

Jeremiah and Lamentations

June 4, 2023

Summary of Jeremiah: The Weeping Prophet

Jeremiah was commissioned to bring the last appeal from Jehovah to Judah before destruction came (7:2-7). He was to announce the inevitable doom that was coming upon Judah, Jerusalem, and the temple under the hand of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon (21:1-10).

Jeremiah set the duration of the Babylonian captivity at 70 years (25:11-12; 29:10-14).

Jer 25:11-12 'This whole land will be a desolation and a horror, and these nations will serve the king of Babylon seventy years. 12 'Then it will be when seventy years are completed I will punish the king of Babylon and that nation,' ...

Jer 29:10-14 "For thus says the LORD, 'When seventy years have been completed for Babylon, I will visit you and fulfill My good word to you, to bring you back to this place. 11 'For I know the plans that I have for you,' declares the LORD, 'plans for welfare and not for calamity to give you a future and a hope. 12 'Then you will call upon Me and come and pray to Me, and I will listen to you. 13 'You will seek Me and find Me when you search for Me with all your heart. 14 'I will be found by you,' declares the LORD, 'and I will restore your fortunes and will gather you from all the nations and from all the places where I have driven you,' declares the LORD, 'and I will bring you back to the place from where I sent you into exile.'

2Chr 36:20-21 Those who had escaped from the sword he carried away to Babylon; and they were servants to him and to his sons until the rule of the kingdom of Persia, 21 to fulfill the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed its sabbaths. All the days of its desolation it kept sabbath until seventy years were complete.

Lev 26:34-35 'Then the land will enjoy its sabbaths all the days of the desolation, while you are in your enemies' land; then the land will rest and enjoy its sabbaths. 35 'All the days of its desolation it will observe the rest which it did not observe on your sabbaths, while you were living on it.

He also had a message of judgment on the Gentile nations (46 - 51) and foretold the coming of the glorious New Covenant (31:31-34).

Jeremiah is a type of Jesus:

Jeremiah underwent a death and resurrection when he was thrown into a pit and delivered from death (Jer 38:1-13; Lam 3:52-57).

Jesus was thrown into the pit of God's wrath and then brought out in the resurrection.

Jesus is the Man of Sorrows and acquainted with grief, as was Jeremiah.

They both wept (Jer 9:1; Lk 19:41; Jn 11:35)

Both were called to deliver a message of hope and judgment (Mat 15:8; Jer 7:9-15).

Both lived in a time of political upheaval and unrest for Judah.

Both became enemies of the Jewish state.

Both were persecuted by the citizens of their own hometowns (Lk 4:28-30; Jer 11:21).

Both were taken into Egypt because of political persecution (Mt 2:13; Jer 44).

Both were falsely accused, were arrested and unjustly beaten (Mt 26; Jer 37)

Christ is Seen:

He is the appointed prophet to Jerusalem, suffering with, for, and at the hands of his own nation.

He is the righteous Branch,

Jer 23:5 "Behold, the days are coming," declares the LORD, "When I will raise up for David a righteous Branch;

He is the King,

Jer 23:5 And He will reign as king and act wisely And do justice and righteousness in the land.

He gives salvation and peace

23:6 "In His days Judah will be saved, And Israel will dwell securely;

He is the Lord of our righteousness,

Jer 23:6 And this is His name by which He will be called, 'The LORD our righteousness.'

He is Maker of the New Covenant.

Jer 31:31-34 "Behold, days are coming," declares the LORD, "when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah, 32 not like the covenant which I made with their fathers in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke, although I was a husband to them," declares the LORD. 33 "But this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days," declares the LORD, "I will put My law within them and on their heart I will write it; and I will be their God, and they shall be My people. 34 "They will not teach again, each man his neighbor and each man his brother, saying, 'Know the LORD,' for they will all know Me, from the least of them to the greatest of them," declares the LORD, "for I will forgive their iniquity, and their sin I will remember no more."

Summary of Lamentations:

Lamentations consists of five poems. Chapters 1 through 4 are acrostic; each of the verses begin successively with one of the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet. Each of these poems has a reference to desolation, God's judgment and sorrows, and closes with petition. The fifth poem is completely intercessory prayer.

The Lamentations of Jeremiah concern these four things:

- The people of Judah
- The temple of Solomon
- The city of Jerusalem
- The land of Palestine

Christ is seen as

The interceding, weeping prophet, the man of sorrows, lamenting as He foretells the desolation of Judah, Jerusalem, the temple, and the land (Lk 19:41-44; 21:20-24; Mt 23:37-38; 24:1-4).

Hope:

Lam 3:21-24 This I recall to my mind, Therefore I have hope. 22 The LORD'S lovingkindnesses indeed never cease, For His compassions never fail. 23 They are new every morning; Great is Your faithfulness. 24 "The LORD is my portion," says my soul, "Therefore I have hope in Him."