



The Broken Covenant: (Jeremiah 11)

October 7

WATCH: [Jeremiah](#)

CONTEXT: Jeremiah was God's prophet to Judah just before and during the Exile. He had a hard job to confront God's people with some very difficult truths.

FIRST, A.M. SERMON RECAP (JER 6:10):

- How had Judah scorned the word of God by not taking pleasure in it?
- How does the world scorn the Bible?
- Why can it be trusted? What is perhaps the greatest proof?
- How do visible Christians scorn the Bible today by not taking pleasure in it?

READ: Jer 11:1–17

QUESTIONS:

1. *V.v. 2–5- Covenants, covenants, covenants. Throughout our C2C journey we've been seeing that the story of the Bible hangs on covenants.*
In your own words, what is a covenant?
2. What was the Covenant that God had made with Israel as described in vv. 2–5a?
3. How ought Jeremiah's response to the Lord in v. 5b be our response?
4. Vv. 6–8- Read 2 Ki 24:18–20; and 2 Chr 36:15–16. In light of the spiritual climate of Judah in Jeremiah's time, how popular do you think this message made Him, especially considering v. 8?
5. Today's world is filled with people wanting to hear "positive news" and think "positive thoughts." **How can the bad news that accompanies the Good News prove unpopular? Why must we persevere, not watering down the Gospel message?**

6. Vv. 9–13- The Lord's message to Jeremiah now turns to the leaders of Judah. What was their "conspiracy"? Why will leaders be held to a higher account? (Ja 3:1).
7. How bad had the problem of idolatry become in Judah (v. 13)? What fundamental command did this break? (Ex 20:3).
8. What is the consequence of this severe and ongoing idolatry? (v. 11) *Usually the Bible makes it clear that repentance=forgiveness. For example Jonah preached a message of impending doom to Nineveh, yet through repentance the city was spared. V. 11- Why then can these people now not escape?* (I can think of two possibilities, Joel 2:13 and true repentance; and Acts 17:31 but applied to the Exile. See also v. 17).
9. How does Isa 55:6 speak into this situation and the end of time?
10. Why can their idols not save them (v. 12b)? How should this encourage us to seek only the Lord?
11. V. 14- (Another hard question) We usually pray for the lost (Ro 10:1; Acts 26:18), but here the Lord tells Jeremiah not to bother, why?
12. **How can we trespass on God's grace and forbearance?**
13. V. 15- Using the language of a bride, why is Judah deserving of doom?
14. V. 16- Using the language of a green olive tree, why will God's anger (heat) consume Judah? (*Fyi- when trees are young or pruned they are green and fruitful. As they get older and are not pruned, they become fire hazards*).
15. *During the Exile the Pharisees developed. If there is no Temple, how can you be a Jew?—faithfulness to the Law, holy living. This led them into works and traditions (the Law as Paul often refers to it). However, the Law of Moses was a covenant of grace. Yes, it was hard, there was more effort required, but it was still founded on faith, not works, even though it required greater effort.*
16. **The Gospel, or New Covenant, is described as a far "better Covenant" (Heb 7:22; 8:6). Why?**

NEXT WEEK: Jeremiah 26—Occupational Hazards of a Prophet