

JEREMIAH

The God Who Enforces Covenant

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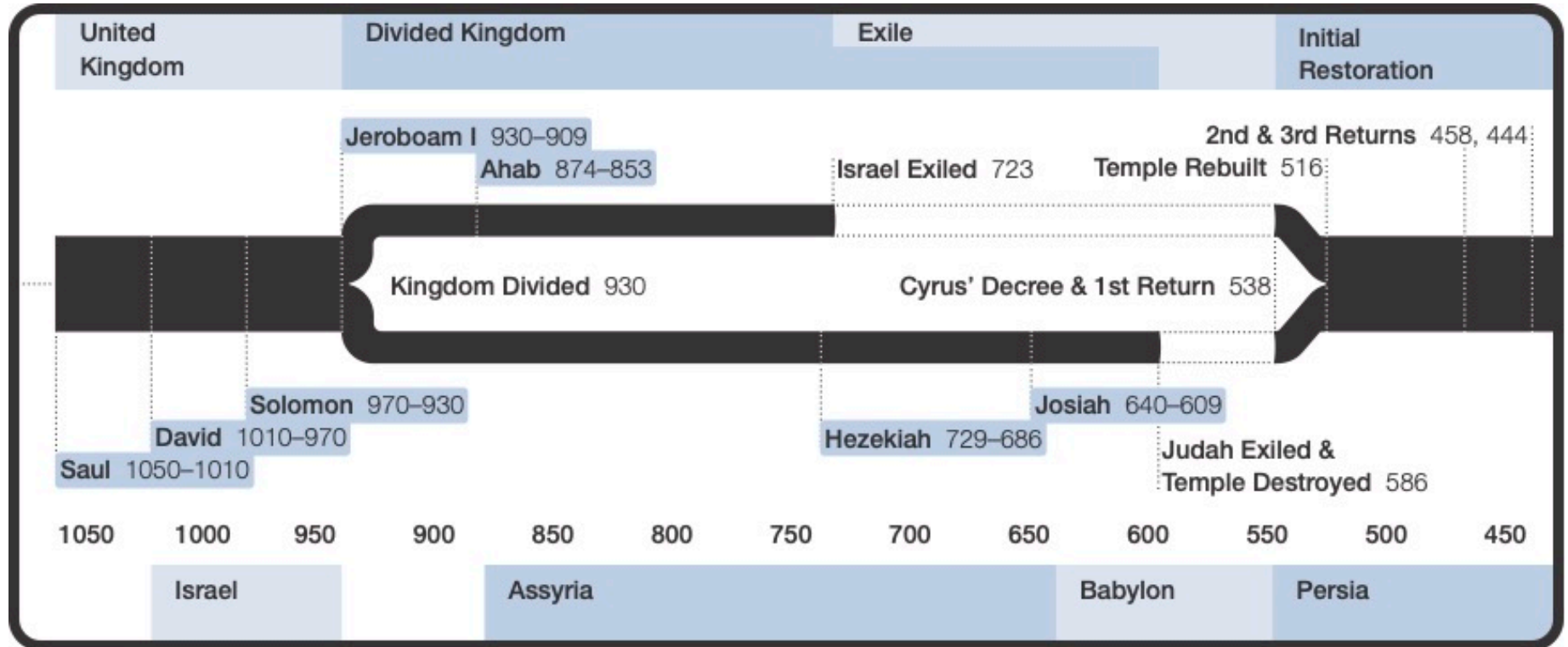
Old Testament Structure

Law (Established)	Prophets (Enforced)		Writings (Enjoyed)	
	<i>Former</i>	<i>Latter</i>	<i>Former</i>	<i>Latter</i>
Genesis	Joshua	Jeremiah	Ruth-Psalms	Daniel
Exodus	Judges	Ezekiel	Job	Esther
Leviticus	1–2 Samuel	Isaiah	Proverbs	Ezra-Nehemiah
Numbers	1–2 Kings	The Twelve	Ecclesiastes	1–2 Chronicles
Deuteronomy			Song of Songs	
			Lamentations	
Narrative	Narrative	Commentary	Commentary	Narrative
K-I-N	G			D

Foundational Principles for Interpreting the Prophets

1. Pay attention to history

Overview of Israel's History



THE DIVIDED KINGDOM



The Writing Prophets in History

Power & Period	Israel	Judah
Assyria (870–626 BC) <i>8th–early 7th century</i>	Jonah (ca. 770) Amos (ca. 760) Hosea (ca. 760–730)	Isaiah (ca. 740–700) Micah (ca. 737–690) Nahum (ca. 650)
Babylon (626–539 BC) <i>Late 7th–early 6th century</i>		Habakkuk (ca. 630) Jeremiah (ca. 627–580) Zephaniah (ca. 621) Joel (ca. 600?) Obadiah (ca. 586?) Ezekiel (ca. 593–570 in Babylon)
Persia (539–323 BC) <i>Late 6th–5th century</i>		Haggai (ca. 520) Zechariah (ca. 520–518) Malachi (ca. 433)

BABYLONIAN EMPIRE

626–539 B.C.



EGYPT

MEDIA

BABYLONIA

Foundational Principles for Interpreting the Prophets

1. Pay attention to history
2. Remember the covenants
 1. Adamic-Noahic
 2. Abrahamic
 3. Mosaic
 4. Davidic
 5. new

Foundational Principles for Interpreting the Prophets

- 1. Pay attention to history**
- 2. Remember the covenants**
- 3. Analyze speeches**
 1. Indictment
 2. Instruction
 3. Warning of Punishment (Curses)
 4. Promises of Salvation (Restoration Blessings)

Foundational Principles for Interpreting the Prophets

1. Pay attention to history
2. Remember the covenants
3. Analyze speeches
4. See and savor Christ and the gospel
 - ❖ The OT promised the gospel.
 - ❖ Acts 26:22–23
 - ❖ Rom 1:1–3
 - ❖ 1 Pet 1:10–12

- ❖ Every prophet anticipated Christ.
 - ❖ Acts 3:18, 24–26
 - ❖ 10:39–43
- ❖ Grasp corporate solidarity and union with Christ.
 - ❖ Isa 49:3, 6
 - ❖ Gal 3:16, 29
 - ❖ 2 Cor 1:20

Jeremiah at a Glance

I. Superscription	1:1–3
II. Introduction	1:4–19
III. Yahweh’s promise to tear down and build up Judah	2:1–44:30
A. Stage 1: Tearing down	2:1–25:38
B. Stage 2: Building up	26:1–44:30
IV. Motivation through the certainty of coming punishment against all flesh, including Judah	45:1–52:34

Introduction

- ◆ **Jeremiah's purpose (1:10)**
- ◆ **The prophet's strength and challenge (1:18–19)**

Yahweh's promise to tear down and build up Judah (2:1–44:30)

◆ Stage 1: The tearing down of Judah (2:1–25:38)

- ❖ The first failed attempt to turn Judah from sin and coming ruin (2:1–9:26)
 - ❖ A case against Judah: spiritual adultery (2:1–3:5)
 - ❖ Jer 2:5
 - ❖ 2:11–13
 - ❖ 2:22
 - ❖ 2:32
 - ❖ 3:2–3

- ❖ Motivation and a call to return (3:6–4:4)
 - ❖ Backdrop (3:9–11)
 - ❖ 3:12
 - ❖ 3:16–18
 - ❖ 4:1–2, 4
- ❖ Judah is unwilling to listen (4:5–8:3)
- ❖ Yahweh mourns the state and fate of the people (8:4–9:26)
 - ❖ 9:13–16
 - ❖ 9:25–26

- ❖ Some additional motivations to turn to the Lord in 10:1–25:38
 - ❖ A remnant of those once enemies will be built up into Israel's midst (12:14–17).
 - ❖ Many nations will turn from idolatry and know Yahweh (16:19–21).
 - ❖ God will lead a new exodus with a new David (23:3–8).

◆ **Stage 2: The building up of Judah (26:1–44:30)**

- ❖ Foreigners will serve Yahweh their God and the new David while God destroys the nations (30:8–11).
- ❖ Yahweh will make a new covenant that will never be broken (31:31–37).

Flow of Thought in Jer 31:31–34

- ◆ **General time: “days are coming” (v. 31)**
- ◆ **Main idea: Yahweh will cut a new covenant unlike the old Mosaic covenant (vv. 31–32)**
 - ❖ *The parties:* Israel and Judah (v. 31) = united Israel (v. 33) with some from the nations built in (3:18; 12:16; 16:21; 30:8).
 - ❖ *The makeup:* not like the old Mosaic covenant that they broke (v. 32)

◆ **Explanation or ground:**

- ❖ The nature: internalized law (v. 33; cf. Deut 30:6; Ezek 36:27; Rom 2:14–15, 26–29)
- ❖ The result:
 - ❖ Covenant relationship (v. 33)
 - ❖ Covenant intimacy through knowledge resulting from forgiveness (v. 34; cf. 9:23–26; 22:15–17; Isa 54:13; John 6:44–45; 1 John 2:20–21)

◆ **Stage 2: The building up of Judah (26:1–44:30)**

- ❖ Foreigners will serve Yahweh their God and the new David while God destroys the nations (30:8–11).
- ❖ Yahweh will make a new covenant that will never be broken (31:31–37).
- ❖ Yahweh will make an everlasting covenant (32:37–41).

Motivation through the certainty of global punishment (45:1–52:34)

- ◆ **Yahweh's promise to destroy nine of Israel's neighbors (46:1–51:64)**
- ◆ **Yahweh's destruction of Jerusalem (52:1–34)**

Synthesis of Jeremiah's Vision of the New Covenant

◆ The portrayal of the Messiah

- ❖ Abraham's seed that will bless the nations once Israel returns (4:2; cf. Gen 22:18)
- ❖ The new creational branch that will sprout in the line of David (23:5)
- ❖ A wise ruler who will execute justice and righteousness, thus securing the fulfillment of the Abrahamic promises of blessing (23:5; cf. Gen 18:18–19)

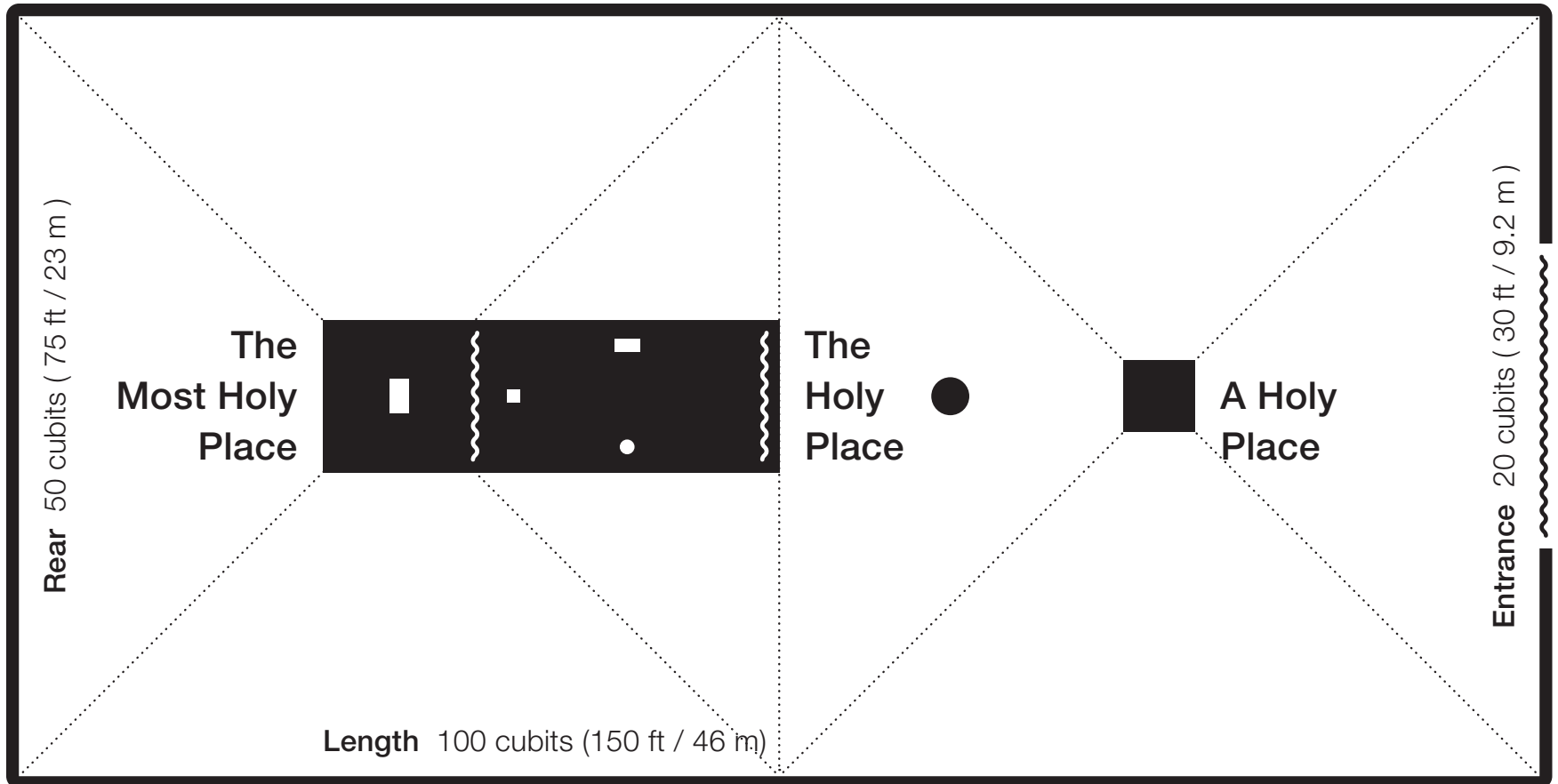
- ❖ His name identifies how his perfect record stands as ours: “Yahweh is our righteousness” (23:6; cf. 1 Cor 5:21)
- ❖ A king over and for foreigners (30:8)
- ❖ An Israelite ruler who will rule from God’s presence (30:21; cf. Dan 7:13)

◆ **The new covenant work of the Messiah**

- ❖ When and how?

- ❖ What?

The Tabernacle



Summary

After God plucks up and breaks down his ethnic people through exile on account of their covenant unfaithfulness, he will rebuild Israel as a law-honoring temple-city composed of ethnic Israelites and foreigners, lead them through a new exodus, plant them as a new creation, and forgive their sins and count them righteous through the Messiah's new covenant.