

Now we will begin our second lecture on Jeremiah. /Yesterday, in our first lecture, we began with the introduction. /Today, we will continue with our introduction. /In yesterday's introduction, our eighth subject covered the time period and background.

/Assyria, among Judah's neighboring countries, began to meet its decline. /Babylon, on the other hand, became more prosperous and well off. /During this lecture, we will discuss 2) The Situation of the Nation of Judah.

/1. We will begin with Josiah's ruling period. /Josiah was ruler from 640 B.C. to 609 B.C. /He became king at the early age of eight. /During his eighth year as reigning king, he began to seek God.

/During his twelfth year as king, he became a religious reformation. /This was 627 B.C. /In his eighteenth year, he shrunk the size of the temple. /Additionally, there was a large-scaled repentance movement.

/Josiah went as far as extending his religious reformation in the northern land of Ephraim. /Also, he tore down the altar at Bethel that was established by King Jeroboam. /This is when Jeremiah started the work of God. /He was called to be a prophet beginning 627 B.C.

/King Josiah visited the place where King Jeroboam set up the golden calf and purified the place. /2 Kings 23:15 /At this time, Jeremiah was strongly in favor of King Josiah's religious reformation. /11:1-12 /He also greatly respected King Josiah. /22:15-16

/Next, we will discuss the situation from 2) King Jehoahaz to King Jehoiachin. /The time period is 609 B.C. to 597 B.C. /Following King Josiah's death, Jehoazha, son of Josiah, became king. /In just three months of his reign, Egyptian Pharaoh Neco took Jehoahaz captive to Egypt.

/Then, the Egyptian Pharaoh replaced Jehoahaz with his brother, Eliakim, to take the throne. /Eliakim later changes his name to Jehoiakim. /2 Kings 23:28-35

/In 605 B.C., an international battle takes place. /A war breaks out in the Euphrates and Carchemesh regions. /Pharaoh Neco of Egypt and King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylonia engage in warfare. /The victor of this war is King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylonia.

/Nebuchadnezzar becomes king of Babylonia after the death of his father, Nabopolassar.

/In 601 B.C., Nebuchadnezzar fights a second war against Pharaoh Neco. /Again, King Nebuchadnezzar wins the battle.

/3) We will speak about the situation during the time of King Zedekiah. /King Nebuchadnezzar appoints Zedekiah, another son of Josiah, as king in order to establish a new government. /However, Zedekiah was a weak king who lacked decisiveness. /King Zedekiah revolted against Babylonia. /27:3

/Jeremiah recommended that the kings stay obedient to King Nebuchadnezzar. /He encouraged the kings of Judah to do so. /However, Zedekiah betrayed King Nebuchadnezzar.

/Thereafter, for two years, Jerusalem was surrounded by Babylonian forces. /Eventually, in 586 B.C., during the time of King Zedekiah, Judah completely collapses. /Here, Nebuchadnezzar appoints Gedaliah son of Ahikam governor. /2 Kings 25:22-26 /Jeremiah 40:7; 41:18

/Gedaliah's grandfather Shaphan was a scribe and secretary during King Josiah's reign. /Gedaliah was not royalty, but was of noble descent. /Shaphan's son Ahikam, as recorded in Jeremiah's scrolls, was a man of authority.

/Hence, Ahikam visits the prophetess Huldah and asks her about this. /2 Kings 22:12-14 /For this reason, Gedaliah makes Mizpah the new capital. /Lamentations 2:13; 4:1 /After Nebuchadnezzar conquers Judah, he treats Jeremiah kindly. /39:11-14

/Thus, King Nebuchadnezzar treated Jeremiah with generosity and kindness. /26:24

/On the other hand, a man named Ishmael and some Ammonites plan to kill Gedaliah.

/Johanan, aide to Gedaliah, tries to stop the assassination. /However, Ishmael succeeds and becomes governor.

/Johanan and the people flee to Egypt for refuge. /God, through the prophet Jeremiah, tells them to not flee to Egypt. However, deciding life would be difficult in Judah, Johanan and the people run away to Egypt.

/Now, we will briefly talk about Babylon's invasion of Judah. /King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylonia invaded the kingdom of Judah three times. /The first took place in 605 B.C. /That was when they took Jehoiakim captive. /2 Chronicles 36:6

/At this time, Daniel was also taken away. /Daniel 1:1 /Early on, Jeremiah prophesied of this event. /25:1-11 /The second time King

Nebuchadnezzar invaded Jerusalem was /597 B.C. /Jehoiachin became king of Judah at this time.

/King Jehoiachin is the son of Jehoiakim. /22:24 /2 Chronicles 36:9 /In three months, he was taken away by the Babylonian king. /22:24-30 /24:1-5

/The third invasion of Jerusalem took place during /the time of King Zedekiah. /2 Chronicles 36:13 / Ezekiel 17:15 /Jeremiah had already prophesied of Babylonian invasion. /27:12-22 /During this period, the people of Judah were taken captive. /Chapter 32, Chapter 37, Chapter 40

/In 586 B.C., Judah had completely perished. /As told above, King Nebuchadnezzar invaded Judah a total of three times.

/I will summarize the chronicles as the ninth subject of the introduction. / I will speak briefly about the events during the 7th and 6th centuries B.C. /In 647 B.C., King Josiah is born. /Josiah becomes king at the age of 8 in 640 B.C.

/In 632 B.C., King Josiah, at the age of 16, begins seeking God. /In 628 B.C., Josiah begins the removal of idols. /Jeremiah receives his calling in 627 B.C. / 1:2

/In 625 B.C., Nabopolassar declares complete independence from Assyria. /He begins building a new Babylonian empire. /In 614 B.C., the Book of the Law is discovered in the temple. /From this point, Josiah initiates large-scale religious reformation.

/Nabopolassar attacks Assyria in 612 B.C. /He conquers Nineveh, the capital of Assyria. /In 609 B.C., the Assyrians flee to Haran and prepares for battle against Nebuchadnezzar.

/In 605 B.C., Nebuchadnezzar returns to Babylon after the passing of his father to assume the throne. /Then in 604 B.C., King Nebuchadnezzar defeats the Egyptian king Neco in the battle of Carchemish. /46:1

/In 603 B.C., King Jehoiakim burns the scrolls of prophecy written by Baruch. /36:9-26 /After the burning, Baruch records Jeremiah's prophecies once again. /36:27-32 /In 601 B.C., King Jehoiakim betrays Babylon. /2 Kings 24:1

/Following the betrayal, King Nebuchadnezzar sends forces to invade Judah. /2 Kings 24:2

/I will continue to explain the events in the timeline. /In 597 B.C., King Jehoiakim is taken captive to Babylon. /2 Kings 24:10-16 /2 Chronicles 36:9-10 /Jeremiah 29:1,2

/This marks the second time the people of Judah become prisoners to Babylon. /During the exile, Josiah's other son, Zedekiah, becomes king. /2 Chronicle 36:10 /In 587 B.C., King Zedekiah betrays the king of Babylon. /Ezekiel 17:3-21 /Nebuchadnezzar then invades Judah for a third time. 34:7

/At this time, Jeremiah admonishes King Zedekiah to surrender to the king of Babylon. /Jeremiah repeatedly tells him to serve the Babylonian king and surrender. /However, King Zedekiah betrays the King of Babylonia.

/Then, in 586 B.C., Judah completely perishes. /The temple of Jerusalem is destroyed. /Jerusalem's temple is torn down. /1 Kings 23:4-7 /Jeremiah 39:1-7; 52:5-11 /Additionally, the Babylonian King appoints Gedaliah governor.

/Shortly after becoming governor, Gedaliah is assassinated. /A great number of Judah's people flee to Egypt. /This concludes the brief timeline of events of Judah.

/Now, we will discuss the certainty of the tenth author. /It is undisputable that Jeremiah recorded the entire book of Jeremiah. /In Jeremiah 36:1,2, during the fourth year of Jehoiakim's reign, God tells Jeremiah to record every prophecy.

/Jehoiakim burns the scroll with God's prophecies.
/36:9-23

/The LORD commands Jeremiah to once again record the prophecies that were burned.

/36:28

/ 1) According to the book's internal evidence, Jeremiah is the author of the text. /Jeremiah proves he is the author of this book of the Bible. /The prophet Jeremiah makes his scribe Baruch record all of his prophecies. /36:1-4

/King Jehoiakim burns the entire scroll. /However, Jeremiah again records the prophecies. /36:32 /The writings were written during the last phases of Jeremiah's prophetic life. /Chapters 21, 24 /Chapter 52 is an exception. /Chapter 52 is a later addition to the book.

/ 2) The mix of writings in the original text can be explained by the edited nature of the book. /This Prophetic Book has been edited a number of times. /The prophecies written towards the end of the book seem to have been edited by Baruch. /The Book of Jeremiah is not written in chronological order.

/Third, evidence from outside sources proves that Jeremiah wrote the book of Jeremiah. /What kind of outside evidence do we have? /Other books in the Old Testament testify to the authorship of Jeremiah. /The book of Jeremiah is referred to in other books. /Daniel 9:2 /2 Chronicles /Ezekiel 1:1

/Furthermore, the New Testament reveals Jeremiah's prophecies. /Matthew 2:17; 21:3 /Mark 11:17 /Luke 19:46 /Hebrews 8:8 /Through these books, we can see that the original text is written by Jeremiah. /As our eleventh point, we will discuss the structure and style of writing.

/ 1) The writings are not written in chronological order. /The reason is Jeremiah's prophecies depended on the region where he was active.

/ 2) The text has autobiographical qualities. /There are three literary forms here. /The text contains poetic sermons, prosaic sermons, and prosaic stories.

/Chapters 1-25 are a mixture of poems and prosaic sermons that are written in narrative form. /Chapters 26-29 are characterized by prosaic sermons and narratives. /Chapters 30-31 are poetic sermons, /chapters 32-33 are prosaic sermons, /and chapters 34-36 are a blend of prosaic sermons and narratives.

/Chapters 37-45 are written in chronological order. /Chapters 46-51 are written in poetic sermons, /and chapter 52 is a narrative written in chronological order.

/ 3) The logical sequence of the material. /The overarching theme of the sermon puts the text in a logical order. /For example, in chapters 2-45, the focus is on God's judgment of Judah. /Chapters 46-51 are focused on God's judgment of foreign tribes.

/I will introduce the summary of the twelfth topic of the introduction. /

1) Israel's Sin and God's Judgment. /Chapters 1-20. /After Jeremiah's calling, he delivers messages rebuking Judah and tells of the oncoming judgment of Judah. /Chapters 2-3

/As punishment for their immersion in sin and lack of repentance, God punishes the Israelites by sending them away to a distant land. /Chapters 3-6

/Because the Israelites committed acts of sin and worshiped idols, God judged and punished the Israelites. /Knowing God and obeying God's word are the only ways to life. /Chapters 7-10

/However, the Israelites broke their covenant with God. /Chapters 11-13

/Chapters 14:1-17:27 tell us about the LORD our God, who is the source of living water. /Also, the story of the potter emphasizes God's sovereignty. /Chapters 18-19

/ 2) Babylon's 70 year yoke. /Chapters 21-29 /Chapters 21-24 tell of the sins of the nation's leaders and false prophets. /It also tells us of the coming of a righteous branch from David's descendants. /23:5,6

/The message foretells the coming of a Messiah. /Judah had to spend 70 years of captivity in Babylonia. /Chapter 26

/Chapters 27-29 continue to mention Judah and other nations coming under the yoke of Babylon. /Judah had to carry the yoke of Babylonia. / After 70 years, Judah would return.

/ 3) The Israelites' Restoration and a New Covenant /Chapters 30-33 /The prophecy here says that Israel will purchase a land and will restore their nation. /The nation of Israel will be restored. /Chapter 32

/ 4) The Conditions Before and After Jerusalem's Destruction / Chapters 34-45. /Chapter 34 prophesies about Zedekiah and the leadership of the time. /Chapter 35 tells us of the Rechabites and the example they set. /Jeremiah even spends time in prison. /Chapters 37-38

/Furthermore, Jerusalem's last days were coming. /Chapter 39 /Chapters 40-45 prophesy about the historic events after the fall of Jerusalem.

/ 5) The Destiny of the Foreign World. /Chapters 46-51 /God not only intervenes in the affairs of the nation of Judah, but He also determines the history of other nations.

/ 6) Jerusalem's Fall and Captivity in Babylon /Chapter 52

/For the thirteenth topic, we will divide the content into several parts. / First, chapter 1 consists of the introduction. /Here, we learn about the

prophets' background and their calling, /and we also learn about the visions seen by the prophets.

/Second, we see prophecies about Judah. /Chapters 2-45 /Out of the prophecies, there are: A. God's Judgment of Judah. /Chapters 2-25. /B. Judah and its Personal Collisions /Chapters 26-29. /C. Comfort for Israel and Judah's Future. /Chapters 30-33. /The prophecy says that Israel and Judah will certainly be restored.

/ D. Judah's Current Disasters /Chapters 34-35

/Third, there are records of prophecies about other nations. /Chapters 46-51 /Here, the prophecies are about Egypt, Philistine, Moab, Ammon, Edom, Damascus, Kedar, Hazor, Elam, and Babylonia. /The book records prophecies on these nations.

/The fourth part is the conclusion. /Chapter 52 /A. Jerusalem's Destruction. /52:1-23 /Jerusalem and the temple are both destroyed.

/B. The Fate of the People. /52:24-34 /Consequently, the Israelites are taken captive. /Finally, King Jehoiachin reclaims his power. /52:31-34

/We have finished our lecture on the introduction. /This concludes our second lecture on Jeremiah. /Thank you.