

# Jeremiah 19:10

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Then shalt thou break the bottle in the sight of the men that go with thee,

## Analysis

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After delivering the verbal prophecy, Jeremiah performs a symbolic act: "Then shalt thou break the bottle in the sight of the men that go with thee." The Hebrew *baqbuq* (בַּקְבֻק, bottle/jar) was likely an earthenware flask used for storing liquids. Breaking it publicly creates a memorable visual illustration. The potter's vessel from chapter 18, which could be remolded while clay remained soft, now becomes a fired, hardened vessel that, once broken, cannot be repaired.

This symbolizes Judah's irreversible judgment. The time for reshaping has passed; now only shattering remains. The action's public nature—"in the sight of the men that go with thee"—ensures witnesses who can testify to what Jeremiah said and did. Prophetic sign-acts engaged multiple senses, making abstract truths concrete and memorable. The smashing sound and shattered pottery pieces visually and audibly communicate coming destruction.

The theological principle: persistent rebellion eventually reaches a point of no return. While God is patient and merciful, there comes a time when the clay hardens beyond remolding, leaving only breaking. This doesn't contradict divine mercy but demonstrates that persistent rejection of grace eventually exhausts patience. For individuals, death fixes one's eternal state; for nations, protracted rebellion seals judgment. Only Christ can transform hardened hearts, making the urgent gospel plea: be reconciled today (2 Cor 6:2).

## Historical Context

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Prophetic sign-acts pervade Scripture—Isaiah walked naked (Isa 20), Ezekiel lay on his side and ate rationed food (Ezek 4), Hosea married a prostitute (Hos 1-3), Agabus bound Paul with a belt (Acts 21:11). These actions illustrated and reinforced verbal prophecies, making them tangible and memorable. Ancient Near Eastern cultures regularly used such symbolic actions to communicate important messages, understanding that visual demonstrations often communicate more powerfully than words alone.

## Related Passages

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**Ephesians 2:8** — Salvation by grace through faith

**Romans 10:9** — Confession and belief for salvation

## Study Questions

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1. At what point does the 'clay' of a life or nation become so hardened that only breaking remains?
2. How does this irreversible breaking differ from the remoldable clay in Jeremiah 18?
3. What does the urgency 'today is the day of salvation' mean in light of eventual irreversible hardening?

## Interlinear Text

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וְשָׁבַרְתָּ	הַבִּקְלָה ק	לְעֵינַי	הָאֲנָשִׁים ים	הַהֹלְכִים ים	אוֹתָם:
Then shalt thou break	the bottle	in the sight	of the men	that go	H854
H7665	H1228	H5869	H582	H1980	

## Additional Cross-References

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**Jeremiah 19:1** (Parallel theme): Thus saith the LORD, Go and get a potter's earthen bottle, and take of the ancients of the people, and of the ancients of the priests;

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