

- c. For further study and some note implementation at the present.

- Isiah's call (6)
- The Birth prophecy (7)
- The Golden Age (11, et al)
- The Apocalypse (24-27)
- The character of death (40-44)
- The Servant (53, etc)
- A time of blessing (60 ff)

Isaiah is a great book but this is a survey course...don't ever forget it. The stress is on God's holiness.

2. Survey Study of the Book of Jeremiah. This is the study of a the work of a man whose heart beats very much like ours...who knows disappointment and grief...who feels the pain of the chastisement of God for which he is not really responsible. It is perhaps the most "human" of the prophetic books. It is often treated with Lamentations although in this course the aim is to give some immediate coverage to all of the books and Lamentations is in another portion of the canon.

REMLAH

- a. An overview:

This anthology of Jeremiah's prophecies is the longest of the Old Testament prophets. Both it and Lamentations have been traditionally regarded as the work of Jeremiah, son of Hilkiah the priest. Many scholars have attacked this tradition of authorship, some denying that sections reflecting Deuteronomy would have been written by Jeremiah, some attributing much of the book to Baruch or some later and anonymous biographer. Knowledge of Deuteronomy however should be expected in the son of a priest and the unity of style and thought throughout the book militates against various theories of multiple authorship.

Jeremiah is one of the few books which actually describes the method of its composition. Chapter 36 explains that Jeremiah dictated the prophecies from the beginning of his ministry in 627 BC until 604 BC. These were then read to King Jehoiakim who destroyed the scroll in the fire. Jeremiah again dictated the contents to Baruch and this collection became the nucleus of our present book ("nucleus" because it was short enough to have been read three times in one day!) The rest of the book may have been written down by Baruch as Jeremiah uttered new prophecies and then assembled by him and Jeremiah in Egypt after the sack of Jerusalem in 587 BC.

Jeremiah is most poetry with many sections of prose. It contains at least one sermon (7:26) and a letter (29:4-23) and a deal of autobiography as in 20.