

Walk Through the Bible

(Part 2 - Week 13)

Era #7 – Divided Kingdom

Summary of Ezekiel

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| Part 1 | Chapters 1-24 | The sin of Judah and the judgment of God |
| Part 2 | Chapters 25-33 | Punishment of the nations |
| Part 3 | Chapters 33-39 | God will bring His people back |
| Part 4 | Chapters 40-48 | The future Temple |

Chapters 36 – Ezekiel’s Announcement

- Verses 8-12 Israel will be _____
- Verses 24-28 Israel will experience a _____

Chapter 37 – Ezekiel’s Vision

- God gave Ezekiel 2 signs to confirm His promises
 - Valley of Dry Bones
 - Two Sticks United
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Jeremiah 42 – God Warns the Remaining Jews to Stay in Judah

Jeremiah 43 – Jeremiah is Taken to Egypt

Jeremiah 44 – Judgment on All Jews Living in Egypt

Lamentations

THEME – Mourning over sin; the severity of God’s judgment; hope in His mercy.

KEY VERSES –

“Because of the LORD's great love we are not consumed, for his compassions never fail. ²³ They are new every morning; great is your faithfulness. ²⁴ I say to myself, ‘The LORD is my portion; therefore I will wait for him.’ ²⁵ The LORD is good to those whose hope is in him, to the one who seeks him;”

Lamentations 3:22-25 (NIV)

OVERVIEW

“How lonely sits the city / That was full of people!” ([Lamentations 1:1](#)), so goes the beginning of Lamentations. The city in question was none other than Jerusalem. Jeremiah walked through the streets and alleys of the Holy City and saw nothing but pain, suffering, and destruction in the wake of the Babylonian invasion of 586 BC.

As the verses of Lamentations accumulate, readers cannot help but wonder how many different ways Jeremiah could describe the desolation of the once proud city of Jerusalem. Children begged food from their mothers ([Lamentations 2:12](#)), young men and women were cut down by swords (2:21), and formerly compassionate mothers used their children for food (4:10). Even the city’s roads mourned over its condition (1:4)! Jeremiah could not help but acknowledge the abject state of this city, piled with rubble.

Like the book of Job, Lamentations pictures a man of God puzzling over the results of evil and suffering in the world. However, while Job dealt with unexplained evil, Jeremiah lamented a tragedy entirely of Jerusalem’s making. The people of this once great city experienced the judgment of the holy God, and the results were devastating. But at the heart of this book, at the center of this lament over the effects of sin in the world, sit a few verses devoted to hope in the Lord ([Lamentations 3:22–25](#)). This statement of faith standing strong in the midst of the surrounding darkness shines as a beacon to all those suffering under the consequences of their own sin and disobedience.

Obadiah

THEME – The coming judgment of Edom.

KEY VERSE –

“Because of the violence against your brother Jacob, you will be covered with shame; you will be destroyed forever.”

Obadiah 1:10 (NIV)

OVERVIEW

This is the shortest book of the Old Testament. There are twelve other men named Obadiah appearing in Scripture. Old Testament scholars cannot identify with certainty any of them as the author of this book. Obadiah’s emphasis on Jerusalem throughout this prophecy of judgment on the foreign nation of Edom, allows us at least to presume that Obadiah came from somewhere near the holy city in the southern kingdom of Judah.

The majority of the book pronounces judgment on the foreign nation of Edom, making Obadiah one of only three prophets who pronounced judgment primarily on other nations (Nahum and Habakkuk are the others). While others of the prophetic books contain passages of judgment against Edom and other nations, Obadiah’s singular focus points to a significant, albeit difficult, truth about humanity’s relationship with God: when people remove themselves from or place themselves in opposition to God’s people, they can expect judgment, rather than restoration, at the end of life.

That God sent a man named “worshipper of Yahweh” to the people of Edom was no mistake. Edom had been found guilty of pride before the Lord ([Obadiah 1:3](#)). They had thought themselves greater than they actually were; great enough to mock, steal from, and even harm God’s chosen people. But the “Lord GOD,” a name Obadiah used to stress God’s sovereign power over the nations, will not stand idly by and let His people suffer forever (1:1). Through Obadiah, God reminded Edom of their poor treatment of His people (1:12–14) and promised redemption, not to the Edomites but to the people of Judah (1:17–18). The nation of Edom, which eventually disappeared into history, remains one of the prime examples of the truth found in [Proverbs 16:18](#): “Pride goes before destruction, / And a haughty spirit before stumbling.”

