (Ezek. 28:2).
  - b. The addressee in the following message is identified as melek tsowr מֶלֶךְ צוֹר (Ezek. 28:12).
2. The Prince of Tyre (n<sup>c</sup>giyd tsor) is the human ruler of Tyre (Ethbaal III), but the King of Tyre (melek tsowr) is the true ruler (Satan) (Jn. 12:31; 14:30; 16:11; 1<sup>st</sup> Jn. 5:19; Dan. 10:13,20,21; 12:1).
3. The human ruler of Tyre had lifted up his heart and made his heart like the heart of God (Ezek. 28:2,6).
4. The human ruler of Tyre believed that he was a god, controlling events in the world around him. His view of himself was as an antediluvian god-king ruling in the "heart of the seas."
5. In the following message, the true power behind the human power is unveiled, and the rebuke of Satan is expressed.
  - a. Like Isaiah 14, the prophet looks beyond the human realm and sees the reality of the angelic realm in the details of Satan's fall.
  - b. The recipient of this lament cannot be a human being because:

- 1) Adam & Eve were the only human beings to be in the Adamic Garden of Eden (Ezek. 28:13a).
- 2) Human beings are not covered in jewels (Ezek. 28:13b).
- 3) Human beings are born, not created (Ezek. 28:13c).
- 4) He is called a cherub angel (Ezek. 28:14).
- 5) He went from a blameless condition to an unrighteous condition (Ezek. 28:15). In the history of the human race, only Adam & Eve experienced a fall from blamelessness to unrighteousness. Every other human being from Cain onward began their lives totally depraved.
  - c. Like the human ruler he influenced, Satan's heart was lifted up, and he viewed himself as being a god (Ezek. 28:16-19).
6. The Tyre section concludes with a message to her sister city Sidon (Ezek. 28:20-24).
7. Tyre & Sidon's discipline results in knowledge of the Lord (Ezek. 26:6; 28:22-24).

### **Second Kings Chapter Twenty-Five**

(Outline continues from Day 239)

3. Zedekiah was captured while attempting to flee (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:4-7).
  - a. Ezekiel prophesied this escape attempt (Ezek. 12:5-13).
  - b. Zedekiah will be taken to Babylon, yet he will not see it.

(Chapter Twenty-Five continues tomorrow)

### **Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-Nine**

1. Chapter 39 details the fall of Jerusalem. It parallels ch. 52, 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25 & 2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 36. The prophet Ezekiel also gave witness to this event (Ezek. 24:1,2).
2. The walls are breached on July 18th, 586BC.
3. Nebuchadnezzar's generals established judicial sovereignty in the city (Jer. 39:3).
4. Zedekiah attempts to flee, but is caught and imprisoned according to prophecy (Jer. 39:4-10; Ezek. 12:12-14).
5. Those who voluntarily surrendered into Babylonian custody (considered deserters by their fellow Jews) were taken into captivity (Jer. 39:9), while the most destitute were left as caretakers of the land (v.10).

(Chapter Thirty-Nine continues tomorrow)

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

(Outline continues from Day 239)

3. The gate between the walls allowed for an attempted escape despite the surrounding armies (Jer. 52:7).
4. The execution of the line of Zedekiah (Jer. 52:10-11) combined with the curse on the line of Coniah/Jeconiah/Jehoiachin (Jer. 22:24-30) brings the Book of Jeremiah to close with a significant concern for the Davidic Covenant (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 7:16).

---

(Chapter Fifty-Two continues tomorrow)

**Day 243 – August 31 - Judgment Falls, Jeremiah Spared** Jer. 39:11-40:6; 52:12-27; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:8-21; 2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 36:15-21

### **Jeremiah Chapter Thirty-Nine**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

6. Jeremiah (Jer. 39:11-14) and Ebed-melech (Jer. 39:15-18) are delivered from death.

### **Jeremiah Chapter Forty**

1. Nebuzaradan's release of Jeremiah is described here in greater detail (Jer. 40:1-6; cf. 39:11-14).

(Chapter Forty continues on Day 246)

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

(Outline continues from yesterday)

5. The 597BC deportation left the poorest of the land (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 24:14), and now the 586BC deportation left only the poorest of the poor (Jer. 52:12-16; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:12).
6. Much of the temple required dismantling in order to plunder the material wealth of its construction (Jer. 52:17-23).
7. The remaining spiritual and secular authorities found in Jerusalem are brought to Nebuchadnezzar for execution (Jer. 52:24-27).

### **Second Kings Chapter Twenty-Five**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

4. Nebuzaradan is the servant of Nebuchadnezzar tasked with the burning of Jerusalem, and the plundering of the temple (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:8-17).
5. Seraiah, Zephaniah, and three other priests are taken to Nebuchadnezzar and executed (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:18,21).
6. Zedekiah's cabinet is arrested and executed (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:19-21).

(Chapter Twenty-Five continues on Day 246)

### **Second Chronicles Chapter Thirty-Six**

(Outline continues from Day 231)

6. Chronicles provides a great spiritual insight into the Babylonian captivity: the 70 years of desolation provided for the land itself to enjoy its sabbaths (Jer. 36:15-21; Lev. 26:34,35).

(Chapter Thirty-Six continues and concludes on Day 259)

---

## Era 6: Living in Exile - 586-538BC

**Day 244 – September 1 - An introductory class to prepare for Day 245 through Day 257. 13 messages for this era is the shortest portion of this TTB. Scriptures in this era include the last four verses of 2<sup>nd</sup> Kings, Psalm 137 (the final psalm for this TTB), Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Obadiah.**

### Significant Realities of the Assyrian/Babylonian Captivity

Seed of the Woman (Gen. 3:15) remains a pending promise. The serpent's head still awaits being crushed.

Seed of Abraham (Gen. 12:1-3) remains a pending promise. The families of the earth still await the Abrahamic blessings.

Mosaic Covenant (Ex. 19-Deut. 24) remains the holiness code for the covenant nation, but has been so broken as to place Israel entirely on the cursing side of this conditional covenant.

Seed of David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 7) remains a pending promise. The throne of David awaits the Son of David, the virgin-born Immanuel YHWH Our Righteousness to be enthroned.

Day of the Lord (Joel, Amos, Isaiah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel) remains a pending promise. Nebuchadnezzar's desolation of Jerusalem, devastating as it was, only foreshadows the great and terrible Day of the Lord.

Eschatological Theocratic Kingdom, including New Heavens, New Earth, and New Covenant (same prophets) remains a pending promise. Ezekiel and Daniel are uniquely suited to convey more information regarding this.

### Near Term and Long Term Views

Jeremiah: Living life from generation to generation, waiting for the future and the hope (Jer. 29:1-14).

Ezekiel: Dry Bones (Ezek. 37) and Future Temple (Ezek. 40-48).

Daniel: Gentile Geopolitics of the vacated Davidic throne (Dan. 2,7-12).

## Day 245 – September 2 - Anguish at Jerusalem's Destruction Lam. 1-4

### Lamentations Chapter One

- Chapter 1 is an acrostic poem, 22 verses long, each verse beginning with successive letters of the Hebrew alphabet. The alphabetical order matches Ps. 119 & Prov. 31
- Jeremiah describes fallen Jerusalem in the 3rd person (Lam. 1:1-11).
- Jeremiah speaks as fallen Jerusalem in the 1st person (Lam. 1:12-22).
- Six times in this chapter the word "adversary" occurs (Lam. 1:5<sub>x2</sub>,7<sub>x2</sub>,10,17). **צַר** tsar <sup>#6862</sup>.
- Five times in this chapter the verb "to comfort" occurs (Lam. 1:2,9,16,17,21). **נָחַם** nācham <sup>#5162</sup>.
- Chapter 1 has lamentations without any positive note of encouragement.

### Lamentations Chapter Two

- Chapter 2 is an acrostic poem, 22 verses long, each verse beginning with successive letters of the Hebrew alphabet. The alphabetical order is the Aramaic order which transposes **ב** & **ו**.



2. Chapter 2 highlights the work of the Lord in destroying Jerusalem. It wasn't Babylon who did this—it was the Lord Himself.
3. Jeremiah endured the destruction of Jerusalem like Jesus Christ endured the suffering of the cross (Lam. 2:11; Jn. 12:27).
4. Chapter 2 has lamentations without any positive note of encouragement. The closest Jeremiah comes to praising the Lord is to declare the Lord's unwavering commitment to His own Word (Lam. 2:17).

### Lamentations Chapter Three

1. Chapter 3 is an acrostic poem, 66 verses long, 3 verses each beginning with successive letters of the Hebrew alphabet. The alphabetical order is the Aramaic order which transposes פ & ע.
2. Chapter 3 is “all about me.” Jeremiah describes all the awful things the Lord has done to him personally.
3. Jeremiah surpassed even Job to become the most persecuted believer in the history of the world up to this point (Lam. 3:1-18(ר, ד, ג, ב, א)).
4. Even as his lamentations reached a crescendo, the Word of God in Jeremiah's heart placed everything back into proper perspective (Lam. 3:19-39(מ, ל, כ, ט, ז)).
  - a. A foundation in the Word of God is vital for the believer to have Doctrine available for use in testing (vv.19-21).
  - b. The Lord's lovingkindnesses חַסְדֵי־יְהוָה ch<sup>a</sup>sādiym <sup>#2617</sup> and compassions רַחֲמֵי־יְהוָה rach<sup>a</sup>miym <sup>#7356</sup> are infinitely expressed towards His children (v.22).
  - c. Every morning the believer wakes up and testifies to the Lord's faithfulness אֱמוּנָה <sup>#530</sup> <sup>ע</sup>muwnāh.
  - d. The Lord is good to those who wait for Him (Lam. 3:25,26; Nah. 1:7; Rom. 8:28).
  - e. All living mortals must place their own worthlessness on the scales when they begin to think that the Lord is being unfair towards them (v.39).
5. With God's perspective, a believer learns to examine himself during times of undeserved suffering and/or divine discipline (Lam. 3:40-48(פ, ט, נ)).
6. With God's perspective, a believer learns to grieve, but not as the rest who have no hope (Lam. 3:49-66(ת, ש, ר, ק, צ, ע); 1<sup>st</sup> Thess. 4:13).

### Lamentations Chapter Four

1. Chapter 4 is an acrostic poem, 22 verses long, each verse beginning with successive letters of the Hebrew alphabet. The alphabetical order is the Aramaic order which transposes פ & ע.
2. Chapter 4 focuses on the contrast between then and now. Believers cannot dwell on what used to be, but must observe what is, and what will be in the Lord's faithfulness (Lam. 4:1-10).
3. Believers will be an example for unbelievers to learn from: either a positive example of blessing for obedience, or a negative example of divine discipline for disobedience (Lam. 4:11-20).
4. The fall of a believer into sin and judgment will be a time of rejoicing for the unbeliever, but that unbeliever (represented by Edom) better beware (Lam. 4:21,22).

---

**Day 246 – September 3 - Praying for Restoration Lam. 5; Obadiah; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:22-26; Jer. 40:7-41:18**

**Lamentations Chapter Five**

1. Chapter 5 is 22 verses long, but is not an acrostic poem.
2. The lamentation contains three commands for the Lord: to remember (v.1), restore and renew (v.21).
3. The lamentation describes the daily life of the Jews under the conditions of captivity. Believers must accurately recognize how things are, and not dwell on how things should be.

**Obadiah**

1. The Lord's opposition to the proud (1<sup>st</sup> Pet. 5:5) applies to nations as well as individuals (Obad. 3).
2. Human affliction has its limits, but Divine affliction is complete (Obad. 5,6).
3. The friendships of this world system are deceptive (Obad. 7; Ps. 118:8,9).
4. Confidence in human ability is worthless (Obad. 8,9; Jer. 9:23).
5. Edom had rejoiced to plunder Judah when they were afflicted (Obad. 10-14; Ps. 137:7-9; Jer. 49:7-12; Ezek. 25:12-14; Joel 3:19; Am. 1:11).
6. In addition to being a time for Israel's judgment & discipline, the Day of the Lord will also be a time for recompense upon the Gentile nations for how they have treated Israel (Obad. 15-20).
7. The role of Judges in those days will be established in terms of Deliverers/Saviors (Obad. 21 cf. Neh. 9:27 & Jdg. 2:16).

**Second Kings Chapter Twenty-Five**

(Outline continues from Day 243)

7. Gedaliah is appointed the new Governor (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:22-24).
8. Jeremiah is left in Jerusalem to assist the new Governor (Jer. 39:11-14).
9. Gedaliah's governorship is short-lived, however, as zealous and vengeful Jews assassinate him (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 25:25,26).

**Jeremiah Chapter Forty**

(Outline continues from Day 243)

2. The reign of Gedaliah, Governor of Judea, is described (Jer. 40:7-12).
    - a. He governed the destitute caretakers of the land (v.7b).
    - b. He presided as guerilla commanders came out of hiding (vv.7a,8-10).
    - c. He presided as refugees returned from Moab, Ammon, Edom, & other countries (vv.11,12).
  3. Gedaliah is warned of an assassination attempt by Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, but he does not believe the report (Jer. 40:13-16).
    - a. Johanan the son of Kareah is the informant who warns Gedaliah. He is one of 10 Johanans in the OT.
-

- b. Ishmael the son of Nethaniah is the assassin. He is one of 6 Ishmaels in the OT.

**Jeremiah Chapter Forty-One**

1. Ishmael succeeded in his assassination mission against Governor Gedaliah, and murdered many others in the process (Jer. 41:1-3).
  2. Ishmael also murdered 70 additional guerillas coming in from Shechem, Shiloh, & Samaria, and attempted to flee into Ammon with his booty (Jer. 41:4-10).
  3. Gedaliah's murder is discovered, and Johanan the son of Kareah rescues Ishmael's captives, but fails to catch Ishmael (Jer. 41:11-15).
  4. Johanan makes preparations to lead a collection of refugees into Egypt (Jer. 41:16-18)
-

---

### Answers to TTB2022-308 Exercises

1. Zedekiah
2. Jannes and Jambres. 2 Timothy 3:8
3. Immediate judgment Ezekiel 14:4-11
4. Ezekiel 17
5. Babylon and Egypt
6. Judah
7. True
8. Oholah and Oholibah
9. 588 to 586 BC
10. Jeremiah 52

### TTB2022-309 Exercises

1. Where do we read “‘As I live,’ says the Lord God, ‘I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way and live. Turn, turn from your evil ways! For why should you die, O house of Israel?’  
Answer:
  2. The conflict of the Babylonian Empire with Egypt is well documented historically. [True/False]  
Answer:
  3. For what was Assyria principally judged?  
Answer:
  4. In what Bible passage do we read of God’s rebuke of Zedekiah, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, etc.?  
Answer:
  5. During the siege of Jerusalem, where was Jeremiah put in prison?  
Answer:
  6. Pastor Bob mentions that the fall of Tyre recalls, among other things, the fall of the antediluvian world. What does the word “antediluvian” mean?  
Answer:
  7. Pastor Bob writes that one of the addressees for the message of Ezekiel 28 is identified as “as negiyd tsor לְנִגְיָד צֹר”. What do you suppose that means? Where can you find the reference?  
Answer:
  8. The poorest people of the land of Judah were left in the 586 BC deportation. [True/False]  
Answer:
  9. The promises of the Eschatological Theocratic Kingdom have already been partially fulfilled. [True/False]  
Answer:
  10. The reign of \_\_\_\_\_, governor of Judea, is described in Jeremiah 40:7-12.  
Answer:
-