I. As we conclude this study of Jeremiah, we see that a “summary” was offered at the

 start.

 A. 2:13 declares the bottom line of God’s concerns – then and now.

 1. They have deserted the “spring of living water” and have dug their own

 wells.

 a. Jesus uses this metaphor regularly.

 1. John 4:8-10; John 7

 2. Compare Jer. 17:13; Isa. 55:1; Rev. 21:6

 B. 3:14ff. gives a synopsis of the entire book of Jeremiah.

 1. Marriage establishes the most basic concept of biblical understanding.

 2. Family completes the concept.

 3. See God as Husband and Father is the first step of repentance.

 C. 6:10ff. establishes a department of “Spiritual Homeland Security.”

 1. The spiritual heritage and current conditions of the Americas and

 Europe are alarming in light of Jeremiah’s warnings.

II. Midway, in chapter 23, we hear that God’s provision of an alarm system is

 unplugged.

 A. The prophets, not the politicians, are identified as the real culprits.

 B. The “Message” has been distorted.

 C. The hopeless threats of doomsday prophets are not biblical according to

 chapter 29.

 1. God’s plans always include a future and a hope for His people.

 2. Chapter 31 reminds us that we always know the end of the story.

 3. Chapter 33 reminds us that, “God’s word is His bond.”

 a. God cannot lie: Titus 1:2.

III. In conclusion, the Babylonians become symbolic of “Good Cop/Bad Cop.”

 A. The prophets are the “Good Cops.”

 B. The Babylonians are the “Bad Cops.”

 1. Wittingly or unwittingly, Nebuchadnezzar was God’s “servant:”

 Jeremiah 43:10

IV. The League of Nations ends the book of Jeremiah.

 A. Accordingly, the exhortation of Jeremiah 9 fits well here.

 B. Jeremiah’s swan song is sung in chapter 51.

 1. This song is a great summary of the bedrock of theology.

 a. Its title could be, “He’s Got the Whole World in His Hands.”