

18. The Jewish people will _____ each other, and even eat their own _____, during the siege of Jerusalem (Jer. 19:9).
19. Jeremiah's _____ is _____ both to him and to his listeners, but he can't stop preaching (Jer. 20:7–9).
20. Jeremiah advises King Zedekiah and the Jewish people to _____ to the Babylonians and _____ (Jer. 21:8,9).
21. _____, and the forsaking of God, are the reasons for the _____ of the city of Jerusalem (Jer. 22:8,9).
22. A promise is made of a future _____ and the _____ Kingdom (Jer. 23:5,6).
23. God opposes false prophets who have _____ and then proclaim, "The _____ declares" (Jer. 23:25,31).
24. Jeremiah had preached _____ years up to this point with _____ "success" (Jer. 25:3).
25. God reveals that the Babylonian captivity will last _____ years and then Babylon will be _____ (Jer. 25:11,12).
26. Jeremiah preaches _____ what God tells him to, and so the people decide to _____ him (Jer. 26:2,3,8).
27. Hananiah's _____ prophesy leads to his _____ (Jer. 28:1–3,15,16).
28. God tells the Jewish exiles to "_____ " while in _____ in Babylon, even to pray for Babylon to be _____ (Jer. 29:4–7).
29. After _____ years of exile God will bring the Jewish people back to the Promised Land and _____ them (Jer. 29:10–14).
30. Israel's return from the Babylonian exile prefigures their return during the _____ and after the _____ (Jacob's Trouble) (Jer. 30:3,7,9).
31. God will make a _____ covenant with the nations of Israel and Judah and _____ it on their _____ (Jer. 31:31–34). (See addendum)
32. God promises that as long as the fixed order of the _____ exists, so will the _____ nation (Jer. 31:35,36).
33. God's _____ of the heavens and earth proves that nothing is too _____ for God (Jer. 32:17,27).

34. God's promise of a future _____ Kingdom and the _____ of the Davidic Covenant (house, kingdom, throne) is restated (Jer. 33:14–21,25,26; 2 Sam. 7:16).
35. Jeremiah again urges King Zedekiah to _____ to Babylon so he will live (Jer. 38:17,18).
36. King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon lays siege to Jerusalem and _____ and _____ King Zedekiah (Jer. 39:1,6–8).
37. Those left behind in Jerusalem ask Jeremiah to _____ for them and to tell them what _____ would have them do (Jer. 42:4–6).
38. Jeremiah prays, hears from God, and tells the people to _____ in the land and _____ to flee to Egypt (Jer. 42:9,10).
39. The people respond by calling Jeremiah a _____ and _____ to Egypt, taking _____ with them (Jer. 43:1,2,4).
40. God promises to _____ the nations where Israel has been driven and to _____ Israel for her sins (Jer. 46:27,28).
41. Jeremiah _____ against Egypt, Philistia, Moab, Ammon, Edom, Damascus, Kedar, Hazar, Elam and Babylon (Jer. 46–51).
42. The _____ of Jerusalem _____ (Jer. 52)

Lamentations

The Saddest Book Ever Written

Have you ever felt like saying, “I told you so!”? Jeremiah had spent _____ years telling the Jewish people to _____ of their sins. They _____. God sent in the Babylonians. Jerusalem was _____. The people were taken captive. Jeremiah _____.

Lamentations is a five-_____ funeral dirge, written by the prophet Jeremiah to describe the funeral of an entire _____, the city of Jerusalem. Jeremiah writes his lament using an _____ format. He begins each poem with the first letter of the Hebrew _____ and progresses through the alphabet as he writes each verse, literally weeping “from A to Z.”

Suddenly, amidst his weeping, Jeremiah cries out to God, “Great is thy _____” (Lam. 3:23), and acknowledges that even amidst _____, God is _____ to those who love Him.

The book of Lamentations can be outlined as follows:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Theme</u>
1	_____ of Jerusalem (Poem 1)
2	_____ of Jehovah (Poem 2)
3	_____ of Mercy (Poem 3)
4	_____ of Jerusalem (Poem 4)
5	_____ for Restoration (Poem 5)

Some key verses:

1. The once-_____ city of Jerusalem sits _____ (Lam. 1:1-3).
2. God has _____ His temple and it has been _____ (Lam. 2:6,7).
3. The _____ spectacle of _____ is described (Lam. 2:20,21).
4. The Lord's _____ and _____ never cease (Lam. 3:22,23).
5. If God causes _____, He will also bestow _____ (Lam. 3:31,32).
6. The Lord _____ and it comes to pass, both for _____ (blessing) and for _____ (calamity) (Lam. 3:37,38).
7. Jeremiah _____ “uncontrollably” for the city of Jerusalem (Lam. 3:48,49).
8. Compassionate women _____ and _____ their own children (Lam. 4:10)!!!
9. Jeremiah pleads with the _____ Lord not to _____ His people (Lam. 5:19-22; Rom. 11:1,2a).

Addendum: The New Covenant

The Old Covenant, given to the Jewish people through _____, has served its _____, and it has been _____ by a better covenant, the New Covenant, provided by _____ Himself. (Hebrews 7:22; 8:6–13; Lk. 22:20)

The Book of _____ serves as the ultimate New Testament commentary on how the New Covenant completely _____ and _____ the Old Covenant. Written to Jewish _____ who were tempted to slip back into old traditions under intense social pressure, its central message is that Jesus is _____ than every aspect of the old system.

Core Characteristics of the New Covenant:

1. _____ transformation: God's laws are written directly on the _____ and _____ of believers rather than on tablets of _____. (Jer. 31:31–34; 2 Cor. 3:3)
2. _____ forgiveness: Sins are fully and finally _____ through Jesus, ending the need for recurring _____ sacrifices. (Heb. 10:17,18; Eph. 1:7)
3. The _____: Believers receive the _____ Holy Spirit, empowering a personal, permanent relationship with God. (Ez. 36:26,27; Gal. 4:6)
4. _____: The promises extend to both _____ and _____ alike, uniting all believers as _____ people of God. (Gal. 3:28; Rom. 10:12)