

9/22/19

2Chron. 36

The historical time during the life of Jeremiah was shifting in world dominance and Josiah had reigned from 640-608 B.C. when he was killed by Pharaoh-Neco at Megiddo because he did not listen to the Gods warning through Necho.

1. The death of Ashur-Banipal in 631 B.C signaled a revolt within the Assyrian empire.
2. In 626 B.C., Chaldea under Nabopolassar declared it's independence and a period of conflict started.
3. Nabopolassar had pressed his campaign into Assyria and shortly afterward the Medes under Cyaxares intervened.
4. Then in 614 B.C., they captured Asshur, the Chaldeans, arriving too late to aid in the attack, he forged and alliance with them, and the allies, joined by the Umman-manda, besieged Ninevah, falling in 612 B.C.
5. At the same time Egypt, under Psammetichus, who reigned from 663-609 B.C., came to the support of the Assyrian army at Harran, but the city was taken in 610 B.C.
6. The following year 609 B.C. Neco, the successor to Psammetichus, went to relieve the hard-pressed Assyrians, at Migiddo where he met Josiah, king of Judah, whom he put to death but arriving too late to help the Assyrians.
7. Then in 605 B.C., the battle at Carchemish, between Chaldea and Egypt was settled as

Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolassar, won a decisive victory. 2Chron. 35:30; Is. 10:9; Jer. 46:2

8. Babylon ruled till the rise of Cyrus, a half century later.

9. The contemporaries of Jeremiah were not few; Zephaniah, Habakkuk, Huldah the prophetess and Ezekiel.

* She is believed to be Jeremiah's aunt. 2Kings 22:14; 2Chron. 34:14-21

36:1-23 **The final years of Judah before captivity.**

* The parallel passages. 2Kings 23:30d-25:21

36:1-4 The reign of Jehoahaz.

- 1) The enthronment of Jehoahaz, "Then the people of the land took Jehoahaz the son of Josiah, and made him king in his father's place in Jerusalem." vs. 1
 - a) The year is 609 B.C.
 - b) The parallel passage. 2Kings 23:30-31
- 2) The age and length of his reign, "Jehoahaz was twenty-three years old when he became king, and he reigned three months in Jerusalem." vs. 2

* He was two years younger that Jehoiakim.
- 3) The dethronment of Jehoahaz. vs. 3
 - a) Pharaoh Neco was God's instrument, "Now the king of Egypt deposed him at Jerusalem." vs. 3a

- b) Pharaoh collected a land-tax, “and he imposed on the land a tribute of one hundred talents of silver and a talent of gold.” vs. 3b
- 4) The enthronement of the brother of Jehoahaz. vs. 4
 - a) Pharaoh Neco’s choice, “Then the king of Egypt made Jehoahaz’s brother Eliakim king over Judah and Jerusalem.” vs. 4a
* Eliakim “Elyaqiyim” means God raises or sets up.
 - b) Pharaoh renamed him, “and changed his name to Jehoiakim.” vs. 4b
* Jehoiakim “Y@ howyaqiyim”, means Yahweh raises up.
 - c) Pharaoh carried him off, “And Neco took Jehoahaz his brother and carried him off to Egypt.

36:5-8 The reign of Jehoiakim.

- 1) The age and reign of Jehoiakim. vs. 5
 - a) The enthronement, “Jehoiakim was twenty-five years old when he became king.” vs. 5a
* He was the older brother of Jehoiachin.
 - b) The length of his reign, “and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem.” vs. 5b
* From 608-597 B.C
 - c) The character of his reign, “And he did evil in the sight of the LORD his God.” vs. 5c

- * He must have replaced all the idolatry of his father Manasseh.
- 2) Jehoiakim was taken captive, “Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up against him, and bound him in bronze fetters to carry him off to Babylon.” vs. 6
 - a) This is the spring of 605 BC. When Nebuchadnezzar defeated Neco at Carchemish.
 - b) Bronze represents judgment in the Scriptures.
- 3) The temple was sacked, “Nebuchadnezzar also carried off some of the articles from the house of the LORD to Babylon, and put them in his temple at Babylon.” vs. 7
* It was in Jehoiakim’s third year year 606 B.C. that Daniel and his friend were taken to Babylon. Dan. 1:1-3
- 4) The summary statement, “Now the rest of the acts of Jehoiakim, the abominations which he did, and what was found against him, indeed they are written in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah. Then Jehoiachin his son reigned in his place.” vs. 8
* The parallel passage. 2Kings 24:1-2

36:9-10b The reign of Jehoiachin.

- 1) The enthronement, “Jehoiachin was eight years old when he became king.” vs. 9a

- * Kings says 18 years old, which correct.
2Kings 24:8-17
- 2) The length of his reign, “and he reigned in Jerusalem three months and ten days.” vs. 9b
 - a) This is 597 B.C.
 - b) Ezekiel was taken in the fifth year of Jehoiahin;s captivty, 592 B.C. Ezk. 1:2; 2King 24:10-16
 - 3) The character of his rieg, “And he did evil in the sight of the LORD.” vs. 9c
 - a) Interesting that the three brothers, sons of Josiah, a godly king, were so evil.
 - b) Nothng is stated about it being the fault of Josiah, just like Samuel.
 - 4) The removal from his throne, “At the turn of the year King Nebuchadnezzar summoned him and took him to Babylon.” vs. 10a
 - 5) The taking of the spoils of war, “with the costly articles from the house of the LORD.” vs. 10b
 - 6) The replacement of Jehoiachin, “and made Zedekiah, Jehoiakim’s brother, king over Judah and Jerusalem.” vs. 10c-e
 - a) Zedekiah was his uncle, his father’s brother.
 - b) Being one of the younger sons of Josiah. 1Chron. 3:15; 2Kings 24:17f
 - c) About the same age as Jehoiachin.

36:11-14 The reign of Zedekiah.

- 1) The age at enthronement, “Zedekiah was twenty-one years old when he became king.” vs. 11a
- 2) The length of his reign, “and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem.” vs. 11b
 - a) From 597-586 B.C.
 - b) The parallel passages. 2Kings 34:18-19; Jer. 52:1-2
- 3) The character of his rieg, “He did evil in the sight of the LORD his God.” vs. 12a
 - a) A weak, vasilating inpresionalbe man.
 - b) Allowed Jeremiah to be throne into prison.
- 4) The rebellion against God’s word, “and did not humble himself before Jeremiah the prophet, who spoke from the mouth of the LORD.” vs. 12b-c
 - a) Zedekiah would not listen to Jeremiah, to surrender to Nebuchadnezzar, even when he inquired of him. Jer. 21:1-7; 24:1-10; 27:12-22; 32:31; 34:1-22; 37:2; 38:5f; 14-28
 - b) Ezekiel prophesiced that Zedekiah would go to Babylon but not see it by climbing through a whole in a wall with a sack over his shoulder. Ezk. 12:12-13
* God never brings judgment before warning by His prophets. Amos 3:7
- 5) The rebellion of Zedekiah against Nebuchadnezzar, “And he also rebelled against King Nebuchadnezzar, who had

made him swear an oath by God; but he stiffened his neck and hardened his heart against turning to the LORD God of Israel.”
vs. 13

- a) And when Zedakiah attempted to escape, he was caught and taken to Riblah and his sons were killed before his eyes then Nebuchadnezzar had them plucked out.
 - b) The last thing he saw were his sons slain, he went to Babulon, but he never saw it.
Jer. 38
- 6) The corrupt lives of the nation, “Moreover all the leaders of the priests and the people transgressed more and more, according to all the abominations of the nations, and defiled the house of the LORD which He had consecrated in Jerusalem.” vs. 14
- a) The leaders and priest increased in their corruption.
 - b) They defiled the Temple with their filthy idolatry and worshipping the sun.. Ezk. 8

36:15-21 The destruction of Jerusalem.

36:15-16 The ongoing rebellion and wickedness of Judah resulted in their captivity in Babylon

- 1) The pursuit of God for His people, “And the LORD God of their fathers sent warnings to them by His messengers, rising up early and sending them.” vs. 15a-b
- a) The prophet Jeremiah and others. Jer. 39

- b) The call to repent was ignored and rejected.
 - 2) The motive of God was His loving-kindness, “because He had compassion on His people and on His dwelling place.” vs. 15c
 - 3) The response of the people to the prophets, “But they mocked the messengers of God, despised His words, and scoffed at His prophets” vs. 15d-e
 - 4) The duration of the warning, “until the wrath of the LORD arose against His people, till there was no remedy.” vs. 16f-g
 - a) God warns always to His people.
 - b) God gives sufficient time to His people.
 - c) God judges His people.
- * Judgment begins in the house of God.

1Pet. ?

36:17-21 The consequential judgment and captivity of Judah.

- 1) God used a more evil nation, “Therefore He brought against them the king of the Chaldeans.” vs. 17a
- 2) The Babylonians were viciously cruel, “who killed their young men with the sword in the house of their sanctuary, and had no compassion on young man or virgin, on the aged or the weak.” vs. 17b-d
- 3) The extent of God’s judgment allowed was total, “He gave them all into his hand.” vs. 17e

- 4) The spoils of war were taken, “And all the articles from the house of God, great and small, the treasures of the house of the LORD, and the treasures of the king and of his leaders, all these he took to Babylon.” vs. 18
- 5) The utter destruction of Jerusalem, “Then they burned the house of God, broke down the wall of Jerusalem, burned all its palaces with fire, and destroyed all its precious possessions.” vs. 19
- 6) The captives taken to Babylon, “And those who escaped from the sword he carried away to Babylon, where they became servants to him and his sons until the rule of the kingdom of Persia.” vs. 20
- 7) The confirmation of innearancey of Prophecy, “to fulfill the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah” vs. 21a
- 8) The duration of the captivity, “until the land had enjoyed her Sabbaths. As long as she lay desolate she kept Sabbath, to fulfill seventy years.” vs. 21b-d
 - a) The captivity began in 606-636 B.C.
 - b) They failed to let the land rest every 7 years, a total of 490 year, so God would send them into captivity for 70 years, one year for every seven. Lev. 25:4-7; Jer. 25:12; 29:10

36:22-23 The return and restoration of Isreal from the Babylonian captivity.

* These verses are identical to the those of Ezra. 1:1-3

- 1) The prophetic return from captivity fulfilled, “Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, that the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled.” vs. 22a-b
 - a) 539 B.C. Babylon fell to Cyrus king of the Persians, overthrowing Nabonidus and his son Belshazzar. Dan. 5
 - b) The Medo-Persian empire conquered the Neo-Babylonian Empire in 538 B.C.
 - c) All confirmed in the famous “Cyrus cylinder”.
 - d) The establish new empire was in 536 B.C.
- 2) The person God used, “the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, so that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and also put it in writing.” vs. 22c-d
 - a) The Medo-Persian empire conquered the Neo-Babylonian Empire in 538 B.C.
 - b) God calls Cyrus His anointed by name 150 years before his birth. Is. 44:28; 45:1
- 3) The proclamation of Cyrus. vs. 23
 - a) He acknowledged God gave him his position, “Thus says Cyrus king of Persia: All the kingdoms of the earth the

LORD God of heaven has given me.” vs. 23a-b

- b) He declared the commission God gave him, “And He has commanded me to build Him a house at Jerusalem which is in Judah.” vs. 23c
 - 1)) To build the temple.
 - 2)) Zerubbabel led the first return in 536 B.C. Ezra 1-6
 - 3)) The prophets Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi fit into this period of history and provide great insight to the people and times
 - 4)) The second return was led by Ezra himself which occurs 80 years after Zerubbabel, about 457 B.C. Ezra 7-10
 - 5)) Nehemiah came later on March 14, 445 B.C. that began the countdown for the so called Triumphant entry of Jesus to Jerusalem on the donkey. Dan. 9:24-26; Zech. 9:9; Matt. 21:4-9
- c) He gave permission to all desiring to return, “Who is among you of all His people? May the LORD his God be with him, and let him go up!” vs. 23d-e