Jeremiah 15

What was the ultimate cause of the destruction of Jerusalem?

2 Kgs 23:26; 24:3-4

What did Manasseh do?

1. ____________________________ (697-642 BC)
2. ____________________________ (2 Kgs 21:3)
3. ____________________________ (2 Kgs 21:6)
4. ____________________________ (2 Kgs 21:9)

Career: 2 Kgs 21:1-18; 2 Chron 33:1-20

Assyrian kings: Sennacherib (704-681 BC); Esarhaddon (681-669 BC); Ashurbanipal II (668-631 BC)

ANET\(^1\), 291 (Esarhaddon); ANET, 294 (Ashurbanipal)

?2Chron 33:12-13, 16

v. 1—“send them away” = ____________________________

Why Moses? (Ex 33:21; Ps 106:23)
Why Samuel? (1 Sam 7; 12)

Retrospective redemptive-historical narrative

Moses →
Samuel →
Manasseh →

Prospective redemptive-historical narrative reversal

Reverse →
Reverse →
Reverse →

Eschatological redemptive-historical narrative reversal of the reversal

New →
New →
New →

vv. 2-3—pattern of ______________

v. 5—three ?____________________
  God himself as ________________
  Prophet mirrors God in ________________

v. 7—scatter and disperse

v. 8— ____________ not ____________________

v. 9—“seven”
  1 Sam 2:5
  Ruth 4:15
  Ex 2:16

v. 10—reverse ____________ motif. Not ______ but ______

v. 13—NB 20:5 (Pashur)

v. 14—“land” = ?

v. 15—identification mirror:

v. 16—cf. Ezk 3:1-3

v. 17—inversion:

v. 18—“fountain of living waters” (2:13) now ________________

v. 19—God tells Jeremiah to ________________
  cf. 2 Chron 36:12, 21-22

vv. 20-21—save, deliver, redeem = ________________ language

Jeremiah’s Complaint (10)
  10a—birth woe ← 1:5
  man of contention ← 1:19
  ← 1:8

God’s Reply (11-14)
  12—iron and bronze ← 1:18

Jeremiah’s Lament (15-18)
  16—ate words ← 1:9

God’s Reply (19-21)
  20—fortified bronze ← 1:18
  fight against you ← 1:19
  I am with you ← 1:8, 19