

- B. Narrative accounts 34-40
  - 1. Siege and fall of Jerusalem 34 ff
  - 2. Events after the fall 40 ff
  - 3. The trip to Egypt 44
- III. Book III. 45-52
  - A. Letter to Baruch
  - B. Prophecy for the Gentile nations
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There are a lot of things in Jeremiah you will not want to miss: his imagery, the symbolism, the personal encounters, his history after the fall of Jerusalem. He has limited Messianic prophecy and even less "kingdom" prophecy and in the light of his times you can understand why.

- c. Some things you will want to study at greater length:
  - 1. the length of the captivity period...
  - 2. how Daniel happened to have the book of Jeremiah (Daniel 9)
  - 3. the relations of Jeremiah and the Babylonian kings
  - 4. how true and false prophets are contrasted
  - 5. the character of Zedekiah
  - 6. the people God raised up in unlikely circumstances to help the prophet have his needs met.

All of these books show up as book study electives from time to time and that offers a fuller treatment of them with better overall results. These classes are usually Hebrew/English in arrangement.

3. Survey Study of the Book of Ezekiel..popularly regarded as one of the more difficult books, the truth is that only part of Ezekiel is difficult...most of it is quickly understood. One must be aware of the allegory and symbolism the prophet uses and that the overall thrust of the work is to the effect that God will care for and deliver his remnant. The overall theme of Ezekiel is "God's preservation"..how a sovereign God can care for his people in the land to which he has sold them hostage as a means of dealing with their sin.

EZEKIEL

- a. An overview

According to the chronological and historical notes contained in this book, it was written by Ezekiel son of Buzi during the early sixth century BC. He had been deported by the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar in 597 BC and apparently ministered to the exiles in Babylonia for the rest of his life. Although this traditional interpretation has not been unchallenged over twenty-four centuries, the amount of agreement between scholars both liberal and conservative regarding the authorship and date of Ezekiel was generally in line with the book's claims for itself.