

ISAIAH

JEREMIAH

DISCOVERING WHO JESUS IS
FORETOLD
THROUGH THE MAJOR PROPHETS

EZEKIEL

DANIEL

The Messiah Who Restores

Jeremiah 33

Introduction

- God offers us a path to restoration and forgiveness
- God revives our lives to live in true fellowship with each other.
- God delights in bringing joy to His people, and the promised Messiah is a fulfillment of God's promises.
- Rest in His faithfulness as you reflect on our covenant-keeping God.

Jesus forgives our sins and restores us
to peace with God and each other

Jeremiah 33:1-9

Forgives and Restores

- Jeremiah 33 finishes a larger section of the book detailing God's restoration of His people.
- This section is often identified as the "Book of Restoration" because of the many images of restoration and healing detailed by the prophet.
- In contrast to judgment in Jeremiah 1–29, chapter 33 brings a message of peace and a powerful promise of a new covenant.

Forgives and Restores

- Jeremiah is again imprisoned for his prophetic witness.
- Jeremiah appeals to an even greater power as the source of peace and the authority for his message (verse 2).
- He looks to God (creator, sustainer) for security.
- Since God is the one who created all things, He possesses sole authority to forgive, purify, and restore all things, despite all of mankind's sinful rebellion.

Forgives and Restores

- As the Creator, God has full knowledge of what is and what will come to pass
- When Jeremiah references “hidden things,” his message refers to future plans for the people, a future hidden in the past but revealed by God.
- Human beings possess limited knowledge of the future, but God holds all things in place and knows what will happen today, tomorrow, and for all eternity (verse 3).

Forgives and Restores

- Jeremiah's message outlines what will come to pass in the coming days, the "hidden things."
- Verses 4–5 reveal a time when judgment will fall on the house of Judah: the coming Babylonian invasion of Jerusalem.
- He reminds the people of the punishment awaiting the wicked that still live in the land (verse 5). God will turn away His face from Judah.

Forgives and Restores

- In the face of strong words of death and destruction in verse 5, God offers words of peace and comfort beginning in verse 6.
- In contrast to the vulnerability of life lived outside God's presence, Jeremiah's message offers a future filled with "abundance of prosperity and security" (verse 6).
- God promises to rebuild Judah's existence out of the goodness and faithfulness as Creator and God (verse 7).

Forgives and Restores

- God reveals a time of deep cleansing for the people by addressing sinful behavior and offering lasting cleansing.
- In the future, the people thrive in a time when they themselves are made fit for vibrant worship to the Lord.
- God promises full forgiveness to His people, a purging of sin, guilt, and rebellion (verse 8).

Forgives and Restores

- Jeremiah's message reveals a God who chooses to forgive in order to bring glory to His name.
- As Jesus later confirms, the death and Resurrection of the Messiah brings glory to God (John 12:27–28).
- In Jesus, we see the radiance of God's glory and the fulfillment of Jeremiah's promises of forgiveness, restoration, and security (Hebrews 1:3).

Jesus loves to bring life and peace to
the brokenhearted sinner

Jeremiah 33:10-13

Life and Peace

- Jeremiah recounts that Jerusalem seems to be a place lacking mirth or happiness (verse 10).
- God's message to the people reveals a different future.
- With God, the pain of the past does not need to be the fate of the future.
- God promises to restore the joyful songs of the city (verse 11).

Life and Peace

- Songs of praise in Jerusalem indicate the restored covenant faithfulness lost in sinful rebellion but then regained in God's gracious forgiveness (verse 11).
- Jeremiah uses the Hebrew word for "love" most often associated with God's faithful covenant love.
- He pens a song of praise echoed throughout the Old Testament: 1 Chronicles 16:34, Psalm 118, and Psalms 136–139 all reference God's enduring covenant love.

Life and Peace

- As God's love restores the hearts of His chosen people, the entire land benefits from this peace (verse 13).
- Desolate lands grow abundant and sustain entire flocks of animals as every aspect of life experiences restoration through God's grace (verse 12).
- Jeremiah's shepherding language also refers to the exploitation of God's "sheep" by false shepherds in Jeremiah 23.

Life and Peace

- Our joy finds full completion in Jesus Christ as we abide in God's love (John 15:9–11).
- Even in the face of trials and temptation, our God holds us in peace as we actively rest in the peace granted in his gracious love (Philippians 4:4–8).
- Christ is the Good Shepherd who lays down His life for the sheep (John 10:11–18) and restores His people to pastures filled with abundant life (Psalm 23).

Jesus embodies all the covenant
promises of God and calls us
to trust in His goodness

Jeremiah 33:14-26

New Covenant

- In this final section, Jeremiah repeats a key theme of his work: the New Covenant
- Jeremiah indicates a day will come when God will fulfill all the promises revealed to Israel (verse 14).
- Jeremiah references promises made concerning a Davidic king and the Levitical priesthood (verses 17–18). A righteous, just Branch will rise up to bring justice and righteousness into the land (verse 15).

New Covenant

- This coming Messiah will not simply know what is just and righteous, but He will also embody and enact righteous justice.
- In this Messiah, Jeremiah reveals the perfect union between knowledge and action, a total commitment to not simply know full righteousness but also to perfectly live out righteousness.

New Covenant

- In verse 16, Jeremiah returns to a phrase he used in chapter 23 (“the Lord is our righteousness”) in order to reemphasize the unique, divine favor resting on the coming Messiah.
- Greater still, Jeremiah points out how the same term used of the Messiah will also rest on the city of Jerusalem itself.

New Covenant

- Verses 17–22 outline the special role the coming Messiah will play as the everlasting, eternal Savior who totally fulfills the covenant promises of God.
- Jesus is the total fulfillment of Davidic promises as the king who rules forever over all things (1 Timothy 1:17; 1 Peter 5:11; Revelation 11:15).

New Covenant

- Furthermore, Jeremiah reveals that this Messiah will fulfill all the Levitical promises revealed under the Mosaic system (verse 18).
- A sinful man cannot fully satisfy God's demands. We need a perfect, eternal priest
- Jesus stands as the eternal priest, holy and undefiled, providing the perfect sacrifice necessary for our salvation.

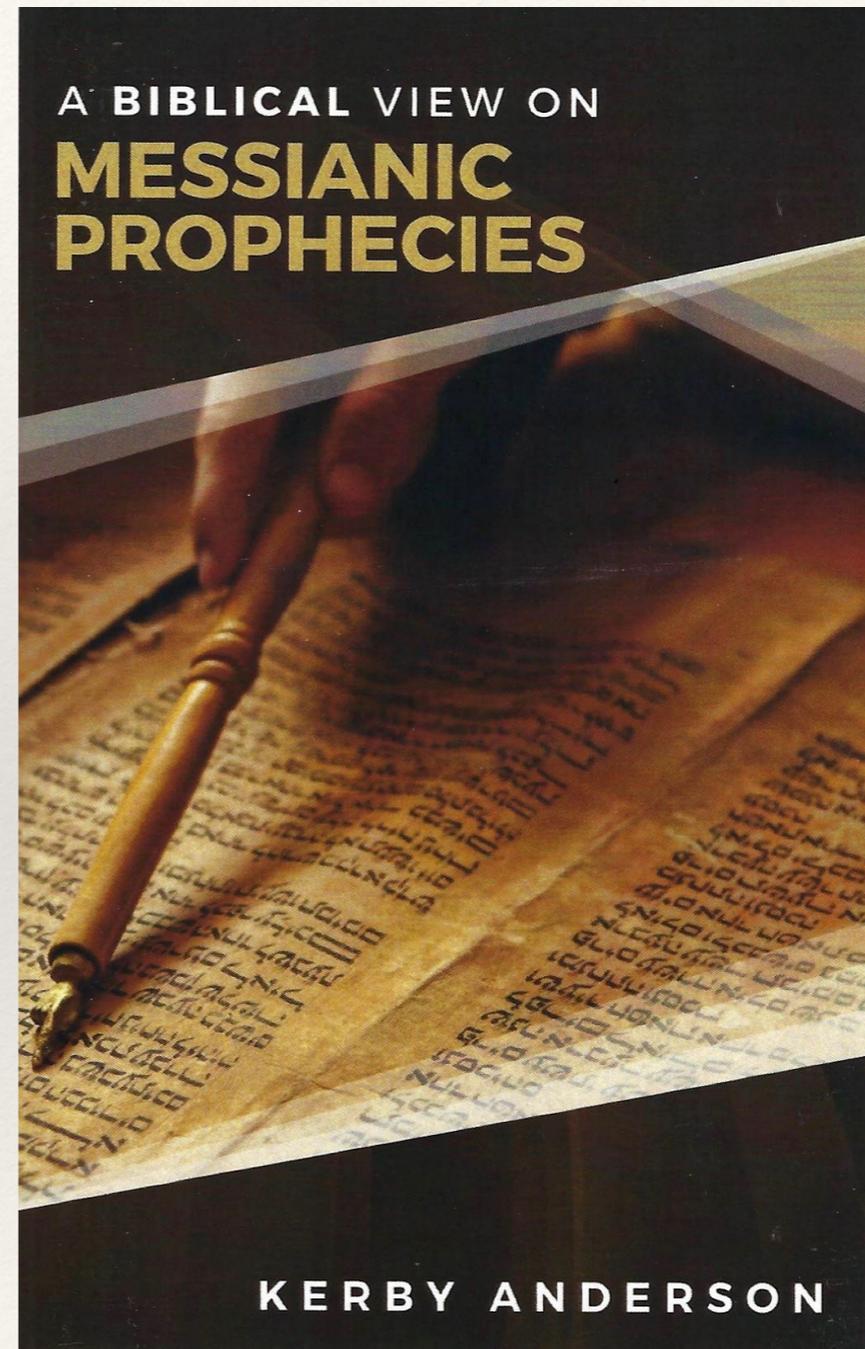
New Covenant

- Verses 19–26 connect the Davidic and Levitical covenant promises to the Noahic covenant in Genesis 9 and the Abrahamic covenant in Genesis 12–17.
- Because God's promises to all of creation cannot be broken, God's people may safely rest in the final promises revealed in the coming Messiah (v. 21).

New Covenant

- Chapter 33 closes with a reaffirmation of God's favor to His people (verses 23–24).
- Jeremiah returns to God's faithfulness in created order as an affirmation of God's enduring faithfulness to His people
- God does not plan a future filled with death and desolation for His people. He plans a future filled with restoration and life (verse 27).

Ask Kerby



Messianic Prophecies

- More than one-fourth of the Bible's content was prophetic at the time that it was originally written.
- More than half of these one-thousand-plus prophecies have been fulfilled down to the minutest detail.
- Hundreds of prophecies in the Old Testament were written down between 1400 BC and 400 BC.
- They were literally fulfilled in the birth, ministry, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Messianic Prophecies

- The Messiah would be born from “the seed of the woman” (Genesis 3:14-15).
- Rabbis and scholars accepted that this means He would be born of a virgin (Isaiah 7:14).
- Fulfilled (Matthew 1:18-23)



Messianic Prophecies

- Numerous prophecies in the Old Testament foretell the genealogical lineage from which the Messiah would come.
- Shem (Genesis 11), Abraham (Genesis 12), Jacob (Genesis 28), Judah (Genesis 49), and David (Isaiah 9:7).
- Matthew 1 and Luke 3.



Messianic Prophecies

- The prophet Micah predicted that the Messiah would be born in the small town of Bethlehem (Micah 5:2).
- Joseph and Mary did not live in that town but had to make the 90-mile trip riding and walking.
- Matthew 2, Luke 2



Messianic Prophecies

- Another curious prediction was that the Messiah would also come out of Egypt (Hosea 11:1).
- Joseph had to quickly take his wife and newborn Son to Egypt (Matthew 2:13-18).



Messianic Prophecies

- Isaiah and Malachi both prophesied that there would be a forerunner to the Messiah.
- Judgment of God against Israel - remove prophetic voice until John the Baptist.
- Luke 3:2-6



Messianic Prophecies

- The Messiah will come when the Temple of Jerusalem is standing (Malachi 3:1; Psalm 118:26; Daniel 9:26; Zechariah 11:13; Haggai 2:7-9).
- The Temple did not exist at certain periods in Jewish history and was destroyed in AD 70.
- Matthew 21:12.



Messianic Prophecies

- The Messiah will come according to the timetable of “69 weeks” of years in Daniel 9:25.
- Decree by Artaxerxes is recorded in Nehemiah 2:1-8 (happened in 445 BC)
- 69 sevens of years = 483 years (173,880 days).
- Messiah is to appear in AD 33.



Messianic Prophecies

- The Messiah will enter Jerusalem riding a donkey (Zechariah 9:9).
- Christ didn't come in a chariot. His first coming was characterized by humility.
- Matthew 21:5; Luke 19:32-37.



Messianic Prophecies

- Prophecies predicted various aspects of crucifixion:
 - Pierced (Zechariah 12:10)
 - Why have you forsaken Me (Psalm 22:1)
 - Divide garments (Psalm 22:18)
 - No broken bones (Psalm 34:20)



Messianic Prophecies

- “His grave with the wicked, but with the rich at His death” (Isaiah 53:9).
- The body of Jesus was placed in the tomb owned by Joseph of Arimathea (Matthew 27).



Messianic Prophecies

- What are the mathematical odds of one man fulfilling over one hundred prophecies written hundreds of years before his birth by chance?
- Peter Stoner calculated the probability of one person fulfilling just eight messianic prophecies as 1 in 10,000,000,000,000,000.



Messianic Prophecies

- Psalm 16:10 confirms that God would not leave “the Holy One” in hell nor would His body see corruption.
- Peter (Acts 2:25-32) refers back to this promise when preaching the resurrection of Jesus: “His soul was not left in hell, neither did his flesh see corruption.”



A BIBLICAL VIEW ON
**MESSIANIC
PROPHECIES**



KERBY ANDERSON



11-26-2018 SCIENCE

Research reveals that all of humankind originated from two adults