#23 - The Yoke of Nebuchadnezzar (Jeremiah 27-28)

I. **Submit and Stay (27:1-11)**

- This is (although some translations say different) early in the reign of
  _____—two waves of captives have already been taken. (1)

- Jeremiah told to make _____ and _____ and put them on his neck
  and speak to a group of representatives from the surrounding nations. (2-3)

- The message is that God the Creator has given all these _____
  into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar (at least for a time). (4-7)

- Any nation that _____ this yoke, God will punish with destruction. (8)

- If they want to _____ in their lands, they should ignore the future-
  tellers (who tell them they won't serve Babylon) and _____. (9-11)

II. **Don't Listen to False Prophets (27:12-22)**

- The message to Zedekiah is the same: _____ Babylon and live. (12-13)

- Judah also has _____ _____ saying that they will not serve Babylon—
  but God did not send them and Zedekiah should not listen to them. (14-15)

- Specifically, the prophets were saying that the _____ taken from
  the temple (with Jehoiachin) would be coming back soon. (16)

- Jeremiah says that if their _____ carries so much weight, then they
  should declare that the remaining vessels wouldn't go to Babylon. (17-18)

- In reality, what remains in the temple will be _____ to Babylon
  and kept there until God acts to bring them back with the people. (19-22)

III. The Case of Hananiah (28:1-17)

- That same year, a prophet Hananiah proclaims that Nebuchadnezzar's yoke is _____, and in ____ years Jehoiachin and the vessels would return. (1-4)

- Jeremiah _____ that the Lord will confirm this message, but recognizes that a message must be _____ to verify if the prophet is true. (5-9)

- Hananiah _____ _____ and breaks Jeremiah's yoke as a sign. (10-11)

- Later, God sends Jeremiah back to Hananiah to say that the yoke will not be broken, but will only be _____. (12-14)

- Furthermore, Hananiah himself will _____ within the year for lying to the people—and he does. (15-17)