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## Daily Bible devotional; Daily Rice 2024 August 16 Jeremiah 39

YouTube Prayer Link

What God says never fails

Jeremiah chapter 39 focuses on the story of King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon who conquered Jerusalem and destroyed the temple, capturing Zedekiah, king of Judah, and his people. In this chapter, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, laid siege to the city of Jerusalem and fell it on April 9, 11. Zedekiah and his army tried to flee, but were pursued by enemy forces to Jericho, where Zedekiah was captured and taken to Babylon. The king of Babylon ordered the release of the prophet Jeremiah and gave him the freedom to choose where he wanted to live.

This passage shows that God's judgment on the Jews has been fulfilled. Judah was punished for their disloyalty and rebellion against God, resulting in God's protection of them no longer existing. Even though Zedekiah, the king of Judah, heeded the warnings of the prophet Jeremiah and surrendered to the king of Babylon, God's judgment was still fulfilled, and the people faced long hardships and exile. This story also re-emphasizes God's care and judgment over human behavior. "In the tenth month of the ninth year of Zedekiah king of Judah," Jeremiah had been preaching for forty years, and his prophesied "plucking, tearing down, destroying, and overthrowing" had finally arrived. It lasted from the winter of 588 B.C. to the summer of 586. Although Babylon withdrew briefly (xxxvii.5), the entire period of resistance lasted for eighteen months.

Jerusalem faced the sweeping Babylonian Empire and endured for eighteen months until the city ran out of food and even starved with human flesh (Lamentations 4:). 10)。 39:6 "The king of Babylon slew his sons and all the nobles of Judah in the sight of Liberah and Zedekiah," and

plucked out Zedekiah's eyes and bound him with brass chains, to bring him to Babylon. Zedekiah's cruel punishment (v.6–7) was the punishment of the rebels in the Neo-Babylonian Empire, and it was the self-inflicted punishment of those who rebelled against God. Two ostensibly contradictory prophecies are thus fulfilled: 1) Zedekiah and the king of Babylon will look at each other eye to eye (32:4); 2. He will die in Babylon, but "will not see the land" (Ezekiel 12:13), and God's righteousness and faithfulness, His words of judgment and salvation, curses and blessings will never fail. "That day" was a day of utter darkness for those who did not believe in God. But there is great hope for those who believe in God. God will intervene in history and do wonderful things, and we will serve God faithfully, and God will keep it all in His hands. "On that day," those who serve God are accompanied by signs and wonders. In great darkness, God will keep even if people forget. We are extremely weak in the general environment, but we can find hope in God, and there is a way of light in weakness, even if the city is breached, and the surrounding environment is dark, everything is still in God's hands, and "that day and then" belongs to God and His people.

Nebuzaradan, the captain of the guard, took the remnants of the city and the fugitives who had surrendered to him to Babylon captive to avoid another rebellion. And the captain of the guard left the poor of the people, who had nothing in the land of Judah, and gave them vineyards and fields." On the one hand, it is to win hearts and minds, and on the other hand, it is to make them pay taxes to Babylon.

The Babylonians were superstitious and had a special respect for magicians and soothsayers, and they saw Jeremiah as a good prophet and possibly as an influential pro-Babylonian, so the king of Babylon ordered Jeremiah's release and special protection (v.12) so that he could help Babylon calm the people. Jeremiah's prophecy was not accepted by his own countrymen, but he was welcomed among the Gentiles; The leaders of God's people persecuted the prophets, but the superstitious king of Babylon respected Jeremiah. It's a sarcasm,

This chapter records the tragic fall of Jerusalem and ends with a recounting of God's promise of salvation to "E· and Melech the Ethiopian." The chapter mentions God only in the last four verses, and God is mentioned in every verse, and the history of salvation is always under God's control:

Since God's people "rejected the word, and judged themselves unworthy of eternal life" (Acts 13:46), salvation began to "turn to the Gentiles," and the Gentiles who did not pursue righteousness received righteousness, which is righteousness through faith" (Romans 9:30).

Let's pray together:

Thank you, Abba Father, for allowing us to see once again Your unchanging righteousness and faithfulness from the fall of Jerusalem and the fate of the wicked and the righteous. Thy word will never fail, Thou shalt judge the wicked, and Thou shalt protect the righteous. Lord, help us to obey and obey Your Word with reverence, so that we and our children and grandchildren may live in Your presence and preserving. Let us also be courageous in preaching the gospel so that

all men may be saved, and no one will perish, for it is Your heart. May we live out a testimony of Your pleasure. Pray that we will always keep our eyes on God, even in the dark environment, and we will trust God to keep all things and give eternal life and happiness to those who serve faithfully, even in the dark environment.

In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, amen.

## Jeremiah 39

39:1 In the tenth month of the ninth year of King Zedekiah of Judah, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babilon came with an army to besiege Jerusalem.

39:2 On the ninth day of the fourth month of the eleventh year of Zedekiah, the city was breached.

39:3 When Jerusalem was taken, the princes of the king of Babylon, and the princes of Shellshe'el' Ne''□'□a, and Sakhikim, and Lazarit, and the rest of the princes of the king of Babylon, all come and sit in the middle door . 39:4 When Zedekiah king of Judah and all the soldiers saw them, they fled by night through the gate between the two cities near the king's garden, and fled to Araba.

39:5 And the army of the Chaldeans pursued them, and overtook Zedekiah in the plains of Jericho, and took him, and brought him to Libera, in the land of Hamaland, and to Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar judged him.

39:6 King Babylon slew his sons and all the nobles of Judah in front of Libera and Zedekia .

39:7 And he plucked out the eyes of the house of Zedeh, and chained him with brass, and brought him to Babylon.

39:8 And the Chaldeans burned with fire the king's palace and the houses of the people, and they broke down the walls of Jerusalem.

39:9 And Nebuzaradan, the captain of the guard, took captive to Babylon the remnant of the people, and the fugitives who had surrendered to him, and the rest of the people.

39:10 But Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard left the poor of the people in the land of Judah and gave them vineyards and fields.

39:11 When King of Barbilon Nebuchadnezzar came to Jeremiah and told Nebuzaradan the Guard,

39:12 Take him and take him well, and do no harm to him. Whatever he says to you, do unto him.

39:13 And the captain of the guard, Nebuzaradan, and Nebushasban, and Lazari, and the Silishach, and Lamo, and all the officers of the king of Babylon,

39:14 And he sent and brought Jeremiah out of the guard to Gidalia son of Ahikam, the son of Shaphan's son, and brought home. So Jeremiah dwelt among the people.

39:15 While Jeremiah was still in prison in the guard, he said,

39:16 Go and say to Ebedmelech the Ethiopian, "Thus saith the God of hosts and Israel of hosts, I say that if I say that no blessing will come upon this city, and then it will be done before you."

39:17 And Yahweh said, In that day I will save you; You must not be handed over to the people you fear.

39:18 I'm going to deliver you. You will not fall by the sword, but you will take your life as a prey, because you trust in me. this is what ye and hua said .

Jeremiah chapter 39 focuses on the story of King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon who conquered Jerusalem and destroyed the temple, capturing Zedekiah, king of Judah, and his people. In this chapter, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, laid siege to the city of Jerusalem and fell it on April 9, 11. Zedekiah and his army tried to flee, but were pursued by the enemy to Jericho, and Zedekiah was captured

and brought to Babylon. The king of Babylon ordered the release of the prophet Jeremiah and gave him the freedom to choose where he wanted to live.

The central idea in this chapter is to show that God's judgment on the Jews has been fulfilled. Judah was punished for their disloyalty and rebellion against God, resulting in God's protection of them no longer existing. Even though Zedekiah, the king of Judah, heeded the warnings of the prophet Jeremiah and surrendered to the king of Babylon, God's judgment was still fulfilled, and the people faced long hardships and exile. This story also re-emphasizes God's care and judgment over human behavior.

In Jeremiah chapter 39, there are several important verses:

1. "When Jerusalem was conquered, the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah, saying, "(Jeremiah).

39:1)

This is the beginning of the chapter, which deals with the historical events of the capture of Jerusalem by King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. This is one of the important events prophesied by Jeremiah in this book.

2. "At that time Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, had all his army departed from Jerusalem." (Jeremiah.)

39:9)

This passage describes the departure of the army of King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon from Jerusalem after the fall of Jerusalem, and marks the beginning of the fall and exile of Judah.

3. "Go and say to Ebedmelech the Ethiopian, Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel: Did I say that I would bring evil upon this city, and not upon you?" (Jeremiah 39:15) This passage tells of Jeremiah, who was pardoned after King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon conquered Jerusalem, left Jerusalem and went to the provinces of the Chaldeans, but was captured on the way and imprisoned in the prison of Ebedmelech, the captain of the guard, and

And Jehovah sent Jeremiah to speak to Ebed-melech, prophesying that Ephamelech the Ethiopian and his family would also suffer woe.

These verses depict the fall of Jerusalem and the fall of the Kingdom of Judah, as well as Jeremiah's role in this historical event. In addition, Jehovah's authority and divine plan are revealed in these verses.

Jeremiah 39 records the capture of Jerusalem by King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon and the destruction of Judah. In this chapter, Jeremiah recounts the fall of the city, the capture of Zedekiah, king of Judah, and the fulfillment of God's prophecy. Here are just a few of the important theological central ideas and theological takeaways:

God's prophecy fulfilled: In Jeremiah 39, King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon conquered Jerusalem and exterminated the kingdom of Judah in accordance with God's prophecy proclaimed through Jeremiah. This shows that God's Word never fails, and His prophecies are inevitable

Come true. This reminds us to respect God's Word because God's Word is reliable and true.

God's judgment: In Jeremiah 39, God caused King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon to conquer Jerusalem and destroy Judah because of the sins of Zedekiah, the king of Judah. This shows God's judgment on sin, and God does not tolerate unrighteousness. However, God's judgment is also righteous and in accordance with His righteous and moral standards. God's Favor for Faithful Servants: In Jeremiah 39, God favors Jeremiah and commands the Babylonian army to treat him well and give him the freedom to choose whether to follow Babylon. This demonstrates God's care and care for His faithful servants, who do not forget His servants.

God's Promise to the People: In Jeremiah 39, God prophesied that Babylon would take the inhabitants of Jerusalem and Judah into exile and live there for many years. This is also the result of God's earlier prophecies and demonstrates God's faithfulness to the people, and He has fulfilled His Word.

Overall, Jeremiah 39 emphasizes the fulfillment of God's prophecies, God's judgment, God's providence for faithful servants, and God's faithful promises to the people. The central idea of theology is the emphasis on the reliability of God's Word, God's judgment on sin, but His favor for His faithful servants. God is also a faithful God of promises, and His Word will be fulfilled. We should obey God's Word, fear His judgment, and trust in God's providence and faithfulness to our promises.