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## Judah's Terrible Drought

### 14: 1-6

Judah's terrible drought **DIG: Why was drought such a devastating thing to ADONAI's people? Why did this drought come about? How did it happen? All at once? In waves of successive years? Or what? What does it say about the seriousness of their sins that YHVH chose to speak to His people about droughts through Yirmeyahu? At what point did God's patience finally run out? Does His patience have a limit?**

**REFLECT: As a parent, as a friend, as an employee, as a spouse, is there a time when your patience runs out? What happens? Are you going through a season of drought in your life right now? How did you get in that dry cistern? How do you get out? What keeps you going during those tough periods? How can you help others?**

### 608 BC during the eleven-year reign of Jehoiakim

Unlike **the land of Egypt**, whose food supply depended on irrigation from the Nile River, **the land** of Canaan depended on the rains **God** sent **from heaven (Deuteronomy 11:10-12)**. If **His people obeyed His Torah, YHVH** would send **the rains** and give **them** bumper crops (**Leviticus 26:3-5**), but if **they** disobeyed, **the heavens** would become like **bronze** and the earth like **iron (Leviticus 26:18-20; Deuteronomy 11:13-17, 28:22-24)**. Over the years, **Y'hudah's sins** had brought a series of **droughts** to **the Land** (see **3:3, 5:24, and 12:4**), and **Yirmeyahu** used this painful but timely topic as the basis for a sermon to **the people**.<sup>136</sup>

**This is the word of ADONAI that came to Jeremiah concerning the droughts (14:1);** The Hebrew word for **drought** here is in the plural. The emphasis is that there was not one massive **drought**, but a series of **droughts**. This was consistent with the teachings of the Torah. There were blessings for obedience and curses for disobedience. Among the curses listed was the fact that if Isra'el disobeyed there would be **drought (Leviticus 26:19-20; Deuteronomy 11:17, 28:23-24)**.

**Apparently this was a series of droughts so severe that it left a lasting impression on the Judeans.**



The effects of this prolonged **drought** are vividly portrayed by four brief staccato announcements: **Judah mourns . . . her cities** and **her inhabitants languish . . . they wail for the Land . . . and a cry goes up from Jerusalem (14:2)**. **The people** were in tears. But it was rather **the cry of their** trouble, and of **their** sin, than of **their** prayer. The severity of **the drought** was evidenced in that it not only touched the common **people**, but even **the nobles** who always had the best **water** supply. **The nobles send their servants for stored water; they go to the cisterns but found no water**. There are numerous pits or **cisterns** still to be found in Palestine. **They** are often hewn out of the solid rock, and, being narrower at the mouth than at the bottom, it is not an easy thing to get out unaided, if one should be so unfortunate as to get in. When dry, these **cisterns** were sometimes used as dungeons for prisoners, and so Joseph's brothers put him in one (**Genesis 37:20**). **Jeremiah** was also imprisoned in a cistern that had been dug **in the courtyard of the guard (to see link click [Fz - Jeremiah Thrown into a Cistern](#))**.<sup>137</sup>

**The servants return (shuwb) with their jars unfilled; dismayed and despairing, ashamed . . . covering their heads** is a sign of great distress (**14:3**). **Those** who rejected **the spring of Living Water** of life for false **cisterns** now found **their** physical **water** supply matching the spiritual **water** supply to which **they** had turned (**2:13**).<sup>138</sup>

**Yirmeyahu** then described the effect of **drought** on the farmers: **The ground is cracked because there is no rain in the Land; the farmers are dismayed and cover their heads as they watched their crops waste away (14:4)**.

**In the drought** even **the wild animals** were desperate. This is a significant detail.

Domestic **animals** were close to waterholes and pasturelands. **The drought** is almost total when **the** wandering **animals** also cannot find any **water**.<sup>139</sup> **Even the doe in the field deserts her newborn fawn because there is no grass.** The animal kingdom also suffered greatly. **Wild donkeys** (who can survive on practically nothing) **stand on the barren heights** close to death **and pant like jackals** through the heat and thirst; **their** usually good **eyesight failed them** as they looked for **food (14:5-6).**

At another level, this word of **God** was being passed along to **the readers** of the text in Babylon. By the time **they** had read these words, **Jerusalem** had already fallen and **they** were in exile. So **they** could look back on these disastrous events and be given a new glimpse of how **YHVH** had responded to **their** rebellion. To see how **ADONAI** lamented **(14:17-18)** over **His** actions would help shape **their** continuing understanding of **His** heart. Divine judgment is accompanied by grief; such devastation was not what **Ha'Shem** wanted for either **the people, the Land,** or **the animals.**<sup>140</sup>

**The drought** tore at the social fabric of the nation. Everything came to a screeching halt because now **nobles, farmers, cows, does, wild donkeys** and **jackals** all had something in common. The pall of death hung over the nation. **The prophet from Anathoth** realized that this judgment of **the droughts** was a direct result of the sins of **Y'udah**. It was just the beginning and the worst was yet to come. **He** had come to the conclusion that Jerusalem's judgment was inescapable - as we see next.