1. The potter is __________. (Is. 64:8)
   a. The clay is formed into something useful by the Potter’s __________. (Rom. 9:20-24)
   b. The clay is formed according to the Potter’s __________. (Eph. 2:10; Phil. 1:6)
   c. The clay doesn’t see the ______________. (1 Co. 2:9)
   d. It takes time to go from clay to a ______________.
   e. The Potter’s hands are sometimes actually the hands of ____________ in our life.

2. The clay is __________.
   a. Believer’s seek to be ______________ in God’s house. (2 Ti. 2:19-21)
   b. We are effective only to the degree we’re __________ with God’s __________. (2 Co. 4:7)
   c. Each vessel has a specific __________ of God. (Acts 9:15)
   d. Clay is dust mixed with water – believers are dust mixed with the __________.
   e. Clay is only __________ in the right hands for the right purpose.
   f. The nature of clay is to __________ – either to the Potter’s hands or to another’s.

3. The wheel is __________.
   a. The clay must trust the Potter for its __________ on the wheel. (Rom. 8:28)
   b. The most important characteristic of the wheel is that it’s __________ – __________. (Mat. 6:33)
   c. The clay Jeremiah was sent to observe was __________.
      a. It was following its __________ instead of the Potter’s.
      b. Remolding the clay is a picture of God’s __________ for a __________.

4. The Potter’s tool not mentioned in this passage is the __________. It would represent __________. (Job 23:10; Is. 48:10; 1 Pe. 4:12-13)

5. The “point of no return” is when we ______________ to the Potter’s hands and become ______________. Jeremiah 19 is an image of this: a pot broken and thrown with the rest of the refuse into hell.

6. The most important thing is to remain __________, __________, and __________ for His will and ways. (1 Ti. 2:21)