

Jeremiah Chapters 42-43

Sept. 23, 2009 – Pastor Ronnie Wolfe

I. THE DISSEMBLED REQUEST (42:1-6)

- A. The Gathering Of The People, 1
- B. The Request To The Prophet, 2-3
- C. The Giving Of The Promise, 4-6

II. THE PROPHET'S REMINDER (42:7-19)

- A. Staying In The Land A Blessing, 7-12
- B. Going To Egypt A Curse, 13-19

III. THE PROPHET'S REBUKE (42:20-22)

- A. Dissembling Of The Heart (Deceit), 20
- B. Disobedience Of The Heart, 21
- C. Death Because Of The Heart, 22

IV. THE ACCUSATION OF THE MEN (43:1-7)

- A. "Thou speakest falsely," 1
- B. "God hath not sent thee to say . . ." 2
- C. Baruch has set you against us, 3
- D. Johanan took the people to Egypt, 4-7 – See Isaiah 31:1-3 and Psalm 20:7

V. THE ANSWER OF JEREMIAH (43:8-13)



- A. The Parable Of The Brickkiln, 8-9
- B. The Prophecy Of The Brickkiln, 10-12
- C. The Image Of Beth-Shemesh
 - 1. The Hebrew word Beth means "House"
 - 2. The Hebrew word Shemesh means "Sun"
 - 3. "House Of The Sun"
 - 4. This is the name of the place where the Hebrews went to worship. Israel worshiped there, also, when they went to Egypt. Sun worship is one of the oldest pagan religions.
 - 5. The Egyptian name of the place is Heliopolis (City of the Sun)
 - 6. This pagan religion has been brought down to our day through the "halo." Many religions use the halo in their religious pictures.
 - 7. We will hear more of this in Jeremiah

This invasion of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar was for a long time strenuously denied (e.g. as late as 1889 by Kuenen, *Historisch-critisch Onderzoek*, 265-318); but since the discovery and publication (1878) of fragments of Nebuchadnezzar's annals in which he affirms his invasion of Egypt in his 37th year (568-567 BC), most scholars have agreed that the predictions of Jeremiah (43:9-13; 44:30) uttered shortly after 586 BC and of Ezekiel (29:19) uttered in 570 BC were fulfilled, "at least in their general sense" (Driver, *Authority and Archaeology*, 116). Three cuneiform inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar were found by Arabs probably on or near this site. The excavation of Tahpanhes in 1886 by W. M. Flinders Petrie made it "highly probable that the large oblong platform of brickwork close to the palace fort built at this spot by Psammetichus I, circa 664 BC, and now called Kasr Bint el-Yehudi, 'the castle of the Jew's daughter,' is identical with the quadrangle 'which is at the entry of Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes' in which Jeremiah was commanded to bury the stones as a token that Nebuchadnezzar would spread his pavilion over them when he led his army into Egypt" (*ibid.*, 117). Josephus explicitly mentions that Nebuchadnezzar, when he captured Tahpanhes, carried off a Jewish contingent from that city (*Ant.*, IX, vii). Dr. Petrie found that while a small fort had existed here since the Rameside era (compare Herodotus ii.17), yet the town was practically founded by Psammetichus I, continued prosperous for a century or more, but dwindled to a small village in Ptolemaic times. Many sealings of wine jars stamped with the cartouches of Psammetichus I and Amosis were found in situ. Tahpanhes being the nearest Egyptian town to Palestine, Jeremiah and the other Jewish refugees would naturally flee there (43:7). It is not at all unlikely that Nebuchadnezzar's invasion of Egypt was partly due to Egypt's favorable reception of these refugees.

<http://net.bible.org/dictionary.php?word=TAHPANHES>