

**Week 41 (10/7/2019 - 10/13/2019)**

<p><b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jeremiah 47</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jer 48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jer 49</p>	<p>* Jeremiah 46-51 shows God's sovereignty over all nations. God is ruler over all the world, not just over Israel. Judah suffered for her sin, but God promised that He would also judge other nations who rejected Him.</p> <p>* A surprising aspect of these prophecies is God's promise of restoration even to nations like Moab (48:47). God declared that when Moab calls on God, He will mercifully restore them.</p>
<p><b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jer 50</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jer 51</p>	<p>* Just as Judah and Israel were defeated because of their sin, Babylon will also suffer God's judgment. No one can escape God's justice. Though it appeared that God had forgotten His people, Jeremiah promised, "Israel and Judah have not been forsaken by their God, the Lord of hosts" (51:5). God will someday restore His people. His promises are eternal.</p> <p>? As you reach the end of Jeremiah, review what you have learned about God from this book. Think about His judgment on those who rebel. Think about His mercy to those who repent. Think about His promise of restoration on those who call on Him. Do you have a better picture of God's character after reading Jeremiah?</p>
<p><b>Wednesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jer 52</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 89</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lamentations 1</p>	<p>* Jeremiah concludes with the story of the destruction of the Temple. What a tragic end to the story of Jerusalem! This disaster was the result of Judah's rebellion.</p> <p>* Psalm 89 celebrates God's steadfast love for His people. In a time of judgment, it is good to remember God's everlasting faithfulness. As you read Psalm 89:46-49, remember that God has promised that He will never forget His people. By the verse 51, the psalmist prays, "Blessed be the Lord forever!" He knows that God will remember his promises to David.</p> <p>* According to Jewish tradition, Jeremiah was the author of Lamentations, a collection of five poems about the fall of Jerusalem. These poems teach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That Jerusalem fell because of the people's sin</li> <li>• That God is a faithful God of never-ending mercy</li> <li>• That confession and repentance is the way back to God.</li> </ul> </p>
<p><b>Thursday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lam 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lam 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lam 4</p>	<p>* Although the author of Lamentations mourned the destruction of Jerusalem, he recognized the justice of God's judgment. God had repeatedly warned of coming judgment. "The Lord has done what he purposed; he has carried out his word, which he commanded long ago" (2:17).</p> <p>* Lamentations 3:22-26 is a beautiful reminder of God's mercy in times of judgment. "The Lord is good to those who wait for him" (3:25).</p> <p>? If you are suffering the result of your own past sin, claim the promise of Lamentations 3:31-33. Though God causes grief, He will have compassion on those who repent. He does not desire to afflict us, but to bring us to repentance.</p>

<p><b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lam 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Joel 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Joel 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Joel 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 90</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The writer of Lamentations knows that God has not “utterly rejected” His people, so he prays, “Renew our days as of old.” If you are experiencing God’s judgment, pray this prayer and remember that God is a God of everlasting mercy who delights in restoring His people (5:21-22).</li> <li>* The prophet Joel used a natural disaster in chapter 1 (an infestation of locusts) as a prophetic warning against God’s future judgment in chapter 2. Israel looked to the “Day of the Lord” as a time when she would be delivered from her enemies. Joel warned that if Judah did not repent, the Day of the Lord would be a day of judgment rather than a day of deliverance. Just as the locusts destroyed the nation’s crops, Judah’s enemies would destroy the nation itself.</li> <li>? Like many other prophets, Joel ended his warnings with a call to repentance. For those who have experienced God’s judgment, Joel 2:25-27 is a wonderful promise, “I will restore to you the years that the locust has eaten.” How has God restored your life since you came to Christ? Be as specific as possible in naming areas in which God restored areas that sin had damaged.</li> <li>* Psalm 90 is the only psalm credited to Moses. It reminds us that God is an everlasting and faithful God. This psalm calls us to “number our days,” to live carefully and wisely because life is short.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Habakkuk 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hab 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hab 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 91</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 92</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 93</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 94</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Most of the prophetic books record a message from the prophet to a human audience. Habakkuk records a conversation between the prophet and God: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Habakkuk asks, “Why does God allow wicked Judah to prosper?” (1:2-4)</li> <li>God responds, “I will send the Chaldeans to judge Judah.” (1:5-11)</li> <li>-Habakkuk asks, “How can God use a wicked nation to judge Judah?” (1:12-2:1)</li> <li>God responds, “I will eventually judge the Chaldeans for their sin.” (2:2-20)</li> <li>-Habakkuk concludes with a hymn of praise for God’s mighty works. (3:1-19)</li> </ul> </li> <li>? When Habakkuk heard of God’s past mercies, he prayed that God would again bring revival (3:2). Do you pray for revival in your church, in your family, and in your own heart? What changes would occur if God brought revival to your church?</li> <li>? Before reading Psalm 91, think of a significant challenge you face. After you read Psalm 91, ask, “Can I trust the God of Psalm 91 with my problem?”</li> <li>* As you read Psalm 94, remember what you read in Habakkuk. God is a “God of vengeance” who must judge sin. But His judgment is for the loving purpose of disciplining His children. He wants to restore us and teach us His law (94:12).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Weekly Summary</b></p>	<p>Summarize one practical application of this week’s readings. Each day next week, review this lesson and ask God to help you to apply the lesson in your daily life.</p>

**Week 42 (10/14/2019 - 10/20/2019)**

<p><b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 95</p>	<p>* Like Jeremiah, Ezekiel prophesied during the years just before Jerusalem's fall. However, while Jeremiah preached in Jerusalem, Ezekiel was in the city of Nippur with other Judean exiles. He was carried there in 597 B.C. during Babylon's attack on Jerusalem.</p> <p>* Ezekiel can be a difficult book. Much of the book consists of strange visions and dramas. Do not get frustrated by the complicated images. Eighteen times, Ezekiel says that a creature "is like..." and compares it to something else. He was using limited human language to communicate indescribable visions. Try to imagine the glory of the creatures Ezekiel describes even if you do not understand every detail.</p> <p>* Like Jeremiah, Ezekiel was sent to deliver a painful message. Like Jeremiah, he found that the bitter message became sweet in his mouth (3:3).</p> <p>? Psalm 95 gives two options. We can "kneel before the Lord, our Maker" in obedience and worship or we can "harden our hearts" like Israel in the wilderness. Do you remember a time when you refused to obey God? Do you remember a time when you knelt in obedience to Him? Compare the results of each decision.</p>
<p><b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 96</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 97</p>	<p>* In Ezekiel 8-10, God gave Ezekiel a vision of idol worship in the Temple in Jerusalem. Ezekiel was thirty years old and a member of the priestly line. If he had not been carried into exile, Ezekiel would have been serving in the Temple. Israel has backslidden and now worshipped false idols in the Temple itself. In judgment, God's glory left the Temple. This is the same judgment described in Jeremiah 7. Because of Israel's sin, God no longer dwelt in the Temple. The house of God was now an empty building.</p> <p>? After you read about the idols of Ezekiel's day, read the description of Jehovah in Psalm 96-97. It is shocking to realize that people abandoned the God of Psalm 96 to worship the idols of Ezekiel 8. What false gods do people worship today instead of the true God?</p>
<p><b>Wednesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 98</p>	<p>? As you read the first part of Ezekiel, it may be harder to see God's love than in books like Hosea. But even in the harsh judgments of Ezekiel, God's love shines through. Read Ezek 11:19-20. Do you see a God who loves Judah in spite of her sin? He wants to remove her heart of stone and give her a heart of flesh, a heart that obeys God because of love rather than fear. Have you experienced that transformation? Do you obey God from a heart of love?</p> <p>? While reading the judgments of Ezekiel, it is good to read the praises of the Psalms. As you read Psalm 98, praise God, "for He has done marvelous things." What is one "marvelous thing" God has done in your life?</p>

<p><b>Thursday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 99</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 100</p>	<p>? Have you ever known someone who thought they could escape God’s judgment for their sin? Some in Judah believed they could sin without penalty. God warned, “I will set my face against them” (15:7). Never believe Satan’s lie; sin <i>always</i> brings God’s judgment.</p> <p>? Have you ever known someone who thought that God would never forgive their sin? Some in Judah believed that God had forgotten them. God promised, “I will remember my covenant with you” and I will “atone for you for all that you have done” (16:60,63). Never believe Satan’s lie; God <i>always</i> hears the prayer of a sinner who repents.</p> <p>? Psalm 99 shows the same balance of judgment and forgiveness. The psalmist says God was “a forgiving God to them, but an avenger of their wrongdoings” (Ps 99:8). Think of a time when God judged your sin. Think of a time when God forgave your sin. Thank God that “His steadfast love endures forever” (Ps 100:5).</p>
<p><b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 20</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 101</p>	<p>* During the Babylonian exile, some people said, “We are suffering because of our parent’s sin. “The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children’s teeth are set on edge” (18:2). God responded, “Each generation is judged for its own sin. “The soul who sins shall die” (18:4). We will each stand before God and be held accountable for our sin.</p> <p>* Each person is judged for his or her own sin and each person can be forgiven for his or her own sin. God promised, “If a wicked person turns away from all his sins..., he shall surely live” (18:21). God’s mercy is immense.</p> <p>? As you read Ezekiel 20, highlight the words “my name” or “my name’s sake.” Notice how God acts to protect the glory of His name. God judges sin “for the sake of my name,” and He forgives repentant sinners “for the sake of my name.” Are you living in a way that brings honor to God’s name?</p>
<p><b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 22</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 102</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 103</p>	<p>? Ezekiel 22 is a catalog of the sins that brought God’s judgment on Judah. As you read this chapter, ask, “Which of these sins are committed by my generation?” Think of the corruption in business and politics; think of the sinful lifestyles celebrated in Hollywood; pray that God will bring our generation to repentance.</p> <p>? Rejoice that God shows mercy to all who repent. “He will not always chide, nor will he keep his anger forever” (103:9). Reflect on God’s mercy and compassion to you.</p>
<p><b>Weekly Summary</b></p>	<p>Summarize one practical application of this week’s readings. Each day next week, review this lesson and ask God to help you to apply the lesson in your daily life.</p>

**Week 43 (10/21/2019 - 10/27/2019)**

<p><b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 23</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 24</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 104</p>	<p>? Ezekiel 23 tells the story of two sisters. Oholah represents the Northern Kingdom that was conquered by Assyria. When Oholibah, Judah, saw the results of Oholah's idolatry, she should have repented. Instead, she persisted in idolatry. As a result, God allowed Babylon to conquer Judah. Can you think of a time in your life when you saw the painful results of sin in the life of other people, but refused to abandon the same sin in your own life?</p> <p>* Reread Genesis 1 and look for parallels with Psalm 104. Although the order is not the same (this is a poem rather than the historical account of Genesis 1), each act of creation appears in Psalm 104.</p>
<p><b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 25</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 26</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 27</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 105</p>	<p>? Though Ezekiel preached only to the people of Judah, chapters 25-32 contain prophecies against nations who will never hear Ezekiel: Ammon, Moab, Seir, Edom, Philistia, Tyre, Sidon, and Egypt. How did these messages communicate God's universal sovereignty?</p> <p>? The primary message of Ezekiel 1-24 is judgment. The primary message of Ezekiel 25-48 is the future restoration of Israel. How do chapters 25-32 fit the theme of restoration?</p> <p>* Psalm 104 praises God for His works in creation. Psalm 105 praises God for His sovereignty in history. Both creation and history reveal God's majesty and power.</p>
<p><b>Wednesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 28</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 29</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 106</p>	<p>* Many commentators see Ezekiel 28:12-19 as a picture of Satan's pride. Just as Satan rebelled against God because of pride, Tyre's pride led this empire to sinful violence.</p> <p>? Pride is often considered to be a "small" sin. We don't recognize the impact of the pride that corrupts our motives even when we are doing good, that destroys relationships, and that causes us to refuse to humble ourselves in repentance. Describe the impact of pride in your life. How does pride lead to other sins?</p> <p>* Psalm 106 continues the theme of God's great acts in history. However, in this psalm, we hear a different tone. In Psalm 105, God rescued His people from Egypt. Sadly, Psalm 106 shows that God's people responded to His favor by rebelling and turning to other gods. Just as Tyre's pride caused her to reject God, Israel's pride led her into sin.</p>
<p><b>Thursday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 30</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 31</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 32</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 107</p>	<p>? Again, the sin of pride is a significant theme of Ezekiel 31. Why is pride so abhorrent to God? How is pride a form of rebellion against a sovereign God?</p> <p>? As you read Psalm 107, highlight the phrase "he delivered them from their distress." This phrase appears four times. Those who are lost and wandering cried to the Lord and "he delivered them...." Those who had rebelled cried to the Lord and "he delivered them...." Fools who were in trouble because of their own sinful ways cried to the Lord and "he delivered them...." Finally, sailors caught in a storm (workers doing their work) cried to the Lord and "he delivered them...." Do you see yourself in any of these four groups? Thank a merciful God who delivers us when we cry out to Him.</p>

<p><b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 33</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 34</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 35</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 108</p>	<p>? Ezekiel 33 and 34 is a warning to anyone who holds leadership responsibility. If you are a leader (in a church, ministry organization, or family), listen carefully to these chapters. Recognize your awesome responsibility to those under your spiritual care. As a church member, recognize the responsibility your church leaders carry. Pray for them and heed their warnings. Remember that God speaks to us through the people He places in authority over us. How can you show faithfulness as a spiritual leader or respect as a spiritual follower?</p> <p>* David's psalm rejoices that God cares for Israel (108:8) and is sovereign over the other nations (108:9).</p>
<p><b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 36</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 37</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 109</p>	<p>* Ezekiel 36-37 paints a beautiful picture of Israel's restoration. God promises to give His people a "new heart and a new spirit." They will have the desire and the power to obey God's law. Ezekiel saw a vision of a valley of dead bones being brought to life by the Spirit of God. Despite the Exile, God would restore His people and bring them new life. In the New Testament, we learn that this promise is given to everyone who turns to God in faith. Although we are dead in our sins, we can be made alive through the power of the Spirit.</p> <p>? Have you experienced the "new heart and new spirit" of Ezekiel 36 that gives you an inward desire to obey God? Is God's Spirit giving you daily power to obey God's law and live a life of victory? Have you experienced the miracle of new spiritual life seen in Ezekiel 37?</p> <p>* Psalm 109 is one of seven "psalms of imprecation" that call for God's judgment on the psalmist's enemies. As you read this, remember a few important principles for understanding these psalms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The enemy of David is an enemy of God.</li> <li>-Justice requires that sin be judged.</li> <li>-David does not take judgment into his own hands. He trusts God to bring justice on those who have wronged him. He turns any "rights" to vengeance over to God.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Weekly Summary</b></p>	<p>Summarize one practical application of this week's readings. Each day next week, review this lesson and ask God to help you to apply the lesson in your daily life.</p>

**Week 44 (10/28/2019 - 11/3/2019)**

<p><b>Monday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezekiel 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 39</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 110</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 111</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 112</p>	<p>* In Ezekiel 39, highlight the words “know that I am the Lord” or “my holy name.” God cares for His glory and name.</p> <p>* In the New Testament, one of the most frequently cited psalms is Psalm 110. Jesus showed that this psalm points to him as the Messiah. Psalm 110 begins, “The LORD (Jehovah) says to my Lord (the King, and later, the Messiah)...” It is a testimony to the role of Israel’s king as a representative of God and a promise of the coming Messiah.</p> <p>? Psalms 111-112 are a pair of acrostic poems. Psalm 111 describes God’s character and ends by commending the “fear of the Lord”; Psalm 112 describes the character of a person who “fears the Lord.” In Psalm 111, God is described as righteous, gracious, and merciful (111:3-4). In Psalm 112, the person “who fears the Lord” is described as gracious, merciful, and righteous (112:4). When we fear God, we become like Him. Are you becoming more like God?</p>
<p><b>Tuesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 41</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 42</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 113</p>	<p>* Ezekiel 40-48 records the prophet’s final vision. In Ezekiel 8-11, Ezekiel watched God’s glory leave the temple that had been corrupted by Israel’s sin. In Ezekiel 40-48, he sees a new temple filled with the glory of God. There are four primary interpretations of this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A vision of a literal future temple in Israel during the Millennium.</li> <li>- A symbolic vision of God’s presence among His people in the church.</li> <li>- A symbolic vision of God’s presence among His people in eternity.</li> <li>- A vision that includes both literal and symbolic elements.</li> </ul> <p>Regardless of your interpretation, this vision reveals God’s plan to restore and dwell among a holy people. As you read Ezekiel 40-48, you may benefit from the drawing of Ezekiel’s vision at: <a href="https://www.esv.org/resources/esv-global-study-bible/chart-26-temple-plan/">https://www.esv.org/resources/esv-global-study-bible/chart-26-temple-plan/</a></p>
<p><b>Wednesday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 43</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 44</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 45</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 46</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 114</p>	<p>* A highlight of the book of Ezekiel is the return of God’s glory in Ezek 43:1-5. God’s presence among His people is the central focus of the last part of Ezekiel.</p> <p>? After God returns and the temple is rebuilt, Ezekiel shows that God’s requirements for His people have not changed (43:6-12). God is preparing a holy people to worship in His holy temple. As you read this section, ask, “Am I living as a holy person should live?”</p>
<p><b>Thursday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 47</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ezek 48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 115</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 116</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 117</p>	<p>* In his vision of a river flowing from the door of the temple, Ezekiel sees that God will someday restore not just Israel but all the world. Revelation 22:1-2 shows the fulfillment of this vision.</p> <p>? Write one sentence summarizing what you have seen in Ezekiel...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-About God’s justice</li> <li>-About God’s concern for His glory</li> <li>-About God’s plan for the future of His people</li> </ul> <p>* As you read Psalm 115, notice the contrast between the weakness of idols (115:4-8) and the power of Jehovah (115:9-13). Rejoice that we serve a God of power and majesty. He is our “help” and our “shield.”</p>

<p><b>Friday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 118</p>	<p>* A significant theme of Daniel is “faithfulness.” The historical record of Daniel 1-6 shows the faithfulness of Daniel and his friends during the Babylonian Exile. The prophetic visions of Daniel 7-12 show God’s faithfulness to His people in the face of oppression and suffering.</p> <p>? In Daniel 1, Daniel shows his faithfulness to God by refusing to compromise his diet in a way that might make him forget his identity as a Jew. In the New Testament age, how do you remember your identity as God’s child? Through worship with other believers? Through Bible study and small groups? How do you maintain your identity as a Christian in your workplace?</p>
<p><b>Saturday</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dan 6</p>	<p>* In Daniel 3, Daniel’s friends learned that faithfulness to God requires obedience – even at the risk of death.</p> <p>? Read Daniel 3:16-18. Daniel’s friends have faith that God will deliver them from the furnace. “But if not,” they will remain faithful. Will you obey God even if He does <i>not</i> deliver you from persecution?</p> <p>* Daniel 4-5 reveals God’s judgment on man’s pride. Nebuchadnezzar is brought to disgrace because of his pride. Belshazzar is defeated by Darius because of his pride.</p> <p>? Why does Daniel open his window and pray facing Jerusalem? This is not commanded in the Bible. Is it to ensure that in a foreign land he never forgets that he is a citizen of Jerusalem? How does this practice encourage Daniel’s faithfulness during the Exile? What practices help you remain faithful to God in a sinful world?</p>
<p><b>Weekly Summary</b></p>	<p>Summarize one practical application of this week’s readings. Each day next week, review this lesson and ask God to help you to apply the lesson in your daily life.</p>