

# ג'רמי

Talk Video | TED.com | ג'רמי גילי: יום אחד של שלום



[www.ted.com/.../jeremy\\_gilley\\_one\\_day\\_of\\_p...](http://www.ted.com/.../jeremy_gilley_one_day_of_p...) TED TEDGlobal 2011 - 17:41 ג'רמי גילי: יום אחד של שלום. ... - Filmed Jul 2011. Subtitles available in 35 languages

ג'רמי פארגו - Jeremy Pargo | פייסבוק

<https://he-il.facebook.com/.../גרמי...Jeremy.../1543632...> Translate this page

גרמי פארגו - Jeremy Pargo 670 סימוני 'אהבתי'. לחץ Like כדי לראות את המידע

Jeremy Bentham: His Life and Impact--jk - Skeptics - Tripod

[jeromekahn123.tripod.com/.../id4.html](http://jeromekahn123.tripod.com/.../id4.html)

Excellent, concise, witty, account of Jeremy Bentham's life and its impact.

ג'רמי איירונס - Jeremy Irons - וואלה! סרטים

[movies.walla.co.il/person/90/גרמי\\_איירונס](http://movies.walla.co.il/person/90/גרמי_איירונס) Translate this page

הכל על ג'רמי איירונס - Jeremy Irons בוואלה! סרטים בהם שיחק, כתבות, ביוגרפיה קצרה ותמונות מסרטים.

# جيريمي

جيريمي بنتام - ويكيبيديا، الموسوعة الحرة

[ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/بنتام\\_جيريمي](http://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/بنتام_جيريمي) Translate this page Arabic Wikipedia

جيريمي بنتام (بالإنجليزية: Jeremy Bentham) عاش في الفترة (15 فبراير 1748 - 6 يونيو 1832) هو عالم قانون وفيلسوف إنكليزي، ومصلح قانوني واجتماعي، وكان ...

تعليق عمل جيريمي كلاركسون مقدم برنامج "CNN - Top Gear ...

[arabic.cnn.com/world/2015/.../bbc-jeremy-clarks...](http://arabic.cnn.com/world/2015/.../bbc-jeremy-clarks...) Translate this page CNN

لندن، المملكة المتحدة (CNN)—علقت إدارة تلفزيون BBC البريطاني، عمل جيريمي كلاركسون، مقدم - Mar 11, 2015 برنامج السيارات المعروف "Top Gear" بانتظار نتيجة ...

انهاء عقد جيريمي كلاركسون رسميا من برنامج "CNN - TopGear ...

[arabic.cnn.com/.../uk-bbc-jeremy-clarkson-urgen...](http://arabic.cnn.com/.../uk-bbc-jeremy-clarkson-urgen...) Translate this page CNN

لندن، المملكة المتحدة (CNN)- أعلنت إدارة التلفزيون البريطاني "BBC" عن إنهائه لعقد جيريمي - Mar 25, 2015 كلاركسون، منتج برنامج توب غير، الذي يعتبر أشهر برامج ...

# جرمي

جرمی برت - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

[fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/جرمی\\_برت](https://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/جرمی_برت) Translate this page Persian Wikipedia ▾

بیتر **جرمی** ویلیام هاگینز Peter **Jeremy** William Huggins که با نام جرمی برت (**Jeremy Brett**) شناخته می‌شود، بازیگر انگلیسی بود که به خاطر بازی در نقش بیاماندنی ...

جرمی گیلبرت | **Jeremy Gilbert** | فیس‌بوک

<https://fa-ir.facebook.com/Jeremy.Gilbert.Fans> ▾ Translate this page

**جرمی** گیلبرت | **Jeremy Gilbert** . ۳۱۰ یسند. صفحه رسمی جرمی گیلبرت به زبان فارسی در فیس‌بوک

بیوگرافی **Jeremy Renner** ( جرمی رنر ) - مجله مووی مگ، مجله ...

[moviemag.ir/.../3969-Jeremy-Renner-\(جرمی-رنر-\)-](http://moviemag.ir/.../3969-Jeremy-Renner-(جرمی-رنر-)-) ▾ Translate this page

**جرمی** رنر : **Jeremy Renner**. تاریخ تولد : 7 ژانویه 1971 در مانستو، کالیفرنیا، ایالات متحده آمریکا. مهمترین افتخارات : نامزد جایزه اسکار بهترین بازیگر نقش اول در ...

## جیریمی

... بلیک واٹر از جیریمی **Black Water By Jeremy Scahill in Urdu**

<https://plus.google.com/104563874996189131234/posts/FrtnSPmPMud> ▾

Nov 5, 2014 - **Black Water By Jeremy Scahill in Urdu** سکاہل **جیریمی** Free

Download or read online book Blackwater The Rise of the World's ...

**Blackwater by jeremy scahill urdu book... - Free Urdu Books ...**

[https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story\\_fbid...id...](https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid...id...) ▾

**Blackwater by jeremy scahill urdu book** سکاہل **جیریمی** **Blackwater by jeremy scahill urdu book** **Blackwater book** **Blackwater by...**

**Black Water By Jeremy Scahill in Urdu**

[iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com/.../black-water-by-jeremy-scahill-in-urdu.htm...](http://iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com/.../black-water-by-jeremy-scahill-in-urdu.htm...) ▾

از **جیریمی** سکاہل **Black Water By Jeremy Scahill in Urdu**. Free Download or read online book **Blackwater The Rise of the World's Most Powerful Mercenary Army ...**

# Jeremy (name)

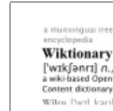
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The name **Jeremy** is an Anglo-Saxon male given name that derives from the anglicized form of the name Jeremiah. The name means "the Lord loosens" or "God exalts."

## Contents

- 1 People
  - 1.1 In arts and entertainment
  - 1.2 In politics
  - 1.3 In sports
  - 1.4 In other fields
- 2 Fictional characters with the name
- 3 Popularity
- 4 See also
- 5 References

<b>Jeremy</b>	
<b>Pronunciation</b>	jer-uh-mee
<b>Gender</b>	Male
<b>Other names</b>	
<b>Related names</b>	Jeremiah
<span>[</span> <sup>[1]</sup> <span>]</span> <a href="http://wiki.name.com/en/Jeremy">http://wiki.name.com/en/Jeremy</a>	



Look up ***Jeremy*** in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.

## People

### In arts and entertainment

- Jeremy Beadle MBE (1948–2008), English television presenter, writer and producer
- Jeremy Bowen, Welsh journalist
- Jeremy Brett (1933–1995), English actor
- Jeremy Brock, actor and director
- Jeremy Bulloch, English actor
- Jeremy Camp, Christian musician
- Jeremy Clarkson, English broadcaster
- Jaz (Jeremy) Coleman, English musician
- Jeremy Davis, bassist for American rock band Paramore
- Jeremy Deller, English artist
- Jeremy Edwards, English television actor
- Jeremy Fall, American editor in chief of Cliché Magazine
- Jeremy Filsell, English pianist and composer
- Jem Finer, English musician with The Pogues
- Jeremy Hardy, English comedian
- Jeremy Healy, English singer and DJ
- Jeremy Heywood, British Civil Servant
- Jeremy Irons, English actor
- Jeremy Jordan (singer), American singer
- Jeremy Jordan (stage actor), American actor
- Jeremy Kyle, English television presenter

- Jeremy Latimore, Australian Rugby League player
- Jeremy Lloyd English sitcom writer
- Jeremy London, American actor with twin actor Jason London
- Jeremy McKinnon, vocalist for American metalcore band, A Day to Remember
- Jeremy Northam, English film actor
- Jeremy Paxman, English television presenter
- Jeremy Piven, American actor
- Jeremy Ray, Australian television presenter and video game reviewer
- Jeremy Renner, American actor
- Jeremy Rohmer, contestant of ANTM cycle 20
- Jeremy Scahill, Oscar-nominated and two-time George Polk award-winning journalist
- Jeremy Shada, American actor, notably as the voice of Finn the Human in Adventure Time
- Jeremy Suarez, American actor from *The Bernie Mac Show*
- Jeremy Spake, English TV presenter
- Jeremy Taggart, percussionist for Canadian band Our Lady Peace
- Jeremy Thomas, English writer and film producer
- Jeremy Vine, English radio and television journalist and presenter
- Jeremy Williams, British actor
- Jeremy Ylvisaker, American Multi-instrumentalist
- Jeremy Frank, Professional Clasher, Starred in movie, "ClashIsLyfe"

## In politics

- Jeremy Browne, UK MP
- Jeremy Corbyn, UK MP
- Jeremy Hunt, UK MP
- Jeremy Purvis, Scottish MSP
- Jeremy Thorpe, former UK MP and Liberal leader
- Jeremy Wright (politician), UK MP

## In sports

- Jeremy Abbott, American figure skater
- Jeremy Affeldt, American baseball player
- Jeremy Bloom, American Olympic downhill skier
- Jeremy Bordeleau, Canadian canoeist
- Jeremy Burgess, Honda and Yamaha MotoGP team chief engineer
- Jeremy Guscott, English rugby player and commentator
- Jeremy Kelle, American football player
- Jeremy Larsen, American mixed martial artist
- Jeremy Lin, American NBA Basketball Player
- Jeremy Lusk, freestyle motocross driver
- Jeremy Maclin, American football player
- Jeremy Mayfield, American NASCAR driver
- Jeremy McGrath, American dirt bike racer
- Jeremy McKinney, American football player
- Jeremy Reed, American baseball player

- Jeremy Rees, professional lacrosse player
- Jeremy Roenick, American ice hockey player
- Jeremy Shockey, American football player
- Jeremy Sowers, American baseball player
- Jeremy Wariner, American track athlete
- Jeremy Wilcox, Canadian volleyball player
- Jeremy Buck, a professional wrestler, one half of The Young Bucks

## In other fields

- Jeremy Allaire, founder of Allaire Corporation
- Jeremy Bamber, English multiple murderer
- Jeremy Bentham, English legal reformer and philosopher
- Jeremy Curl, English explorer
- Jeremy Dear, English journalist and union leader
- Jeremy Leggett, English environmentalist
- Jeremy Peat, Scottish economist and a Governor of the BBC
- Jeremy Rosen, English rabbi
- Jeremy Taylor, author and clergyman

## Fictional characters with the name

- Jeremy, also known as Germey, a sickly kid in the TV show *iCarly*
- Jeremy Atticus "Jem" Finch, a character in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*
- Jeremy "Germey" Kidd, a character in Beverly Cleary's *Ramona Forever*
- Jeremy Osbourne, fictional character in the British television show *Peep Show*
- Jeremy, character in *Pure Pwnage*
- Jeremy, character in *Phineas And Ferb*
- Jeremy Hilary Boob, the "nowhere man" from The Beatles' film, *Yellow Submarine* (film).
- Jeremy Reed, lead character in *Powder* (film).
- Jeremy, protagonist of Pearl Jam's *Jeremy* (song) based in part on Jeremy Wade Delle.
- Jeremy Duncan, protagonist of *Zits*.

## Popularity

The name Jeremy became more popular in the United States in the 1960s and into the 1970s, rising abruptly from being the 296th-ranked most popular male name in 1968 to being the 14th-ranked most popular by 1976.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Rank</b>
2006	123
2004	111
2000	84
1996	56
1992	47
1988	35
1984	30
1980	18
1976	14
1972	42
1968	296
1964	538
1960	619

Source: Social Security Administration.  
See <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/babynames>

## See also

- Jeremy (disambiguation)
- Jem (disambiguation), shortened familiar name or nickname for Jeremy
- Jer (disambiguation), as above, shortened version of Jeremy
- Jez, a common nickname for people named Jeremy

## References

1. Kachold, Rich. <<http://wiki.name.com/en/Jeremy>> "Jeremy," WikiName - All About Names

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jeremy\\_\(name\)&oldid=663580816](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jeremy_(name)&oldid=663580816)"

Categories: Given names

- 
- This page was last modified on 22 May 2015, at 19:23.
  - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.



# Jeremiah

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

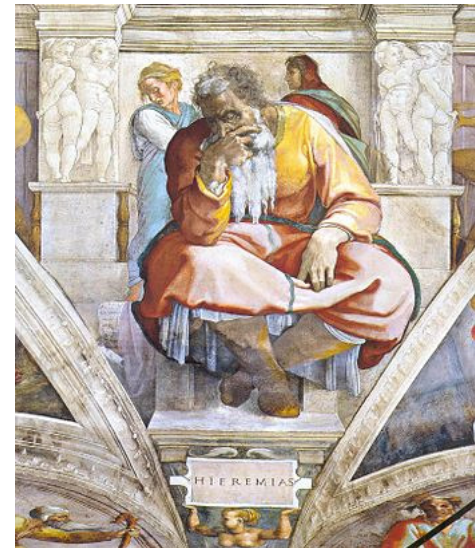
**Jeremiah** (/dʒɛrɪˈmaɪ.ə/;<sup>[1]</sup> Hebrew: יֵרֵמְיָהוּ, Modern Hebrew: *Yirməyāhū*, IPA: *jirməˈjaːhu*, Tiberian: *Yirmīyahu*, Greek: Ἰερεμίας, Arabic: *Iirmiya* (إرميا) meaning "Yah Exalts", also called the "Weeping prophet",<sup>[2]</sup> was one of the major prophets of the Hebrew Bible. Jeremiah is traditionally credited with authoring the Book of Jeremiah, 1 Kings, 2 Kings and the Book of Lamentations,<sup>[3]</sup> with the assistance and under the editorship of Baruch ben Neriah, his scribe and disciple. Judaism considers the Book of Jeremiah part of its canon, and regards Jeremiah as the second of the major prophets. Christianity also regards Jeremiah as a prophet and he is quoted in the New Testament.<sup>[4]</sup> It has been interpreted that Jeremiah "spiritualized and individualized religion and insisted upon the primacy of the individual's relationship with God."<sup>[5]</sup> Islam too considers Jeremiah a prophet, and he is listed as a major prophet in Ibn Kathir's canonical collection of *Annals of the Prophets*.<sup>[6]</sup>

About a year after King Josiah of Judah had turned the nation toward repentance from the widespread idolatrous practices of his father and grandfather, Jeremiah's sole purpose was to reveal the sins of the people and explain the reason for the impending disaster (destruction by the Babylonian army and captivity),<sup>[7][8]</sup> "And when your people say, 'Why has the Lord our God done all these things to us?' you shall say to them, 'As you have forsaken me and served foreign gods in your land, so you shall serve foreigners in a land that is not yours.'"<sup>[9]</sup> God's personal message to Jeremiah, "Attack you they will, overcome you they can't,"<sup>[10]</sup> was fulfilled many times in the Biblical narrative: Jeremiah was attacked by his own brothers,<sup>[11]</sup> beaten and put into the stocks by a priest and false prophet,<sup>[12]</sup> imprisoned by the king,<sup>[13]</sup> threatened with death,<sup>[14]</sup> thrown into a cistern by Judah's officials,<sup>[15]</sup> and opposed by a false prophet.<sup>[16]</sup> When Nebuchadnezzar seized Jerusalem in 586 BC,<sup>[17]</sup> he ordered that Jeremiah be freed from prison and treated well.<sup>[18]</sup>

## Contents

- 1 Lineage and early life
- 2 Chronology
- 3 Biblical narrative
  - 3.1 Calling
  - 3.2 Persecution
  - 3.3 Conflicts with false prophets
  - 3.4 Babylon

**Jeremiah**



Jeremiah, as depicted by Michelangelo from the Sistine Chapel ceiling

<b>Born</b>	Anathoth
<b>Occupation</b>	Prophet
<b>Children</b>	none
<b>Parent(s)</b>	Hilkiah



- 3.5 Egypt
  - 4 World views
    - 4.1 Jewish views
      - 4.1.1 Rabbinic literature
    - 4.2 Christian views
    - 4.3 Islamic views
    - 4.4 Scholarly views
    - 4.5 Baha'i views
  - 5 Nebo-Sarsekim tablet
  - 6 Cultural influence
  - 7 Notes
  - 8 References
  - 9 Further reading
  - 10 External links

## Lineage and early life



Horace Vernet, *Jeremiah on the ruins of Jerusalem* (1844)

Jeremiah was the son of Hilkiah, a *kohen* (Jewish priest)<sup>[19]</sup> from the village of Anathoth.<sup>[20][21]</sup> Even though he had a joyful early life<sup>[22]</sup> the difficulties in the books of Jeremiah and Lamentations have prompted scholars to refer to him as "the weeping prophet".<sup>[23]</sup> Jeremiah was called to prophetic ministry in c. 626 BC.<sup>[24]</sup> Jeremiah was called by Elohim to give prophesy of Jerusalem's destruction<sup>[25]</sup> that would occur by invaders from the *North*.<sup>[26]</sup> This was because Israel had been unfaithful to the laws of the covenant and had forsaken God by worshipping the Baals.<sup>[27]</sup> The people of Israel had even gone as far as building high altars to Baal in order to burn their children in fire as offerings.<sup>[28]</sup> This nation had deviated so far from God that they had broken the covenant, causing God to withdraw his blessings. Jeremiah was guided by God to proclaim that the nation of Israel would be faced with famine, plundered and taken captive by foreigners who would exile them to a foreign land.<sup>[29][30]</sup>

## Chronology

Jeremiah's ministry was active from the thirteenth year of Josiah, king of Judah (3298 HC,<sup>[31]</sup> or 626 BC<sup>[32]</sup>), until after the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of Solomon's Temple in (3358 HC, or 587 BC<sup>[33]</sup>). This period spanned the reigns of five kings of Judah: Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah.<sup>[32]</sup> The Hebrew-language chronology Seder HaDoroth gives Jeremiah's final year of prophecy to be (3350 HC), whereby he transmitted his teachings to Baruch ben Neriah.<sup>[34]</sup>

King Josiah began a religious reform in Judah at about 622 BC. "Never had there been a reform so sweeping in its aims and so consistent in execution!"<sup>[35]</sup> Josiah was free to cut off all tribute to Assyria and even extend his power to the north, into the former territory of Israel, because after the death of Ashurbanipal (in 627 BC), the

already weakened Assyrian empire began to disintegrate. Also in 627 B.C. Jeremiah received his call to be a prophet and thus with others spurred Josiah's reforms on. "By asserting that the nation was under judgment and would know the wrath of Yahweh if she did not repent, the prophets help to prepare the ground for reform."<sup>[36]</sup>

After the death of Josiah, Jehoahaz was placed on the throne but the Egyptians took him in exile after only 3 months. The Egyptians made Jehoiakim king; he allowed the swift deterioration of Josiah's reforms and vexed Jeremiah. He wasted the kingdom's resources on a new palace. In 605 BC, the Egyptians were routed by the Babylonians at Carcamesh and thereby the Assyrian Empire vanished. The Babylonians moved into the Philistine plain the next year and devastated Ashkelon as well as causing great anxiety in Jerusalem. Jeremiah took advantage of the situation to preach his "Temple Sermon" (ch. 26). "His preaching was not merely an attack on the state, it was a call to individual men to decide for the Kingdom of God against the kingdom of Jehoiakim. And his own life was an illustration of the immense cost of that decision."<sup>[37]</sup>

## Biblical narrative

### Calling

The Lord called Jeremiah to prophetic ministry in about 626 BC,<sup>[24]</sup> about one year after Josiah king of Judah had turned the nation toward repentance from the widespread idolatrous practices of his father and grandfather. Ultimately, Josiah's reforms would not be enough to preserve Judah and Jerusalem from destruction, both because the sins of Manasseh, Josiah's grandfather, had gone too far<sup>[38]</sup> and as a result of Judah's return to Idolatry (Jer 11.10ff.). Such was the lust of the nation for false gods that after Josiah's death, the nation would quickly return to the gods of the surrounding nations.<sup>[39]</sup> Jeremiah was appointed to reveal the sins of the people and the coming consequences.<sup>[7][8]</sup>

In contrast to Isaiah, who eagerly accepted his prophetic call,<sup>[40]</sup> and similar to Moses who was less than eager,<sup>[41]</sup> Jeremiah resisted the call by complaining that he was only a child and did not know how to speak.<sup>[21]</sup> However, the Lord insisted that Jeremiah go and speak as commanded, and he touched Jeremiah's mouth and put the word of the Lord into Jeremiah's mouth.<sup>[42]</sup> God told Jeremiah to "Get yourself ready!"<sup>[43]</sup> The character traits and practices Jeremiah was to acquire in order to be ready are specified in Jeremiah 1 and include not being afraid, standing up to speak, speaking as told, and going where sent.<sup>[44]</sup> Other disciplines that contributed to the training of the young prophet and confirmation of his message are described as not turning to the people,<sup>[45]</sup> not marrying or fathering children,<sup>[46]</sup> not going to weddings or funerals,<sup>[47]</sup> not sitting in a house with feasting,<sup>[48]</sup> and not sitting in the company of merry-makers.<sup>[49]</sup> Since Jeremiah emerges well trained and fully literate from his earliest preaching, the relationship between him and the Shaphan family has been used to suggest that he may have trained at the scribal school in Jerusalem over which Shaphan presided.<sup>[50][51]</sup>

In his early ministry, Jeremiah was primarily a preaching prophet,<sup>[52]</sup> going where the Lord directed him to preach oracles throughout Israel.<sup>[51]</sup> He condemned idolatry,<sup>[53]</sup> the greed of priests, and false prophets.<sup>[54]</sup> Many years later, God instructed Jeremiah to write down these early oracles and other messages.<sup>[55]</sup>

### Persecution

Jeremiah's ministry prompted naysayers to plot against him. Even the people of Anathoth sought to kill him. (Jer.11:21-23) Unhappy with Jeremiah's message, possibly for concern that it would shut down the Anathoth sanctuary, his priestly kin and the men of Anathoth conspired to take his life. However, the Lord revealed the conspiracy to Jeremiah, protected his life, and declared disaster for the men of Anathoth.<sup>[51][56]</sup> When Jeremiah

complains to the Lord about this persecution, the Lord explains that the attacks on him will become worse.<sup>[57]</sup>

Physical persecution started when the priest Pashur ben Immer, a temple official, sought out Jeremiah to have him beaten and put him in the stocks at the Upper Gate of Benjamin for a day. After this, Jeremiah expresses lament over the difficulty that speaking God's word has caused him and regrets becoming a laughingstock and the target of mockery.<sup>[58]</sup> He recounts how if he tries to shut the word of the Lord inside and not mention God's name, the word becomes like fire in his heart and he is unable to hold it in.<sup>[59]</sup>

## Conflicts with false prophets

At the same time while Jeremiah was prophesying coming destruction because of the sins of the nation, a number of other prophets were prophesying peace.<sup>[60]</sup> The Lord had Jeremiah speak against these false prophets.

For example, during the reign of King Zedekiah, The Lord instructed Jeremiah to make a yoke of the message that the nation would be subject to the king of Babylon and that listening to the false prophets would bring a much worse disaster. The prophet Hananiah opposed Jeremiah's message. He took the yoke off of Jeremiah's neck, broke it, and prophesied to the priests and all the people that within two years the Lord would break the yoke of the king of Babylon, but the Lord spoke to Jeremiah saying "Go and speak to Hananiah saying, you have broken the yoke of wood, but you have made instead a yoke of iron." (see: Jeremiah 28:13)

## Babylon

The Biblical narrative portrays Jeremiah as being subject to additional persecutions. After Jeremiah prophesied that Jerusalem would be handed over to the Babylonian army, the king's officials, including Pashur the priest, tried to convince King Zedekiah that Jeremiah should be put to death because he was discouraging the soldiers as well as the people. Zedekiah answered that he would not oppose them. Consequently, the king's officials took Jeremiah and put him down into a cistern, where he sank down into the mud. The intent seemed to be to kill Jeremiah by allowing him to starve to death in a manner designed to allow the officials to claim to be innocent of his blood.<sup>[61]</sup> A Cushite rescued Jeremiah by pulling him out of the cistern, but Jeremiah remained imprisoned until Jerusalem fell to the Babylonian army in 587 BC.<sup>[62]</sup>

The Babylonians released Jeremiah, and showed him great kindness, allowing Jeremiah to choose the place of his residence, according to a Babylonian edict. Jeremiah accordingly went to Mizpah in Benjamin with Gedaliah, who had been made governor of Judea.<sup>[63]</sup>

## Egypt

Johanan succeeded Gedaliah, who had been assassinated by an Israelite prince in the pay of Ammon "for working with the Babylonians." Refusing to listen to Jeremiah's counsel, Johanan fled to Egypt, taking with him Jeremiah and Baruch, Jeremiah's faithful scribe and servant, and the king's daughters.<sup>[64]</sup> There, the prophet probably spent the remainder of his life, still seeking in vain to turn the people to God from whom they had so



Rembrandt van Rijn, *Jeremiah Lamenting the Destruction of Jerusalem*, c. 1630

long revolted.<sup>[64]</sup> There is no authentic record of his death.

## World views

### Jewish views

Commentator Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel wrote that the book is written as if Jeremiah not only heard as words but personally felt in his body and emotions the experience of what he prophesied:

"Are not all my words as fire, sayeth the LORD, and a hammer that shatters rock"

was a clue as to how difficult the overwhelming, personality-shattering experience of being a vehicle for Divine revelation was, on one of the most difficult tasks ever assigned, and how difficult it was to be able to see, in advance, one's own failure.

### Rabbinic literature

In Jewish rabbinic literature, especially the aggadah, Jeremiah and Moses are often mentioned together;<sup>[65]</sup> their life and works being presented in parallel lines. The following ancient midrash is especially interesting, in connection with Deut. xviii. 18, in which "a prophet like Moses" is promised: "As Moses was a prophet for forty years, so was Jeremiah; as Moses prophesied concerning Judah and Benjamin, so did Jeremiah; as Moses' own tribe [the Levites under Korah] rose up against him, so did Jeremiah's tribe revolt against him; Moses was cast into the water, Jeremiah into a pit; as Moses was saved by a slave (the slave of Pharaoh's daughter); so, Jeremiah was rescued by a slave (Ebed-melech); Moses reprimanded the people in discourses; so did Jeremiah."<sup>[66]</sup>

### Christian views

Christianity broadly shares the Judaic tradition with respect to its prophets but with an additional focus on elements that might prefigure the coming of Christ. This is where Jeremiah has been of central importance in Christianity insofar as he is a prophet who made an explicit reference to the New Covenant that it incarnates (Jer. 31:31–34). As such it was quoted by Saint Paul in his Letter to the Hebrews, while a theme known as the Lamentations, whose subject is Jeremiah's sorrow at the destruction of Jerusalem, is not only part of the readings in the liturgical year but has given rise to some of the greatest Christian works of art, whether in painting (Rembrandt), sculpture (Sluter) or music (Scarlatti).

### Islamic views

As with many other prophets of the Hebrew Bible, Jeremiah is also regarded as a prophet in Islam by many Muslims. Jeremiah is not mentioned in the Qur'an, but Muslim exegesis and literature narrates many instances from the life of Jeremiah and tradition fleshes out his narrative. For example, some hadiths and tafsirs narrate that the Parable of the Hamlet in Ruins is about Jeremiah.<sup>[67]</sup> Also, in Sura 17(Al-Isra), Ayah 4-7, that is about the two corruptions of children of Israel on the earth, some hadith and tafsir cite that one of these corruptions is the imprisonment and persecution of Jeremiah.<sup>[68]</sup> According to Ahmadis the memorization of the Qur'an

fulfills Jeremiah's prophecy, "I will put my Law within them and I will write it upon their hearts".<sup>[69]</sup>

Muslim literature narrates a detailed account of the destruction of Jerusalem, which parallels the account given in the Book of Jeremiah.<sup>[70]</sup>

## Scholarly views

Scholars cannot prove the authorship of Jeremiah with any certainty, although consensus has gathered around a thesis of multiple sources, mainly because of the contrast between the poetic discourses and the prose narrative. Some modern scholars think the Deuteronomic School edited Jeremiah because of the similarity of phrasing between the books of Jeremiah and Deuteronomy. For example, Egypt is referred to as an "iron furnace" in both Jeremiah 11:4 and Deuteronomy 4:20.<sup>[71]</sup> They also share a similar view of divine justice.<sup>[71]</sup>

These views of Multiple Sources are however based on a view that anything that is not new information in an ancient text is borrowed from somewhere else. This view refutes that any author could have used other famous works and or worldviews to strengthen or draw similarities to details in their works. While most Liberal Scholars hold this view, few Conservative ones do. Consensus among scholars has not been reached on the multiple source view.<sup>[72]</sup>

## Baha'i views

'Abdul-Bahá mentions prophecies made by Jeremiah which refer to a man called the Branch as applying to Bahá'u'lláh.<sup>[73]</sup>

## Nebo-Sarsekim tablet

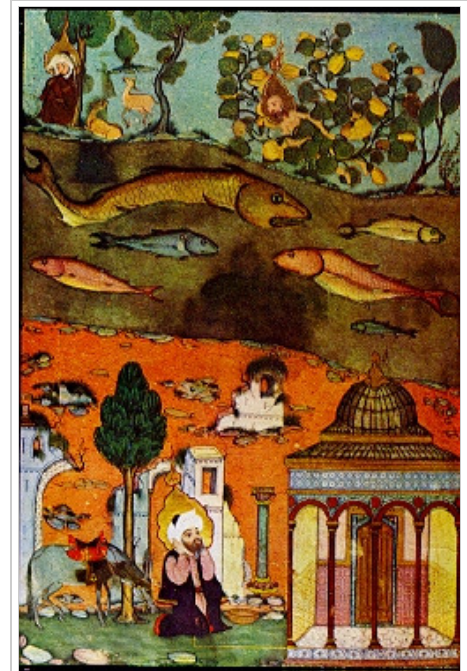
In July 2007, Assyriologist Michael Jursa translated a cuneiform tablet dated to 595 BC, as describing a Nabusharrussu-ukin as "the chief eunuch" of Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon. Jursa hypothesized that this reference might be to the same individual as the Nebo-Sarsekim mentioned in Jeremiah 39:3.<sup>[74][75]</sup>

## Cultural influence

Jeremiah inspired the French noun  *Jérémiade* , and subsequently the English  *jeremiad* , meaning "a lamentation; mournful complaint,"<sup>[76]</sup> or further, "a cautionary or angry harangue."<sup>[77]</sup>

Jeremiah has periodically been a popular first name in the United States, beginning with the early Puritan settlers, who often took the names of Biblical prophets and apostles. In Ireland, Jeremiah was used to "translate" the Irish name Diarmuid.

## Notes



Jonah and the fish Jeremiah in wilderness Uzeyr awakened after the destruction of Jerusalem

1. Wells, John C. (1990). *Longman pronunciation dictionary*. Harlow, England: Longman. p. 383. ISBN 978-0-582-05383-0.) entry "Jeremiah"
2. *Jeremiah*, New Bible Dictionary, Second Edition, Tyndale Press, Wheaton, IL, USA 1987.
3. *Lamentations*, The Anchor Bible, commentary by Delbert R. Hillers, 1972, pp.XIX-XXIV
4. Hebrews 8:8-12 ESV Hebrews 10:16-17 ESV
5. The New Bible Dictionary, Second Edition, 1982 p. 563; See also Jeremiah 31
6. Qassas Al-Anbiya, Mu'assasa Umm Al-Qura: Mansoura, n.d., page 527
7. Jeremiah 1-2
8. Jeremiah and Lamentations: From Sorrow to Hope, Philip Graham Ryken, R. Kent Hughes, 2001, pp.19-36
9. Jeremiah 5:19 ESV
10. Jeremiah 1:19 The Anchor Bible
11. Jeremiah 12:6
12. Jeremiah 20:1-4, See also The NIV Study Bible, Zondervan, 1995, p. 1501
13. Jeremiah 37:18, Jeremiah 38:28
14. Jeremiah 38:4
15. Jeremiah 38:6
16. Jeremiah 28
17. *Jeremiah, Lamentations*, F.B. Huey, Broadman Press, 1993 pp. 433-439
18. Jeremiah 39:11-40:5
19. Jeremiah 1:1
20. (Jeremiah 1:1)
21. *Jeremiah (Prophet)*, The Anchor Bible Dictionary Volume 3, Doubleday, 1992 p.686
22. Jeremiah 8:18
23. "Who Weeps in Jeremiah VIII 23 (IX 1)? Identifying Dramatic Speakers in the Poetry of Jeremiah," Joseph M. Henderson, *Vetus Testamentum*, Vol. 52, Fasc. 2 (Apr., 2002), pp. 191-206
24. *Jeremiah, Lamentations*, Tremper Longman, Hendrickson Publishers, 2008, p. 6
25. (Jer.1)
26. (Jer.4)
27. Jer.2, Jer.3, Jer.5, Jer.9
28. (Jeremiah 19:4,5)
29. (Jer.10)
30. (11)
31. Seder HaDoroth year 3298
32. *Jeremiah*, New Bible Dictionary, Second Edition, Tyndale Press, 1987 pp. 559-560
33. *Introduction to Jeremiah*, The Jewish Study Bible, Oxford University Press, 2004, p. 917
34. Seder HaDoroth, year 3350
35. John Bright, *A History of Israel*, (Westminster John Knox Press: Louisville, KY, 1959) 297
36. John Bright, *A History of Israel*, (Westminster John Knox Press: Louisville, KY, 1959), 298.
37. John Bright, *The Kingdom of God*, (Abingdom Press: Nashville, TN, 1953), 123.
38. 2 Kings 23:26-27
39. 2 Kings 23:32
40. Isaiah 6
41. Exodus 4:10-17
42. Jeremiah 1:6-9
43. Jeremiah 1:17 NIV
44. Jeremiah 1
45. Jeremiah 15:19
46. Jeremiah 16:2
47. Jeremiah 16:5
48. Jeremiah 16:8
49. Jeremiah 15:17
50. 2 Kings 22:8-10
51. *Jeremiah (Prophet)*, The Anchor Bible Dictionary Volume 3, Doubleday, 1992 p.687
52. Jeremiah 1:7

53. Jeremiah 3:12-23, Jeremiah 4:1-4
54. Jeremiah 6:13-14
55. Jeremiah 36:1-10
56. Jeremiah 11:18-2:6
57. Commentary on Jeremiah, The Jewish Study Bible, Oxford University Press, 2004, p. 950
58. Jeremiah 20:7
59. Jeremiah 20:9
60. Jeremiah 6:13-15, Jeremiah 14:14-16, Jeremiah 23:9-40, Jeremiah 27-28, Lamentations 2:14
61. Commentary of Jeremiah, The NIV Study Bible, Zondervan, 1995, p. 1544
62. Jeremiah 38
63. Jeremiah 40
64. Jeremiah 43
65. This article incorporates text from the 1901–1906 Jewish Encyclopedia, a publication now in the public domain.
66. Pesiqta, ed. Buber, xiii. 112a
67. Tafsir al-Qurtubi, vol 3, p 188; Tafsir al-Qummi, vol 1, p 117.
68. Tafsir al-Kashaf, vol 2, p 649; Jawami' al-Jami', vol 2, p 360.
69. Arif Humayun. *ISLAM THE SUMMIT OF RELIGIOUS EVOLUTION* (<http://www.alislam.org/library/books/ReligiousEvolution.pdf>) (PDF). Islam International Publications. p. 67. Retrieved June 8, 2014.
70. *Tabari*, i, 646f.
71. Michael D. Coogan, A Brief Introduction to the Old Testament (New York: Oxford, 2009), 300.
72. Gary R. Habermas, The Historical Jesus: Ancient Evidence for the Life of Christ (Joplin, MO: College Press Publishing Company, Inc., 1996),pg. 260
73. Bahá'u'lláh and the New Era: An Introduction to the Bahá'í Faith - Page 239, J. E. Esslemont - 2006
74. "Ancient Document Confirms Existence Of Biblical Figure" (<http://www.nysun.com/pf.php?id=58185&v=1836264811>). Retrieved 2007-07-16.
75. "Jeremiah 39:3 and History: A New Find Clarifies a Mess of a Text - Ancient Hebrew Poetry" ([http://ancienthebrewpoetry.typepad.com/ancient\\_hebrew\\_poetry/2007/07/jeremiah-393-an.html](http://ancienthebrewpoetry.typepad.com/ancient_hebrew_poetry/2007/07/jeremiah-393-an.html)). *typepad.com*.
76. *Webster's encyclopedic unabridged dictionary of the English language*. New York: Portland House. 1989. p. 766. ISBN 978-0-517-68781-9.
77. "jeremiad - Definition" (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/jeremiad>). *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary*. Merriam-Webster, Inc. 2008. Retrieved 2008-09-23.

## References

- Bright, John. *A History of Israel*. Westminster John Knox Press: Louisville, KY, 1959.
- Bright, John. *The Kingdom of God*. Abingdon Press: Nashville, TN, 1953.
- Friedman, Richard E. *Who Wrote The Bible?*, Harper and Row, NY, USA, 1987.
- Abraham Joshua Heschel, *The Prophets*. HarperCollins Paperback, 1975. ISBN 978-0-06-131421-6
- © This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain: Easton, Matthew George (1897). "Jeremiah". *Easton's Bible Dictionary* (New and revised ed.). T. Nelson and Sons.

## Further reading

- Ackroyd, Peter R. (1968). *Exile and Restoration: A Study of Hebrew Thought in the Sixth Century BC*. Philadelphia: Westminster Press.
- Bright, John (1965). *The Anchor Bible: Jeremiah* (2nd ed.). New York: Doubleday.
- Meyer, F.B. (1980). *Jeremiah, priest and prophet* (Revised ed.). Fort Washington, PA: Christian Literature Crusade. ISBN 0-87508-355-2.
- Perdue, Leo G.; Kovacs, Brian W., eds. (1984). *A Prophet to the nations : essays in Jeremiah studies*. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns. ISBN 0-931464-20-X.



- Rosenberg, Joel (1987). "Jeremiah and Ezekiel". In Alter, Robert; Kermode, Frank. *The literary guide to the Bible*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. ISBN 0-674-87530-3.

## External links

- Jeremiah Jewish Encyclopedia 1906 (http://jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/8586-jeremiah)
- "Jeremias (2)". *Catholic Encyclopedia*. New York: Robert Appleton Company. 1913.
- Download Lamentations with linear Hebrew and English and afterword, from neohasid.org (http://www.neohasid.org/resources/laments)
- History of ancient Israel and Judah



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Jeremiah***.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jeremiah&oldid=663198246"

Categories: Prophets of the Hebrew Bible | 7th-century BC births | 6th-century BC deaths  
| Christian saints from the Old Testament | Coptic Orthodox saints  
| People celebrated in the Lutheran liturgical calendar | Jeremiah | Jewish priests

- 
- This page was last modified on 20 May 2015, at 03:47.
  - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.





