

Synthetic Outline of John

John wrote for the Christian Church. He wrote to meet & answer certain questions relative to the person & work Jesus Christ.

He sets Him forth as the Son of God.

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| I | Ch. 1:1-14 | Preface. The person of Christ |
| II | .. 1:15- | The testimony of John the Baptist. |
| III | .. 2:- | The wedding at Cana. |
| IV | .. 3:- | Discourse on regeneration |
| V | .. 4:- | Discourse the living water. |
| VI | .. 5:- | Discourse on equality with God. |
| VII | .. 6:- | Discourse on the bread of life. |
| VIII | .. 7+8:- | Controversies in the temple. |
| IX | .. 9:- | The healing of the blind man. |
| X | .. 10:- | Discourse of the good shepherd |
| XI | .. 11:- | The raising of Lazarus. |

XII ..	12:-	The visit of the Greeks
XIII ..	13:	Washing the disciples feet.
XIV ..	14-16	Farewell discourse
		(1) His coming again
		(2) Coming of the Holy Spirit
		(3) Prayer
		(4) Fruit bearing.
XV ..	17:	Intercessory Prayer
XVI ..	18:	Betrayal
XVII ..	19:	Crucifixion
XVIII ..	20:	Resurrection
XIX ..	21:	Conclusion of the book

A Period Outline.

I	Ch. 1:1-14	Preface. Person of Christ.
II	Ch 2:15-34	Testimony of John Baptist.
III	1:35-2:12	The first visit to Judea
IV	2:13-4	.. Second
V	5+6:	.. Third
VI	7+19-	.. fourth

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The Book of Jeremiah = Dr Gray

The Prophet:

Ch. 1

(1) Genealogy of the Prophet:

His father was a priest - Hilkiah
The birthplace of the Prophet - Anathoth

(2) Field of his prophecy - Judah, during
the reign of Josiah & until the cap-
tivity - possibly between 40 & 50 years.

(3)

The call of the prophet - Call
before his birth - note every man's
life is a plan of God, and in order
to gain the most from this life
we must fall in with God's plan
for us.

4 Temperament of the prophet.

Retiring & timid. There are
many impressive illustrations
of this fact in the book, he was
lacking in physical & moral
courage. The supernatural

assistance given him, made him bold in the declaration of the message which the Lord gave him.

The way in which God dealt with Jeremiah, while He gave him hard things to do, & made the requirements imperative, He gave him special help & grace for each particular duty, is a type of the way in which He deals with His servants.

(4)

The mission of the Prophet.

The prophet must acquaint Israel with the fact that the Lord's forbearance with their iniquity, had reached its limit; yet if they would only return & acknowledge their iniquity He would freely forgive. They would not heed the warning but persisted in ignoring His covenant & breaking His law. Jeremiah

declares that their privilege is lost, & that they must go into captivity for their sins. God planned to give into their hands the government of the nations, if they had proved faithful in keeping His law, that the nations of the world might know that He was Jehovah. But now He has given the government of the nations into the hands of Nebuchadnezzar, & all nations must serve Him. If they willingly submitted to His government they might dwell in their own land in peace - i.e. Israel. otherwise, they would be taken into captivity. note - This brings in the times of the Gentiles 600 B.C. and which will continue till the end of the age.

II

The History of the Nation. see
II Kings Chap's 21 - 25

Josiah reigned 31 years.

Remarkable revival - cleansing of the temple, & the finding of the Book of the law.

Jehoiakin reigned 11 years.

Israel becomes tributary to Egypt; which is in turn conquered by Babylon & Israel becomes tributary to Babylon.

Sedekiah reigned 11 years

The siege, and downfall of Jerusalem, the final captivity.

III

The Book

- (1) Ch. 1 His Commission as a prophet to Judah, note the rigidity of God's command 1:17.
 - (2) Ch. 2 - 10 General Discourses.
 - (3) Chs 11-12 Persecution at Anathoth.
 - (4) Chs. 13-19 Persecution at Jerusalem.
- Jeremiah preaches in symbols - he is the great symbolic preacher of the O.T.

note he stood between two fires, the fires of persecution without; and the fire: of the Holy Spirit-within. The latter grew so hot-that-he could not-contain himself, he must-declare his message.

(37)

Ch. 20: The Prophecy of the Siege

He is smitten by Pashur, and put into prison. Jeremiah predicts Pashur's fate, & those who are with him. They plot against-Jeremiah &c, this drives him to the Lord to seek an answering for all his trouble, he is assured why God has permitted it to come upon him, & he is made bolder in the declaring of his message. First; that-they must submit to the yoke of Babylon. If they would do this, even now, their lives would be spared, but-if they refused they should all be slain with the sword or carried into captivity.

God had made Nebuchadnezzar the governor of the nations, & all must serve him, & that their peace, as well as Judah's was found only in obeying him. They resisted warning & were given to the sword.

(6) Chs. 21-24.

Discourses in Zedekiah's reign
note - The discourses are not chronologically arranged, but the prelude indicates when they were spoken.

- The Pashur mentioned in v 21 is not the same person as the one mentioned in Ch 1:20.

Zedekiah comes to the prophet in a very superficial & hypocritical way, to inquire as to what the future holds for them. The prophet gives him an awful picture, in words, for them to think about; he declares that God is going to unite with their enemies against them, in anger, fury & great wrath. He, would

yet return to them & bless them
(7) Chs 25-26

Discourses in Jehoiakim's reign.
(a) Contingent-nations must-serve
Nebuchadnezzar for a time. Israel
must-serve him for 70 years, because
they refused to return to God and
confess their sins. After the 70 yrs,
then it shall come Babylon's time
to serve another nation!

(b) Judgment on the nations for
their treatment of the Jews. This
applies to all nations until the
End of this age.

(8)
(a) Chs. 27-34

Discourses of Gedekiah's reign.
Ch. 27 Babylonian Supremacy,
an illustration of Jeremiah as an
object-preacher - Making of yokes
by Jeremiah for the different na-
tions & sending them to their
representatives

who had been called as plenipotentiaries to Jerusalem, as a war council.

The prophet is also given a message that all the nations that had met in this council, must serve Babylon until the days of Nebuchadnezzar's grandson (Belshazzar) then other kings would take the supremacy of the world, in succession. The balance of power in the world is still in the hands of Rome, i.e. the Nations into which Rome was dissolved. Russia & Germany are excluded from this concert of Nations, they are aversed to the other Nations, & always will be.

(6) Ch. 28:

The controversy with Hananiah.

Jeremiah's position as a servant of God, in his day. The brazen-facedness of the false prophets wins the attention of the people for a time. He goes to the Lord to learn the truth & gets an answer to his question.

(c) Chs. 30: 31:

The Promise of Future Blessings.
The prophet is commanded to preserve his predictions in a book.

(d) Chs 32: 33:

The Purchase of the Field.

Jeremiah is imprisoned (he had been imprisoned several times before) but is given the privilege of transacting business. The Lord directs him to purchase a field at Anathoth. He could not understand this strange duty imposed upon him by the Lord, but the strange circumstances leading up to the purchase, came about in such a natural way, thro' the request of a friend, he obeys without question. This is given as a sign that the land will again be inhabited & that the Lord will bless His people.

"The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him". This is

virtually a sign of assurance, that the land will be inhabited by the Jews as a nation, this, however, did not have any reference to the return after the 70 yrs. captivity, but to the final restoration.

They should dwell safely when they returned, & this has not yet taken place.

God has turned away from His own people, to do them good, (that they might learn to be good, i.e. to trust & obey) But He will again turn to them & do them good by causing them to dwell safely in their own land.

The summing up of the matter in a word is this, God is using Nebuchadnezzar now to punish the nations for their sins, but I will in turn punish Babylon for her sins.

(9) Chs. 35: 36:

(a) Discourses in Jehoiakim's reign.
The symbol of the obedience of the
Rechabites. This is one of Jeremiah's
graphic pictures as an object-lesson
preacher.

Jeremiah gives a practical demonstration of the contrast between their unfaithfulness to God, & the faithfulness of the Rechabites to the command of their father.

(b)

The Prophet-Imprisoned.

(10)

Chs 37: 39:

The closing events of the siege of Jerusalem.

(a)

The Prophet in danger. 37 ch.

(b)

The City overthrown.

(c)

The Prophet Liberated.

Evidently Nebuchadnezzar knew about Jeremiah before the

fall of the City, as he gave directions regarding him, that he was to be set at liberty.

(11) Chs. 40: 1-43: 1

The History of the Remnant.

(a) The murder of Gedaliah, the Governor of Judah.

(b) The Flight into Egypt.

The people become afraid of Nebuchadnezzar because of this crime. They seek information from Jeremiah as to what they should do. Jeremiah warns them to stay where they are, and it would be best for them, if they should flee into Egypt for refuge, they would all perish by the sword. The very things they feared would overtake them in Judah, would certainly befall them in Egypt. Because the Lord who had punished Jerusalem for their sins, was about to punish Egypt for theirs, &

would use Nebuchadnezzar to do it.

(c) The Prophecies against Judah in Egypt

(2) Chs 46: 57:

Prophecies against the Nations.