

----- Jehoiakim 10 yrs -----

**3395a AM, 4104 JP, 610 BC**

**763. In the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim, Jeremiah was commanded by God to stand in the court of the temple. He exhorted the people who were assembled from all the cities of Judah to humble themselves before the Lord. It was the feast of tabernacles, when all the males from the cities were required to appear at Jerusalem. {#De 15:16} He told them to repent and when they would not, he pronounced the judgment of God against them, saying that the house would become as Shiloh: and that city should be accursed among all the nations of the earth. {#Jer 26:6}**

**764. This resulted in his arrest by the priests and prophets and all the people who were in the court at the time. They accused him of being a man worthy of death, but he was acquitted and set at liberty by the public judgment of the princes and elders. {#Jer 26:1-19}**

**3395b AM, 4105 JP, 609 BC**

**765. Like Jeremiah, Uriah, who was the son of Shemariah from Kirjathjearim, also prophesied against Jerusalem and the land of Judah. When Jehoiakim, the king, sought to put him to death, he fled into Egypt. The king sent Elnathan, the son of Achor, and others, after him. They overtook him and brought him back to the king, who had him killed and threw**

**his carcass among the vilest sepulchres of the common people. However, Ahikam, the son of Shaphan, who had formerly been a man of great authority with king Josiah, was a friend of Jeremiah. {#2Ki 22:12 2Ch 34:20} Ahikam prevented Jeremiah from being turned over to the people to be killed. {#Jer 26:20-24} [L119]**

**766. To these I might add the prophet Habakkuk. When he complained of the stubbornness of the Jews, God replied that he would shortly send the Chaldeans into Judah. {#Hab 1:6}**

**767. God further declared his purpose concerning the judgment of Judah with the words:**

**"I will do a work in your days, which you will not believe when it shall be told unto you: For behold I will stir up the Chaldeans, a fierce nation and a swift: which shall walk through the breadth of the land, to possess a land which is none of theirs as their own inheritance." {#Hab 1:5,6}**

**768. In the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim, Jeremiah foretold that Zedekiah would be king of Judah, and that Nebuchadnezzar would be king of Babylon and would conquer his neighbouring countries. {#Jer 27:1-11}**

**3397b AM, 4107 JP, 607 BC**

**771. In the fourth year of Jehoiakim, which was the first of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, the prophet Jeremiah reproved the Jews for not obeying the word of the Lord. He**

**had proclaimed this word from the thirteenth year of king Josiah right up to that present fourth year of Jehoiakim, that is for twenty-three years in all. Throughout that time they had remained stubborn and disobedient, both to his admonitions and to those of all the other prophets whom the Lord had sent. [E83] Again he told them of the coming of Nebuchadnezzar against them and of their forthcoming captivity in Babylon, which was to last seventy years. He stated that Judah and the other nations would have to serve the king of Babylon.**

**3397c AM, 4107 JP, 607 BC**

**772. Lastly, the kingdom of Babylon itself would be destroyed and the land of Chaldea would be desolate. {#Jer 25:1,3,11,12} Many years earlier, this seventy years had been mentioned by Isaiah in more obscure terms, when he spoke of the destruction of Tyre. {#Isa 23:15,17}**

**3398a AM, 4107 JP, 607 BC**

**773. In the fourth year of Jehoiakim, Baruch, the son of Neriah, recorded on a scroll all that Jeremiah dictated. It contained all the words of the Lord concerning Israel and Judah, from the time of Josiah until Jeremiah's day. He read them in the house of the Lord, in the hearing of the men of Jerusalem and of all the Jews who were assembled there from all their cities on the day of the fast, {#Jer 36:1-8} that solemn fast which was kept yearly on the tenth day of the**

seventh month, {#Le 16:29 23:27 Nu 29:7} five days before the Feast of Tabernacles. All the males from all the cities of Judah were to appear at Jerusalem. {See note on 3395a AM. <<763>>} [L120] Baruch was extremely amazed and afflicted in his soul at the horror of these dreadful judgments which he had recorded. Jeremiah comforted him with the word of the Lord, assuring him of his own life in the midst of all these troubles which God was revealing concerning the calamity which would be brought upon all the land by the Babylonians. {#Jer 45:1-5} The other passage in Jeremiah may allude to this as well as to the promises made concerning the restoration of the church. {#Jer 30:1-31:40}

774. When Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, came to Judah, the Rechabites, or the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, {#2Ki 10:15} left their tents and came into Jerusalem, for fear of the army of the Chaldeans and Syrians. They had lived in tents in accordance with the ruling of their forefather Jonadab. {#Jer 35:8-11} Since material in this chapter of Jeremiah is written in the present tense, we gather that the time of the Rechabites refusing to drink wine occurred when the city was besieged by Nebuchadnezzar. {#Da 1:1}

775. God gave Jehoiakim, the king of Judah, into the hands of Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, with part of the furnishings of the house of the Lord. {#Da 1:2} This was in

**the ninth month called Chisleu, as may be gathered from the anniversary of the fast which was kept as a tradition of the Jews in remembrance of this calamity. {#Zec 7:3,5 8:19} It was kept in this month. {#Jer 36:9}**

**776. Nebuchadnezzar chained Jehoiakim to carry him away to Babylon. {#2Ch 36:6} Later, upon his submission and promises of subjection, he let him stay in his own house, where he lived as his servant for three years. {#2Ki 24:1} It was from the time of this event, when the king and people of the Jews were carried off into bondage by Nebuchadnezzar, that the seventy years of the captivity of Babylon which was foretold by the prophet Jeremiah began. {#Jer 25:11 29:10}**

**3401a AM, 4110 JP, 604 BC**

**785. When Jehoiakim had lived in subjection to the king of Babylon for three years, he rebelled against him. {#2Ki 24:1}**

**3405c AM, 4115 JP, 599 BC**

**794. After Jehoiakim was taken prisoner by the Chaldeans, he was killed and his body was thrown out without a proper burial. He was given the burial of an ass, in that his body was dragged out of the gate of Jerusalem, as had been foretold by the prophet. {#Jer 22:18,19 36:30} Though in a different sense from the usual, he also may be said to have slept with his fathers. {#2Ki 24:6}**