

JEREMIAH - GOD'S SPOKESMAN

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Workbook for the Books of JEREMIAH and LAMENTATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The more familiar one is with Old Testament history and characters, the more one will be able to understand any book of the Bible. The following is a brief historical background of the Jewish nation from the Call of Abraham until the time of Jeremiah and the end of the kingdom of Judah. However, there is no substitute for the value of your own reading of the Bible accounts of these events. When studying the Old Testament it is important to realize that while the nation as a whole might be in apostasy and idolatry, there were still individuals who worshiped and served the Lord God.

Historical Background for Jeremiah and Lamentations

From the foundation of the world God knew human beings would fall from the perfect state in which they were created. He planned to send his Son to die for the sins of the world when the time was right. His plan involved forming a special nation of people through which he would bring the Messiah into the world. He began the work of producing that nation by calling Abram from the city of Ur in the land of the Chaldeans, telling him to take his family and go where God would lead him. Abram, later called Abraham, obeyed God's leading into the land of Canaan. He believed God and his promises that he would father a son through whom all nations of the earth would be blessed and that he would be the father of many nations. The Hebrew or Jewish nation began with Abraham through his son Isaac. Abraham had other sons of whom many nations of the mid-east were formed. God used Isaac, Isaac's son Jacob, and Jacob's twelve sons as the nucleus for that nation. Family jealousy resulted in some of the brothers selling a younger brother, Joseph, to traveling merchants on their way to Egypt. Jacob's twelve sons are known as the twelve patriarchs (literally "father-rulers") because their families multiplied into the tribes of Israel, known also as Hebrews (descendants of Eber) and Jews (descendants of Judah).

In Egypt Joseph was faithful to God through many hardships and became second to Pharaoh in the rule of Egypt. Later Joseph's father and brothers with all their families and livestock moved to Egypt. There, because of Pharaoh's regard for Joseph, they were given a choice portion of land (Goshen) where they could tend their flocks and live in peace. Over almost four hundred years they multiplied from a group of about seventy-five to a nation of nearly two million. They were enslaved by the Egyptians who treated them cruelly. The ruling Pharaoh was afraid they would side with an invading enemy and ordered more severity and cruelty on the part of the slave-masters. Then he commanded that all male babies be killed. (For the Bible record of this saga, read Genesis 11:27-Exodus 1:22).

The four hundred years of God's promise was up. The time was right in his plan to bring Moses on to the scene. He chose Moses to lead the people of Israel out of Egyptian slavery and through the forty years of wandering in the wilderness. God gave the Law at Mt. Sinai through Moses. He had Aaron, Moses' brother, anointed High Priest. After the death of Aaron, his oldest living son became High Priest. At God's command, when Moses died, Joshua became leader of Israel. Under his leadership they occupied the promised land and it was divided among the twelve tribes. Some of the strong cities had been conquered under Joshua's leadership but the tribes were supposed to finish this work after Joshua died. God had commanded them to wipe out all the idolatrous nations who lived in the land and gave his reasons for his instructions but they quit before the job was done. (Ex. 23:20-33; Deut. 12:29-32; Josh. 23:3-13; Judges 2:1-4).

After Joshua's death Israel had no one national leader. Soon the people were mixing worship of Jehovah God with worship of idol gods around them. Because they had forsaken him as the only true God, the Lord allowed their enemies to raid and plunder their territory. When the attacked ones prayed to God, he raised up a judge who delivered them by God's power. When the judge died they soon forgot God until another crisis. This cycle was repeated through more than two hundred years. There were fifteen judges in all. Samuel, who was also a prophet, was the last.

When Samuel was old the people begged for a king like the nations around them. God was displeased but had Samuel anoint Saul, from the tribe of Benjamin, as their first king. After a good beginning as king, Saul became proud; God rejected him and had Samuel anoint David, son of Jesse, of the tribe of Judah, to be king. David was faithful to God through his whole life, though human and not without sin; but when he sinned he wholeheartedly repented. David was a man of war and God used him to clear the land of most of its idolatrous nations. During his reign, God strengthened the kingdom and promised David that his family would be the royal dynasty through whom the promised Messiah would come. When David died, his son, Solomon, succeeded him. God blessed him with wisdom and riches, power and peace. He built the magnificent temple as a house of the Lord for which David had made plans and prepared the materials. The kingdom became very strong and rich during Solomon's reign. Later he allowed shrines to be built for pagan deities of his many foreign wives and things began to go wrong.

When Solomon died, his son Rehoboam became king. He refused the counsel of the older, wiser men and Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, led a rebellion against him. As a result the kingdom was divided about 922 BC. Ten northern tribes followed Jeroboam. Only Judah and Benjamin in the south remained loyal to Rehoboam and the royal family of David. The northern kingdom was called Israel, sometimes referred to as Jacob or Ephraim; its capital was Samaria. The southern kingdom was called Judah, with Jerusalem its capital.

Jeroboam led the people into even more idolatry when he placed golden calves at Dan and Bethel to keep them from traveling to the Temple in Jerusalem, saying these were the gods who brought them out of Egypt. He set in place a priesthood not of the tribe of Levi. He was

known through the rest of the Old Testament as “Jeroboam the son of Nebat who made Israel to sin.”

For the two hundred years of its existence there was no good king over the northern kingdom of Israel and only twice did a son succeed his father as king. One after another of the kings were assassinated or deposed by coups. There was no return to the Lord God in spite of God’s repeated warnings through a succession of prophets, most noted among them, Elijah, Elisha, Amos and Hosea.

The 8th century was a period of prosperity for both kingdoms in spite of constant wars, but idolatry pervaded both kingdoms, with occasional reforms in Judah as good and bad kings alternated.

In 722-721BC God used Sargon king of Assyria to overthrow Samaria and carry the people of Israel into captivity. At the time, Hezekiah was king in Judah and leading a spiritual revival. God spared the kingdom of Judah for another 125-135 years continuing to send prophets, warning the kings, leaders and people, urging them to do away with idolatry and serve him only. Some did, but most did not.

Josiah was the last good king of Judah and was reigning when Jeremiah, then a young man, began his work as prophet in 627 BC. Josiah ordered the repair of the Temple where the book of God’s Law was found. He declared a return to the true worship of Jehovah God and had idols and altars destroyed throughout the land of Judah (2 Kings 22:1-23:28; 2 Chron. 34:1-35:27). After Josiah died about 609 BC, idolatry again took over and political and moral decay escalated.

The books of Jeremiah and Lamentations cover the time of the final days of the kingdom of Judah. Other prophets of God were contemporary with Jeremiah, some named and others not named in the book of Jeremiah. Three of the minor prophets of the Old Testament, Zephaniah, Nahum and Habakkuk were among Jeremiah’s contemporaries, though not named in the book of Jeremiah. Daniel and Ezekiel were outstanding prophets to the Jews in Babylonian captivity.

After 600 - 800 years in the “promised land” the Israelites would be exiled to a strange land. The final days of Judah as a kingdom saw the reigns of three of Josiah’s sons and one grandson. They were:

Jehoahaz (Shallum) Made king by the people but reigned only three months. Taken to Egypt by Pharaoh-Necho.

Jehoiakim (Eliakim) made king by Pharaoh-Necho in the place of his half-brother; reigned about eleven years.

Jehoiachin (Jeconiah, Coniah), grandson of Josiah; Jehoiakim’s son; reigned three months; taken captive to Babylon.

Zedekiah (Mattaniah) reigned eleven years; last king to reign over Judah in Jerusalem; brother of Jehoahaz, half-brother of Jehoiakim.

NOTE: Chapters of Jeremiah are listed below in approximate chronological order using Ussher's Chronology from The Authorized King James Version, New Clarified Reference Edition, Royal Publishers, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee, and The Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible, In Five Volumes, Merrill C. Tenney, General Editor, Zondervan Publishing House of the Zondervan Corporation, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

B.C. c. 627-585

- c. 627 Chapter 1 During reign of king Josiah.
- c. 620 Chapters 2, 3 Josiah still reigning.
- c. 615 Chapters 4, 5, 6.
- c. 612 (Nineveh destroyed - Assyria losing power)
- c. 610 Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
- c. 609 - 608 Chapters 22, 26. Josiah dies. Jehoahaz king 3 months. Jehoiakim begins reign. First group taken from Judah to Babylon.
- c. 605 - 604 Chapters 18, 19, 20, 25, 36, 45, 46. Nebuchadnezzar defeats Egyptians at Carchemish, becomes king of Babylon.
- c. 601 Nebuchadnezzar defeated near Egypt.
- c. 600 Chapters 47, 48, 49. Before Pharaoh conquered Gaza
- c. 599 Chapter 23.
- c. 598 - 597 Chapter 24, 37. Jehoiakim dies. Jehoiachin reigns 3 months. Second group taken to Babylon. Zedekiah begins reign.
- c. 596 Chapters 29, 30, 31.
- c. 595 Chapters 50, 51.
- c. 594 Chapter 27.
- c. 593 Chapter 28.
- c. 589 Chapter 21.
- c. 588 Chapters 34, 35. Siege of Jerusalem begins.
- c. 587 Chapters 32, 33, 38. Siege continues.
- c. 586 Chapters 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 52. Fall of Jerusalem. Temple destroyed. Third group taken to Babylon.
- c. 585 Lamentations Chapter 1-5

For this workbook the chapters of Jeremiah are arranged in chronological order as listed above.

Questions are numbered within each chapter with no "Lesson" divisions specified.

Personal/home study. Read the chapters you wish to cover. Fill in the Workbook to help your comprehension and understanding. If you have access to reference books (your own or in a library) do additional research on the subject(s) covered in the lesson. With the help of the Teacher Manual check your answers, noticing any suggested applications you may have missed and references to other parts of the Bible.

Classroom study. Before study is begun there should be a decision made as to how much time is available per lesson period and how many lesson periods are available in the curriculum. Depending on this it can then be decided how many pages in the Workbook to cover per lesson.

When using this Workbook in a classroom situation teacher and students should do homework. Read the chapters assigned by the teacher then fill in the Workbook and do extra reading as you are able. Class time should be used for checking and discussing answers, allowing for possible different wordings depending on which version of the Bible is used by the student and for discussion of pertinent Biblical and historical references when time allows.

Prepare your lesson well. The better prepared teacher and students are, the better class time will be for everyone. The Teacher Manual is a combined Workbook and Manual in which Answers are underlined; Questions are NOT underlined. In class this allows the teacher to see the question and the answer without having to go back and forth between two books, not intended as a preparation shortcut.

Student and teacher keep a notebook handy as you study. Have a separate page for each subject listed below. When you come to a passage in Jeremiah and/or Lamentations where one of these subjects is mentioned make a note of the chapter and verse(s). At the end of the study there will be a "Final Exam" involving these subjects. The notes you have kept will be invaluable.

1. Passages from the books of Jeremiah and Lamentations Quoted or Referred to in the New Testament including Prophecies of the coming Messiah.
2. God's Plans for Preserving His People: Return of Remnant of Israel and Judah From Babylon and Other Nations.
3. Most Often Used Metaphors and Similes .
4. List Passages Showing Jeremiah's Attitudes; Character; Personality; Faithfulness; Persistence, etc. (why "The Weeping Prophet") (Glean from his prayers.)
5. God's Mercy: How Many Times He Offers to Change His Plans Of Destruction If They Repent of Idolatry.
6. Times said the Lord swears: Why; How.
7. Statements of God's Power and Majesty; in Creation and Control.

The King James Version and The New American Standard Version were used in the preparation of this study. Questions are numbered within each Chapter with no "Lesson" divisions specified.

Chapters in this study are arranged in the chronological order shown on Page 4, not always in consecutive order as in your Bible.

JEREMIAH - GOD'S SPOKESMAN c. 630-585

Workbook for
THE BOOK OF JEREMIAH

CHAPTER 1 c. 627

1. Jeremiah was the son of _____, a _____ of _____ who lived in the land of _____.
2. What four kings ruled Judah during the prophetic ministry of Jeremiah? _____, _____, _____, _____.
3. Of these four kings, _____ was a good king and pleased the Lord. 2 Ki. 22:19-20. What earthly reward did God grant him? _____

4. When did the Lord say he had chosen Jeremiah to be his prophet? (v. 5) _____

5. What excuse did Jeremiah make when the Lord first called him to service? (v. 6) _____

6. Did God accept his excuse? _____ What promises did he make to encourage Jeremiah? (vv 8-9, 19) _____

7. What was the work plan the Lord outlined for Jeremiah? (v10) _____

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8. Would these be literal physical actions for Jeremiah to do? Be prepared to explain and discuss what they meant? (Jer. 18:7-10) _____
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9. What did Jeremiah see the first time? (vv. 11-12) _____
10. What the second time? (v. 13) _____
11. The Lord said out of the _____ an _____ shall _____ upon all the inhabitants of this land. (v. 15)
12. Against whom was this evil to come? (v. 16) _____
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13. Compare verse 17 with Acts 20:27. Has this responsibility for God's spokesmen changed? _____ Briefly express your thoughts about that. _____
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14. What was the basis of Jeremiah's confidence and boldness in speaking against kings and princes and the majority of the people? (vv. 16, 18, 19) _____
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15. Did God promise Jeremiah easy going as he carried out his work? _____ Does he promise that for his people today? Mt. 5:10-12 _____
 What did Jesus promise in Mt. 28:20? _____

CHAPTER 2 c. 630

1. How did the Lord remember Israel? (vv. 2-3) _____
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2. What had Israel failed to ask? (v. 6) _____
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3. The Lord said even the _____, the _____ and the _____ did not _____ him, they _____ and _____ by _____ and _____ that do _____. (v. 8)
4. True or False God had run out of patience. He would plead no more. (v. 9)
5. Why should the heavens be astonished and horribly afraid? (v. 11) _____

 Who/what was their glory? _____
 What was of no profit? _____ (Romans 1:23)
6. What two evils did the Lord say his people had committed? (v. 13) _____

 _____ (See also John 4:14-15; 7:38).
7. Who had broken the crown of Israel's head? (v. 16) _____
 What country do these names represent? _____
8. How had the people of Judah/Israel brought this on themselves? (v. 17) _____

9. The Lord said he had planted Israel a _____, wholly a _____, but they had turned into a _____ unto him. (v. 21)
10. Israel had turned their _____ to the Lord and not their _____; but in time of trouble they said, "_____." (v. 27)
 (Be prepared to discuss the attitude they demonstrated).
11. What was God's answer? (v. 28) _____

 God said they had as many gods as they had _____.
12. What do you think their failure to correct their children had to do with all this? (v. 30)

CHAPTER 3 c. 615

1. What situation in human relationships did God use to illustrate their spiritual relationship to him? (vv. 1-2)

What was the difference between this plea from God and the law for divorced man and wife given through Moses? (Deut. 24:4) _____

What attribute of God does this illustrate, for them and for us? (Ezekiel 33:11; Rom. 2:4; 2 Peter 3:9) _____

2. What had been withheld in an effort to make them realize their sin? (v. 3) _____
 _____ Did it work? _____

3. What historical example did God use here, trying to bring Judah to repentance? (vv. 6-11)

Thought Questions: Of whom are Christians (the church) the bride? (John 3:29; 2 Cor. 11:2) _____ Is it possible for Christians to commit spiritual adultery? How? _____

4. What had become of Israel? (2 Ki. 17:5-29) _____
 Why was Judah worse? (vv. 6-10, 14) _____

5. True or False The Lord's anger is forever, without mercy, without escape. (v. 12)

6. How did God say they could avoid all the evil he had promised? (vv. 12-15) _____

7. Read verses 14-19. Discuss the two-fold prophecy contained in these verses. Compare with Isaiah 2:3 and Acts 2.

8. In whom is the salvation of Israel? (v. 23) _____
 In whom is our salvation? _____ (Acts 4:12) Other references may correctly be given.

CHAPTER 4 c. 615

1. True or False The Lord was determined to destroy Judah, regardless of what they might do.
(vv. 1-4)
2. True or False Verses 5- 16 describe the coming invasion of Judah by a fierce enemy.
3. True or False Their ways and their doings (rebellion from their hearts) had brought this evil upon them. (v. 18)
4. True or False God said he would make a full end of Judah. (v. 27)
5. True or False Since the people would not repent, God said he would not repent. (v. 28)

CHAPTER 5 c. 615

1. God said if they could produce _____ man from the streets of _____ and the _____ who _____, and _____ the _____; then he would _____ her. (v. 1)
Of what earlier O.T. incident does this remind you? (Gen. 18:16-33) _____
What does it demonstrate about God? _____
2. True or False The people who rejected God and were being smitten, had put themselves in this situation by refusing to receive correction. (v. 3)
3. True or False Jeremiah made excuses for the poor not repenting, then turned to the great men/leaders who had known the way of the Lord and his judgments, who did listen to the warning. (vv. 4-6)
4. Was the Lord justified in avenging himself on such a nation? (vv. 7-9) _____
Of what were they accusing God? (vv. 11-12) _____
Before condemning them for this, read and think about 2 Peter chapter 3.

5. List in one column four ways the nation is described that would come against them. In the other column list four things that nation would do to them: (vv. 15-17)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6. True or False The Lord would completely destroy all the house/nation of Israel and of Judah. (vv. 10, 18)

7. When the people asked why the Lord was doing these terrible things to them, what was Jeremiah to answer and declare to them? (vv. 19-22) _____

8. Would the people then say, "Let us now fear the Lord" (v. 24)? _____ Why not? (v. 23)

9. For discussion: Read verse 21; Isaiah 6:9-10; Matt. 13:13-17; Mk. 4:11-12; 4:24b; John 12:37-41,45; Acts 28:25-29.

10. What reasons are given here that they should have feared and trembled at the Lord's presence? (vv. 22-24) _____

11. "Your _____ have turned away _____ and your _____ have withheld _____ from you." (v.25)
Do we withhold good things from ourselves? _____ How? _____

12. Compare "catch men" in the context of verses 26-28 to what Jesus meant when he said his disciples would "catch men". _____

13. What wonderful and horrible thing had been committed in the land? (define "wonderful" in this context) (vv. 30-31) _____

(See 2 Tim. 4:3-4 for application of this principle today)

CHAPTER 6 c. 615

1. Who is told to flee out of Jerusalem? (v. 1) _____ Why? (v. 1b)

2. At whose instruction was the invading army to besiege Jerusalem? (vv. 3-7)
_____ Does that mean God sometimes condones evil?

3. True or False The Lord instructed, warned, pleaded again and again, then the people of Jerusalem and Israel listened and repented. (vv. 8-12; 17-19)

4. From the least to the greatest they were given to _____; even the _____ and the _____ deal falsely (act deceitfully), healing the wound/problem slightly (superficially), saying _____, _____; when there is no _____. (vv. 13-14; compare 8:10-11)

5. Were they ashamed for the abominations they had committed? (v. 15) _____
Yet how could they obtain rest for their souls? (v. 16) _____

What were these “old ways” they were to seek and ask for? _____

Are people today to seek and ask for those same old ways? _____ Explain the difference: _____ (John 14:6).
How can we find rest for our souls? (Matt. 11:29-30) _____

(Many other scriptures may correctly be used to answer the above questions.)

6. True or False The Lord would not accept their sacrifices and would lay stumbling blocks for them to fall upon. (vv. 19-21) Why? _____

CHAPTER 7 c. 610

1. Approximately five years after the time of the last chapter, Jeremiah was told by _____ to stand where? _____, and say what? to whom? (vv. 1-2) _____

2. What amendments in their behavior would cause God to keep them in their land? (vv. 3-7)

Be ready to discuss the meaning of “to your hurt/ruin” in v. 6: _____

3. Why was the worship of verse 2 not acceptable to the Lord? (vv. 8-9) _____

4. True or False After doing all these evil things they had the nerve to come and stand in God’s house and tell him they were excused of any wrongdoing. (v. 10)
In connection with what event in Jesus’ life is verse 11 quoted? _____

5. Why were they to remember Shiloh? (v. 12) _____
(Josh. 18:1; 1 Sam 1:3; 3:20-21; 1 Chron. 13:1-14; 15:1-3)

What would happen to “this house which is called by my name” (the Temple) and why? (vv. 13-14)

6. Who is the “seed of Ephraim” in this context? (v. 15) _____

7. True or False Jeremiah was to pray earnestly for the people at this time and God would hear him and change his mind. (v. 16)

Moses and Samuel had prayed for the people in their days and God changed his mind. (Ex. 32:7-14; 1 Sam. 7:8-9;) Why the difference? (vv. 13-28) _____
_____ v. 16 is parallel to Ezek. 14:14-23.

8. What were they doing in the cities of Judah and in the streets of Jerusalem? (vv. 17-18)

9. The Lord's fury and anger would be poured out upon (vv. 19-20) _____

Was the Lord's anger justified? _____ Who is the Lord God? _____

10. The Lord said, "Put your _____ unto your _____ and eat _____ . For I _____ unto your fathers, nor _____ , in the day that I _____ out of the land of Egypt, concerning _____ ." (vv. 21-22) But he said, this is what I did command them: (v. 23) " _____ "

_____ ."
 Didn't God give the law to offer sacrifices when they came out of Egypt? Was he contradicting himself? What was his concern in those days and in the days of Jeremiah?

What did Jesus say were the two commands of God on which "hang all the law and the prophets"? (Matt. 22:37-40) _____

11. Did their forefathers listen to the Lord? Would they now listen to his word through Jeremiah? ____ With what results? For your answer briefly summarize verses 28-34

CHAPTER 8 c. 610

1. The bones of the _____, the bones of _____, and the bones _____, and the bones of _____, and the bones of _____, shall be brought out of their _____: and they shall spread them under the _____, and _____, and all the _____ of _____, whom they _____, _____, _____ after, _____, and _____. Their bodies would be as _____ (vv. 1-2)

Would all their worship of those things help in their time of trouble? _____ (v. 3)
 Why would those left alive choose death rather than life? (v. 3) _____

2. The Lord said the natural human tendencies are (v. 4) _____
 _____ But every
 one went their own way, refusing to _____ or _____ (v. 5-6). He says his
 people don't even have the instinctive sense of what creatures? (v. 7) _____

3. Would it do them any good that they had the law of God? What are their actions saying
 about the law of God, the wise, scribes? (v. 8) _____
 Why? (vv. 9,12) _____
 What of the good things God had given them? (v. 13b) _____
 (Think of where all good things come from and the danger of taking them for granted.)
4. Did they admit their wrong? (v. 14) _____. Was the Lord God still in Zion? (19a) _____
 _____ Why would it make no difference about the coming destruction?
 (v. 19b) _____
5. What is the inevitable conclusion? (vv. 20-22) _____

 _____ Did/does the time come when it was/is too late to repent?
 Then? _____ Now? _____ Why the difference? (Hebrews 3:1-4:16; 2 Pet. 2:1-3:18. Note
 3:9) _____

CHAPTER 9 c. 610

1. True or False Jeremiah enjoyed seeing his people, though wicked, punished. (vv. 1-2)
2. True or False The people were not valiant for the truth; they had taught their tongues to lie.
 Briefly discuss willful sin. (vv. 3, 5; Num. 15:30-31; Heb. 10:26-31)
3. True or False The Lord said through deceit they refused to know him. (v. 6)
 Briefly discuss willful ignorance. (2 Pet. 3:5-8)
4. The Lord gave reasons why the destruction of verses 9-12 would come on them: They have
 _____ which I gave them; not _____ nor obeyed
 my _____. But they walked after the _____ of their _____

_____ and after _____ which their fathers _____.
(vv. 13-14)

5. Thus says the Lord: Let the wise man _____; Let the mighty man _____; Let the rich man _____.
Rather let him that glories glory in this, That he _____ and _____
me, that I am the _____ who exercises _____, _____ and _____
_____ on the earth: For in these things I delight, says the Lord. (vv. 23-24)

6. What did the nations named here have in common? (vv. 25-26)

_____ Why is Judah (circumcised Jews) named among them? (v. 26b) _____

_____ Under the New Covenant is there such a thing as circumcision of the heart? Is physical
circumcision commanded in the N. T.? (Rom. 2:25-29; 1 Cor. 7:19; Gal. 6:15)

CHAPTER 10 c. 610

1. Describe the making of the heathen idols (vv. 3-5) [Is. 40:12-31; 41:1-29; 44:9-20; 46:5-7]

Compare with Isaiah's description a hundred years before: _____
Had the power of the idols improved in those years? (Is. 44:9-20) _____ Had the people
been helped by worshiping them all that time? _____

2. Why were they not to be afraid of the idols? The idols could do neither _____
nor could they _____ (v. 5) What will become of them in the
end? (v. 11) _____ Must one worship images of wood or metal to be
guilty of idolatry? _____ (Col. 3:5; 1 John 5:21) Was the wood, metal, silver, gold
inherently evil? What made the difference? Discuss this principle as it applies today.

3. How is the true God described? (vv. 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 16) _____

4. How are the pastors/shepherds described? (v. 21) _____

_____ Therefore their flocks would be _____ Who are the pastors in this picture? _____ and who are the flocks?

_____ Are shepherds, literally and figuratively, responsible for the flocks assigned to them? _____ In the N.T. church which men are called shepherds?

_____ Is this literal or figurative? _____

5. True or False Human beings know in themselves exactly how to direct their own way.

(v. 23) Can you sincerely pray the words of verse 24 for yourself? From where should we get our direction? (Prov. 6:25; Prov. 20:24)

CHAPTER 11 c. 610

1. What covenant is referred to in verses 2-10? _____

_____ In spite of all God's warnings and pleadings for hundreds of years, had they been true to that covenant? _____ Deut. chapters 29-30 give many details about that covenant and tell what would happen if they refused to obey the Lord their God. God keeps his promises.

2. True or False At this late date if they cried to the Lord and Jeremiah prayed for them, God would save them. (vv. 11,14)

3. True or False The gods they worshiped and to whom they burned incense would save them. (v. 12)

4. Against whom had Israel and Judah done evil? _____ Who had they provoked? _____ (v. 17) Is it possible for us to do evil against ourselves? _____ How? (Luke 7:30) _____

5. Who conspired against Jeremiah? (vv. 18-23) _____ What proposition did they make to him? (v. 21) _____
6. What did the Lord say he would do about it? (v. 22-23) _____
7. As Christians should we pray about our enemies like Jeremiah did in v. 20? _____ Look carefully at what he is actually saying. Was he asking for his own vengeance? _____ (Acts 7:60; Rom. 12:19; Hebrews 10:30-31)

CHAPTER 12 c. 610

1. How did Jeremiah approach the Lord and what question did he ask? (v. 1) _____

 _____ Who in the O.T. asked a similar question?
 _____ (Job 21:7; Ps. 73:3; Prov. 24:19; Eccl. 8:11)
 In the N.T. (Gal. 6. 9)
2. Of the _____ Jeremiah said God _____ them, they took _____, they _____ and even bring forth _____. The Lord was _____ and far _____. (v. 2) What did Jesus call this kind of person?

3. True or False Jeremiah quit preaching because he didn't understand why the wicked prospered and because there were hypocrites among the leaders and people.
4. What is Jeremiah being warned about in verses 5 and 6? _____

5. God calls his people his _____ and his _____ and the dearly _____ (v. 7) then says they are to him as a _____ of the _____ and as a _____ bird that all the other birds are _____ and calls _____ to come and _____ her. (v. 8) Explain this allegory as it applies to the history of the nation of Israel during Bible times. _____

6. “Many _____ have _____ my _____, they have trodden my _____ under foot, they have made my _____ a desolate _____.” (v. 10) Who is speaking and about whom? _____

7. Who were the evil neighbors? _____
What of Israel and Judah? (v. 14) _____
8. How could these evil neighbors help themselves? (v. 15-16) _____
Did this apply to Jews as well? _____
9. What was the alternative for the Jews as well as for all those who did not seek the Lord God? (v. 17) _____

CHAPTER 13 c. 610

1. Briefly tell what Jeremiah was to do with the linen girdle (waistband): (vv. 1-7)

2. Was this the usual treatment for a new girdle? _____ Did Jeremiah hesitate or question God’s unusual command? _____
Thought question: Do God’s commands always “make sense” to us?
3. What did God say the marred (ruined) girdle represented? (vv. 9-10) _____

4. As a girdle clings to the body of a man, so God had caused _____
_____ him for _____, for _____, for _____, and for his _____: but they _____ (v. 11)
Thought: How would their actions have done these things for the Lord?
5. As a bottle is filled with wine so the Lord would fill all the inhabitants of the land with _____, even the _____ that sit _____, and the _____, and the _____, and all the inhabitants of _____ (vv. 12-13)

6. The Lord said he would _____ one against another..... I will not _____, nor _____, nor have _____, but _____
(v. 14)
7. How could they have prevented this promised doom? (vv. 15, 16, 18) _____

What would be Jeremiah's reaction if they did not listen? (v. 17) _____

8. What would happen to all the people? (vv. 19-20) _____
Does God punish without reason? Name some reasons: (vv. 22-25) _____

9. The Lord said it would be as hard for those trained to do evil to change and do good as it would be for the _____
_____ Is it hard for us to change what we have been trained to do? _____ Does that mean it is impossible? _____ Read Gen. 18:14 and Matt. 19:26.

CHAPTER 14 c. 610

1. Briefly describe the dearth (drought) that was to come on the land: (vv. 1-6)

2. True or False When Jeremiah heard the terrible prophecy, he said in effect, pour it to them, Lord, they deserve it. (vv. 7-9) Actually, what is his reaction? _____
3. What terms/names apply to God in Jeremiah's prayer? (vv. 7-9) _____

Give the gist of his prayer: _____

4. What was God's answer to Jeremiah? (vv. 11-12) _____

 _____ Was this the first time recorded in this book
 Jeremiah was told not to pray for them? _____ (7:16; 11:14) What does this suggest to
 you about Jeremiah's character and attitude? _____
5. What had other prophets of Jeremiah's day been prophesying in the Lord's name? (v. 14)

6. What did God say would become of those prophets? (v. 15) _____
 Were their listeners responsible for their own actions? (Ezek. 18:4, 20)

7. Did Jeremiah stop praying and interceding? (vv. 19-22) _____

CHAPTER 15 c. 610

1. If _____ and _____ stood before God, would he now change his
 mind about punishing Judah? (v. 1) _____
2. Relate briefly an incident in the life of each when they pleaded before the Lord for the
 people and God did change his mind. (Ex. 32:7-14; 1 Sam. 7:3-13) _____

3. What kinds of destruction would come on the people? (vv. 2-4) _____

4. Who is the man that caused God to bring on the scattering? (v. 4) _____,
 the son of _____
 Were the people being punished for Manasseh's sins? (v. 6a) _____ Is it possible for
 God to get tired of changing his mind? (v. 6b) _____
5. What kind of man was Jeremiah and of what did God assure him? (vv. 10, 15, 17, 20-21)

CHAPTER 16 c. 610

1. Why was Jeremiah not married? (vv. 1-2)_____

2. God gave more reasons for him to remain single and childless, what were they? (vv. 3-4)

3. True or False Jeremiah was told not to go into the houses of mourning to lament or console the mourners because God's peace and loving kindness had been taken away his. (v. 5)
4. True or False Jeremiah was told to go instead into the house of feasting to eat and drink with the merry-makers. (v. 8)

5. When the people asked why all this evil was coming on them what was Jeremiah to say? (vv. 10-12)_____
- _____
- _____

6. What great national event is foretold? (v. 13)_____
- _____

7. What did the Lord say would happen in the days to come? (vv14-17)

8. The Lord said he would cause them to know____ _____;
 and cause them to know that my _____
 _____(v. 21)

CHAPTER 17 c. 610

1. God said the sin of Judah is _____ with a _____ of _____ and with the point of a _____; graven upon the tablets of their _____ and upon the _____ of their _____. (v. 1)

2. Judah's captivity is again foretold in these words from the Lord? (vv. 2-4) _____

3. Finish the following (vv. 5-6) "Cursed be the man _____

 _____."

4. In contrast (vv. 7-8): "Blessed is the man _____

 _____."

5. Where in the Psalms are similar words? _____

6. The heart of man(kind) is _____ above all things, and desperately _____; who can _____ it? (v. 9)

7. True or False The Lord cannot see into the minds of humans so he doesn't know their thoughts or intentions. (v. 10; Heb. 4:12-13)

8. "He that gets riches, and not by right" is compared to what? _____
 _____. What happens to the riches and to him? _____
 _____ (v. 11)

9. Describe the Lord and his sanctuary: (vv. 12-14) _____

10. True or False Jeremiah said he had tried to avoid being a pastor (shepherd) to follow the Lord; he had longed for death since he was sure the Lord didn't understand him and couldn't help him. (vv. 16-17)

11. In your own words briefly tell what Jeremiah actually said (vv. 16-17) _____

The apostle Paul made a similar statement, quote his words, (Acts 23:1) “ _____ ”

12. In what places did the Lord tell Jeremiah to go stand and speak to the people? (v. 19)

13. Tell in a few words what he was to command? (vv. 20-22) _____

Had their fathers (forefathers) obeyed this command from God? (vv. 22b-23)

14. What were these people promised, if they would obey this command? (vv. 24-26)

15. What would God do if they refused to obey? (v. 27)

CHAPTER 22 c. 609

(Chapter 22 comes next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. Upon what conditions did God promise a continuing of kings of Judah prospering and reigning on David's throne in Jerusalem? (vv. 2-4) _____

2. “But if you will not heed (obey) these words, I swear by _____, says _____, that this house _____” (v. 5)

3. When many nations shall pass by that city what will they ask? (v. 8) _____

4. What would be the answer? (v. 9) _____

5. For whom should they not weep? (v. 10) _____
But they should weep sore for whom? (v. 11) _____
6. Of what eternal good are this world's riches? (vv. 13-15a; Lu. 12:16-20) _____
7. How had one acted who knew the Lord? (vv. 15b-16) (probably speaking here of Josiah)

8. On what were the eyes and heart of king Jehoiakim set? (v. 17) _____

What was his attitude when warned by God? (v. 21) _____
9. True or False As a result of his attitudes and actions, neither Jehoiakim's person nor his glory would be lamented when he died. (vv. 18-19)
10. True or False Jehoiakim had been obedient to the Lord in the days of his youth and prosperity. (v.21)
11. Was Jehoiachin, son of Jehoiakim, better than his father? (vv. 24-26; 2 Kings 24:8-9) _____
How might a living evil person be better than a dead person who had been evil?

12. What was going to happen to Jehoiachin (Coniah) and his mother? (vv. 24-27) _____
_____ (2 Ki. 24:11-16)
13. What was God's pronouncement regarding Jehoiachin (Coniah) though his life would be spared in the immediate destruction? (vv. 26-30) _____

CHAPTER 26 c. 608

(Chapter 26 is next in chronological order. See page 4)

1. True or False Jeremiah was to condense and edit out part of the message he was given by the Lord. (v. 2)
2. True or False The Lord is unmerciful and gave them no opportunity to change for good. (vv. 3, 13)
3. Name three groups who heard Jeremiah speak (v. 7) _____, _____, _____
_____ How did they react? (v. 8)
4. Of what N.T. incident does verse 11 remind you? _____

5. True or False Jeremiah ran away because he was afraid to repeat his messages in front of the princes. (vv. 12-15)
6. True or False The princes and the people disagreed with the priests and prophets about killing Jeremiah. (v. 16)
7. The elders of the land cited history to the people in Jeremiah's defense. Briefly tell the story recited by the elders. What was their conclusion? _____

8. Who was the other faithful prophet named here who said the same things Jeremiah had been saying? _____ What happened to Urijah? (vv. 21-23) _____

9. What man did God use to help save Jeremiah's life at this time? (v. 24) _____

CHAPTER 18 c. 605

(Chapter 18 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. To what house was Jeremiah commanded to go and what would happen there? (v. 1-2)

2. Why did the potter make another vessel? (v.4) _____
Who decided how to make it? _____

3. The Lord said, “O house of Israel, _____
_____” (v. 6)

Read Ro. 9:20-24. Compare the thoughts expressed in Jeremiah with those in Romans: _____

4. True or False God had then, and still has the power to uproot, pull down or destroy a nation or kingdom. (v. 7)
5. True or False When the Lord spoke for or against a nation there was no possibility of a change on his part. (vv. 7-10) What would affect his decision? _____

6. True or False God had never warned the people of Judah to turn from their evil ways so he was being unjust in bringing punishment on them. (v. 11)
7. True or False The answer from the people was a blatant rejection of God’s many warnings and the declaration that they would go their own way. (v. 12)
8. The Lord said he would scatter them like _____ and show them his _____ and not _____ in the day of _____
_____ (v. 17)
9. True or False They denied the truth of Jeremiah’s words and plotted against him. (v. 18)

10. Name some other servants of God who were hated because they spoke God's truth. Give references in O.T. and N.T. _____

11. To whom did Jeremiah turn in prayer? (v. 19) _____ What is he saying in verse 20? _____
Was he wrong to pray like this?
12. Read verses 21-23 and contrast Jeremiah's words with those of Christ on the cross and Stephen as he died. Why the difference, do you think? _____
Did O.T. prophets always pray for God's vengeance on those who refused to obey God's word? Examples: _____

CHAPTER 19 c. 605

1. Name the object and the two groups of people Jeremiah was to take to the valley of the son of Hinnon. (vv. 1-2) _____

2. Name four of the things the people had done there contrary to God's will. (vv. 4-5)

What was the Lord's comment about such things? (v. 5b) _____

3. What would the valley be called in the days to come? (v. 6) _____
4. Describe the horrible extremes to which the people would resort during the coming siege (v. 9) _____

- Hundreds of years before this God had warned his people through Moses (Deut. 28:53).
5. True or False The Lord commanded Jeremiah to drink from the bottle (jar). (v. 10)

6. True or False The Lord would break the people and city as one would break a potter's clay vessel that could not be mended. (v. 11)
7. Why would the houses of Jerusalem and of the kings of Judah be defiled as the place of Tophet? (v. 13) _____

8. After his prophecy in Tophet, where did Jeremiah go and why? (v. 14) _____

Briefly tell what Jeremiah said? _____

9. Do you get the feeling you have read all this in earlier chapters of Jeremiah? _____ Why do you think the Lord finds it necessary to repeat so many times? _____

Is there repetition in the New Testament? (2 Pet. 1:12-15: 2 Pet. 3:1ff) You may find other passages. Why do you think I keep asking repetitive questions?

CHAPTER 20 c. 605

1. _____ son of _____ was _____ and _____ at this time. (v. 1)
2. What did Pashur do to Jeremiah after he heard his prophecy? (v. 2) _____

3. What name would the Lord call Pashur and to whom would he be a terror? (vv. 3-4a) _____
_____What would be his final end?

4. What would become of all Judah and the city? (vv. 4b-6) _____

5. Why did Jeremiah decide not to make mention of God or prophesy in his name any more? (vv. 7-9a) _____

6. Could he keep this resolve? _____ Why? _____ (v. 9b)
Should we keep quiet when asked a reason for our hope in the Lord and of eternal Life?
Give N.T. scripture: _____
7. “But the _____ is with me like a _____, therefore my
_____ shall _____, and they shall not _____.” (v. 11)
8. God _____ the righteous and _____. (v. 12)
Has God changed? (1 Cor. 14:25; Heb. 4:12) _____
9. Did Jeremiah enjoy prophesying doom and being persecuted? _____ In a few words
summarize verses 14-18 _____

10. Did his discouragement keep him from obeying God? _____ Read 2 Cor. 4:7-18 Why
did the apostle Paul keep preaching in spite of persecution? _____

CHAPTER 25 c. 605

(Chapter 25 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. In what year _____ of which king of Judah _____ was the first
year of which other king? (v. 1) _____
2. How many years had Jeremiah been prophesying? _____. During the reigns of how
many kings of Judah so far? _____ Name them. _____
_____ (v. 3)
3. True or False The people had listened to Jeremiah and the other prophets of the Lord and
turned from their evil ways. (3b-4)
4. True or False Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, is called the servant of the Lord.

5. List the things that would be taken away. (v. 10) _____

6. How long would the captivity last and what would those years satisfy? (vv. 11-12; 2 Chron. 36:21; Lev. 26:34) _____

7. True or False The king of Babylon and the land of the Chaldeans would be blessed after the seventy years were ended. (vv. 12-14)
8. In verse 15 the wrath of the Lord is described as the _____ of fury. (Read Isaiah 51:17)
9. True or False Only Jerusalem and Judah were to drink of this cup of fury. (v. 17)
10. How many countries are named here? _____ Were all who would be punished named? _____
 How do you know? (vv. 16; 18-26) _____
11. Where was the punishment to begin? (v. 29) _____

CHAPTER 36 c. 604

(Chapter 36 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. True or False The events of Chapter 36 took place in the ninth and tenth years of Jehoiakim, king of Judah. (vv. 1, 9)
2. The words Jeremiah dictated came from _____ and were written in _____
 by _____. (vv. 2, 4)
3. The Lord had spoken these words through Jeremiah against _____ and all the _____ from the days of _____ till the time of the writing. (v. 2)
 About how many years? (25:1-3) _____
4. True or False Though this was a many-times-over repetition of warnings, they were being given another chance to repent. (vv. 3, 7) Has God changed? _____ (2 Pet. 3:9)

5. Baruch was told by Jeremiah to go _____
 _____ (v. 6) Why did Jeremiah not do
 that himself? (v. 5) _____
6. True or False Baruch first read the words of the scroll to the people in the house of the
 Lord upon the feasting day. (v. 8)
7. True or False The next year, on the fasting day, Baruch read the words of Jeremiah in the
 Lord's house at the entry of the New Gate to all the people who came from their cities.
 (vv. 9-10)
8. Who heard him there? _____, son of _____, son of _____
 Where did he then go, who did he address, what did he say? (vv. 11-13) _____

9. True or False These princes (officials) wanted to hear the words of the scroll for
 themselves so they called Baruch to come read to them. (v. 14)
10. How did they react? What did they ask Baruch? What was his reply? (vv. 16-18)

11. Then what did the officials instruct Baruch to do? (v. 19) _____

 Why would this be a good idea? _____
12. What did they do with the scroll when they went to tell the king what they had heard?
 _____ (v. 20)
13. When the king heard about it what did he do? (v. 21) _____
 _____ Who read it to him and to all the officials with him? _____
14. True or False The king was sitting in his summer house in the garden with a fan blowing
 . (v. 22)
15. Did the king listen to the reading of the whole scroll? (v. 23) _____ What did the king
 do? _____

16. True or False The message from God contained in the scroll was nullified by burning the scroll. Think of other times people believed they could nullify the word of God by destroying what it was written on or by killing the speaker.
17. True or False The king and his servants who heard the words of the scroll were afraid and tore their clothes to show their repentance. (v. 24)
18. Some of the officials, namely _____, _____ and _____ urged the king not to burn the scroll. (v. 25)
19. The king ordered three of his men to take _____ the _____ and _____ the _____; but _____ hid them. (v. 26)
20. True or False At God's command Jeremiah dictated a second scroll to Baruch, repeating the words of the first and adding a further message of doom to the king.

CHAPTER 45 c. 604

(Chapter 45 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. How does 45:1 relate to 36:1? _____
2. Why do you think Baruch made the statement quoted in 45:3? _____

3. Is it possible Baruch was expecting a great reward for his brave actions told of in Ch. 36? (45:5a) _____
4. How would God reward his faithful actions during his lifetime? (v. 5b) _____

CHAPTER 46 c. 604

1. What information in verse 2 lets us know approximate chronology? _____

2. True or False Egypt, a world power at that time, is likened to a river in flood. (vv. 7-8)
3. Why do you think this is called “the day of the Lord God of hosts, a day of vengeance”?
(v. 10) _____

To whom does vengeance (punishment) belong? (Ro. 12:19; Heb. 10:30) _____
4. True or False All their armor and might with the help of the Ethiopians, Libyans, Lydians
and mercenaries would insure Egypt’s victory over Nebuchadnezzar. (vv. 9-10)
5. True or False The balm in Gilead and other medicines would cure the hurt of Egypt. (v. 11)
6. Though Egypt had been a mighty world power, and many nations had in the past appealed to
her for help in their wars, she would be conquered by _____ king
of _____ (vv. 13-14)
7. Who actually was in charge of the defeat of Egypt? (vv. 15; 24-26) _____ Is
the same one actually in charge of nations rising and falling today? _____
8. True or False In spite of the destruction of nations into which many Jews had been driven,
God would save a remnant and bring them back to their land. (vv. 27-28a)
9. True or False Because God was sorry for the Jews he would not punish them for their
wickedness. (v. 28b)

CHAPTER 47 c. 600

1. Against what people does God now speak through Jeremiah? (v. 1) _____

What O.T. men and events does that name immediately bring to your mind?

2. From the _____ a mighty army will come to _____ all the _____, and to _____ from _____ and _____ every _____ that remains. (vv. 2-4) Who is actually the spoiler? (v. 4) _____
3. What is indicated by the expressions “baldness” and “cutting yourselves”? (v. 5) (Lev. 21:5; Deut. 14:1) _____

CHAPTER 48 c. 600

1. The prophecies in this chapter are against the country of _____, whose people were the descendents of _____, nephew of _____ (v. 1) (Gen. 19:37)
2. True or False Prosperity and great riches were to pour out on Moab. (vv. 2-6)
3. Usually God gives reasons for his punishment, as here: “Because _____.” (v. 7-11)
 Explain “settled (undisturbed) on his lees” and “emptied from vessel to vessel”:

4. Who was Chemosh? (Judges 11:24) _____ What would happen to him and his priests? (v. 7) _____
5. Of the cities, valleys and plains, who would escape? _____ Who said so? (v. 8) _____
6. True or False It is impossible to do the work of the Lord deceitfully. (v. 10)
 Give some examples in the O.T. and N.T. ? _____

(O.T. Jer. 27:14-18; 28:15. N.T. Romans 16:17-18; 2 Cor. 11:13)

7. Why/how are Bethel and Israel an example for Moab's confidence in their idol god, Chemosh? (v. 13) (1 Kings 12:26-33; 2 Kings 18:9-12)

8. Who is the King in verse 15? _____
9. True or False This calamity to come on Moab was in the far distant future. (v. 16)
10. What is denoted by the "horn" and the "arm" of verse 25? _____
11. Moab had been exceeding _____ and _____ and _____. (v. 29)
What does Proverbs 16:18 say about such an attitude? _____
12. What did the Lord say he would cause to cease in Moab? (v. 35) _____
13. True or False Moab would be wiped off the map never to be heard of again. (v. 47)

CHAPTER 49 c. 600

1. Judgments are prophesied against the following nations. Read the references and identify the following:
 Ammonites (Gen. 19:38) descendants of _____ son of _____
 Edomites (Gen. 36:8-9) descendants of _____ son of _____
 Elamites (Gen. 10:22) descendants of _____ son of _____
 Syrians (Gen. 10:22) descendants of _____ son of _____
 Damascus (capital of Syria) The Syrians were descendants of Aram son of Shem
 Kedar, kingdom of, (Gen. 25:13) descendants of _____
 Hazor, kingdom in north Palestine
2. Which ones were promised a return from captivity? (v. 6) _____ and _____ (v. 39)

3. True or False The king of Ammon, his princes and priests would all go into captivity. (v. 3)
4. The Ammonites gloried in _____ and trust in _____, saying _____? (v. 4)
5. What three questions are asked regarding Edom? (v. 7) _____

6. Why would God swear by himself? (v. 13) _____
_____ (Heb. 6:13-18)
7. In what had the Edomites placed their confidence? (v. 16) _____
_____ Would these save the nation when the Lord decided otherwise? _____
8. How can we know from the N.T. that Damascus was restored as a city? _____
_____ (Acts 9:2)
9. Who would smite the kingdoms of Kedar and Hazor? (v. 28) _____
10. What would be taken away from Kedar and Hazor? (v. 29) _____

11. How thoroughly would the Elamites be scattered? (v. 36) _____

12. True or False All the nations (kingdoms) named would suffer alike, desolation and destruction at the hand of the invaders.

CHAPTER 23 c. 599

(Chapter 23 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. What figure of speech is used in verses 1-4 to describe Judah and her rulers?

2. From where would a remnant of God's flock be gathered? How would God bless them after their return? (v. 3-4) _____

3. Whom did the Lord say he would raise up to David? (v. 5) _____
 and a _____; he is also called (v. 6) _____.
 Who fulfilled this prophecy? _____ What would be typical of his rule?
 (v. 5) _____
 Luke 1:67-80; 1 Cor. 1:30: How do you understand Jeremiah's prophecy after reading
 these verses? _____

4. In the old days the people said, "As the Lord lives who _____
 _____";
 but the time was coming when instead they would say, "As the Lord lives _____
 _____."
 _____." (vv. 7-8)
 Where would they then live? _____
5. "Both _____ and _____ are _____; in my house I have found their
 _____, says the Lord." (v. 11) What would be their punishment? (v. 12)

6. True or False False prophets of Samaria had caused God's people Israel to do good. (v. 13)
7. God had seen what horrible things in the prophets of Jerusalem? _____
 _____ Their wickedness is compared to
 whose? _____
8. The Lord would feed them _____ and make them drink _____
 Why? (v. 15) _____
9. Why should the people not listen to those prophets? (v.16) _____
 _____ What was their message? (v. 17)

10. What if the prophets had stood in God's council? (v. 22) _____

11. True or False A guilty person may hide himself where God cannot see him. (v. 24)
12. God's word is like a _____ and like a _____ that breaks a
 _____. (v. 29)

13. True or False It is a serious matter to pervert the word of the Lord. (vv. 30-38)
14. The prophets lied, the priests went along with their lies, the people believed them, so God said he would _____
_____ (vv. 39, 40)

CHAPTER 24 c. 597

1. Who was carried into Babylon along with King Jeconiah (also called Jehoiachin and Coniah)? (v. 1-2; Kings 24:11-16) _____

2. True or False Five baskets of figs were set before the temple of the Lord. (v. 1)
3. True or False The good figs represented the people of Judah who were carried away into Babylon to be cared for by God. (v. 5)
Can you name some faithful ones? _____
4. Why would God give them special protection? (vv. 6-7) _____

5. List those represented by the evil (rotten) figs (v. 8) _____

Did they have a chance to avoid the predicted evil? _____
6. What would be the consequences of their disobedience in the lands where they were scattered? What would God send against them? (vv. 9-10) _____

CHAPTER 37 c. 596

(Chapter 37 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. After Jehoiachin (Coniah), the son of Jehoiakim was taken into exile, _____, king of Babylon, made _____, the son of Josiah, king in the land of Judah. (v. 1)
2. True or False Zedekiah and his servants and people of the land obeyed the words of the Lord spoken by Jeremiah. (v. 2)
3. In spite of this attitude what did the king send priests to request of Jeremiah? (v. 3)

4. True or False At this time Jeremiah was in prison. (v. 4)
5. The Chaldeans had been besieging Jerusalem but went away. Why? (v. 5) _____

6. What was God's message to the king about this? (vv. 7-10) _____

7. When the Chaldeans left, Jeremiah went to the _____ of _____ to _____ KJV (vv. 11-12) NASV says "to take possession of his property there."
8. Because he _____ he was accused of _____, taken back to Jerusalem, beaten and put in _____; then into a _____ where he remained _____. (vv. 13-16)
9. What did Zedekiah secretly ask Jeremiah? _____
What was Jeremiah's reply? _____ (v. 17)
10. What two questions did Jeremiah ask the king? (vv. 18-19) _____

11. What did Jeremiah request of the king? Why? (v. 20) _____

12. In response to Jeremiah's request what did the king command? (v. 21) _____

CHAPTER 29 c. 596

(Chapter 29 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

To help understand the three different phases, several years apart, of the people of Judah being carried into captivity by the Babylonians, read 2 Kings 24:8-25:21: 2 Chron. 36:5-21.

1. Who were specified recipients of this letter from God through Jeremiah? (v. 1) _____

2. Name the two by whom the letter was sent? _____
 Who authorized them? (v. 3) _____
3. Complete the following phrases telling the people in captivity what to do: (v. 5-6a) Build _____; _____ in them; _____ gardens; eat _____; Marry wives and let your sons and daughters marry so that your number will _____, not _____ (v. 6b) .
4. What length of time is inferred by these instructions? _____
5. The captives in Babylon were further instructed from the Lord to “ _____ of the city where I have _____, and _____ for it: for in the _____ shall ye have _____.” (v. 7)
 Was this command contingent on having a righteous ruler? _____
 Are Christians to pray for civil governments even if they are not good ones? Why?
 _____ (Rom. 13:1-7; 2 Tim. 2:1-8)
6. After rereading the instructions given in verse 7 and reading verses 8-10, make a guess based on those verses as to what the false prophets were probably telling the people: _____

7. How many years would the captivity last? (v. 20) _____
8. True or False God intended only evil toward the exiles. (v. 11)
9. Those who _____ upon _____ and _____ unto him, he will _____ . Those who _____ and _____ for him with all _____ will _____ him. (vv. 12-14a)
Who in Babylon would teach them the way of the Lord? _____
Name two notable possibilities _____
10. True or False Those still in Judah with the king who refused to hear the words of the Lord would be saved in their own land anyway. (vv. 16-19)
11. Who were the two lying prophets; what would happen to them and why? (vv. 21-23)

12. Briefly tell what Shemaiah the Nehelamite had done in his own name and the claims he made: (vv. 24-26) _____

13. What did he claim Jeremiah had done and said? (vv. 27-29) _____

Was some of this true? _____ What was false? _____
14. True or False Zephaniah, the priest, was afraid to show the letter to Jeremiah. (v. 29)
15. What would be Shemaiah's punishment and why? (vv. 31-32) _____

- What had Samuel, judge/prophet/priest, said about rebellion against God? (1 Sam. 15:23)

CHAPTER 30 c. 596

1. What was Jeremiah to write in a book at whose command? (v. 2) _____

2. We know from other scriptures that there was never a king of the royal line of David over Israel and Judah after the captivity.
To whom does verse 9 refer? _____ Using center column references in your Bible or a concordance, find N.T. reference(s) to support your answer: _____

3. Briefly describe the state of Israel and Judah after their return from captivity: (vv. 10-11)

4. What would happen to the nations where they had been scattered? (vv. 10-11)

Carefully read verses 11-21 and 24, then answer the following True or False:

5. True or False God gave his reasons for punishing his people but said he didn't mean it and would take the punishment away before its end was accomplished.
6. True or False Their adversaries would go into captivity, their devourers be devoured, their plunderers plundered, those who had preyed on them would be for prey to others.
7. True or False In the restoration the people would be very few and their glory diminished.
8. True or False Their nobles/leaders and governors would be of a different nationality.
9. True or False The fierce anger of the Lord against the wicked will stop before its work is done.

The return of captives, remnants of both Israel and Judah, took place in a physical fulfillment over a period of about 150 years from the time of the destruction of Jerusalem and Solomon's temple in 586 BC. The prophecies of the spiritual remnant and the coming Messiah would be fulfilled in Jesus Christ some five hundred years later. It is not always clear which is being referred to but many times help comes from N.T. quotations from Jeremiah or references to things that are said in the book of Jeremiah.

CHAPTER 31 c. 596

1. The Lord loved with an _____ and drew with _____ (v. 3)
 2. True or False The remnant would return; there would be music and dancing of merry-makers; vines would be planted on the hillsides and the fruit would be eaten as common things. (vv. 4 -5)
 3. True or False Watchmen on the hills of Ephraim will cry, “Arise and go to Babylon to worship Baal.” (v. 6)
 4. True or False The Lord said, “Sing with gladness for Jacob (Israel), shout among the chiefs of the nations, proclaim, give praise and say, O Lord save thy people, the remnant of Israel.” (v. 7) (NASV)
 5. True or False The Lord said, “I will bring them from the north country, but leave behind the blind, the lame and women with child; a very small company shall return.” (v. 8)
 6. True or False The Lord had scattered Israel and he would gather them and keep them as a shepherd his flock. (v. 10)
 7. What things are named in verse 12 demonstrating the goodness of the Lord? _____

 Their lives would be like _____
 8. Describe the people and their state of mind from verses 13-14: _____

 9. Verse 15 refers to the sorrow brought on by the calamity that had overtaken them in the days before the good things of the previous verses. How was it fulfilled immediately?

- In connection with what event in the N.T. is verse 15 quoted and applied? _____
 _____ (Mt. 2:17-18)

10. What consolation and hope is held out in verses 16-17? _____

11. True or False When God punished Ephraim (Israel, his people), he put them completely out of his mind forever. (v. 20)
12. Quote the speech that would be used in Judah when God brought them back from captivity: (v. 23) _____

13. True or False Husbandmen (farmers) and shepherds would again live in Judah and all its cities. (v. 24)
14. The Lord said that like he had watched over them to _____ up, and to _____ down, and to _____ down, and to _____, and to _____; so would he watch over them to _____, and to _____. (v. 28)
15. Explain verses 29-30: _____

 _____ (Ezek. 18:4; Gal. 6:7)
16. Read verses 31-34. Read Hebrews 8:8-13. Be prepared to discuss in class.
17. God, through Moses, made a covenant with Israel which they broke by their failure to keep their side of it. What is the difference between the ordinances of that covenant and the ordinances described in verse 35? _____

18. True or False God will reject all the descendents of Israel just as surely as the heaven can be measured and the foundations of the earth searched out below. (v. 37)
19. What would be rebuilt? _____ To whom? _____ (v. 38)

CHAPTER 50 c. 595

(Chapter 50 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

[Chapters 50 and 51 are a prophecy sent from God through Jeremiah in a letter to the captives in Babylon and to any Babylonians who would listen, including captives from other nations. God was sending warning ahead of time of the calamity that was to come. It will be helpful as background to read Jer. 25:12-14; 27:6-7; 2 Kings 24:1-25:21; 2 Chron. 36:20-21. For discussion: When the Lord called Nebuchadnezzar his servant and foretold how he and the Babylonians would conquer so many nations, was this an open-ended promise forever for him and them?]

1. Would Nebuchadnezzar be living at the time of the downfall of Babylon? (25:12-14; Dan. 5)

2. _____ would be confounded (put to shame) and _____ broken in pieces (shattered). Why could they not protect the Babylonians? _____ (v. 2)

3. True or False A nation would come upon Babylon from the south. (v. 3)

4. What would the people of Israel and Judah together seek? and what would they promise? (v. 4 -5) _____

5. God said his people had become _____. Who had led them astray?
_____ To whom does this refer? _____

Did this excuse them individually? (25:7-8; 35:15, 17) _____

Are we individually excused by God if we follow false teaching? _____

6. What excuse did the enemies of the Jews give for mistreating them? (v. 7) _____

_____ In what two ways is the Lord described?

Do you think the enemies were honoring God in those terms? _____

7. True or False The captives from Judah (and other conquered nations) are commanded to get out of Babylon before the invading army comes. (v. 8 and 51:45)

Of what N.T. scriptures does this remind you? _____
(Mt. 24:15-20; Mk. 13:14-20)

8. God said he would cause to come up against Babylon _____
from the _____ and Chaldea would be a _____; all who spoiled her
would be _____. (vv. 9-10)
9. To whom does “my heritage” refer in verse 11? _____ (12:7-8; 17:4)
Be prepared to discuss the meaning and its application in this context. (Ps. 74:2; 79:1)
10. Give two reasons why Babylon would be desolate and uninhabited? _____
_____ (vv. 13-14)
11. Whose is this vengeance in the destruction of Babylon? _____ What would
many people do? _____ (vv. 15-16) Yet the Lord had sent the
Babylonians against Judah and Jerusalem in the first place. Explain: _____

12. True or False (vv. 17-18) God is foretelling the “punishment” of the Babylonians as he had
“punished” the Assyrians over a hundred years after the Assyrians had “punished” Israel.
13. True or False Verses 19-20 foretell the return of the remnant of both Israel and Judah with
their sins forgiven. (consider vv. 4 -5 in your answer)
14. Verses 21-27 tell of the destruction of _____ by invading armies. Who is
called “the hammer of the whole earth” _____ What was to happen to
this “hammer”? (v. 23) _____ Why? (v. 24) _____
_____ Whose work was all this destruction? (v. 25) _____

15. What would be declared in Zion and by whom? (v. 28) _____

16. What reason for the destruction is repeated? (vv. 29-32) _____

- Pride against whom? _____
- Notice how the titles applied to God vary in different contexts. Discuss possible reasons.
17. What had been done to the people of Israel and of Judah (vv. 33-34) _____
_____ Who would plead their cause?
Why? _____

18. Name 7 or 8 categories of Babylonian life to be destroyed by sword and drought:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Why was this to happen? (v. 38) _____

19. How thoroughly had God overthrown Sodom and Gomorrah and neighboring cities? (Gen. 19:24-25; Jer. 49:18) _____

20. What kind of people would overthrow the Babylonians? (v. 42) _____
 _____ What effect would the report of their coming have on the king of Babylon? _____

21. How widespread would be the news of Babylon's downfall? (v. 46) _____

CHAPTER 51 c. 595

1. To what is the invasion of Babylon likened? (vv. 1-2) _____
 What is pictured in the idea of "fanners... that will fan her"? _____

2. True or False All her archers and armored men would repel the invading armies. (v. 3)

3. True or False In the midst of Babylon's destruction, the captive Jews would be forsaken by the Lord because of their sin against the Holy One of Israel. (v. 5)

What is said about God in 2 Tim. 2:13? _____

4. Why were the Jews urged to leave Babylon before the invading armies arrived? (v. 6) _____
 _____ Whose vengeance?
 _____ Who among the Jews do you think would be the most likely to obey this command? _____

5. True or False The Babylonians were very wicked, as were the other nations who sided with them. (vv. 6-7)

6. Thought question on verses 8-9. Did the Babylonians have a chance to change? Several thousand Jews were among them for seventy years and more, many of them faithful to the Lord. (Ezra 1:1-2:1; Neh. 1:1-11; Dan. 1:6; Ezek. 1:1-3) _____

7. True or False Sinful Israel was not healed (from sin), causing their downfall (8:22); wicked Egypt was not healed (46:11), nor would Babylon be healed. (vv. 8-9)
8. Whose work is being carried out? (vv. 10-14)_____ Note verses 1; 50:13, 24, 29-32, 45 and you may find others.
9. Whose spirit had the Lord raised up? _____ What for? (v. 11)_____ About 150 years before this prophecy of Jeremiah's, Isaiah had foretold the destruction of Babylon and named the _____(Isaiah 13:17). Daniel was still living when Babylon was overcome by the Medes, and tells some details (Dan. 5:13-31)
10. True or False Babylon's preparations for defense, her natural advantages and her great riches would save her from the coming invasion. (vv. 11-13)
11. Verses 14-16 describe some of the qualities of the Lord of hosts. Verses 17-18 tell of Babylon's deities. Compare them in the two columns:

The Lord of hosts

Babylon's gods

Verse 19 summarizes the Lord:

Verse 17 tells why these will perish:

12. Why was drastic action (vv. 20-39) executed on all inhabitants of Chaldea? (v. 24)

13. What would the inhabitants of Zion and Jerusalem say? (vv. 34-35) _____

 Briefly, what was the Lord's reply? (vv. 36-40) _____

 _____;
 Who is taking vengeance here? (Ro. 12:19; Heb. 10:30) _____
14. What three words are significant in the exclamations of verse 41? (Sheshach is another name or cryptogram for Babylon) _____
 _____ How would the nations react? (vv. 42-43) _____

15. True or False In this destruction the false gods and idols would be spared.
 (vv. 44, 47, 52; 50:2)
16. The Lord said, "My people, _____"
 _____" (v. 45)
 Explain the meaning of "deliver every man his own soul" in this context:

17. True or False They would hear a rumor of this coming calamity one year before it actually happened so they could be prepared. (v. 46)
18. True or False Those who escaped the sword were to stand still and wait for the Lord to transport them. (v. 50)
19. What would Jews hear from Jerusalem that would cause them to be confounded and ashamed? (v. 51) _____

20. Verses 52-58 is largely repetition of things already prophesied from the Lord by Jeremiah. Why do you think God had him and prophets throughout the O.T. repeat so much?

- Do we need repetition from God's Word to keep us on the right track? _____
 Why? _____ (2 Pet. 1:12-15)

21. To whom did Jeremiah (still in Jerusalem) give this scroll containing the prophecies against Babylon? (v. 59) _____ See 32:12; Why could we assume he was a brother to Baruch, the scribe? _____

22. When Seraiah arrived in Babylon what was he to do with the scroll? (vv. 63-64)

CHAPTER 27 c. 594

(Chapter 27 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

In the KJV verse 1 of this chapter says Jehoiakim and is identical to verse 1 of Chapter 26. The NASV and other versions say Zedekiah. Because of references in this chapter to events of the time of king Zedekiah, who reigned several years later than Jehoiakim, it is placed chronologically in Zedekiah's time. It has been suggested by some scholars that God had Jeremiah make the yokes in the time of Jehoiakim about fourteen years before the time came to use them. Either way Jeremiah was saying and doing what God told him to.

1. True or False Jeremiah was told to make bonds and yokes and put them on his neck.
2. List five countries named to whose kings messengers were sent with a message from the Lord : (v. 3)

Beside the name of each of the above countries jot a Bible person or event associated with it in either O.T. or N.T.

3. What did a yoke represent, figuratively? What about these yokes? (v.6-8) _____

4. All these nations would serve Nebuchadnezzar, and his _____, and his _____, until the very (exact) time of his _____; and then many _____ and great _____ shall _____. (v. 7)

5. To what five types of people were the kings and their people not to listen? Why? (v. 9)

6. What did the Lord say he would let happen to the nations who allowed themselves to be brought under the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar? (v. 11) _____

7. What was Jeremiah's advice to king Zedekiah? (v. 12) _____

8. True or False All the vessels of the house of the Lord had been carried to Babylon at the time king Jeconiah and his mother with the nobles had been taken captive. (vv. 16-21)
9. How long would they remain in Babylon? (v. 22) _____
 _____ (Ezra 1:5-11)

CHAPTER 28 c. 593

1. True or False Hananiah's prophecy was just like Jeremiah's. (vv. 2-4)
2. True or False Jeremiah would have been happy for Hananiah's prophecy to have been true. (v. 6)
3. How were the people to know whether or not the prophecy of peace was true? (v. 9) _____

 How can we know today whether or not a preacher/teacher is truly telling God's word?
 _____ (Matt. 7:15-20)
4. True or False The Lord said yokes of iron would replace the wooden yokes. (vv. 13,14)
 Discuss the implication of this statement.

5. Hananiah made the people trust in _____ and taught _____?
What was his punishment? _____ (vv. 15-17)
6. True or False God does not always mete out instant punishment for sins but unforgiven sins will reap death.
Find scripture to support your answer: _____
_____ (e.g. Jer. 31:30; Ezek. 18:4,20; Ro. 6:23; Gal. 6:5, 7)

CHAPTER 21 c. 589

(Chapter 21 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. _____ was king of Judah when _____, king of _____ made war against them. (vv. 1-2)
2. Did Zedekiah have any right to expect the Lord to help him and his people at this time?
_____ Explain your answer: _____
_____ (Lev. 26:1-46; Deut. 29-30)
3. The Lord said, "I myself will _____ with _____, even in _____ and in _____ and in _____." (v. 5)
4. Explain the two ways God set before them: (vv. 8-10)
The "way of life": _____

The "way of death": _____

5. True or False God offered a last-ditch escape if the king's house (government) would execute judgment and deliver the spoiled (robbed ones) from their oppressors. (v. 12)
6. God said, "I will punish you according to _____." (v. 14)

CHAPTER 34 c. 588

(Chapter 34 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. Who was helping Nebuchadnezzar and his army fight against Jerusalem and surrounding cities? (v. 1)

2. Jeremiah was commanded by God to tell Zedekiah, “I will _____ this city into the _____ and he shall _____ it with _____.” (v. 2)
3. True or False King Zedekiah would escape and would not see or speak to the king of Babylon. (v. 3)
4. True or False Zedekiah would die in battle and not be lamented by the people. (vv. 4-5)
5. What proclamation did Zedekiah make to the people of Jerusalem? (vv. 8-9) _____

6. Did they obey the king’s command? (vv. 10-11,17) _____ Then what did they do? _____
_____ Was this real obedience? _____ Who said so? _____ Relate the parable Jesus told to illustrate a similar attitude: _____

7. Why was this command to release the Jewish slaves important to God? What is promised as a result of their actions? (vv. 13-20; Ex. 21:2) _____

8. True or False The Babylonian army had gone for a while but the Lord said it would return. (vv. 21-22)

CHAPTER 35 c. 588

1. True or False Jehoiakim, son of Josiah reigned after Zedekiah, son of Josiah. (Jer. 1:3; 2 Ki. 23:36; 24:17)
2. Who were the Rechabites? (2 Ki. 10:15; 2 Chron.2:55; Judges 1:16) _____

3. What was notable about them? (vv. 5-8) _____

4. What had God commanded Jeremiah to do with them? (v. 2) _____

5. Did the Rechabites do with the wine as they were told to do by Jeremiah? Why not? (v. 6)

6. Why were they in Jerusalem at this time instead of out in the country in tents? (v. 11)

7. How did the Lord use this incident to reprimand the people of Jerusalem and Judah ?
(vv. 13-17) _____

8. How did God reward the Rechabites? (vv. 18-19) _____

Why was such a promise so important in those days especially? _____

CHAPTER 32 c. 587

(Chapter 32 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. What time frame is specified in verse 1? _____

 2. Jerusalem was _____ by _____, and Jeremiah was _____
_____ (v. 2)
 3. Briefly explain why king Zedekiah had him shut up? (v. 3-5) _____

 4. Who came to Jeremiah to sell him a field? _____, his _____ (v. 7)
 5. True or False Jeremiah knew the Anathoth land transaction was God's will because God appeared to him in a cloud of fire and told him so. (v. 8)
 6. True or False Jeremiah bought the field from his kinsman because he thought it was a good investment to get rich quickly. (v. 9)
 7. What was Baruch to do with the evidences of purchase? (v. 14) _____
_____ Why? _____
 8. What was the significance of this purchase? Who said so? (v. 15) _____

 9. Read Jeremiah's prayer vv. 17-23. What attitude is evident in his words? _____
_____ Why was evil coming on the people? _____
 10. What attributes of God are enumerated in these verses 17-23) _____

- Has God changed? _____ Find N.T. reference(s) that apply _____

11. Is there contradiction between the statement in v. 18 “recompensed the iniquity of the fathers into the bosom of their children after them” and that in v. 19 “to give every one according to his ways and according to the fruit of his doings”? _____ Explain:

12. What seems to be Jeremiah’s question in vv. 24-25? _____

Thought question: Is it right for us to ask questions of God when we don’t understand what may be going on in our lives? _____

If so, what must be our attitude in asking? _____

13. What was the Lord’s answer? _____

Mary and Jesus, on different occasions, made similar statements, Lk. 1:37; Mt. 19:26
Within what contexts? _____

14. Summarize in a few words God’s explanation to Jeremiah: (vv. 28-35) _____

15. God was driving them out in his _____, _____ and great _____;
but he would _____ out of all _____ whither he had
_____. (v. 37a)

16. What promised blessings do you see? (vv. 37b-42) _____

Explain how this promise was fulfilled in a physical national way and how it was also fulfilled in a spiritual sense. _____

17. True or False In vv. 43-44 God answers the question Jeremiah asked in v. 25.
How was this significant for the people about to go into captivity?

CHAPTER 33 c. 587

1. As this chapter opens where was Jeremiah? According to the Time Chart and 32:2 what was happening to Jerusalem? _____

2. Compare v. 3 with chapter 29:12-14a. To whom were the promises of 29:12ff made? _____
_____. How could these long-range promises contained in Chap. 33 give hope for the now besieged inhabitants of Jerusalem?

Does the truth of verse 3 apply today? _____ Give N.T. references _____

3. Throughout the book of Jeremiah, with all the predictions of dire destruction, what did God keep promising? (vv. 6-7) _____

4. What was the good of such promises when all around they saw suffering and death?
_____ (24:5; 27:12-13)

5. The Lord said he would _____ from all their _____ and _____ their _____ that they had _____ against him. (v. 8)

6. The result would be to God a _____ and _____ before all _____ of the earth. (v. 9) Those nations would _____ and _____ because of all the _____ and _____ that God would provide. (v. 9)

7. When the remnant returned from captivity what would the people say? (vv. 10-11)

8. Which parts of the prayer are appropriate for Christians to use? _____

Discuss Christian use of quotations from the O.T. in songs and prayer. Think of N.T. examples _____

9. Which O.T. books describe fulfillment of the promised physical return and the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the Temple? _____

[No. 10 and No. 11 overlap some but both are important]

10. Carefully read vv. 14 -18 which refer to _____. _____ was physically a descendant of _____, of the tribe of _____. Since his resurrection and ascension he is seated on his _____ at the right hand of _____ .
(Luke 1:32, 67-80; 1 Pet. 3:22)
11. In the N.T. Christians are called _____ and _____ and a royal _____, who offer their _____ as _____ sacrifices; the fruit of _____ is a sacrifice of _____. (Rom. 12:1; Heb. 1:1 - 8:13; Heb. 13:15; 1 Pet. 2:5, 9; Rev. 1:6)
12. How surely would God's promise be fulfilled? (vv. 20-22) _____

- In the context of verses 14-18 could this be applied to God's spiritual Israel where all are kings and priests? Explain: _____

- (see N.T. references for No. 10 and No. 11)
13. True or False The nations who saw the destruction of Judah and captivity of the Jews said God had chosen two families and then had destroyed them so they would no longer be a nation among them. (v. 24)
14. True or False God said if he had not made a covenant of day and night and ordinances of the heavens and earth, then he would not preserve the descendents of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and David. (vv. 25-26)
15. True or False Just as surely as he kept day and night and the workings of the universe, just that surely he would bring the Jews back from captivity. (v. 26b)

CHAPTER 38 c. 587

(Chapter 38 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. Read vv. 2-3: Thought question: Why would it be life saving to surrender to the Babylonians rather than to stay in the city? _____

2. True or False Because of his message urging surrender, the officials wanted Jeremiah killed. (v. 4)
3. Briefly tell in your own words the story of Jeremiah and the miry dungeon. (vv. 6-13)

4. What good did God promise if Zedekiah would surrender? (vv. 17, 20) _____

 What evil if he would not? (vv. 18, 21-23) _____

5. Did Jeremiah answer the officials as the king had told him to? (v. 27) _____ Where was Jeremiah when the city was taken? (v. 28) _____

CHAPTER 39 c. 586

1. Jerusalem was besieged from the _____ year of Zedekiah's reign into the _____ year, when the city was broken up. (1-2)
2. True or False When Zedekiah and his men of war saw the princes (officials) of Babylon sitting at the Middle Gate, he went to them and bowed down to them. (vv. 3-4)
3. What two atrocities were inflicted on Zedekiah after he was captured? _____
 _____ Then what was done with him? (vv. 6-7; 2 Ki. 25:4-7) _____
4. True or False The Chaldeans burned the king's palace and the people's houses, broke down the walls of the city and took the rest of the people to Babylon with those

who had surrendered. (vv. 8-9)

5. “But _____, the captain of the guard, left _____
_____, and _____, in the land
of Judah, and gave them _____ at the
same time.” (v. 10)
6. Briefly describe how the enemy treated Jeremiah after the fall of Jerusalem. (vv. 11-14;
40:1-5) _____

7. Why was the life of Ebedmelech spared? (v. 18b) _____
_____ Does God look with pleasure
on those who treat his messengers well? _____ O.T. examples Gen. 18:1ff; 2 Ki.
4:8ff; What did Jesus say about that? (Matt. 10:40-42). _____

CHAPTER 40 c. 586

1. True or False Nebuzaradan loosed Jeremiah from the chains with which he had been bound, telling him he was free to choose either to go to Babylon with the captives or stay in Judah. (vv. 4-5)
2. True or False Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon appointed Jeremiah governor over the cities of Judah. (v. 5)
3. True or False Jeremiah went to Mizpah to Gedaliah and stayed with him among the people who had been left in the land. (v. 6) (Mizpah was the capital after Jerusalem was destroyed.)
4. Who came to Judah when they heard that Gedaliah was governor? (vv. 7-8; 11-12)

5. What assurance did Gedaliah give to all these people? (vv. 9-10) _____

6. Who tried to warn Gedaliah of a plot to kill him? _____ son of _____
 and _____.
 Did he believe them? _____ (vv. 13-14)
7. What important person was behind the plot to kill Gedaliah, the governor? _____
 _____ Whom did he send to do his dirty work? _____ (vv. 14-15)
8. Who went secretly to Gedaliah asking permission to kill Ishmael? (vv. 15-16) _____
 son of _____. What reasons did Johanan give for believing this was a good
 idea? _____
 _____ Did Gedaliah allow his request? Why
 not? (vv. 15-16) _____

CHAPTER 41 c. 586

1. _____ the son of _____, the son of _____ of the seed
 _____ and the _____ of the king, even _____ with
 him, came to _____ the son of _____ to _____ where they
 _____ together. (v. 1)
2. Ishmael and his men killed _____, the governor, and who else? (vv. 2-3)

 _____ From where had many of these Jews come?
 (40:11-12) _____
3. _____ men came to _____ from _____, _____ and _____
 with their _____, their _____, having _____ them-selves.
 What did they bring and for what purpose? (v. 5) _____

4. True or False Ishmael went to meet them weeping, sincerely offering to take them to
 Gedaliah. (vv. 6-7)

5. Of the eighty, how many escaped and how? (v. 8) _____

6. What did Ishmael do with all the bodies of the people he had killed? (v. 9) _____
_____ By whom was that cistern dug and why? _____
(1 Ki. 15:22 and 2 Chron. 16:6 tell of Asa building Mizpah but do not specifically mention the pit)
7. True or False Ishmael and his men took captive all the remaining people from Mizpah, including the king's daughters, intending to cross over to the Ammonites. (v:10)
8. Who came to fight against Ishmael? _____
How did the people Ishmael had taken captive show they were glad to see Johanan and the commanders of their forces? (vv. 13-14) _____

9. Among the rescued ones were _____, _____, _____
and _____ (v. 16)
10. Why did they go to Chimham (Geruth-Chimham) near Bethlehem instead of returning to Mizpah? (vv. 17-18) _____

CHAPTER 42 c. 586

1. What did Johanan and all the people with him ask of Jeremiah? (vv. 1-3)

2. Jeremiah answered, "I have _____ you; I will _____ to _____
according to _____; ...that whatever the Lord _____
_____, I will _____ it to _____; I will _____
from you." (v. 4)
3. What did the people answer Jeremiah? (vv. 5-6) _____

4. True or False That same day the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah. (v. 7)
5. True or False Jeremiah summoned Johanan and all the commanders and all the people both small and great to tell them the answer from the Lord. (v. 8)
6. What would God do for them if they stayed in the land of Judah? (vv. 9-12; 18:7-8)

7. In a few words tell what would happen if they insisted on going to Egypt. (vv. 13-19)

8. True or False The people had been sincere when they asked Jeremiah to pray for them and promised to obey God's command. (vv. 20-21)
9. Can we be guilty of this same attitude? _____ Discuss Jesus' parable illustrating a similar attitude. (Matt. 21:28-32)

CHAPTER 43 c. 586

1. When the words of Jeremiah displeased them, all the _____ men accused Jeremiah of _____, and blamed _____, son of _____. They said he wanted to _____ them into the hand of the _____ to be _____ or _____ to Babylon. (vv. 1-3)
2. What happened to Jeremiah and Baruch after this? (v. 4-7) _____
 Did Jeremiah and Baruch do wrong in allowing themselves to be taken to Egypt? _____
 Explain your answer _____ (1:8; 45:1-5)
3. What is a possible reason God allowed Jeremiah and Baruch to be taken to Egypt? (v. 8)

4. Can/does God use faithful servants of his for good in bad situations? _____ Other O.T. examples and any you can think of in the N.T. _____

5. God told Jeremiah to take _____ in his hand and _____ them in _____ in the _____, at the entry of _____ in _____, in the sight of _____. (v. 9)
6. This was the Lord's sign of what to come? (v. 10) _____
7. What would Nebuchadnezzar do when he came to Egypt? (vv. 11-13) _____

CHAPTER 44 c. 586

1. True or False The Lord stopped revealing things to Jeremiah after he went to Egypt. (v. 1)
2. True or False Jerusalem and all the cities of Judah were a desolation because of their wickedness in forsaking the true God and serving other gods whom they did not know. (vv. 2-3)
3. True or False This destruction was all news to them and had come on them without any warning.
4. God said they were committing this great sin against _____. (v. 7)
How did they sin against their own souls? (v. 8) _____
5. What was itemized in the question of verse 9? _____
6. Verse 10 states in negatives, but what positive qualities does it indicate should have been their attitude? _____
7. True or False All the people of Judah who had gone to Egypt to live, would prosper, grow rich and later all return to their own land. (vv. 11-13)
8. True or False Of the people who were to die in Egypt a few would be spared and return to the land of Judah to show that God keeps his word. (vv. 14b, 28)

9. True or False The men did not know that their wives were burning sacrifices to other gods. (v. 15)
10. What answer did the men and women give to Jeremiah and what was their reasoning? (vv. 15-18) _____

11. True or False Their land was being ruined because God had reached the limit of his forbearance with a disobedient people. (vv. 21-22)
12. True or False Jeremiah said the troubles had come on them because they had sinned in refusing to obey God's voice and walk in his way and keep his law. (v. 23)
13. God swore by _____ (v. 26) What did he swear? _____

14. What was the sign the Lord would give to prove that his words would stand? (vv. 29-30)

CHAPTER 52 c. 586

(Chapter 52 is next in chronological order. See Page 4)

1. Who was king of Judah in the final days of the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple? _____ son of _____ (1:3).
 What relation was he to Jehoiakim who was king before him? _____
 Both were sons of _____ but had different _____. Zedekiah and Jehoahaz (another brother) had the same mother (2 Chron. 36:1-5).
2. How long did this siege of Jerusalem last? (vv. 4-6) _____ For details in prophecy read Deut. 28:15-68.
3. Who was Nebuzaradan? (v. 12) _____

4. Who was carried away captive by the Chaldeans this time? (v. 15) _____
 _____ Discuss the meaning of the phrase
 “fell away” in KJV: _____
5. True or False Nebuzaradan left some of the rich of the land to live in mansions. (v. 16)
6. What happened to Zedekiah’s sons and then to Zedekiah? (vv. 8-11) _____

7. Summarize verses 17-23 telling what was taken to Babylon from the house of the Lord,
 Solomon’s temple: _____

8. Read verses 24-27: Why do you suppose these were all killed instead of being taken captive
 to Babylon? _____ (21:9; 38:2, 17-18)
9. How many Jews were carried into Babylonian captivity all told, according to vv. 28-30?
 _____ (Evidently the 7,000 men of war mentioned in 2 Kings 24:14, 16
 are not counted here.)
10. Read Chapter 24. What is foretold? _____ Is all completely
 hopeless for the ones being taken captive? _____ Why not? _____

11. Roughly estimate how you think this number would have compared to the total of the
 whole nation at the time the Babylonians began taking people away? _____

12. How long was Jehoiachin imprisoned in Babylon? _____ Who took him out of
 prison? _____ (v. 31)

The Book of LAMENTATIONS c. 585

Written in Hebrew poetic form, the book contains five poems which are

designated in English translations as five chapters. It is notable that Chapters 1, 2 and 4 each contain 22 verses, while Chapters 3 and 5 each have 66 verses. Chapters 1-4 are acrostic in Hebrew, which has 22 letters in its alphabet. Chapters 1, 2, 4 begin each verse with the next letter of that alphabet. Chapter 3 has 3 verses beginning with each letter.

The author is not named but the book is generally attributed to the prophet Jeremiah. The writer seems to have been an eye-witness of the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple in 586 B.C. While lamenting over and describing the greatest catastrophe in the history of Old Testament Israel, the writer portrays an expression of deep grief and confession of sins with an attitude of submission and hope. At times it is as though the people are speaking, at other times the author seems to be recounting events and thoughts in the first person, sounding very like Jeremiah's prayers and soliloquies recorded in the book of Jeremiah. At other times the writer's narration and comments sound as though the Lord was speaking through Jeremiah. Contrasts are seen between the former glory of Zion and her present destruction, and between the expected future of Israel and that of the nations.

CHAPTER 1 c. 585

1. Read Chapter 1 then describe Jerusalem as she is revealed here. Besides the positive descriptive statements, ideas of her former state are shown in the negative also. (For brevity use phrases rather than sentences): _____

2. From Chapter 1 list metaphors and similes which describe the condition of Jerusalem and Judah: _____

3. Find seven times in Chapter 1 that sins are admitted/confessed. List verses and words of confession:

v. _____
 v. _____
 v. _____
 v. _____
 v. _____
 v. _____
 v. _____

CHAPTER 2 c. 585

1. List descriptive words and figures of speech used to express the Lord's feelings toward his people: (vv. 1-5) _____

2. By what different proper names are God's people called in this chapter? _____

3. He has destroyed his _____; the Lord has caused _____ and _____ to be forgotten in Zion. (v. 6)
4. True or False The Lord has despised in his anger the king and the priest. (v. 6)
5. Why would the elders put dust on their heads and wear sackcloth? (v. 10) _____
 _____ Find other examples of this action in O.T. _____
6. Was all this wrath of God brought on them without reason? (vv. 17-22) _____ Read Deut. 28. What conclusion do you reach? _____

CHAPTER 3 c. 585

1. Read verses 1-19 then answer from verse 20: What effect did all this affliction have on the soul of the afflicted? _____
The result was _____ (v. 21)
2. Why were they not wholly consumed? (v. 22) _____
3. Discuss verses 23-33 as they applied to their times and to our times today: _____

4. What are things the Lord does not approve? (vv. 34-36) _____

5. Verses 37, 38 and 39 each contain a question about God and his dealings with mankind.
Give a one- or two-word answer to each: v. 37: _____
v. 38: _____ v. 39: _____
6. What is the conclusion for right action? (vv. 40-41) _____

7. What is the closing prayer to the Lord? (v. 64) _____

8. Verses 52-66 remind us of what events in the life of Jeremiah? _____

CHAPTER 4 c. 585

1. True or False The precious sons of Zion are likened to fine gold and stones of the sanctuary tarnished and poured out as common clay pottery, no longer held in honor. (vv. 1-2)

2. The punishment described in verses 1-5 is compared to what? (v. 6) _____
 What was the difference? _____

3. Look up “Nazarite” in a Bible Dictionary. NASV and other versions use the term “sacred ones”. Remembering this is poetic language, contrast what they were with what they had become (vv. 7-8) and what physically caused the change? _____

4. Why would those slain with the sword be better off than those who starved to death? _____

 Refer to Deut. 28:57 and compare with verse 10 here. Does the Lord keep his promises no matter how long ago they were made (as we measure time)? _____ How does our concept of time compare to God’s? (Ps. 90:4; 2 Pet. 3:8-9) _____

5. The Lord has _____ and poured out _____
 _____ and kindled _____ that devoured _____
 _____. What would the kings of the earth and inhabitants of the world not have believed? (vv. 11-12) _____

6. Who would the Lord no more regard? (vv. 13-16) _____

 _____ Why do you think these people are singled out and blamed? (Jas. 3:1) _____

7. From where were the inhabitants of Jerusalem looking for help? (v. 17b) _____
 _____ Would this help come? (v. 17a) _____

8. What is the “cup” referred to in v. 21? _____ The nation of Edom could rejoice over Israel’s destruction, but would Edom escape? Why not?

CHAPTER 5 c. 585

1. Verses 1-12 present a catalog of suffering being endured by the people. Name some:
 - Their inheritance _____
 - Their mothers _____
 - Children _____
 - Formerly free water and wood, now _____
 - Had bought food from nations, later would be _____
 - Women and maids would be _____

2. Summarize verses 12-18: _____

3. How did they confess their understanding of why all this happened? (vv. 7, 16, 22) _____

4. What recognition is given of the Lord? (v. 19) _____

 What petition asked of him? (vv20-21) _____

5. NASV v. 22 “Unless you have utterly rejected us because you are exceedingly angry with us.” What does this wording suggest about their attitude at this point? _____

FINAL EXAM

Write a brief essay on each of the following:

If you made notes on these subjects as you studied they will help you now.

1. Passages from the Books of Jeremiah and Lamentations Quoted or Referred to in the New Testament.
2. God's Plans for Preserving His People: Return of Remnant of Israel and Judah From Babylon and Other Nations.
3. Most Often Used Metaphors and Similes.
4. Passages Showing Jeremiah's Attitudes; Character; Personality; Faithfulness; Persistence.
5. God's Mercy: How Many Times He Offers to Change His Plans Of Destruction If They Repent.
6. Times Said the Lord Swears: Why; How.
7. Statements of God's Power and Majesty; in Creation and Control.

