

ISIAIAH / JEREMIAH  
Four Seas College of Bible and Missions  
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I. INTRODUCTION

a. Isaiah

- i. His work was during the reigns of Uzziah (Azariah), Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.
- ii. Uzziah began to reign around 789 B.C. and Hezekiah's reign ended around 686 B.C.
  1. Uzziah (Azariah) (2 Kgs. 15:1-7)
    - a. 16 years old when he began to reign.
    - b. Reigned 52 years.
    - c. He served God, but did not remove the high places.
    - d. Was a leper until the day of his death.
  2. Jotham (2 Kgs. 15:32-38)
    - a. Was judging people during his father's days of leprosy (2 Kgs. 15:5).
    - b. 25 years old when he began to reign.
    - c. Reigned 16 years.
    - d. He served God, but did not remove the high places.
  3. Ahaz (2 Kgs. 16,17)
    - a. 20 years old when he began to reign.
    - b. Reigned 16 years.
    - c. He was an evil king who sacrificed his own son to the gods (vss. 2,3).
    - d. He defiled the worship of the Temple by building an altar to the false gods like he had seen in Damascus.
    - e. During the days of Ahaz, the northern kingdom of Israel was captured by the Assyrians (17:6)
  4. Hezekiah (2 Kgs 18-20)
    - a. 25 years old when he began to reign.
    - b. Reigned 29 years.
    - c. He was a good king who removed the high places. He destroyed the brass serpent Moses had built because the people worshipped it (18:4).
    - d. During his days, Assyria conquered the city of Samaria (18:9,10).
    - e. In the 14<sup>th</sup> year of his reign (around 701 B.C.), the king of Assyria besieged Judah (18:13). Hezekiah sends for Isaiah and Isaiah tells Hezekiah that God has heard his prayers and will deliver Judah. 185,000 Assyrians were killed by the angel of the Lord and Assyria went home (19:35,36).
    - f. It is Isaiah who prophesies that Hezekiah would have 15 years added to his life (20:1-11).
    - g. Hezekiah foolishly shows the wealth and splendor of Judah to the Babylonians, and Isaiah tells him that Babylon will come down against Judah (20:12-19).
- iii. It is generally believed that Isaiah's work was between 740 -700 B.C.

- iv. Isaiah was a prophet to the southern kingdom of Judah working to get them to repent before they also were taken into captivity.
- v. Isaiah is also known as the Messianic prophet because of the number of prophecies concerning Jesus that are in the book, especially in chapter 53. It is Isa. 53 that the Eunuch is reading in Acts 8.
- vi. Isaiah shows the people the majesty of God (42:5) and the foolishness of idolatry (44:8ff).
- vii. Isaiah's plea is come and let us reason together (1:18).
- b. Jeremiah
  - i. Jeremiah's work begins in the 13<sup>th</sup> year of Josiah (about 627 B.C.) and continues through the reigns of Jehoiakim and Zedekiah. He prophesied until the Temple was destroyed in 587 B.C.
    - 1. Josiah (2 Kgs. 22:1-23:30)
      - a. He was 8 years old when he began to reign.
      - b. Reigned 31 years.
      - c. He was a good king who reformed the worship of Judah.
      - d. He destroyed the high places, cleaned out the Temple, and broke down the house of the sodomites (23:1-7).
      - e. It was Josiah who destroyed the high place at Bethel (23:15ff) as prophesied in 1 Kgs. 13.
    - 2. Jehoiakim (2 Kgs. 23:36-24:7)
      - a. 25 years old when he began to reign.
      - b. Reigned 11 years.
      - c. He was an evil king.
      - d. Babylonian Captivity begins during his reign (24:1).
    - 3. Zedekiah (2 Kgs. 24:17-25:8)
      - a. 21 years old when he began to reign.
      - b. Reigned 11 years.
      - c. He was an evil king.
      - d. Jerusalem and the Temple were destroyed during his reign.
      - e. His sons were killed before him and he was blinded by the Babylonians and taken to Babylon (25:7,8).
  - ii. Like Isaiah, he was a prophet to the southern kingdom of Judah.
  - iii. It is Jeremiah who will prophesy of the Babylonian Captivity and tell them they will be there for 70 years (25:11).
  - iv. Jeremiah was known as the weeping prophet because of his great sorrow for the condition of the children of Judah (9:1; the book of Lamentations).
  - v. Jeremiah was the son of Hilkiah, a priest from Benjamin (1:1).
  - vi. Jeremiah's plea is to return to the old paths (6:16).

## II. ISAIAH

### a. Isaiah 1-4

#### i. Chapter 1

1. Although God had brought up Israel and nourished them (he took care of them), they rebelled against him. Israel did that which was not natural. Even animals recognize their master, yet Israel did not recognize God (vss. 2,3).

2. Israel was a sinful nation that refused to repent even though they were punished for their sins. God knows that the more they are punished the more they will revolt (vss. 4-6). As odd as this may sound, even today, people suffer for their sins but do not return to God.
3. Israel is about to be destroyed. A remnant will be left or else they would have been completely wiped out (vss. 7-9).
  - a. The references to a cottage in a vineyard and a lodge in a garden of cucumbers uses a common practice of the day to show that Israel's end was close. The cottage and lodge were temporary places placed in gardens to allow the guard to keep an eye on the garden. However, these were not permanent dwelling places.
  - b. Israel is likened unto a besieged city. There is nothing they can do but wait to fall.
4. Because of their evil, God calls them Sodom and Gomorrah (vs. 10). God does not want any of their offerings. He hates their assemblies and religious observances, even though they may be directed towards the worship of God (vss. 11-14; cf. 1 Sam. 15:22,23).
5. God will not hear their prayers (vs. 15; cf. Isa. 59:1,2).
6. God's plea is this.
  - a. Make yourselves spiritually clean (vs. 16).
  - b. Put away evil (vs. 16).
  - c. Cease to do evil (vs. 16).
  - d. Learn to do well (vs. 17).
  - e. Seek judgment (vs. 17).
  - f. Relieve the oppressed (vs. 17).
  - g. Judge the fatherless (vs. 17). That is, take care of those in need.
  - h. Plea for the widow (vs. 17). Sounds like Jas. 1:27.
7. God pleads with them to come and reason with him (vs. 18). The religion of God has always been a religion of reason, not a religion of emotion. We will not win people to Christ by playing with them. We will win them by teaching them God's word (Rom. 6:17; 1:16). If they come to God, they will be white as snow, pure before God.
8. If they obey, they will prosper. If they rebel, they will be destroyed (vss. 19,20).
9. How far Israel had fallen.
  - a. It was full of righteousness, but now is full of harlots and murderers (vs. 21).
  - b. Their wealth had become worthless (vs. 22).
  - c. Their rulers had rebelled against God and failed to fulfill God's word (cf. vs. 23 with vs. 17). Their rulers were in it for the money.
10. God's response.
  - a. God will avenge himself (vs. 24).
  - b. God will purify them (vs. 25).
  - c. God will restore them to righteousness (vss. 26,27).
  - d. Those who forsake God shall be consumed (vs. 28).

- e. Israel will fall (vss. 29-31). “Tow” – ‘something shaken out, refuse’. Israel would be shaken out as the refuse from the garden. As the one who makes the pile of refuse burns it, so Israel will be burned and none will be able to save them (“and none shall quench them”).

ii. Chapter 2

1. The prophecy of the church (vss. 2-4).
  - a. It will come in the “last days”.
  - b. The Lord’s house will be established.
  - c. All nations will flow into it.
  - d. Many will desire to know the will of God and walk in his ways.
  - e. Out of Jerusalem will go the word of the Lord (cf. Lk. 24:46-49).
  - f. In the church, peace will come (cf. Gal. 3:28).
2. God chastises those who would become like the people around Judah, the idolatrous worshippers of false gods (vss. 5-9).
3. Judah should be afraid (vs. 10) and understand that God will humble those who are proud (vss. 11-17). God will be exalted.
4. The idols will be destroyed (vs. 18).
5. When God’s judgment comes against Judah, the people will cast aside their idols and try to hide from God (vss. 19-22). God will judge them and they will be able to do nothing to stop it.

iii. Chapter 3

1. God will cast down Judah (vss. 1-3).
2. All will be oppressed by others and some will try to make other men to rule over them, but they will understand that Judah is destroyed (vss. 4-8).
3. Judah has reaped what it had sown (vs. 9). The righteous will be rewarded and the wicked punished (vss. 10,11).
4. The leaders have led them astray and destroyed their ways (vs. 12).
5. God will punish them for their evil against the people (vss. 13-15).
6. God will take away all the fine things that they enjoyed. He speaks primarily against the daughters of the people (the women) (vss. 16-24).  
What will God take away?
  - a. Tinkling ornaments – anklets
  - b. Cauls – netting for the hair
  - c. Round tires – a round pendant for the neck
  - d. Chains – pendant for the ears
  - e. Bracelet – wrist band
  - f. Muffler – long veil
  - g. Bonnets – fancy head dress
  - h. Ornaments of the leg – Ankle chains
  - i. Head bands
  - j. Tablets – Hangings in the house (things used to make the house look better)
  - k. Earrings – an amulet by which they would pray
  - l. Rings
  - m. Nose jewels – nose rings
  - n. Changeable suits of apparel – change of garments

- o. Mantle – Cloak
  - p. Wimple – a cloth wound around the head and under the chin.
  - q. Crisping pins – money bags or purses
  - r. Glasses – mirrors
  - s. Fine linen – wrap, shirt
  - t. Hoods – head dress
  - u. Vails – veil
  - v. The fine things will be reduced to things of sorrow (vs. 24).
7. The men of Judah shall fall by the sword (vs. 25).
  8. Judah and Jerusalem shall be desolate (vs. 26).
- iv. Chapter 4
1. Continuing his words against the women of Judah, he notes a condition that comes from a great destruction on the land. The men would fall by the sword which would then leave a greater number of women than men. A Jewish woman did not want to be unmarried and childless, so in order to have a husband, these women left after the battle, would seek their own husbands rather than wait to be sought by the men. They would forego their rights as wives and provide their own food and clothing. They only wanted to be married and bear children. So much so that 7 women would desire to be married to the same man (vs. 1).
  2. The writer now shifts to the cleansing of Judah and the resulting blessings that will come upon them.
    - a. It will be good for those who have not been taken captive (vs. 2).
    - b. Those left in Jerusalem will be called holy (vss. 3,4). These will be a changed people.
    - c. God will watch over the city (vss. 5,6).
- b. Isaiah 5-8
- i. Chapter 5
1. Using a parable of a vineyard that did not bring forth good grapes even though cared for carefully, God helps Judah to understand they would be destroyed, just as the owner of the vineyard would destroy an unproductive vineyard (vss. 1-7).
  2. God pronounces several woes upon Judah.
    - a. Woe to those who would try to prosper in the land. They will be desolate (vss. 8-10).
    - b. Woe to those who would trust in their alcohol. They do not regard the work of the Lord (vss. 11,12). Is it not interesting that those who imbibe in alcohol are noted as not regarding the work of the Lord nor do they think about what they do?
    - c. Woe to those who challenge God by encouraging sin and challenging God to punish them (vss. 18,19).
    - d. Woe to those who call evil good and good evil (vs. 20).
    - e. Woe to those who are wise in their own eyes (vs. 21).
    - f. Woe to those who
      - i. Go after strong drink (vs. 22).
      - ii. Which justify the wicked (vs. 23).
      - iii. That work against the righteous (vs. 23).

3. Based on these woes, God draws several conclusions.
    - a. They will be humbled by God (vss. 13-15).
    - b. God will be exalted (vs. 16).
    - c. Others will control their land (vs. 17).
    - d. God's anger is kindled against them and he will send nations to destroy them (vss. 24-30).
- ii. Chapter 6
1. In the year that Uzziah died, Isaiah sees a vision of God sitting on a throne and around him were the seraphims (vss. 1-7). Isaiah is greatly concerned by this great vision because of his shortcomings. One of the seraphims touches him and tells him that he has been cleansed.
  2. God asks for someone to go for him and Isaiah responds, "Here am I, send me" (vs. 8).
  3. Isaiah is commissioned to go and teach the people. By his teaching, they will not understand and will not come to God (vss. 9,10).
  4. How long must he do this? Until God punishes the nation (vss. 11,12).
  5. God promises a remnant (vs. 13).
- iii. Chapter 7
1. In the days of Ahaz, king of Judah, Syria and Israel form an alliance to go against Judah (see 2 Kgs. 16). God sends Isaiah to assure Ahaz that Judah will not be conquered (vss. 1-9, esp. vs. 7).
  2. God asks Ahaz to ask for a sign, but Ahaz refuses (vss. 10-12). When Ahaz refuses, God gives him a sign that is one of the best known prophecies of Isaiah (vss. 13-15).
    - a. A virgin will bring forth a child and he shall be called Immanuel (vs. 14).
    - b. The child will grow to choose good and refuse evil (vs. 15).
    - c. This prophecy is of the coming Messiah (cf. Matt. 1:22,23).
  3. Before the Messiah will come Israel will go into captivity and be punished by God (vss. 16-25). Israel would become desolate and the land will become poor. In the days of Pekah, some were taken into captivity by the Assyrians (cf. 2 Kgs. 15:27-31)
- iv. Chapter 8
1. Isaiah is told to pen words that God will reveal to him concerning Maher-shalal-has-baz ("Make speed") (vss. 1,2).
  2. Isaiah's wife bears a child which they call by this name (vs. 3). Before the child grows at all, both Syria and Israel will come under the control of the Assyrians (vss. 4-15).
    - a. They would reap what they had sown.
    - b. If they associated with the evil nations, they would be punished.
    - c. Nothing you do or say can stop it (vs. 10).
    - d. God warns them and calls them to fear him (vs. 13).
  3. Isaiah is told to bind these words and give it to those who follow God (vs. 16).
  4. Isaiah warns them about seeking after those who have familiar spirits, to go to the wizards. Why would Israel not seek God? Why would Israel seek that which is dead? (vs. 19).

5. "To the law and to the testimony" (vs. 20). If those who would teach them do not speak God's word, there is no light in them.
  6. Those who do not follow God will turn against God when they are punished and will find nothing but trouble (vss. 21,22).
- c. ISAIAH 9-12
- i. Chapter 9
    1. There would be relief for Israel in the form of the coming Messiah (vss. 1-7).
    2. Verse 6,7 gives us the following information on the Messiah.
      - a. He will rule over us (government on his shoulder)
      - b. His name and his government
        - i. Wonderful (Lk. 1:32)
        - ii. Counsellor (1 Jn. 2:1,2)
        - iii. Mighty god (Jn. 1:1)
        - iv. The everlasting Father (Jn. 14:9)
        - v. The Prince of Peace (Acts 10:36)
        - vi. Of his government, there shall be no end (Matt. 16:19)
    3. The anger of God is not removed from Judah (vss. 12, 17, 21)
      - a. Judah thought it could rebuild itself. Pride led to their destruction (vss. 8-10).
      - b. They would be oppressed from without (vss. 11,12) and from their brethren (vss. 19 -21).
      - c. They refused to turn back to God even though they were smitten (vs. 13).
      - d. God would cut them off because their leaders led them astray and they followed their leaders (vss. 14-18).
  - ii. Chapter 10
    1. God pronounces his judgment upon those who would oppress the needy (vss. 1,2).
    2. What will Judah do in the day they are oppressed? Who will they turn to for help (vs. 3)?
    3. God's anger is not turned away (vs. 4).
    4. Assyria will be destroyed (vss. 5-19).
      - a. God will send them against Israel but in their pride they will determine to consume many nations (vss. 5-11).
      - b. God will punish them because they will take all the credit for what they have done. They will not recognize God (vss. 12-14).
      - c. Because they did not recognize that it was God who allowed them to take these nations (vs. 15), God will destroy them (vss. 16-19).
    5. A remnant will be left who will return to God (vss. 20-23).
    6. Israel was not to be afraid of Assyria. Though Assyria would conquer them, it would only be for a short time (vss. 24,25).
    7. God will destroy Assyria (vss. 26-34).
  - iii. Chapter 11
    1. Chapter 11 contains some figurative language that has been misapplied to the end of the world in keeping with the teachings of Premillennialism. They teach that when Christ comes again even the animals which are

natural enemies will be friendly to one another. However, in its context, chapter 11 is a reference to the coming of Jesus Christ and the language used is to portray the peace that comes by being in Christ (Gal. 3:28).

2. Note what this chapter teaches.
  - a. He will be of the root of Jesse (vs. 1).
  - b. He would be wise and judge righteously (vss. 2-5).
  - c. Peace would reign among his followers, such that even a little child could lead them (vss. 6-9).
  - d. The Gentiles will see this root of Jesse for he promises a glorious rest (vs. 10).
  - e. A second time, that is, after the return from captivity, the Lord will recover his people from all nations (vss. 11-16). This is in relation to the word of Christ going into all the world and people coming from all nations into the church (see Isa. 2).

iv. Chapter 12

1. In the day of Christ people will praise God for their salvation (vs. 1).
2. They will put their trust in God (vss. 2,3).
3. They will praise God and exalt his name (vs. 4).
4. They will sing the praises of the greatness of God (vss. 5,6).

d. Isaiah 13—16

i. Chapter 13

1. This chapter starts a series of chapters pronouncing the downfall of various nations.
2. Chapter 13 deals with Babylon.
3. The wrath of God to come upon Babylon (vss. 1-18).
  - a. The day of the Lord is at hand (God's judgment against Babylon is come) (vs. 6).
  - b. God's prophecy of the Medes who would conquer Babylon (vs. 17).
  - c. The terrible nature of the destruction (vss. 15,16,18).
4. Babylon would not be inhabited again (vss. 19-22).

ii. Chapter 14

1. Israel will be restored and her conquerors will be in her control (vss. 1-3).
2. The prophecy against king of Babylon (vss. 4-23).
  - a. Babylon, who ruled the nations in anger, is persecuted (vs. 6).
  - b. Babylon will be mocked by others (vs. 10).
  - c. Because Babylon exalted herself, she was destroyed (vss. 12-14). In context, Lucifer is the figurative name given to the king of Babylon. Lucifer does not refer to the Devil, nor does this passage give us any insight into the origin of the Devil.
3. The prophecy against Assyria (vss. 24-27). None shall stop it (vs. 27).
4. The prophecy against Palestine (vss. 28-32).
  - a. While their oppressor (Assyria) is cast down, Judah should not rest comfortably because they will be taken captive (vss. 29,30).
  - b. From the north (Babylon) will come their captor (vs. 31).
  - c. The poor will stay in the land (vs. 32; cf. 2 Kgs. 24:15).

- iii. Chapter 15
  1. God's prophecy against Moab (vs. 1).
  2. It will be a time of great sadness for Moab (vss. 2-5).
  3. Moab will fall (vss. 6-9).
  4. Verse 5 has the statement "an heifer of three years old". Although this expression is a little obscure, it seems to refer to the cry of Moab when they fall, as the voice of a heifer that is three years old. It is at this age that the heifer is ready to be trained and its voice fullest. See also Jer. 48:34. See also Isa. 16:7.
- iv. Chapter 16
  1. God pleads with Moab to help those of Israel who flee from the destruction coming upon them (vss. 1-5).
  2. For its pride, Moab is destroyed (vs. 6).
  3. Within a short period of time, Moab will begin to fall. Only a remnant will be left (vss. 7-14). It is unknown exactly what time frame is being referred to in vs. 14. It is certainly the case that Moab did fall.
- e. Isaiah 17-20
  - i. Chapter 17
    1. Damascus and Samaria would fall. This particular prophecy is against Damascus. At times, Israel would join with other nations rather than turning to God. Samaria would lose its power and Damascus would be taken.
    2. This seems to be a reference to the taking of Damascus by the Assyrians during the reign of Ahaz (2 Kgs. 16:9).
    3. The destruction of Damascus is best described in 17:14 – "and behold at eveningtide trouble; and before the morning he is not".
  - ii. Chapter 18
    1. A prophecy against Ethiopia.
    2. This is a reference to the fall of Ethiopia to the Assyrians (Isa. 20:4).
  - iii. Chapter 19
    1. The fall of Egypt is predicted (vss. 1-18; See also Isa. 20:4; Nahum 3:8,9).
    2. Yet, there would come a time when in Egypt, Assyria, and Israel there would be followers of God (vss. 19-25).
  - iv. Chapter 20
    1. Assyria conquers Ashdod, a Philistine city, which takes place during the days of Sargon, king of Assyria. Sargon reigned from about 721 B.C. to 702 B.C. (vs. 1).
    2. During this time, Isaiah walks without his outer garment and without shoes for three years as a sign of the fall of Egypt and Ethiopia (vss. 2,3).
    3. Assyria would conquer both nations and there would be no escape for them (vss. 4-6).
- f. Isaiah 21-24
  - i. Chapter 21
    1. Elam (located east of the Tigris River) and Media would come against Babylon (vss. 1,2).
    2. Isaiah is greatly troubled (vss. 3,4).
    3. Babylon will set a watch but to no avail. They will be taken (vss. 5-10). This is the word of God.

4. Dumah, Arabia, and Kedar are all part of the holdings of Babylon in Arabia. All will fall (vss. 11-17). The watchman will warn them and ask that they come back, but they will fall. Although they receive some help (vs. 14), within a year they will fall (vs. 16).
  5. This is that which the Lord hath spoken (vs. 17; cf. Joel 2:11; Nah. 1:6).
- ii. Chapter 22
1. The fall of Judah is prophesied in this chapter.
    - a. Their dead did not die in battle (vs. 2).
    - b. Their rulers have abandoned them (vs. 3).
    - c. Isaiah cannot be comforted (vs. 4,5).
  2. Those of the Tigris/Euphrates river valley will come against them. Their land shall be full of the enemy (vss. 6-8).
  3. Jerusalem tried to help itself, but forgot the one who made everything (vss. 10,11).
  4. Although God called them to repentance (vs. 12), they chose to eat, drink and be merry (vs. 13).
  5. Jerusalem would be destroyed for its wickedness (vss. 14-19).
  6. The only bright spot in this time will be Eliakim, who is faithful to God (see 2 Kgs. 18:18ff). While Eliakim is alive, things go well; but when he is dead, Jerusalem goes into captivity (vss. 20-25). Eliakim is “a nail in a sure place” (vss. 23,25).
  7. Eliakim is a type of Jesus (compare Isa. 22:22 and Rev. 3:7). As Eliakim was the hope of Judah, so Jesus is the hope of mankind.
- iii. Chapter 23
1. The fall of Tyre is prophesied (vs. 1).
  2. She will be captured (vss. 2-7).
  3. Who has purposed this? God (vss. 8,9).
  4. Her fall shall last 70 years, after which, she will rise again (vss. 10-16).
  5. Tyre will return to her ways, but her merchandise will be used to feed those who serve God (vss. 17,18).
- iv. Chapter 24
1. God will take away all from the land, without respect of persons (vss. 1-3).
  2. Why God’s punishment is upon them (vss. 4-6, esp. vs. 5).
  3. The city is desolated (vss. 7-12). All normal activities will be no more.
  4. Although they will cry to the Lord, they will not be heard. (vss. 13-16).
  5. Those who try to flee will only fall into a worse condition. There is nowhere to go (vss. 17-21).
  6. However, God will once again be glorified in Jerusalem (vss.22,23).
- g. Isaiah 25-28
- i. Chapter 25
1. In this chapter, Isaiah praises God for his judgment against Babylon and for all that he has done for Judah.
  2. God would destroy Babylon (vss. 2, 10-12).
  3. What had God done for them?
    - a. Wonderful things (vs. 1).
    - b. His counsels are faithfulness and truth (vs. 1).
    - c. He had been strength to the poor (vs. 4).

- d. He had been strength to the needy (vs. 4).
  - e. He was a refuge from the storm (vs. 4).
  - f. He was a shadow from the heat (vs. 4).
  - g. He would bring down the noise of strangers (those who would endanger Judah) (vs. 5).
  - h. He would help them to prosper (vs. 6).
  - i. He will lift up the veil over the people (remove their sorrows) (vs. 7).
  - j. He will swallow up death in victory (vs. 8).
  - k. He will wipe away all tears (vs. 8).
  - l. He will take away the rebuke of his people (vs. 8).
  - m. He will save them (vs. 9).
- ii. Chapter 26
- 1. Trust in God for in him is everlasting strength (vss. 1-4).
  - 2. God punishes the proud (vss. 5,6).
  - 3. The just seek God (vss. 7-9).
  - 4. The wicked will not turn to God (vss. 10,11).
  - 5. Israel was foolish for worshipping their false gods and realized there is only one true God (vss. 12-14).
  - 6. Israel sought God when they were in trouble (vss. 15-17).
  - 7. Israel had been in jeopardy, but they would live (vss. 18,19).
  - 8. Israel must wait until God's judgment upon the wicked is past (vss. 20,21).
- iii. Chapter 27
- 1. God promises to deliver Israel from captivity (vss. 12,13).
  - 2. God would punish their enemies (vs. 1).
  - 3. He will care for Israel (vss. 2-6).
  - 4. God would punish Israel to purge them and take away their sins (vss. 7-11).
- iv. Chapter 28
- 1. God will punish Ephraim (Israel) for her wickedness (vss. 1-4).
  - 2. There will be those who trust in God (vss. 5,6).
  - 3. The leaders of Ephraim erred through strong drink and the people would not listen to them (vss. 7-12).
  - 4. God's judgment would come upon them, just as he had said (vss. 13,14).
  - 5. Israel had made a pact with the Devil (vs. 15).
  - 6. Although Israel believed they would not be punished, God would punish them (vss. 16-18).
  - 7. There is no way they can hide from it or comfort themselves (vss. 19,20).
  - 8. God will fulfill his word (vs. 21).
    - a. Perazim – Where David defeated the Philistines (2 Sam. 5)
    - b. Gibeon – Where Joshua defeated the kings of the land who came against Gibeon (Josh. 10).
  - 9. Isaiah pleads with them to hear his words for they are the words God has given him (vss. 22,23).
  - 10. As God instructs the farmer, so he has instructed Israel and Israel should recognize the greatness of God's counsel (vss. 24-29).

h. Isaiah 29-32

i. Chapter 29

1. The judgment against Ariel (“lion of God”) (vs. 1). This was another name for the city of Jerusalem.
2. Jerusalem will fall (vss. 2-6).
3. While Jerusalem will think about the certainty of the destruction as one who dreams and believes himself to be alright, in reality, their enemies will conquer them (vss. 7,8).
4. Although they had been told, they would not see (vss. 9-13). Jerusalem still honored God with their mouths, but their heart was guided by men.
5. God would work a marvelous work among them. Those that had counseled in darkness thinking none would see them would be brought to naught (vss. 14,15).
6. They are not greater than the one who made them (vs. 16).
7. When Jerusalem falls, then they will understand (vss. 17-19).
8. Jerusalem would be punished for her wickedness (vss. 20,21), and would come to understand that God is the true God (vss. 22-24).

ii. Chapter 30

1. Judah will seek to find help in others, especially Egypt, and will not turn to God for help (vss. 1,2).
2. Egypt cannot help them (vss. 3-7).
3. The wickedness of the people (vss. 8-11).
  - a. They are a rebellious people.
  - b. They are lying children.
  - c. They will not hear the law of the Lord.
  - d. They tell the seers, “See not”.
  - e. They tell the prophets, “Prophecy not”.
  - f. They tell the prophets to speak unto them smooth things.
  - g. They tell the prophets to speak lies (deceits).
  - h. They want their spiritual leaders to turn from the truth and remove God from Israel.
4. For their wickedness, they would be destroyed because they refused to return to God (vss. 12-16).
5. They shall be purged until they stand forth as a beacon on a hill, i.e., they return to God (vs. 17).
6. When they return, God will be gracious to them and Israel will remove from them the graven images. The land will prosper once more (vss. 18-26).
7. God’s wrath will come upon the nations and Assyria will be conquered (vss. 27-33).

iii. Chapter 31

1. Egypt cannot help them. They must trust in God (vss. 1-3).
2. God will fight for Israel when they return to him (vss. 4-9).

iv. Chapter 32

1. The change in Israel (vss. 1-8).
  - a. They will see and hear (vs. 3).

- b. They will understand and speak clearly (vs. 4).
  - c. Evil people will not be seen as liberal (generous) any more (vs. 5).
  - d. The churl (one not willing to spend) will not be viewed as bountiful (vs. 5). Points “c” and “d”, help us to understand that Israel will recognize that the evil people they viewed as good are really evil people. They will no longer rejoice in evil people.
  - e. While the wicked will continue to do evil, the liberal person will stand by his generosity (vss. 6-8).
  - f. Israel should mourn because of the sorrows to come upon it (vss. 9-14).
  - g. Israel should mourn until the restoration to the land when they will prosper once again (vss. 15-20). The righteous shall dwell in peace, even when bad things happen to them (vss. 18,19).
- v. Isaiah 33-36
1. Chapter 33
    - a. Although Israel had prospered, and their enemies had not turned upon them, she would fall. Her enemies will turn upon her (vss. 1-4). She would be overrun as the caterpillar and locust overrun places.
    - b. God is exalted on high (vss. 5,6).
    - c. Israel is distressed when they fall captive (vss. 7-9).
    - d. God will be exalted (vs. 10).
    - e. Israel will be destroyed (vss. 11,12).
    - f. Who will dwell in Israel? (vss. 14-16)
      - i. He who walks righteously.
      - ii. He who speaks uprightly.
      - iii. He that despises the gain of oppressors.
      - iv. He who does not take bribes.
      - v. He who does not hear of blood (murder).
      - vi. He who does not look upon evil.
    - g. The righteous shall see good things and not the terror that would come upon them (vss. 17-19).
    - h. Jerusalem will be restored (vss. 20,21).
    - i. God will save them (vss. 22-24).
  2. Chapter 34
    - a. God will bring his judgment upon the nations around Israel (vss. 1-7).
    - b. It is the vengeance of the Lord as the nations received their judgment for what they did to Israel (vss. 8-15).
    - c. This is that which was spoken by God and it came to pass (vss. 16, 17).
  3. Chapter 35
    - a. Israel will be restored (vss. 1-3).
    - b. Do not fear (vs. 4). God will save you.
    - c. Israel will once again prosper and be at peace (vss. 5-10).

4. Chapter 36
  - a. In the 14<sup>th</sup> year of Hezekiah, Sennacharib, king of Assyria, comes against Judah (vs. 1; see 2 Kgs. 18,19).
  - b. Rabshakeh, one of Assyria's military leaders, taunts Judah (vss. 2-22).
    - i. He speaks to Eliakim and the others and tells them they cannot resist Assyria. Egypt cannot help them either (vss. 2-6).
    - ii. He tells them God cannot help them because Hezekiah had torn down God's high places (a lie, since these high places were not for worshipping God). He was trying to undermine the trust Judah had in God (vs. 7).
    - iii. He claims that he has come against Judah with God's approval and will defeat them (vss. 8-10).
    - iv. Eliakim tries to get Rabshakeh to speak in the Syrian tongue so the people could not hear what Rabshakeh was saying (vs. 11).
    - v. Rabshakeh raises his voice so the people on the wall can hear him (vs. 12).
    - vi. He tells the people that none can withstand Assyria, and they should not trust in Hezekiah or God (vss. 13-17).
    - vii. He tries to convince Judah that God has not kept Assyria from destroying any nation (vss. 18-20).
    - viii. Eliakim and the others do not answer Rabshakeh, but deliver his words to Hezekiah (vss. 21,22).
- vi. Isaiah 37-39
  1. Chapter 37
    - a. Hezekiah goes to the Temple and sends his servants with a message for Isaiah. He is concerned that God will support the effort of the Assyrians (vss. 1-5).
    - b. Isaiah tells Hezekiah that God will cause the king of Assyria to return to Assyria, where the Assyrian king will be killed (vss. 6,7).
    - c. Rabshakeh returns to find Sennacharib fighting against Libnah and hears that the king of Ethiopia was coming to fight Assyria. He sends a message to Hezekiah that Assyria will conquer Judah (vss. 8-13).
    - d. Hezekiah prays to God for deliverance (vss. 14-20).
    - e. Isaiah tells Hezekiah that Sennacharib will fall because the king of Assyria had turned against God (vss. 21-35). Judah would be spared (vss. 30-32).
    - f. The angel of the Lord killed 185,000 Assyrians and the king of Assyria returned to Nineveh where he was killed by two of his sons (vss. 36-38).
  2. Chapter 38
    - a. Hezekiah is sick (cf. 2 Kgs. 20) and prays to God (vss. 1-3).
    - b. Isaiah tells Hezekiah that he will recover (vss. 4-8).

- c. Hezekiah writes of his despair through his illness, having resolved himself to die. Yet, he notes that God spared him and he is gracious to God (vss. 9-22).
    - d. Hezekiah helps us to understand that it is only the living who have the opportunity to honor God and obey him (vss. 18,19).
  - 3. Chapter 39
    - a. The king of Babylon sends presents to Hezekiah because he had heard of Hezekiah's illness (vs. 1).
    - b. Hezekiah shows the Babylonians the riches and beauties of Judah (vs. 2).
    - c. Isaiah chastises Hezekiah for this and lets him know that Babylon would come in the future and conquer Judah (vss. 3-7).
    - d. Hezekiah praises the word of God and honestly approaches the words of Isaiah, even though this had been a hard prophecy (vs. 8).
- vii. Isaiah 40-43
  - 1. Chapter 40
    - a. The assurance of Israel that the Messiah would come through their lineage (vss. 1-5). This would help them to understand that though punished, they would not be destroyed.
    - b. While man will pass away, the word of God endures forever (vss. 6-8; cf. 1 Pet. 1:24,25).
    - c. God will care for them (vss. 9-11).
    - d. Who is greater than God or can instruct him? (vss. 12-14).
    - e. No nation can stand before God (vss. 15-17).
    - f. Who is like God (vs. 18)?
    - g. The folly of idolatry (vss. 19-24).
      - i. Their idols are made with their own hands (vs. 19).
      - ii. The images are made out of materials of their choosing (vs. 20).
      - iii. The image cannot move (vs. 20).
    - h. Trust in God who created all things (vss. 25-31).
      - i. He is strong in power (vs. 26).
      - ii. He knows all (vs. 27).
      - iii. He is beyond our understanding (vs. 28).
      - iv. He does not get tired (vs. 29).
      - v. He strengthens the weak (vs. 30).
      - vi. Those who follow him shall never faint (vs. 31).
  - 2. Chapter 41
    - a. In vss. 1-7, God explains to Israel that the nations, whom God had allowed to have power, had chosen to go to idolatry.
    - b. But God will come to the aid of Israel (vss. 8-20).
      - i. They are God's chosen (vs. 8).
      - ii. Fear not; be not dismayed (vs. 10).
      - iii. He will defeat their enemies (vss. 11,12).
      - iv. God will help them (vss. 13-16).
      - v. God will help the needy (vss. 17-19).
      - vi. They will know this is of God (vs. 20).

- c. God challenges the false gods to do something to prove you are a god (vss. 21-24). Those that Israel had put its trust in could not help them.
- d. God would bring a nation from the north (vs. 25) and their gods could not hear their cries or help them (vss. 26-29).

3. Chapter 42

- a. The prophesied Messiah (vss. 1-4; cf. Matt. 12:18).
- b. It is God, who made the universe and controls it (vs. 5), who makes the promise.
- c. The prophesied Messiah (vss. 5-9; cf. Lk. 2:32; 4:18).
- d. God will be glorified (vss. 10-12).
- e. God will punish those who put their trust in false gods (vss. 13-17).
- f. Israel had sinned against God, and did not listen to the messengers of God. Israel would be punished (vss. 18-25).

4. Chapter 43

- a. God will care for Israel (vss. 1-5).
  - i. Fear not for I have redeemed thee (vs. 1).
  - ii. I will be with thee (vs. 2).
  - iii. Since thou wast precious in my sight (vs. 4).
  - iv. Fear not for I am with thee (vs. 5).
- b. God will restore Israel (vss. 6-9).
- c. Who is God?
  - i. The creator (vs. 1).
  - ii. The Holy One of Israel (vs. 3).
  - iii. There was no god before him, nor will there be after him (vs. 10).
  - iv. He is our savior (vs. 11).
  - v. There is none that can deliver out of his hand (vs. 13).
  - vi. He is their King (vs. 15).
  - vii. God had chosen Israel for himself (vss. 16-21).
- d. God pleads with Israel to remember him (vss. 22-28).
  - i. They had not called upon him (vs. 22).
  - ii. They had not brought the offerings to him (vss. 23,24).
  - iii. It is God who forgave them (vs. 25).
  - iv. Remember God (vs. 26). By their failure to serve God, they had forgotten God and neglected his will.

viii. Isaiah 44-47

1. Chapter 44

- a. Israel (also known as Jesurun – Deut. 32:5) will be greatly blessed by God (vss. 1-5).
- b. The folly of idolatry (vss. 6-23).
  - i. There is no God, but God (vss. 6-8).
  - ii. All the work in making idols and the worship of idols is vain (vss. 9-20).
    - 1. They see not (vs. 9).
    - 2. They know not (vs. 9).
    - 3. They cannot be ashamed (vs. 9).

4. They are profitable for nothing (vs. 10).
  5. The idols are made by the men's hands out of the residue of the wood they use for heat and cooking (vss. 11-17).
  6. The makers of the idol cannot see how ridiculous they are in worshipping the creation of their own hands, the stock of tree (vss. 18-20, especially the end of 19 and 20).
  - c. God will bless Israel (21-23).
  - d. Cyrus will restore Jerusalem (vss. 24-28).
2. Chapter 45
    - a. God will let Cyrus gain much control so he will know that he may call on the name of God (vss. 1-4).
    - b. There is no God, but God (vss. 5-25).
      - i. There is none else (vss. 5,6,14,18,21,22).
      - ii. God is the great creator (vss. 8,18).
      - iii. God is the great sustainer (vss. 12,13).
      - iv. Do not strive against God (vs. 9).
      - v. God is the Savior (vs. 8,15,22).
      - vi. Do not follow idols (vss. 9,16,20).
  3. Chapter 46
    - a. Seek God. Draw near to him.
    - b. Do not follow idols which cannot move, answer, or save (vss. 5-7).
    - c. Israel is exhorted to remember the things of old. They should recall how God had helped them in the past and how good a relationship they had with God when he blessed them (vss. 8,9).
    - d. God will do that which he has promised (vss. 10,11).
    - e. God will save Israel (vss. 12,13).
  4. Chapter 47
    - a. The fall of Babylon is predicted in this chapter.
    - b. Babylon would fall because she thought that no one saw her; her wisdom and knowledge perverted her; and, she said there was none beside her (vs. 10).
    - c. Babylon trusted in the wrong people. People that could not save her (vs. 13).
    - d. Babylon was up against the redeemer of Israel – God (vs. 4).
- ix. Isaiah 48-51
1. Chapter 48
    - a. Although Israel made mention of the name of God, they did not do it in truth and righteousness (vss. 1,2).
    - b. Israel was obstinate and hard headed (vs. 4).
    - c. God, in his wisdom, did things so Israel would know these things were of God.
      - i. He did what he did suddenly, because he knew they would not listen (vss. 3,4).

- ii. He told them things that would happen before they happened so they could not attribute the event to their gods (vs. 5).
    - iii. He did some things now, so they could not say they already knew about it (vss. 6,7).
  - d. God knew Israel would transgress – they would not hear; they would not know (vs. 8).
  - e. Although God had punished them to refine them, he would not destroy them in his anger (vss. 9-11).
  - f. God will punish Babylon and redeem Israel (vss. 12-21).
    - i. God is the one they should follow (vs. 17).
    - ii. Had they listened, they would have been at peace (vs. 18).
    - iii. There is no peace for the wicked (vs. 22).
- 2. Chapter 49
  - a. The Messiah (vss. 1-7; cf. vs. 5 & Matt. 23:37; vs. 6 & Lk. 2:32).
  - b. The restoration of Israel (vss. 8-26).
    - i. Though she thought God had forgotten her, he had not (vss. 14,15).
    - ii. Those who wait for God will not be ashamed (vs. 23).
    - iii. All will know that God has delivered them (vs. 26).
- 3. Chapter 50
  - a. It was because of Israel's sins that God punished them. They had no one to blame but themselves (vss. 1-3).
  - b. Isaiah continued to obey God. He was not rebellious (vss. 4-6).
  - c. God helped him and he did not fear those who would stand against him (vss. 7-9).
  - d. Trust in God (vs. 10).
  - e. Continue to walk in your evil ways and you will have sorrow (vs. 11).
- 4. Chapter 51
  - a. Hearken to the Lord and he will comfort them (vss. 1-4).
  - b. Listen to God (vss. 5-10).
    - i. His salvation is forever (vs. 6).
    - ii. His righteousness shall not be abolished (vs. 6).
    - iii. His righteousness is forever (vs. 8).
    - iv. His salvation is from generation to generation (vs. 8).
    - v. God has beaten man (Rahab is connected to Babylon – Psa. 87:4) and beast (dragon – serpent; land monster) (vs. 9).
    - vi. He is in control of nature (vs. 10).
  - c. What will come to those who listen to God? (vss. 11,12).
    - i. Everlasting joy (vs. 11).
    - ii. Gladness and joy (vs. 11).
    - iii. Sorrow and mourning shall flee (vs. 11).
    - iv. Will be comforted (vs. 12).
    - v. Shall not fear (vs. 12).

- d. Israel had forgotten God who laid the foundations of the Earth, divided the seas, put his words in their mouth, and called them his people (vss. 13-16).
  - e. A plea to return to God (vss. 17-20).
    - i. None among men can guide her (vs. 18).
    - ii. None among men can comfort her (vs. 18).
    - iii. Desolation, destruction, famine, and sword had come upon her (vs. 19).
    - iv. They could not be helped from within (vs. 20).
  - f. God would redeem Israel and punish their enemies (vss. 21-23).
- x. Isaiah 52-56
- 1. Chapter 52
    - a. Israel was being punished because they forsook God, yet God would redeem them and set them back in the land because of who he is (“and ye shall be redeemed without money”)(vss. 1-4).
    - b. On a daily basis, Israel had blasphemed the name of God (vs. 5).
    - c. One would go forth to proclaim the name of God and the people would once again know his name (vss. 6-8).
    - d. Israel would rejoice because God had redeemed them (vss. 9,10).
    - e. Israel was to put away the unclean thing, that is, keep themselves pure (vss. 11,12).
    - f. The servant of God will help open their eyes (vss. 13,14).
    - g. God will be with them (vs. 15).
  - 2. Chapter 53
    - a. Who has believed the message of God? (vs. 1)
    - b. The prophesied Messiah (vss. 2-12)
      - i. He would not look differently than any other (vs. 2). Jesus did not stand out because of his stature, but because of his teaching (Matt. 7:28,29).
      - ii. He would be despised by man (vs. 3). Certainly, Jesus was rejected by man (cf. Jn. 1:10).
      - iii. He bore our sorrows (vs. 4). He cares for us (cf. Matt. 23:37; Jn. 11:35).
      - iv. By his death, we are healed (vs. 5; cf. 1 Pet. 2:24).
      - v. He bore the iniquity of us all (vs. 6). He died that we might be redeemed (cf. Rom. 5:7,8; Jn. 3:16).
      - vi. He was quiet before his accusers (vs. 7). Only 7 occasions of statements made by Jesus at his trials are recorded for us. None in open protest to the charges against him.
        - 1. Matt. 27:11; Mk. 15:2; Jn. 23:3 – “Thou sayest”
        - 2. John records 6 of them.
          - a. Jn. 18:20,21
          - b. Jn. 18:23
          - c. Jn. 18:34
          - d. Jn. 18:36

- e. Jn. 18:37
  - f. Jn. 19:11
  - vii. He would die for his people (vs. 8).
  - viii. He would be buried in a rich man's tomb (vs. 9).
  - ix. He would be blessed by God (vs. 10).
  - x. His sacrifice would satisfy God (vs. 11; cf. Heb. 10:10).
  - xi. He would be crucified with thieves and make intercession for them (vs. 12).
3. Chapter 54
    - a. Israel would be restored to their land (vss. 1-3).
    - b. They need not fear (vs. 4).
    - c. God is their redeemer (vss. 5,6).
    - d. Although God had turned against them, he will show great mercy to them (vss. 7-10).
    - e. God will bless them (vss. 11,12).
    - f. They will teach their children the word of the Lord (vs. 13).
    - g. God will protect them (vss. 14-17).
  4. Chapter 55
    - a. Turn to God and your soul will prosper (vss. 1-4).
    - b. Other nations will turn to Israel (vs. 5).
    - c. Seek the Lord before it is too late (vs. 6).
    - d. The wicked must repent and God will forgive them (vs. 7).
    - e. God is superior to us in thoughts and actions (vss. 8,9).
    - f. God's word will accomplish what he desires. It will not return to him void (vss. 10,11).
    - g. Israel shall be blessed by God (vss. 12,13).
  5. Chapter 56
    - a. All who seek God shall be blessed (vss. 1-8). This is a prophecy of the church.
      - i. Keep judgment; do justice (vs. 1).
      - ii. Keep God's law (vs. 2).
      - iii. Others will be gathered to him (vs. 8).
    - b. The leaders of Israel led them astray, even offering them wine and strong drink (vss. 9-12).
- xi. Isaiah 57-61
1. Chapter 57
    - a. The righteous who die rest with God (vss. 1,2).
    - b. Israel would be punished because she was unfaithful to God like a woman who had given herself to another (vss. 3-13).
      - i. They went after idols (vs. 5).
      - ii. They went after others (vs. 8).
      - iii. They did not fear God (vs. 11).
    - c. The penitent God will forgive (vss. 12-19).
    - d. There is no peace for the wicked (vss. 20,21).
  2. Chapter 58
    - a. While seemingly seeking God, Israel performed its fast for its own gain (vss. 1-4).

- b. The fast God desires. If they observe them, they will prosper with God (vss. 5-14).
  - i. God will protect them (vs. 8).
  - ii. God will answer them (vs. 9).
  - iii. God will guide them (vs. 11).
  - iv. They will delight in the Lord (vs. 13).

### 3. Chapter 59

- a. Their sins have made it where God cannot help them (vss. 1,2).

- b. Israel's failures (vss. 3-8)

- i. Hands defiled with blood (vs. 3).
- ii. Lips have spoken lies (vs. 3).
- iii. Tongue had muttered perverseness (vs. 3).
- iv. None calls for justice (vs. 4).
- v. None plead for truth (vs. 4).
- vi. They trust in vanity (vs. 4).
- vii. They speak lies (vs. 4).
- viii. They conceive mischief (vs. 4).
- ix. They bring forth iniquity (vs. 4).
- x. Their works are the work of iniquity (vs. 6).
- xi. The act of violence is in their hands (vs. 6).
- xii. Their feet run to evil (vs. 7).
- xiii. They shed innocent blood (vs. 7).
- xiv. Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity (vs. 7).
- xv. They do not know the way of peace (vs. 8).
- xvi. There is no judgment in their goings (vs. 8).
- xvii. They have made them crooked paths (vs. 8).

- c. Israel's despair (vss. 9-15)

- i. They received the opposite of that for which they hoped (vss. 9-11).
- ii. They received this because of their sins (vss. 12,13).
- iii. Those who tried to be faithful were persecuted by the wicked ("he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey") (vss. 14,15).

- d. God intercedes for the righteous (vss. 16-21).

### 4. Chapter 60

- a. This chapter deals with at least three main messages.

- i. God's glory will come upon Israel.
- ii. The nations would come to Israel because of the glory of God.
- iii. They would have peace once more.

- b. In this chapter, we find very figurative language to express God's blessings to come upon Israel.

- i. "the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee" (vs. 5).
- ii. "the multitude of the camels shall cover thee" (vs. 6).
- iii. "the Sun shall no more go down; neither shall thy moon withdraw itself" (vs. 20).

- c. The chapter's message is found in verse 10 – "for in my wrath I smote thee, but in my favor have I had mercy on thee".
  - 5. Chapter 61
    - a. This chapter is a continuation of Isaiah's message of God's blessings to come upon Israel.
    - b. Theme verse: "all that see them shall acknowledge them, that they are the seed which the Lord hath blessed" (vs. 9).
- xii. Isaiah 62-66
  - 1. Chapter 62
    - a. The blessings of Israel will extend to generations beyond this the time of Isaiah and the captivity.
    - b. Verse 2 is a reference to Acts 11:26, where the church was called Christians first at Antioch. Isaiah teaches they would be called by a new name.
  - 2. Chapter 63
    - a. God will bring his vengeance upon Edom (vss. 1-6).
    - b. The loving kindness of God (vss. 7-14). Though they rebelled against him, he redeemed them.
    - c. Judah prays to God for God to bless them (vss. 15-19). "Return for thy servants' sake" (vs. 17).
  - 3. Chapter 64
    - a. This is a continuation of the prayer found at the end of chapter 63.
    - b. Judah understood that the blessings of God were beyond comprehension (vs. 4).
  - 4. Chapter 65
    - a. God had worked with Israel although they were a rebellious people. He would punish them for their iniquity (vss. 1-7).
    - b. Israel would be blessed by God and not be totally destroyed (vs. 8).
    - c. From verses 9-25, we find a prophecy of the Messiah and the church.
      - i. "a seed out of Jacob, and out of Judah" (vs. 9).
      - ii. "call his servants by another name" (vs. 15).
      - iii. "create new heavens and a new earth" (vs. 17).
      - iv. Peace in God's family (vs. 25; cf. Gal. 3:28).
    - d. One brief side note: Verse 8 is one of the verses in the Bible that helps us to understand that when the Bible uses the word "wine", it is not always referring to alcoholic beverages. In this verse, God calls the juice still in the grape on the vine "new wine".
  - 5. Chapter 66
    - a. In the conclusion to his letter, Isaiah helps us to understand who God is, what God has done, and what God will do for Israel.
    - b. The final chapter of Isaiah is a stern warning to the wicked.
    - c. Note Isaiah's argument:
      - i. God has made all and is over all (vs. 1; cf. Matt. 5:35).

- ii. God will help those with a contrite spirit and who tremble at his word (vs. 2).
- iii. God will reject those who delight in their abominations (vss. 3,4).
- iv. Those who worshipped God were mocked by their wicked brethren, but the wicked will be ashamed in the end (vs. 5).
- v. God will comfort Jerusalem (vss. 6-14).
- vi. God will punish their enemies (vss. 15-18). They shall see the glory of God.
- vii. The prophecy of the spread of God's word into all nations and many will turn to him (vss. 19-24, esp. 19, 21, 22). Of these nations, God would make them "priests and Levites". Not literally, but spiritually as we see in 1 Pet. 2:5,9.
- viii. Those who transgress against God will be punished (vs. 24).

### III. JEREMIAH

#### a. Jeremiah 1-3

##### i. Chapter 1

- 1. Jeremiah writes during the days of Josiah, Jehoikim, and Zedekiah, kings of Judah (vss. 1-3).
- 2. The call of Jeremiah (vss. 4-10).
  - a. God knew him in the womb, a great argument to support life in the womb. God knew him as a man child who would be the prophet of God. (vs. 5).
  - b. Jeremiah is hesitant to speak but God tells him not to fear (vss. 6-8). Jeremiah was to speak that which God gave him, the perfect definition of a prophet (vs. 7).
  - c. Jeremiah would be the voice of God to the nation. By his message, nations would be destroyed and built up (vss. 9,10).
- 3. Jeremiah's message (vss. 11-19).
  - a. The first message was that God would fulfill his word soon (vss. 11,12).
  - b. The second message was that God would send a nation from the north against Judah to punish Judah (vss. 13-16)
  - c. Jeremiah was to give this message to the people and God would protect him (vss. 17-19). God was with Jeremiah.

##### ii. Chapter 2

- 1. God remembers Israel when they were faithful (vss. 1-3).
- 2. Why would Judah turn away from their God who had brought them out of Egypt and had blessed them in so many ways (vss. 4-7)?
- 3. Their leaders led them astray by not seeking God (vs. 8).
- 4. God would continue to plead with them although they had gone after the gods that would profit them nothing (vss. 9-11).
- 5. The wickedness of Judah (vss. 12,13).
  - a. They had forsaken the fountain of living waters.

- b. They have made cisterns that can hold no water.
  - 6. Judah will be punished (vss. 14-16).
  - 7. Judah deserved its punishment for they had sought help in those other than God (vss. 17,18).
  - 8. Her wickedness will correct her (vs.19).
  - 9. God had worked with them, but they continued to fall away (vss. 20-25).
  - 10. Judah should be ashamed for following idols for they cannot save Judah (vss. 26-28).
  - 11. How could Judah have forgotten God? (vss. 29-32).
  - 12. How could Judah dare to think God would forgive them? (vss. 33-37).
- iii. Chapter 3
  - 1. God reminds Judah of their wickedness and the punishment that has come upon them because of it (vss. 1-3).
  - 2. God pleads with them to return to him for he will not hold his anger forever. Judah had imitated the sins of her sister, Israel (vss. 4-9).
  - 3. Judah did not learn from Israel's mistakes (vss. 10,11).
  - 4. God desires that Israel turn back to him (vs. 12).
  - 5. If they repent, they will be forgiven (vss. 13-15).
  - 6. Jerusalem will once again be the throne of the Lord (vss. 16-18).
  - 7. If they return, God will heal their backsliding (vss. 19-22).
  - 8. Their salvation was not to be found in the world around them, but in God almighty (vss. 23-25). They would acknowledge they had not obeyed God.
- b. Jeremiah 4-7
  - i. Chapter 4
    - 1. If Judah will repent, they will be spared (vss. 1-4).
    - 2. God will send a nation from the north to punish them (vss. 5-7).
    - 3. Judah should be in sorrow (vs. 8).
    - 4. Although Jeremiah thought God had deceived them by promising them peace, in reality, God had promised them punishment unless they repented. Judah will be in great sorrow when they are punished (vss. 9-13).
    - 5. God pleads with Judah to repent, to run back to God (vs. 15).
    - 6. Again, he reminds them they will be punished by a nation from the north (vss. 16-22).
      - a. "because she hath been rebellious against me" (vs. 17).
      - b. "they are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge" (vs. 22).
    - 7. The land shall be desolate, but not completely destroyed (vss. 23-31).
      - a. "yet will I not make a full end" (vs. 27).
      - b. God will not turn back (vs. 28).
      - c. "thy lovers will despise thee, they will seek thy life" (vs. 30).
  - ii. Chapter 5
    - 1. God asks Jeremiah to search the city and find a righteous man (vss. 1,2).
    - 2. None righteous could be found (vss. 3-6).
    - 3. God will punish them for their evil (vss. 7-14).
      - a. "Shall not I visit thee for these things?" (vs. 9).

- b. They had denied the truth of God's message and believed they would not be punished (vs. 12).
  - 4. God will bring a nation against Judah (vss. 15-17).
  - 5. He will not totally destroy them (vs. 18).
  - 6. Judah reaped what they had sown (vs. 19).
  - 7. Judah did not fear God, but had rebelled against God (vss. 20-29).
  - 8. Their leaders had lead them astray and the people loved having it so (vss. 30,31).
- iii. Chapter 6
  - 1. The people should flee from Jerusalem for the city would be destroyed (vss. 1-7).
  - 2. God calls for Jerusalem to listen to him (vs. 8,9).
  - 3. Jerusalem will not listen (vs. 10).
  - 4. Therefore, they will be punished (vss. 11,12).
  - 5. They shouted "peace" when there was no peace (vss. 13,14).
  - 6. Were they ashamed? Not at all. They could not blush (hard hearted) and would not return to God (refused to do so) (vss. 15-17).
  - 7. Judah would not listen to God and God would not accept their worship (vss. 18-20).
  - 8. Judah should be in sorrow for what is to happen to them , but because they are not, a nation from the north will conquer them (vss. 21-26).
  - 9. Jeremiah is to try the people (vss. 27-30).
- iv. Chapter 7
  - 1. Jeremiah preaches from the gate of the Temple and calls for Judah to repent (vss. 1-4).
  - 2. Judah would be spared if they would turn back and serve God (vss. 5-7).
  - 3. Judah trusted in lying words (vs. 8).
  - 4. Judah walked in evil ways and yet still came to the Temple to worship, as though their worship would be accepted by God (vss. 9-11).
  - 5. Judah would reap what she had sown (vss. 12-15).
  - 6. Jeremiah is told not to pray for unrighteous Judah (vs. 16).
  - 7. Judah had provoked God to anger (vss. 17-20).
  - 8. What does God desire? Obedience (vss. 21-23).
  - 9. Judah did not listen even though God continued to send prophets to them (vss. 24-29).
    - a. They did not obey God (vs. 28).
    - b. They did not receive correction, that is, change for the better (vs. 28).
    - c. Truth is perished from them (vs. 28).
  - 10. Judah shall be desolate (vss. 30-34). For her sins, she will be punished.
    - a. They had done evil in the sight of God (vs.30).
    - b. They set up their idolatrous worship in the Temple (vs. 30).
    - c. They built the high places and offered their children as human sacrifices to the gods (vs. 31).
- c. Jeremiah 8-10
  - i. Chapter 8
    - 1. God will punish Judah with a great destruction (vss. 1-4).

2. The sins of Israel (vss. 5-12).
    - a. They had slid away from God (vs. 5).
    - b. They hold fast deceit (vs. 5).
    - c. They refuse to return (vs. 5).
    - d. No one repented (vs. 6).
    - e. They know not the judgment of God (vs. 7).
    - f. They mocked at the word of the Lord (vs. 8).
    - g. The wise men rejected the word of the Lord (vs. 9).
    - h. The prophets and priests deal falsely (vs. 10).
    - i. They taught peace when there was no peace (vs. 11).
    - j. They were not ashamed when they committed abomination (vs. 12).
  3. The call to repentance (vss. 13-22).
    - a. Why do we sit still? (vs. 14)
    - b. The harvest is passed, the summer is ended, and we are not saved (vs. 20).
    - c. Is there no balm in Gilead? (vs. 22).
- ii. Chapter 9
1. The weeping prophet (vs. 1; 13:17; 14:17).
  2. Judah is full of liars and can trust no one (vss. 2-6).
  3. God will destroy Judah (vss. 7-11).
  4. Who can understand that God will punish them for their evil? (vss. 12-14).
    - a. They had forsaken the law of God (vs. 13).
    - b. They did not obey the voice of God (vs. 13).
    - c. They did not walk in God's commands (vs. 13).
    - d. They walked after the imagination of their own heart (vs. 14).
  5. There will be great destruction and great sorrow in Judah (vss. 15-22).
  6. Do not glory in your riches. Glorify God (vss. 23,24).
  7. God will punish all the wicked (vss. 25,26).
- iii. Chapter 10
1. The folly of idolatry (vss. 1-5).
  2. Idols are the foolish work of men (vss. 6-9).
  3. God is the true God (vss. 10-13).
  4. Idols are vanity and the work of errors (vss. 14,15).
  5. Israel belongs to God (vs. 16).
  6. Judah's destruction foretold (vss. 17-22).
  7. Jeremiah's plea for mercy (vss. 23-25).
    - a. It is not in man to direct his own steps (vs. 23).
    - b. He asks God to correct them, but not in his anger (vs. 24).
    - c. He pleads with God to punish the heathen nations (vs. 25).
- d. Jeremiah 11-14
- i. Chapter 11
    1. The message God gives to Jeremiah is the content of this chapter. We also note the intentions of some to kill Jeremiah.
    2. Jeremiah is told to remind Israel that God will punish those who obey not his voice. Jeremiah's response, "So be it, O Lord" (vss. 1-5).

3. Jeremiah is sent throughout Judah and Jerusalem with God's message for Judah to return to God (vss. 6-8).
  4. Jeremiah is told that there is a conspiracy in the land, a conspiracy of the people to worship the false gods. God will bring a punishment upon them than none, not even their gods, can stop (vss. 9-13).
  5. Jeremiah is told not to pray for these people as God will not hear (vs. 14).
  6. Judah rejoiced when it did evil (vs. 15).
  7. God will punish them (vss. 16,17).
  8. Judah conspired to kill Jeremiah, and God will punish them for it (vss. 18-23).
- ii. Chapter 12
1. Jeremiah questions how long God will allow the wicked to prosper. How long will those who punish Judah reign supreme? (vss. 1-4).
  2. God's answer (vss. 5-17).
    - a. God would give them into the hands of their enemies (vs. 7).
    - b. Her enemies would make her desolate (vs. 11).
    - c. God will punish those who punish Judah (vs. 14).
    - d. If these nations will learn the ways of God, they will prosper, but if not, they will be destroyed (vss. 16,17).
- iii. Chapter 13
1. God tells Jeremiah to take a girdle ("a belt") and put it around him. Then, Jeremiah is instructed to take the belt and bury it near the Euphrates, and after some time he goes back and digs the belt up. What he sees is a marred belt, useful for nothing (vss. 1-7).
  2. God uses this as an example of how he had drawn Israel close to him, yet they chose to go away from him and had failed to obey him. They became useful for nothing (vss. 8-11).
  3. Next, using an example of bottles filled with wine, God teaches them he will fill them with punishment (vss. 12-14).
  4. Jeremiah's plea to Judah (vss. 15-27).
    - a. Give glory to God (vs. 15).
    - b. To the leaders, he pleads with them to humble themselves (vs. 18).
    - c. Do not be surprised when the nation from the north comes against you (vs. 20-22).
    - d. Because they cannot change (vs. 23), God will punish them (vss. 24-27).
- iv. Chapter 14
1. The destruction of Judah will be terrible (vss. 1-6).
  2. Jeremiah pleads with God to not forsake Judah (vss. 7-9).
  3. God tells Jeremiah not to pray for Judah, and that he will not hear their cries (vss. 10-12).
  4. Those who prophesy to Judah that they will not fall by the sword are false prophets and will themselves fall by the sword (vss. 13-15).
  5. Because they listened to the false prophets, the children of Judah will also fall (vss. 16-18).

6. Jeremiah's hope (vss. 19-22).
  - a. Has God utterly rejected Judah? (vs. 19).
  - b. He acknowledges Judah's sins (vs. 20).
  - c. He pleads with God to keep his pledge to Judah (vs. 21).
  - d. He acknowledges that there is no God but God (vs. 22).
- e. Jeremiah 15-17
  - i. Chapter 15
    1. God will punish Judah for their wickedness (vss. 1-14).
      - a. God has had enough. No more forgiveness (vs. 6).
      - b. The remnant shall be treated well (vs. 11).
      - c. They would be taken into a land they did not know (vs. 14).
    2. Jeremiah pleads for mercy (vss. 15-18).
    3. God promises to deliver them if they return to him (vss. 19-21).
  - ii. Chapter 16
    1. God tells Jeremiah not to marry nor have children at this time, because those who do have children will see their children die in the captivity (vss. 1-4).
    2. Jeremiah must not mourn over the people (vss. 5-7).
    3. Jeremiah is not to be in fellowship with the wicked (vss. 8,9).
    4. Judah will be somewhat amazed that Jeremiah will pronounce their destruction because they will ask what they have done to deserve this (vss. 10-13). Why were they punished?
      - a. They had done worse than their fathers (vs. 12).
      - b. They had walked after the imagination of their hearts (vs. 12).
    5. The world will see God's power when he brings them back from captivity (vss. 14,15).
    6. God will keep his word, and punish them. They shall know that he is the Lord (vss. 16-21). God knows what they are doing (vs. 17).
  - iii. Chapter 17
    1. God will punish Judah (vss. 1-4).
    2. The cursed man and the blessed man (vss. 5-8).
      - a. The cursed man
        - i. He trusts in man (vs. 5).
        - ii. He departs from God (vs. 5).
        - iii. He will be deceived and destroyed (vs. 6).
      - b. The blessed man
        - i. He trusts in God (vs. 7).
        - ii. His hope is in God (vs. 7).
        - iii. He shall be planted firmly (vs. 8).
    3. Various thoughts (vss. 9-12).
      - a. God knows the heart of man (vss. 9,10).
      - b. Those who trust in riches shall leave them behind, and in the end, shall be fools (vs. 11).
      - c. Our sanctuary should be in the throne of God (vs. 12).
    4. Jeremiah pleads for God to spare him and to protect him from his enemies (vss. 13-18).
    5. Jeremiah is told to go preach in the gates of the city (vss. 19,20).

6. Jeremiah tells the people to observe the Sabbath Day as God had commanded (vss. 21,22).
  7. Judah hardened its heart and refused to listen. They did not obey God (vs. 23).
  8. If they honored the Sabbath Day as they should, then they would prosper. Otherwise, they will bring the wrath of God upon them (vss. 24-27).
  9. The observance of the Sabbath Day was a test for Israel's faith in God. They had to trust that God would take care of them. They could not go about their business as they normally would and therefore would show they had the faith that God would take care of them. They put themselves into the hands of God. Like so many today, they failed to observe the Sabbath Day choosing rather to go about their business of making money as usual showing they trusted in themselves, not in God.
- f. Jeremiah 18-21
- i. Chapter 18
    1. As the potter forms the thing he wishes, God can do the same with Judah (vss. 1-6).
    2. Those who repent, God will spare. Those who do evil, God will punish (vss. 7-10).
    3. God pleads with Judah to return but they refuse (vss. 11,12).
    4. God will punish Judah because they have forsaken him (vss. 13-17).
    5. The people decide to turn against Jeremiah (vs. 18).
    6. Jeremiah pleads with God to stop those who are against him and punish them (vss. 19-23).
  - ii. Chapter 19
    1. Jeremiah is told to take a potter's earthen bottle and go to the valley of Hinnom and speak to the ancients of the people (vss. 1,2).
    2. The destruction of Judah will be terrible (vss. 3-9). (Josiah destroyed Tophet, which was located in the valley of Hinnom. Here, Judah had offered their children as human sacrifices to the gods. See 2 Kgs. 23.)
    3. After telling them this, Jeremiah is instructed to break the bottle which represents God breaking Judah (vss. 10-13).
    4. Jeremiah brings the prophesy to the court of the Temple (vss. 14,15).
  - iii. Chapter 20
    1. Pashur puts Jeremiah in stocks because of his prophecy (vss. 1,2).
    2. Jeremiah is released from the stocks and prophesies against Pashur. Pashur and his friends would go into Babylon and die there (vss. 3-6).
    3. Because Jeremiah is mocked daily, he feels as though it is worthless to continue to preach, but he cannot contain the message as it needs to be proclaimed (vss. 7-9).
    4. The people waited for Jeremiah to falter, but he did not, as God was with him (vss. 10,11).
    5. Jeremiah laments the fact that he must see such a destruction of his people (vss. 12-18).
  - iv. Chapter 21
    1. Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, prays that God might spare Judah (vss. 1,2).

2. Jeremiah tells Zedekiah that his fight against Babylon is useless. Judah will fall and Zedekiah will be captive (vss. 3-7).
  3. God tells the people to surrender to the Babylonians and they shall live. If they stay in the city, they will perish (vss. 8-10).
  4. God pleads with the king to repent. If not, he will destroy them (vss. 11-14).
- g. Jeremiah 22-24
- i. Chapter 22
    1. Jeremiah now is told to go down to the king's house to proclaim God's word (vs. 1). God said go; Jeremiah went!
      - a. In the ears of Jerusalem (2:1).
      - b. In Jerusalem and in Judah (4:5)
      - c. Through the streets of Jerusalem (5:1)
      - d. In the gate of the Temple (7:1)
      - e. Unto Judah and Jerusalem (11:1)
      - f. In the valley of the son of Hinnom (19:2)
      - g. To Pashur concerning Zedekiah (21:1)
    2. God tells Judah they will prosper if they will return to God and do the things God desires (vss. 2-4).
    3. God will destroy them if they fail to obey him (vss. 5-10).
    4. He speaks of Shallum, who reigned in Josiah's place (Seemingly a reference to Jehoahaz in 2 Kgs. 23:30 who was carried captive by Pharaoh). Jehoahaz will not return to his place (vss. 11-17).
    5. He speaks against Jehoikim and Jeconiah (vss. 18-28).
    6. Jeremiah's plea – Hear the word of the Lord (vs. 29).
    7. The end of the Davidic physical line (vs. 30). Zedekiah was the last king in the line of David to sit on the throne of Judah, until Christ came.
  - ii. Chapter 23
    1. God condemns the elders of Judah, but promises hope (vss. 1-8).
      - a. The elders will reap what they have sown (vss. 1,2).
      - b. God will set up shepherds over his people who will guide them in the way of God (vss. 3,4). Consider the work of Zerubbabel, Nehemiah, and Ezra.
      - c. The prophesied Messiah who will provide freedom for all mankind (vss. 5,6).
      - d. God will bring them back from captivity (vss. 7,8).
    2. God condemns the false prophets and priests of Judah (vss. 9-17).
      - a. Both are profane (vs. 11).
      - b. They practice their wickedness in the Temple (vs. 11).
      - c. They will reap what they have sown (vs. 12).
      - d. They prophesied in Baal and caused God's people to err (vs. 13).
      - e. They caused Judah to become so wicked they would not return to God (vs. 14).
      - f. They speak their own words (vs. 16).
      - g. They lied to the people (vs. 17).
    3. The anger of the Lord is come upon them because they believed the prophets whom God did not send (vss. 18-22).

4. God knows what the false prophets have said. These prophets taught the people to forget God (vss. 23-28).
  5. God is against these prophets (vss. 29-32).
  6. Because they would not listen to God, their own words would be that which would condemn them (vss. 33-38).
  7. God's punishment would be an everlasting reproach and a perpetual shame to them (vss. 39,40).
- iii. Chapter 24
1. Jeremiah sees two baskets of figs – one good and one rotten (vss. 1-3).
  2. The good figs represented those who were taken captive. They would once again learn to follow God and would return to the land (vss. 4-7).
  3. The bad figs represented those who were not taken. They would be consumed from off the land (vss. 8-10).
- h. Jeremiah 25-28
- i. Chapter 25
1. In the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Jehoikim, Jeremiah prophesies to Judah telling them that if they will return to God, God will spare them, but if they do not, the king of Babylon will come against them and take them (vss. 1-9).
  2. Their captivity will be for 70 years and then Babylon will be punished for its evil deeds (vss. 10-14).
  3. Jeremiah pours out God's wrath upon the nations where God has sent him – Jerusalem, Judah, Egypt, Uz, Philistines, Edom, Moab, Ammon, Tyre, Sidon, Dedan, Tema, Buz, Arabia, Zimri, Elam, Media, the kings of the north (vss. 15-26).
  4. Even if the nations believe they will not be punished, God will punish them (vss. 27-38).
    - a. Ye shall not be unpunished (vs. 29).
    - b. For the Lord hath a controversy with the nations (vs. 31).
- ii. Chapter 26
1. Jeremiah is commanded, in the first year of Jehoikim, to speak God's word to the people and leave nothing out (vss. 1,2).
  2. The people heard Jeremiah's words – a call to repentance (vss. 3-7).  
Note: It was at Shiloh that the Ark was captured by the Philistines in 1 Sam. 4. By comparison, it would be a terrible day for Judah when they are destroyed.
  3. The priests, prophets, and princes of Judah conspire to kill Jeremiah (vss. 8-11).
  4. Jeremiah puts himself into the hands of these people (do with me as seemeth good – vs. 14), but reminds them they will be killing an innocent person. He had only spoken that which God had sent him to speak (vss. 12-15).
  5. Upon hearing Jeremiah's words, the princes and the people say he is not worthy of death. They remind the people that Micah had also spoken against the city and Hezekiah did not put Micah to death (vss. 16-19). Instead, he repented and God spared them.
  6. The people are also reminded of a prophet who did not stay faithful to God who was killed for his unfaithfulness (vss. 20-23).
  7. Jeremiah is spared (vs. 24).

iii. Chapter 27

1. God tells the nations around Judah that the nation of Babylon will rule over them. If they will not submit to Babylon, God will punish them (vss. 1-8).
2. They are not to listen to their diviners, sorcerers, etc. as they are lying to them (vss. 9-11).
3. God reminds Judah that he had spoken to Zedekiah and told him not to listen to those who would prophesy of peace. God did not send these false prophets (vss. 12-15).
4. God had told Judah to surrender to Babylon and the city would not be destroyed (vss. 16,17).
5. If these prophets are truly the prophets of God, then let them make intercession for the vessels of the Temple that are still in Jerusalem (vs. 18).
6. God, though, lets them know that these vessels will be carried into captivity (vss. 19-22).

iv. Chapter 28

1. During the days of Zedekiah, Hananiah tells everyone that in two years he will break the yoke of Babylon from the land and return the vessels of the house of God and the captives to the land (vss. 1-4).
2. Jeremiah reminds him that to be a true prophet Hananiah's prophesy of peace must come true (vss. 5-9).
3. Hananiah takes the yoke from Jeremiah's neck and breaks it. He tells the people that he will break the yoke of Babylon in like manner (vss. 10,11).
4. Jeremiah tells Hananiah that he is not sent from God and that within the year Hananiah will die (vss. 12-16).
5. Hananiah dies in the 7<sup>th</sup> month of the year (vs. 17).

i. Jeremiah 29-31

i. Chapter 29

1. The words of Jeremiah are sent to those already in captivity (vss. 1-3).
2. God teaches them to continue living as they had before – marry, bear children, till the gardens, prosper in the land of captivity, grow in number, be at peace with your captors (vss. 4-7).
3. Do not listen to the false prophets. God will deliver you from captivity when they once again call upon God (vss. 8-15).
4. God reminds them of why they are in captivity and why others will be taken in captivity (vss. 16-23).
5. The letter to Shemaiah (vss. 24-32).
  - a. Shemaiah had sent letters to the people declaring himself to be priest instead of Jehoiada (vss. 24-27). God's question to Shemaiah is why have you not questioned Jeremiah, the true prophet of God?
  - b. This letter is read to Jeremiah (vss. 28,29).
  - c. Jeremiah tells the people that Shemaiah is a false prophet and will die in the land before they come out of captivity (vss. 230-32).

- ii. Chapter 30
  1. Jeremiah is instructed to write the words of God in a book (vss. 1-3).
  2. His words are of freedom and punishment (vss. 4-23).
    - a. Of freedom.
      - i. God will bring them back from captivity (vss. 4-10).
      - ii. God will restore health unto them (vss. 16-23)
        1. And I will multiply them (vs. 19).
        2. I will be their God (vs. 22).
    - b. Of punishment (vss. 11-15).
      - i. He will correct them in measure, not making a full end of them (vs. 11).
      - ii. There is none to plead their cause (vs. 13).
  3. God's word will come to pass and they will remember this for generations to come (vs. 24).
- iii. Chapter 31
  1. God's love for Israel and Judah is pronounced and they will come from captivity (vss. 1-15).
    - a. I have loved thee with an everlasting love (vs. 3).
    - b. For I am a father to Israel (vs. 9).
    - c. For the Lord hath redeemed Jacob (vs. 11).
    - d. God ransomed them from one much stronger than they (vs. 11).
  2. Jeremiah is told to no longer weep for the people (vss. 16-26). Judah and Israel will be restored. A prophecy surrounding the coming Messiah is found in verse 15 (See Matt. 2:17,18).
  3. The promise of a new law for all mankind (vss. 27-34; cf Heb. 8:8-12).
  4. God promises to end Israel if the ordinances of God depart from them (vss. 35-40).
- j. Jeremiah 32-35
  - i. Chapter 32
    1. As this chapter begins, the Babylonians come against Jerusalem and Jeremiah is in prison (vss. 1-5).
    2. Jeremiah is told by God that his uncle's son would come to him and offer to sell him some land (vss. 6,7).
    3. Jeremiah's uncle's son did come to Jeremiah and offer to sell him some land, and Jeremiah knew this was the word of the Lord. Jeremiah purchased the land from his uncle's son, Hanameel (vss. 8-11).
    4. Jeremiah takes the evidence of the purchase and gives them to Baruch. Baruch is instructed to put these in an earthen vessel that they may be preserved. This was a sign that Judah would be restored to the land (vss. 12-15).
    5. Jeremiah prays to God understanding that Judah deserves to be punished, but seems to not be able to reconcile in his mind why God has him buy a field when Judah is being conquered (vss. 16-25).
    6. God assures Jeremiah that he is punishing Judah because of her sins, but that he will restore her to the land and people will once again buy and sell houses and land – "for I will cause their captivity to return" (vss. 27-44).

- ii. Chapter 33
  1. The word of the Lord again comes to Jeremiah while he is in prison bringing a message of the restoration of Judah (vs. 1).
  2. The message (vss. 2-14).
    - a. God will build them as at the first (vss. 2-9).
    - b. The sound of life will once again be heard in the land (vss. 10,11).
    - c. Shepherds will again run their flocks in Judah (vss. 12,13).
    - d. God will keep his promise of restoration (vs. 14).
  3. The promised Messiah (vss. 15-18).
  4. God tells Jeremiah that if he can stop night and day, God will end the reign on the throne of David. Contextually, the Messiah will not come (vss. 19-21).
  5. However, because day and night and the host of heaven cannot be stopped or changed, then God will fulfill his word to Judah (vs. 22).
  6. Jeremiah is told not to listen to the people's discouraging words, for while God could destroy Judah, he will bring them back from captivity (vss. 23-26).
- iii. Chapter 34
  1. Jeremiah is sent to Zedekiah to assure him Babylon will conquer the city but Zedekiah will not die in the battle. He will go into captivity (vss. 1-5).
  2. Jeremiah delivers the message to Zedekiah (vss. 6,7).
  3. Zedekiah had proclaimed that all Hebrew servants should be freed and the people did so. However, the people later caused these to come back into their servitude (vss. 8-11).
  4. The word of God comes to Jeremiah pronouncing the punishment upon Judah because she had not obeyed God in freeing the servants as God had commanded (vss. 12-22). According to Deut. 15:12ff, Israel was to free its Hebrew servants every seven years. In Lev. 25, this also included the Year of Jubilee.
- iv. Chapter 35
  1. Jeremiah calls the Rechabites to come before him and he offers them wine to drink (vss. 1-5).
  2. The Rechabites refuse because they must obey their father who had instructed them to not have anything to do with wine in any form nor to own houses (vss. 6-11).
  3. God uses the example of the Rechabites, who had obeyed their father, and questions Judah on why they had not obeyed their heavenly father (vss. 12-15).
  4. The people of Judah will be punished because of their disobedience, but the house of Rechab will be rewarded (vss. 16-19).
- k. Jeremiah 36-38
  - i. Chapter 36
    1. During the days of Jehoiakim, Jeremiah is instructed to write all the words God has given him in a roll (scroll). The purpose of this writing is to get Judah to repent (vss. 1-3).
    2. Baruch writes the words of Jeremiah in the roll (vs. 5).

3. Baruch is commanded to go read the words to Judah (vss. 6,7).
  4. Baruch goes and reads the words of Jeremiah to the people (vss. 8-10).
  5. Michaiah declares the words that Baruch has read to those in the king's house (vss. 11-13).
  6. Jehudi is sent to Baruch to bring Baruch to come to the king's house (vs. 14).
  7. Baruch reads the words to those in the king's house and they tremble at what they hear. Upon hearing these words, they instruct Baruch and Jeremiah to hide (vss. 15-19).
  8. The king's men tell the king the words of Jeremiah (vs. 20).
  9. The king tells Jehudi to bring the roll before him and as Jehudi reads from the roll, the king cuts the roll in pieces and burns it (vss. 21-23).
  10. Although they had heard the words, the people were not afraid, nor did they express any sorrow for their deeds (vs. 24).
  11. Although the king's men had urged him not to burn the roll, the king did so anyway (vs. 25).
  12. The king orders Baruch and Jeremiah to be arrested, but they cannot be found because God hid them (vs. 26).
  13. Jeremiah takes another roll and writes his previous words along with other words God had given to him (vss. 27-32).
- ii. Chapter 37
1. Zedekiah sends for Jeremiah to get Jeremiah to pray for the people (vss. 1-5). Pharaoh's army is there to help Judah but will flee when the Babylonians come upon them.
  2. Jeremiah tells them that Pharaoh's army will go back to Egypt and the Babylonians will conquer Judah (vss. 6-8).
  3. Jeremiah tells them that they will be conquered (vss. 9,10).
  4. Because Jeremiah had gone outside the city, it was supposed that he would join hands with the enemy. They arrest Jeremiah and put him in prison (vss. 11-15).
  5. Zedekiah brings Jeremiah out of the dungeon, and asks if Jeremiah had heard from God. Jeremiah's message is consistent - Judah will go into captivity (vss. 16-20).
  6. Jeremiah is returned to the court of the prison and provided for by the king (vs. 21).
- iii. Chapter 38
1. Shephatiah and others are so angry with Jeremiah that they ask for him to be killed. The king puts Jeremiah in their hands (vss. 1-5).
  2. They place Jeremiah in a dungeon where he sank in the mire (vs. 6).
  3. Jeremiah is rescued from the dungeon (vss. 7-13).
  4. Zedekiah wants the message from Jeremiah, but Jeremiah has the king promise not to harm him when he gives the message (vss. 14-16).
  5. Jeremiah tells the king to surrender to the Babylonians. To fight is to lose and bring more destruction upon you. (vss. 17-23).
  6. Jeremiah remains in the court of the prison until Jerusalem falls (vs. 24-28).

I. Jeremiah 39-42

i. Chapter 39

1. In the 9<sup>th</sup> year of Zedekiah, the Babylonians besiege Jerusalem until the 11<sup>th</sup> year of Zedekiah (vss. 1,2).
2. The leaders of Jerusalem, including Zedekiah, flee the city attempting to escape, but Zedekiah was captured by the Babylonians (vss. 3-5; see ch. 32).
3. Zedekiah's sons are killed before him as well as the nobles of Judah. Zedekiah's eyes are put out and he is led captive to Babylon (vss. 6,7).
4. Various events surrounding the capture of the city (vss. 8-18).
  - a. The city is burned (vs. 8).
  - b. The remnant of the people are taken captive (vs. 9).
  - c. The poor people are left and given vineyards and fields (vs. 10).
  - d. Jeremiah is released from prison and allowed to go home (vss. 11-14).
  - e. Jeremiah tells Ebed-melech that he will be spared from the destruction because he trusted in God (vss. 15-18). Ebed-melech was the person who rescued Jeremiah from the miry dungeon (see ch. 38:7ff).

5. Chapter 40

- a. Nebuzar-adan, the captain of the guard, tells Jeremiah that it is God who has punished Judah (vss. 1-3).
- b. The captain of the guard frees Jeremiah and allows him to choose to come to Babylon, where the captain will take care of him, or to return to any place in Judah he wishes (vss. 4,5).
- c. Jeremiah dwells at Mizpah (vs. 6).
- d. Gedaliah, who had been appointed governor of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar, is visited by several men of Judah and Gedaliah encourages them to serve the king of Babylon and all will go well with them (vss. 7-10).
- e. The Jews who were living in cities outside of Judah came back to Judah when they heard Gedaliah was governor (vss. 11,12).
- f. Gedaliah is warned that Ishmael has been sent by the king of Ammon to kill Gedaliah, but Gedaliah does not believe the reports (vss. 11-16).

6. Chapter 41

- a. Ishmael kills Gedaliah, the Jews who were with Gedaliah, and those who came to Gedaliah (vss. 1-7).
- b. Ten men plead with Ishmael to spare them and he does so (vs. 8).
- c. Ishmael takes those of Mizpah captive and is taking them to Ammon (vss. 9,10).
- d. Johanan hears of what Ishmael has done and brings his forces to fight against Ishmael. Those taken captive by Ishmael come over to Johanan and Ishmael flees to Ammon (vss. 11-15).
- e. Johanan and those with him determine to go into Egypt fearing what the king of Babylon might do because Gedaliah, whom he had appointed governor, had been killed (vss. 16-18).

7. Chapter 42
  - a. Johanan asks Jeremiah to pray that God may show them the way to walk (vss. 1-3).
  - b. Johanan promises to obey the message of God given by Jeremiah even if the message is not good (vss. 4-6).
  - c. The word of the Lord comes to Jeremiah after 10 days. The message is simple – Dwell in the land of Judah and serve Babylon and you will live; flee to the land of Egypt and you will die (vss. 7-18).
  - d. Jeremiah also knows they will not obey God, and they will die (vss. 19-22).
- m. Jeremiah 43-45
  - i. Chapter 43
    1. Although told not to go to Egypt, Azariah and others disobey God and go to Egypt. They tell Jeremiah that God has not spoken by him and that Jeremiah is only working to get them captured and killed by the Babylonians. They take Jeremiah and Baruch to Egypt with them. (vss. 1-7).
    2. God prophesies by Jeremiah that the king of Babylon will capture Egypt (vss. 8-13).
  - ii. Chapter 44
    1. Jeremiah chastises Judah (vss. 1-14).
      - a. He reminds them of how God punished them (vss. 1-3).
      - b. He lets them know that God sent his prophets to get them to repent (vs. 4).
      - c. Judah rejected the message of these prophets (vs. 5).
      - d. God, therefore, punished them (vs. 6).
      - e. Why had Judah not learned from the past? (vss. 7-10).
      - f. Because they had not learned from their mistakes, God will punish them, including those who had fled to Egypt (vss. 11-14).
    2. Judah's reply – We will not hearken to you (vss. 15-19).
    3. Jeremiah shows them they are being punished because they did not obey God (vss. 20-23). What they have to learn is the choice they have made to serve the false gods has not worked out for them.
    4. To those who have fled to Egypt, Jeremiah teaches them that only a remnant will survive. The rest will be consumed in Egypt. (vss. 24-28).
    5. How will they know when this prophecy has come true? When they see the Babylonians conquer Pharaoh (vss. 29,30).
  - iii. Chapter 45
    1. Jeremiah assures Baruch that God will spare him from the punishment to come upon Judah (vss. 1-5).
    2. This is during the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Jehoiakim (See chapter 36).
- n. Jeremiah 46-49
  - i. Chapter 46
    1. This is a prophecy against Egypt which Nebuchadnezzar defeated at Carchemish (vss. 1,2; cf. 2 Kgs. 24:7).

2. How powerful was mighty Egypt against God? (vss. 3-10). Egypt believed it would come north and conquer yet was taken by Babylon. Great fear came upon the Egyptians.
  3. There would be nothing that would sooth the pain of Egypt. All nations would hear of their destruction (vss. 11,12).
  4. The word of the Lord is true. Jeremiah had prophesied of Egypt's fall, and it has come to pass (vss. 13-18).
  5. Therefore, Egypt must prepare to go into captivity (vss. 19-21).
  6. Egypt shall fall to Babylon (vss. 22-26).
  7. A promise to Judah and Israel – God would destroy the nations around her, but the children of Israel would be punished but not destroyed (vss. 27,28).
- ii. Chapter 47
1. This is a prophecy against the Philistines (vs. 1).
  2. The Philistines, who had been a constant source of problems for Israel, would be destroyed by God (vss. 2-5).
  3. This is at the hand of God (vss. 6,7).
- iii. Chapter 48
1. The next prophecy is against Moab (vs. 1). The Moabites were the descendants of Moab, the son of Lot by one of his daughters (Gen. 19:37).
  2. The weeping in Moab will be great because of his destruction (vss. 2-5).
  3. He is encouraged to flee for his life (vs. 6).
  4. None will escape. Moab had brought this upon himself (vss. 7-11).
    - a. He had trusted in his own works (vs. 7).
    - b. He had been at ease resting comfortably in his own power (vs. 11).
  5. His gods cannot save him (vs. 12-16).
    - a. Chemosh, their chief god, could not help them. In fact, they would be ashamed of Chemosh (vs. 13; see also vs. 7).
    - b. His end is near (vs. 16).
  6. Those around Moab should take note of her great destruction. They should learn from her mistakes (vss. 17-25).
  7. More reasons for Moab's fall (vss. 26-29).
    - a. He did not magnify the Lord (vs. 26).
    - b. Israel was a derision to him (vs. 27).
    - c. He was exceedingly proud (vs. 29).
  8. Moab will fall (vss. 30-36).
  9. Great sorrow will come upon the people (vss. 37-39).
  10. Moab is destroyed because they did not magnify God (vss. 40-47).
- iv. Chapter 49
1. The prophecy against the Ammonites (vss. 1-6). The Ammonites were the descendants of Ben-ammi, the son of Lot by one of his daughters (Gen. 19:38).
  2. The prophecy against Edom (vss. 7-22). The Edomites were the descendants of Esau (Gen. 36:1).
    - a. The fatherless and widows will be spared if they trust in God (vs. 11).



4. Some of the poor of the land are left in Canaan as vinedressers and husbandmen (vs. 16).
5. The vessels and certain portions of the Temple are taken to Babylon (vss. 17-23).
6. Those taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar (vss. 24-30).
  - a. 3023 Jews the first time (vs. 28).
  - b. 832 Jews the second time (vs. 29).
  - c. 745 Jews the third time (vs. 30).
7. Jehoiachin honored by Nebuchadnezzar in Babylon (vss. 31-34).