

INTRODUCTION TO LAMENTATIONS
(Lamentations 1:1a)

- I. The Book's _____
- A. In the Hebrew Bible it is called “_____!”
 - B. In the Greek LXX it is called “*Threni* [_____] of _____”
 - C. In the Latin *Vulgate* it is called “*Threni*” with a Latin subtitle that means “that is, _____ of Jeremiah the Prophet”
- II. The Book's _____ and _____
- A. It must have been written soon after _____ BC
 - B. Author is _____ in the book
 - C. _____ says author was Jeremiah (cf. 2 Chron. 35:25)
 - 1. He was a skillful _____
 - 2. He was an _____ to Jerusalem's _____
 - 3. He _____ for his _____
 - 4. He _____ his _____
- III. The Book's _____
- A. Each chapter is a _____ and _____ poem
 - B. Every poem shares a common _____ of _____ over Jerusalem's fall
 - C. Most of the book employs a “_____”
 - D. Most of the book follows an _____ poetic form

1. Chapters 1 and 2 have _____ verses of _____ each
2. Chapter 3 has _____ verses with _____ each
3. Chapter 4 has _____ verses of _____ each
4. Chapter 5 has _____ verses but is _____

E. An acrostic symbolized a _____ expression of _____

IV. The Book's _____ Context: The aftermath of the _____ invasion and destruction of _____ under King Zedekiah (2 Kings 25:1-11)

V. The Book's _____

- A. God _____ (1:5)
- B. There is _____ in God's _____ (3:22-24)
- C. God is _____, controlling both _____ and _____ (3:37-38)
- D. God is _____ through _____ (3:55-56; cf. 3:8, 44)

VI. The Book's _____

- A. Persistent _____ will result in _____
- B. God will _____ sin even in those He has previously _____
- C. God always _____ His _____
- D. The only _____ and _____ solution to human suffering is through profound personal _____ in God in spite of _____