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Jeremiah 52

YouTube Prayer Link

Read the Bible and do good deeds

Jeremiah 52 is the final chapter of the book, describing the end of Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, and the destruction of Jerusalem. This chapter is the invasion of the nations, the destruction of the kingdom of Judah, the burning of the temple, and the plundering of Jerusalem. Zedekiah was imprisoned and witnessed the murder of his children, his eyes were subsequently gouged out, and he was exiled to Babylon. Although this chapter records the destruction of Judah, it also foreshadows Jehovah's restoration and restoration of the nation of Israel. Throughout the book of Jeremiah, the importance of faith and obedience to God, as well as God's faithfulness and love. Jeremiah chapter 52 recounts the capture of Zedekiah and the destruction of the city of Jerusalem. Zedekiah was an unbelieving and disobedient king who followed the deeds of his fathers and acted wickedly before the Howa.

Zedekiah still had a chance to flip. The Bible accounts of the exile of the Jews as a consequence of Zedekiah's wickedness. That is, if Zedekiah had done what was good in Jehovah's eyes, the outcome would have been different.

Each of us has to face the choice between good and evil. The fact that there are many people who come from poor backgrounds but go on the road to success shows that God judges us according to the good and evil we do.

Zedekiah's kingship was given to King Babylon, and Zedekiah rebelled against both God and man. This betrayal represented the destruction of the covenant, and the king of Babylon made

him king to rule over the people in Judah and Jerusalem. However, he was ambitious and refused to submit to the power of the king of Babylon, so he lost his connection to the top. Zedekiah had no God in his heart, nor did he consider his man to be king, and he lost everything. When a person continues to live in a state of rebellion against God, sin separates him from God, and in fact he is unable to experience the solidity and peace of God's presence, and is often unable to turn to prayer and Bible reading. Often, in the midst of sin, if a person faces an actual spiritual battle, he is incapable of facing the spiritual battle because of the "gap" in his life.

And it came to pass, in the tenth day of the tenth month of the ninth year of his reign, that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came with all his army against Jerusalem.

In the face of the great famine, Zedekiah did not surrender until this time, but still tried to find his own way, and finally only cared about his own safety, and faced the judgment of his sons, his eyes gouged out, and he was chained with copper chains, and taken captive to a foreign land.

(52:17-30) It is recorded that all the things of the temple were taken captive, and when people did not believe, God allowed these glories to be taken captive, and God could sacrifice everything in order to discipline His Son, and we should not hold on to anything but God.

Here again the Bible refers to Jehoiachin whose life became, "So it was all the days of his life, even to the day of his death." Reminds me of some "Sunday Christians," who are like that, Ephesians 5:15-16 mentions "taking heed not as fools, but as wise" and "seizing the timing"

God has raised us up today, are we going to live a quiet and secure life, or are we going to live the life of a race of faith? Shall we be sons of Jehoiachin or sons of Jesus? They were all kings, and Jehoiachin did not want to submit to anyone, but only to be himself; The other Jesus knew that he was the King of kings, but he also knew that he was sent by the Father and therefore obeyed the Father's Word. Our lives have a purpose, so we are to take this blessing and vision to remove Jehoiachin's heart and Zedekiah's rebellion, and follow Jesus closely.

Let's pray:

Abba Heavenly Father, pray that the Lord will help us to rid us of the disgust of unbelief and disobedience, and to help us obey God and authority, and have a good relationship with authority. Pray that the Lord will give us faith and help us to put our old selves to death, so that our lives can be transformed, and then others may be transformed.

In the holy name of Jesus Christ. amen

Jeremiah 52

52:1 when zedekiah ascended the throne , he was twenty-one years old . He reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Hamutha, the daughter of Jeremiah the Linarite.

52:2 The things that Zedekiah did in the eyes of Yahweh and the Chinese did according to all that John had done.

52:3 Thus the anger of Jehovah was raging in Jerusalem and Jesus, so that he threw the people out of his presence.

52:4 Zedekiah rebelled against King Babylon. In the ninth year of his reign, on the 10th day of the 10th month, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Pabillon, came with an army against Jerusalem, and set up camp on the city, and besieged the city on all sides.

52:5 So the city was besieged until the eleventh year of king Zedekiah. 52:6 On the ninth day of the fourth month, there was a great famine in the city, and even the people had no food.

52:7 And when the city was breached, all the soldiers fled by night from the gate between the two cities of the king's garden, and fled out of the city, and the Chaldeans were besieging the city on all sides, and they fled to Arabad.

52:8 The army of the Chaldeans pursued the king of Zedekiah and overtook him in the plains of Jericho. His whole army left him and scattered .

52:9 So the Chaldeans took the king and brought him to the king of Liberrah and Babilon, which is in Hamaland. And the king of Barbillon put him on trial.

52:10 And King Barbillon slew his sons before the eyes of Zedekia. and in libira , he killed all the leaders of the Jews .

52:11 And he plucked out the eyes of Zedekiah, and chained him with brass, and took him to Babylon, and put him in prison until the day of his death.

52:12 And it came to pass, in the 19th year of the year of Babylonym, that Nebuchadn, in the tenth day of the fifth month, that Nebuzaradan, who had been standing before the king of Babylolon, entered Jerusalem, 52:13 and burned the house of Jehova with fire, and the palace . And he burned the houses of Jerusalem, the houses of every great household.

52:14 And with all the army of the captain of the guard of the Chaldeans, he broke down the walls of Jerusalem round about.

52:15 And Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard took captive the poorest of the people, and the people who were left in the city, and the people who had surrendered to the king of Babylon, and the remnant of the multitude.

52:16 But Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard left some of the poorest of the people to take care of the vineyards and cultivate the fields.

52:17 And the pillars of the bronze of the temple of Jehohua, and the basin in the temple, and the sea of brass, were broken by the Chaldeans, and they carried the bronze to Babylon. 52:18 And he took with him the pots, and the shovels, and the wax shears, and the plates, and the spoons, and all the copper utensils that were used.

52:19 And the cup, and the fire, and the bowl, and the basin, and the candlestick, and the spoon, and the lord, and the silver, and the guard, were also gone.

52:20 And the two pillars of brass, and the sea of brass, and the twelve bulls of brass, which Solomon had made for the temple of Yahwa, were too numerous to be weighed by all of them.

52:21 The pillar was ten cubits high, four fingers thick, and empty. Circumference twelve cubits.

52:22 And there was a top of brass, five cubits high, and a net and a pomegranate round about it, all of brass. And the pillar had pomegranates in the same way.

52:23 There were ninety-six pomegranates on the four sides of the pillar. Around the net, there were 100 pomegranates.

52:24 And the captain of the guard took Celaiah the high priest, Zephaniah the deputy priest, and the three gates.

52:25 And he took from the city a ruler of the soldiers, [or a eunuch], and met in the city seven men who were often seen in the king's presence, and the secretary of the chief of the Nationalist army, and sixty of the people whom he met in the city.

52:26 Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard took them to the king of Babylon in Liberrah.

52:27 And the king of Babylon put them to death in Liberlah, which was in Hamaland. So the Jews were taken into exile from their own land.

52:28 The number of the people that Nebuchadnezzar took is recorded below. in his seventh year he took away three thousand and twenty-three Jews .

52:29 And in the eighteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar he took eight hundred and thirty-two from Jerusalem.

52:30 In the twenty-third year of Nebuchadnezzar, the chief of the guard, Nebuzaradan took away seven hundred forty-five Jews. There were 4,600 in all.

52:31 Thirty-seven years after the captivity of Jehoiachin king of Judah. And it came to pass, in the year of the first year of Evi Mrodad, king of Babylon, that he lifted up his head in the twenty-fifth day of the twelfth month, and sent Jehoiach, king of Judah, to lift up his head and take him out of prison.

52:32 And he gave him a word of kindness, that he might be higher than the kings of Babylon who were with him,

52:33 He takes off his prison clothes. He spent his life eating in the presence of the king of Babylon. 52:34 And the king of Babylon gave him all the bread he needed, and gave him a portion every day, and so he remained all his life until the day of his death.

Jeremiah 52 is the final chapter of the book, describing the end of Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, and the destruction of Jerusalem. The central idea of this chapter is that the kingdom of Judah was destroyed, the temple was burned, and Jerusalem was plundered by the invasion of the nations. Zedekiah was imprisoned and witnessed the murder of his children, his eyes were subsequently gouged out, and he was exiled to Babylon. Although this chapter records the destruction of Judah, it also foreshadows Jehovah's restoration and restoration of the nation of Israel. Throughout the book of Jeremiah, the importance of faith and obedience to God, as well as God's faithfulness and love.

Jeremiah 52 has 34 verses, and here are a few important passages:

1. "Zedekiah was twenty-one years old when he became king, and he reigned in Jerusalem eleven years. His mother's name was Hamuthah, the daughter of Jeremiah the Lionahite. (Jeremiah 52:1) This verse is the background for Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, who ascended to the throne as a young man and whose mother was a relative of Jeremiah.
2. "He did evil in the sight of the Lord, according to all the ways of Jehoiakim." (Jeremiah.) 52:2) This verse describes Zedekiah's behavior of not believing God's Word, committing many sins, and doing evil in the eyes of the Lord, so God's judgment came upon him and Judah.
3. "He was angry and rebelled against the God of Israel." (Jeremiah 52:3) This verse continues to describe Zedekiah's behavior as he rebelled against the God of Israel in anger despite God's warnings, which was one of the reasons for the destruction of him and Judah.
4. "There is not a single person left in the city, they are all relocated." (Jeremiah 52:15) This verse describes the capture of Jerusalem by King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, who took the inhabitants into Babylonian exile.
5. "The captain of Nebuzaradan took away some of the poorest of the people, and the remnant of the city, and those who had surrendered to the king of Babylon, and some of the rest of the craftsmen." (Jeremiah 52:16) This verse describes how after King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon conquered Jerusalem, the captain of Nebuzara's guard brought to Babylon what he called "the poorest of the people," "the remnants of the city," "those who surrendered to the king of Babylon," and craftsmen, while only the poor remained in Jerusalem.
6. "The people of Judah were displaced from their land and moved to Babylon." (Jeremiah 52:28) This verse summarizes the fall of Jerusalem as a result of the exile of the Jews to Babylon, leaving their land and homeland as a foreign land

Jeremiah 52 is a summary and account of the end of the kingdom of Judah, and it describes the events of the Babylonian kingdom's capture of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple. This chapter is primarily a historical account of the destruction of Jerusalem and the exile of Israel to Babylon, and it shares many similarities with previous chapters. Thus, the theological central

ideas and theological findings of Jeremiah 52 are similar to the theologies described in the previous chapters, including the following:

God's judgment: In Jeremiah 52, God's judgment against Israel is again emphasized. Because of the sin and rebellion of the Israelites, God allowed the Babylonians to attack Jerusalem and destroy the temple so that Israel could be taken into exile to Palestine

Billen. This shows once again that God is the righteous Judge and that He will punish unrighteousness and wickedness.

God's promises: Jeremiah 52 also mentions God's promises to the exiled Israel. Despite the sinful exile of the Israelites, God also promised to bring them back to their homeland and restore their country after seventy years. This shows that God is a merciful and saving God who cares about His people, is willing to help them out of their troubles, and gives them hope and promises.

God's sovereignty: In Jeremiah 52, the Babylonians' attack on Jerusalem and the captivity of Israel took place with God's permission and sovereignty. This again demonstrates the sovereignty and wisdom of God, who is in control of the fate of all nations and uses the nations as instruments of His judgment against Israel.

Overall, Jeremiah 52 complements the previous chapters, emphasizing God's judgment, God's sovereignty and wisdom, and God's promises. The central idea of theology is the emphasis on God as the Almighty Lord, who is in control of the fate of the nations, and that God is the righteous Judge who punishes unrighteousness. But He is also a God of compassion and love, willing to save His people from suffering and to give them hope and promise. We should be obedient to God's will, fear God's authority, and trust in His promises, for God is our refuge and strong security. At the same time, God's judgment also warns us to turn away from sin and obey God's will to avoid God's righteous judgment

There are many questions and problems in the book of Jeremiah, some examples include:

1. Why would God choose to destroy His people and cities? (For example, Jeremiah 5:15–18, 13:12-14, 25:8-11)
2. Why were Jeremiah's prophecies and warnings not heeded or believed? (e.g., Jeremiah 7:25-26, 25:3-7)
3. Is God's judgment just? (e.g., Jeremiah 12:1-4, 20:7-18)

4. Is God's Redemption Real? (e.g., Jeremiah 31:31-34)

There are no easy answers to these questions, and they reflect the complex relationship between God and humanity and the challenges humanity faces in faith, loyalty, and repentance. When reading the book of Jeremiah, one needs to think deeply about these questions and seek one's own understanding and faith.