



## THE PROPHECY

### WHY STUDY EZEKIEL?

1. It is the word of God: "...it's the honour of kings to search out a matter" Prov. 25:2. Christ "hath made us kings and priests unto God..." Rev. 1:6
2. It was written as examples and for our warning: "Now all these things (OT) happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." I Cor. 10:11

### I. THE SETTING

#### A. Historical

- 1) **Who was Ezekiel? What was his role?** Ezek. 1:1-3; II Chron.36:5-10
- 2) **How did God continue to show compassion?** II Chron. 36:11-21
- 3) **How does Ezekiel connect to Daniel?** Dan. 1:1-7; II Ki. 24; Jer. 52
- 4) **Why are the scrolls of the prophecies not in chronological order?**  
- To teach us that the Bible should not be read as a history book, but as a spiritual book. I Cor. 2:12-14; Ro. 8:6-8

#### B. Spiritual

- 1) **How do we know we should study the Bible spiritually?**  
- Studying the prophecy of Ezekiel historically will cause us to miss the parabolic message. Ps. 49:4; 78:2; Ezek. 17:2; 24:3; Matt. 13:10-13; Mk. 4:13
- 2) **What does this study wish to search out spiritually?**  
- The final judgment of Jerusalem will compare to the final judgment of the church. (I Pet. 4:17)

### II. THE VISION - Ezek. 1:4

- #### A. The Whirlwind - "And I looked, and behold, a whirlwind (H7307 - Lit. spirit of whirlwind) came out of the north, a great cloud, and a fire in folding (H3948 - lit. flashing) itself..." Ezek. 1:4
- 1) Spirit (H7307 "Ruwach" wind; by resemblance *breath*) i.e .Gen.1:2
  - 2) **Where else is this same Whirlwind mentioned?**
    - a. The Lord took Elijah - II Ki. 2:1
    - b. The Lord spoke to Job & Ezekiel - Job 38:1-3; 40:6-8; Ezek. 1:4
    - c. The Lord's anger executed - Is. 40:24; Jer. 23:19-20; 30:23-24
  - 3) The "grievous whirlwind" that fell on Israel (Jer. 23:19-20) must represent God's judgment (G2917 "*Krima*" - the sentence pronounced; a verdict; a condemnation) on the church for its apostasy I Pet. 4:17

*"As the appearance of the bow that is in the cloud in the day of rain, so was the appearance of the brightness round about. This was the appearance of the likeness of the glory of the Lord. And when I saw it, I fell upon my face, and I heard a voice of one that spake."*

- Ezek. 1:28



### TIMELINE

- **616-17 BC**  
In the 3rd year of Judah's King Jehoikim (18th king), Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon besieged Jerusalem, taking certain children of Israel, in whom there was no blemish, including Daniel (Dan. 1:1-7)
- **603 BC**  
In the 5th year of the captivity of Jehoiachin (19th king; Ezek. 1:2), the word of the Lord came to Ezekiel, also in Babylon.
- **597 BC**  
Jerusalem under King Zedekiah (last of 20 kings) is destroyed (II Chron. 36:11ff).
- **527 BC**  
Return of the remnant and the rebuilding of the temple with Ezra the prophet.

## EZEKIEL

### THE PROPHECY

*“Whithersoever the spirit was to go, they went, thither was their spirit to go; and the wheels were lifted up over against them: for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels.*

- Ezek. 1:20



### DEFINITIONS

- **WHIRLWIND H7307**  
“*Ruwach*” - wind; by resemblance *breath*
- **INFOLDING H3948**  
“*Leqach*” - prop. Something *received*; i.e. *instruction* (whether on the part of the teacher or hearer); *inveiglement* (entice, lure, persuasive)
- **BEASTS G2226**  
“*Zoon*” - a live thing; denotes a living being; all creatures on earth, including man, are called “*Zoon*”
- **THRONE H3678**  
“*Kicceh*” - covered; i.e. throne (canopied)
- **CONSUMING G2654**  
“*Katanalisko*” - to consume utterly

### B. The Four Living Creatures - Ezek. 1:5-14

- 1) Four faces and four wings - **What does the number “four” represent?**  
Four is the number for universality.
  - a. The “*four corners*” - Acts 11:5 - refers to the whole earth
  - b. The “*four winds of heaven*” - Zech. 2:6 - refers to the whole heaven
  - c. The “*four beasts* (lit. living thing)” - Rev. 4:6-8 - refers to the fullness of the new creation

### 2) How do the Four Living Creatures compare to the Four Beasts in Rev. 4:6-8?

“The Greek word used refers not to brute beasts, but to created beings. The best translation is “living creature.” Because of the similar appearances of these living creatures, we can see that God intended us to compare the prophecies of Ezekiel and Revelation.”\*

#### a. The Face of a Man - Matt. 17:22-23; 8:20; 12:40; 16:27-28

“Man is considered the most intelligent creature on this earth. But Christ chose to come to earth in the body of a man and be called the Son of Man.” \*

#### b. The Face of a Lion - Rev. 5:5; Gen.49:9

“The lion is considered the royal representative of the wild animal kingdom. But the lion is also worthy to represent Christ as the lion of the tribe of Judah.”\*

#### c. The Face of an Ox - Lev. 17:1-4; Heb. 10:10-14

“The ox is considered the strongest of the domesticated animals. But the ox is also worthy to represent Christ on the altar of sin-offering.”\*

#### d. The Face of an Eagle - Ex. 19:4; Deut. 32:11-12

“The eagle is considered to be the king among the birds. But the eagle is also worthy to represent Christ as the One who has snatched us out of the house of bondage to sin and Satan.” \*

“The Hebrew word translated as “living creatures” refers to something that was created therefore, it cannot refer to God. The vision God gave in Ezekiel chapter 1 is a symbolical representation of the new order of things in the new heaven and new earth. The living creatures represent the entire fullness of the new creation after the judgment of all the unsaved has been completed and all sin has been done away with.”\*

### C. More Visions of God - Ezek. 1:24-28

#### 1) If the living creatures do not refer to God, what is meant by “visions of God”?

It’s not a vision that represents a picture of God, but a vision that represents something that comes from God. For example:

- a. God’s Judgment - “*...was the likeness of a throne...*” Ps. 122:5; Rev. 20:4; Rev. 4:2-3
- b. God’s Justice - “*... an appearance of fire...*” - Deut. 9:3; Heb. 12:28-29
- c. God’s Mercy and Grace - “*As the appearance of the bow...*” Gen. 9:12-17 - the glory of the Lord is “a symbol of hope in the coming Day of the Lord; like in the days of Noah, the bow is a symbol of God’s everlasting covenant with His elect, and thus it is the symbol of the covenant of grace.”\*

\*The Revelation of Jesus Christ Vol. 1 - Alfred Chompff pg. 148-152

## THE PROPHECY OF



### III. THE COMMISSION - Ezekiel 2-3; Jer. 1

#### A. **“Speak My Words to a Rebellious Nation”** - Ezek. 2:3-7

- 1) **How were they rebellious?**
  - They wanted to be called by His name, but still eat of their own bread (Is. 4:1-4; Jn. 6:35)
  - They wouldn't take the counsel of God (Is. 30:1) but wanted to speak “smooth things” (Is. 30:8-10)
  - They refused to receive correction (Jer. 5:3, 12, 21-22); there was no “fear” of the Lord in them
  
- 2) **Whom does this rebellious nation represent spiritually? Or is this simply a story about something that happened a long time ago, far-far away?**
  - Israel represents the corporate church; the Israel of God represents the remnant saved by grace that remains in the church (Ro. 9:6; Gal. 3:16)
  
- 3) **How do we know judgment will begin in the church?** Ezek. 9:5-6; I Pet. 2:7

#### B. **“Eat this Roll and Go Speak to the House of Israel”** - Ezek. 2:8-10; 3:1-3



*“And when I looked, behold, an hand was sent unto me; and lo, a roll of a book was therein; and he spread it before me; and it was written within and without: and there was written therein lamentations, and mourning, and woe.” - Ezek. 2:9-10*

- 1) **Why did he have to eat it, let alone eat the entire roll?** Jer. 15:16; Rev. 10:8-11
  - The entire truth (like the entire scripture) must be thoroughly assimilated by Ezekiel. He, like John (Rev. 10:8-11), must eat it to give us the picture that he must take it into his very system, which is his flesh, his blood and his spirit. In the same way, a child of God will spiritually eat the entire word of God (Jer. 15:16) that will cause him to be transformed, and change him into a new creature (II Cor. 5:17).
  
- 2) **Why did it taste “as honey for sweetness”?** Ezek. 3:9; Ps. 19:9-10; 119:102-104; Rev. 10:9; II Cor. 2:15-16

#### C. **“Give Them Warning From Me”** - Ezek. 3:17

- 1) **How did God prepare Ezekiel concerning the response he should expect from the House of Israel?** Ezek. 2:5-7; 3:4-11
  
- 2) **What was the warning?** Ezek. 3:17-19
  
- 3) **Are pastors bringing warning to their congregations today? What will be the consequence if no warning is sent?** Ezek. 3:20-21
  
- 4) **What is the “stumbling block” in vs. 20?** (H4383 *obstacle; enticement*) Ezek. 14:3-7; 33:10-13; Ro. 9:30-33

The name **EZEKIEL G3168** means “*God will strengthen.*”

*Ezekiel*

In what way will He strengthen?  
Ezek. 36:25ff



## THE PROPHECY

### IV. THE SYMBOLIC SIEGE - Ezekiel 4- 5

#### A. The First Object Lesson - Ezek. 4

*“...Take thee a tile, and lay it before thee, and portray upon it the city, (even) Jerusalem. And lay siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mount against it; set the camp also against it, and set (battering) rams against it round about.” - Ezek. 4:1-2*



- List Each Instruction: Ezek. 4:1-17
  - Vs. 1** - Take a tile and draw a portrait of Jerusalem
  - Vs. 2** - Build a “fort” (H1785 “*Dayeq*” - battering (3733 - a ram butting) tower) against it - Ezek. 26:7-9; Jer. 52:4
  - Vs. 3** - Take an iron pan and set thy face against it
    - Why a “pan” (H4227 “*Machabath*” - a pan for baking) ? Lev. 2:5-7
    - What is meant by “set his face against it”? Ps. 34:16
  - Vs. 4-8** - Lie on thy left side 390 days; lie on thy right side 40 days
    - What did the days represent? Num. 14:33-34 - one day for each year of iniquity
    - What did the sides represent? Ezek. 16:46-47ff
  - Vs. 9-11** - Take wheat, barley, beans, lentils, millet, finches and make bread - Notice the detailed amounts:
    - Twenty shekels a day of “Ezekiel” bread = 10 ounces per day (vs. 10)
    - 1/6th part of a hin = 1.5 pints of water per day (vs. 11); What do these amounts signify? (vs. 16-17)
  - Vs. 12-15** - Bake barley cakes with dung  
Why did dung have to be used? (Vs. 13) - symbolic for polluting (Lev. 17:15; 22:8)
- What does this picture parable represent? Ezek. 4:16-17; Is. 3:1-5, 8-9; Matt. 11:23-24

A picture of God’s unchanging judgment on Jerusalem, also known as Zion (lit. where God dwells); this is a prophecy of the same unchanged judgment that will be demonstrated on the church (Ezek. 5:11) in the last days.

#### B. The Second Object Lesson - Ezek. 5

*“...Take thee a sharp knife, take thee a barber’s razor, and cause it to pass upon thine head and upon thy beard: then take thee balances to weigh, and divide the (hair). Thou shalt burn with fire a third part... take a third part and smite about it with a knife: and a third part thou shalt scatter in the wind...” - Ezek. 5:1-2*



- List Each Instruction: Ezek. 5:1-4
  - Vs. 1** - “Take thee a sharp knife...” baldness refers to shame; cutting off of priests (Lev. 21:5; Ezek. 44:20)
  - Vs. 2** - “Thou shalt burn with fire a third part...” Zech. 13:7-9; Matt. 26:31; Rev. 8:10-11; II Thes. 2:11-12
  - Vs. 3** - “...bind them in thy skirts (H3671 - “*Kanaph*” edge, flap of garment)” - the remnant (Hagg. 2:12)
  - Vs. 4** - “Take of them again, and cast them into the midst of the fire...” Dan. 3:27
- The Rational - Why is all this going to happen to Jerusalem? Ezek. 5:5-11; Lev. 26:17, 23-33



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### V. THE EMINENT JUDGMENT - Ezekiel 6-7

#### A. "Set Thy Face to the Mountains of Israel" - Ezek. 6:2-4; 36:1

1. Why speak to the mountains?  
-God justly makes a desolation which we make an idol (Lev. 26:14-15, 30-31; Mic. 1:7; 7:13)
2. What is our "idol" worship and our "high places" today?

#### B. "Yet I Will Leave a Remnant" - Ezek. 6:8-10

1. Why would God want to leave something as small as a "remnant"? Ezek. 36:21-32  
-There has to be a remnant for God's promises to be maintained (Ezek. 14:22-23; Jer. 23:5-8). This opened the door to the 1st coming of Christ to bring salvation, and the 2nd coming of Christ to bring the bride of Christ
2. What does this remnant look like? Isaiah 11

#### C. "I am Broken" - Ezek. 6:9

1. How can it be explained that God describes Himself as "broken"? Ps. 69:20
2. Broken H7665 "Shabar" - to burst (lit. or fig.): Jer. 23:9 (read context)

#### D. "The End Has Come Upon the Four Corners of the Land" - Ezek. 7:2

1. How do we know that this is not just an historical account of the end of Israel, but rather a picture of God's mercy in preparing the remnant remaining concerning the end of time? Amos 8:2, 10-12; I Pet. 4:7

-What is meant by "the four corners of the land"?

The number four represents universality (Acts 11:5 - see page 2 of this study cross references) and the finality of His judgment, on all people and all nations (Is. 45:23-25; Ro. 14:11-12), beginning in the church (Ezek. 9:5-6; I Pet. 2:7).

2. Why is God's fury necessary? Ezek. 7:8-11

3. Discuss: How is this a different message than that which the modern church provides?

#### E. "Mine Eye Shall Not Spare Thee, Neither Will I Have Pity" - Ezek. 7:3, 18

Only a sovereign God could follow through with His covenant.





## GREAT ABOMINATIONS

### VI. GREAT ABOMINATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF GOD - Ezekiel 8

#### A. The Great Abomination - "The Seat of the Image of Jealousy" - Ezek. 8:1-3; II Thes. 2:3-4

1. **How can God's jealousy be righteous?** Deut. 5:7-10; Is. 48:11
2. **What is meant with this "seat"?** II Ki. 21:1-7  
H4186 "Moshab" seat; fig. a site
3. **How does it compare to the mercy seat?** Lev. 16:2, 13-15 Ex. 25:22  
H3727 "Kapporeth" used only of the cover of the ark; it's the exact opposite; most intimate place for sacrifice, where God resides.
4. **What would be described as this great abomination in the House of God today?**  
Man makes his own god; Like Lucifer in his pride, man places himself with the Most High (Is. 14:12-14) and makes himself as God (II Thes. 2:3-4) designing his own salvation plan.

#### B. Yet Greater Abominations - "Go In, Behold the Wicked Abominations That They Do Here" - Ezek. 8:6-16

1. **How can there be greater abominations than the already great abomination?** Ezek. 8:12; Jn. 3:20
  - a) The leaders of the people; the 70, not the priests - Ezek. 8:11; Ex. 18:21-22; 24:1, 9; Num. 11:16
  - b) The leaders responsible for the care of the House of God; the 25, the consecrated priests - Ezek. 8:16; I Chron. 24:7-19; Deut. 4:19
2. The Women Weeping for Tammuz - Ezek. 8:14
  - a) **Who/What was Tammuz?** (H8542) A Syrian god; represents a different (false) gospel
  - b) **Who do the women represent?** The nameless women in the Bible represent the church
  - c) **Why are they weeping?**  
- instead of weeping for the sins of the people they are weeping for their idol that is gone; longing for the idols/programs in the church today instead of longing for the true gospel that is no longer taught
3. **What is still considered a "light thing" to the leaders of the church today?** Ezek. 8:17-18  
It is considered a "light thing" in the church today...
  - 1) To read and study Bible translations that have changed the word of God (NIV to name one of many)
  - 2) To eliminate or change any of the Biblical doctrines, specifically the 5 principles of God's salvation
  - 3) To "pollute" the Sabbaths (Ezek. 20:11-16) and use them for man's desire
  - 4) To replace "psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" (Ps. 95:2; Col. 3:16) with the music/lyrics of the world

"Again, if "in the wall" (vs. 8) of men professing Christianity "a hole" (vs. 7) or window were opened, whereby the inner heart could be seen and "a door" dug whereat one could "Go in, and behold the wicked abominations;" there, what awful pictures "portrayed in the chambers of every man's imagery" (vs. 12) would be discovered." - **Eerdmans Commentary Part II Jeremiah thru Malachi - pg. 228**

## GREAT ABOMINATIONS



### VI. The VISION of the CITY SLAIN - Ezekiel 9-10

- A. *“Cause them that have charge over the city to draw near, even every man with his destroying weapon in his hand.”*  
- Ezek. 9:1
1. **Who are those “that have charge” to destroy?** Ezek. 9:2; Jude 14-15
  2. **What is the “destroying weapon”?** - used one time; H4892 - 4660 shattering H3627 weapon ; a prepared apparatus Jer. 22:7-9
- B. *“And the glory of the God of Israel was gone up from the cherub”* - Ezek. 9:3
1. **Why are we told this?**  
-When God departs from the church (or individual), the safety is gone (Ezek. 3:23; 8:4; 10:4, 18; 11:22-23)
  2. **Who is the “man clothed with linen”?** Lev. 16:2-4; Dan. 10:5-7; Heb. 9:11-12
- C. *“Set a mark on the forehead of the men that sigh and that cry for all the abominations”* - Ezek. 9:4-6
1. **What do we know about this “mark”?** Ex. 12:7  
-Destruction may not happen until the last servant is sealed - Rev. 7:2-3; 9:4; 14:1;
  2. **Who/what is meant by the “sigh and cry”?** Jer. 13:7-11, 15-17  
-All those who are offended by the abominations in the church - II Pet. 2:6-8
  3. *“Begin at my sanctuary”* - (Ezek. 9:6) The place where judgment begins - I Pet. 4:17
  4. **What is the cause for this complete destruction?** Ezek. 9:9-10; Ezek. 11:21
- D. *“I have done as thou hast commanded me”* - Ezek. 9:11
1. **When else have we have read this?** John 17:4
- E. *“And the likeness of their faces was the same faces which I saw by the river of Chebar”* - Ezek. 10:22
1. Read and compare Ezekiel 10 to Ezekiel 1
  2. **What is the difference?** - the glory of the Lord (10:4; Ezek. 1) seen in the vision is now seen departing (10:17-18)
  3. **What does this signify?** - if God doesn't reside there anymore, there is no hope; when the last of the sheep is in the fold, destruction comes (Matt. 18:12-13; Jn. 10:26-30)



## THE PROPHECY

### JUDGMENT ON THE REBELLIOUS HOUSE

“...which have eyes to see, and see not; they have ears to hear, and hear not; for they are a rebellious house.” - Ezek. 12:2

#### VII. THOSE WHO WILL FACE JUDGMENT - Ezekiel 11-12

##### A. Judgment on the Rebellious Priests

1. Who do the ring leaders , “*the five and twenty men*” (Ezek. 11:1), represent? - Ezek. 8:16
2. What have they done? Ezek. 11:12

##### B. Mercy on the Remnant

1. Will God make a “*full end to the remnant of Israel*”? Ezek. 11:13; Ezek. 9:8
2. What is meant by “*I will be to them as a little sanctuary..*” ? Ezek. 11:16; Matt. 18:19-20
3. How will the remnant be transformed? Ezek. 11:19-20; Ezek. 36:21-32
4. What will depart the church at this time? Ezek. 11:22-25

##### C. Judgment on the Rebellious Leaders

1. Judgment on the Prince/Leader - Ezek.12:10; II Ki. 25
2. What does this “*rebellious house*” look like? Ezek. 12:3-5; Jer. 5:20-31

#### VIII. EZEKIEL 13-14

##### A. Judgment on the False Prophets

1. How are they defined? Ezek. 13:2-3
2. How have they failed? Ezek. 13:5-6; Hedge H1447—Ezek. 22:30; Ecc. 10:8; God’s statutes/commandments
  - a. Divine Lies - Vs. 8-9
  - b. False Hope - vs. 10

##### B. Judgment on the Elders of Israel

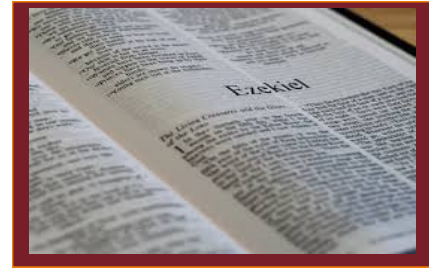
1. Idol Worship - Ezek. 14:3-5, 7-8
2. The Consequence - vs. 9-11
3. The Famine - vs. 12-14; What is meant by “*though these three men, Noah, Daniel, and Job were in it, they should deliver but their own souls by their righteousness...*” (vs. 14) ?
4. The Promise - “*Yet, behold therein shall be left a remnant that shall be brought forth...*” Vs. 22-23



# THE PROPHECY

## JUDGMENT ON THE REBELLIOUS HOUSE

*“And I will set my face against them; they shall go out from (one) fire, and (another) fire shall devour them...” - Ezek. 15:7*



### IX. HOW JUDGMENT WILL BE EXECUTED - Ezekiel 15-16

#### A. The Judgment on the Vine with Fire - Ezek. 15

##### 1. What/who is the vine?

Vine - H1612 *“Gephen” - to bend*; a vine (as twining), esp. the grape; Is. 5:7-8, 18-2

a. The vine of low stature; the remnant of Israel - Ezek. 17:6-8; Jer. 6:9-11

b. The vine out of Egypt - Ps. 80:8; Mk. 12:1-12; Jn. 15:1-5

##### 2. What is meant by *“they shall go out from (one) fire, and (another) fire shall devour them”*? Lit. Ezek. 15:7, 4 Spiritual? - no escape; I Thes. 5:3; Matt. 23:33; Heb. 2:3; Mk. 9:43-48

#### B. The Judgement on Jerusalem in the Sight of Many Women - Ezek. 16

##### 1. How/why is God causing *“Jerusalem to know her abominations”* (vs. 2)?

- vs. 3-14 describes the work of God to make her spiritual beauty; we need to see how ugly false/works gospels are in the sight of God

##### 2. How did her downfall begin? - vs. 15ff

##### 3. What does vs. 19 mean? - spiritual food; Hos. 2:8; Deut. 32:13-19

##### 4. What is meant by *“in all thine abominations and thy whoredoms thou hast not remembered the days of thy youth”* (vs. 22)? *What are “the days of thy youth”*?

Those who claim to have the true gospel and yet insist they have the ability to choose Christ, to choose good works and choose to walk in the faith, ignore where they’ve come from and are blind to recognize their true depravity but *“trust in (their) own beauty* (vs. 15).”

##### 5. Of all the abominations mentioned, why is Jerusalem pictured/called a “harlot” (vs. 35)?

##### 6. Who are the *“many women”* (vs. 41)? Historically - Ezek. 5:8; Ps. 137:7-9; Spiritually? - it represents the many denominations/churches that claim to have the true gospel; **Why are they given recognition?** vs. 44-57

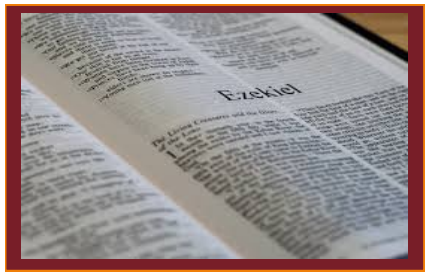
##### 7. Read vs. 60-63. Compare/contrast the “days of thy youth” in vs. 60 to vs. 22;

###### a. What is found in *“the days of our youth”*?

- the reminder of where/what we have been delivered from, *“thus were we”* (Ps. 106:44-45)

###### b. How can God be “pacified”? (vs. 63)

- by the payment of sin through the blood of Christ



## JUDGMENT EXPLAINED

*“Say now to the rebellious house, Know ye not what these things mean?”*  
- Ezekiel 17:12

### X. TWO PARABLES - Ezekiel 17-19

#### A. The Riddle/Parable of the Great Eagle - Ezek. 17

##### 1. Historically

- a. **Who was the 1st Great Eagle?** (vs. 3-6) Assyria - King of Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar (Ezek. 17:12; II Ki. 24:12)
- b. **Who was the 2nd Great Eagle?** (vs. 7-10) Egypt - Pharaoh (Ezek. 17:15; II Ki. 24:20; II Chron. 36:13, 22)

##### 2. Spiritually

- a. The Definition - Eagle H5404 *“Nehsher”* to lacerate; an eagle
- b. God’s Purpose - punishment for the abominations (Deut. 8:2-9, 14, 17; 28:47-52; Hos. 8:1)
- c. **Who/what is the “Great Eagle” in the church today?**  
-God’s punishment for the abominations within the church by allowing apostasy to enter in; the church has run to the works gospel to save themselves, the same way Israel attempted to run to Egypt to save themselves from God’s punishment.
- d. **Can this punishment to the church be avoided?** Ezek. 17:19-20; 22:14

#### B. The Goodly Cedar - Ezek. 17:22-24

1. **Who is the “highest branch of the high cedar”?** Zech. 3:8
  - a. **Who is the “tender one”?** (Is. 53:2; Phil. 2:7-11)
  - b. **What is meant by “In the mountain of the height of Israel...”?** - Is. 2:2ff
2. **Who are the “trees of the field”?** (vs. 24) - (Is. 55:12; 61:3; I Chron. 16:33; Ps. 1:1-3)
3. **What must the spiritual picture be here?** Dan. 2:44; the kingdom of heaven - Matt. 13:31-32; Mk. 4:30-32

#### C. God’s Judgment - Ezekiel 18

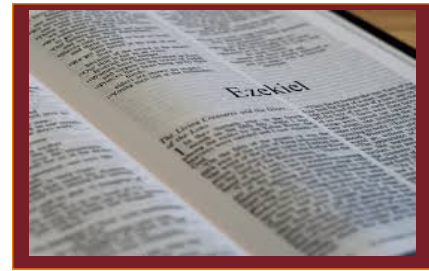
1. Each One Accountable for His Own Iniquity vs. 1-21
2. *“In his righteousness that he hath done he shall live”* - vs. 22 Whose righteousness?
3. *“Yet ye say, the way of the Lord is not equal...”* vs. 25 - still complaining through the end (Rev. 16:11)
4. *“Repent, and turn (lit. made to turn) yourselves....”* vs. 30 - the lit. translation supports the rest of scripture that we cannot save ourselves; no one seeks after God (Ro. 3:10) and must be made a new creature (II Cor. 2:15) and given the gift of repentance (II Cor. 7:10) once our eyes are opened (Prov. 20:12) to even see our sin.
5. *“For I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth...”* - vs. 32 (vs. 23) dieth - means continually as in the 2nd death (*“where their worm dieth not, the fire is not consumed”* - Mk. 9:43-50)

#### D. The Lamentation - Ezekiel 19

## POLLUTED WORSHIP

*“They despised my judgments, and walked not in my statutes, but polluted my Sabbaths: for their heart went after their idols.”*

- Ezek. 20:16



### XI. POLLUTED SABBATHS - Ezekiel 20

A. The Timeline - Ezek. 20:1; II Kings 24; II Chron. 36

B. “When I chose Israel” - Ezek. 20:5

1. **Why did God lead Israel out of Egypt?**

- to rid them of their bondage and redeem them (Ex. 6:6-8), for His name’s sake that it would not be polluted among the heathen (Ezek. 20:5-10)

2. **Why did God give Israel the Sabbaths?** - Deut. 5:12-15; 15:15; 4:34, 37; Ezek. 20:12, 19-20

a. Definitions

1) Sabbath H7676 “*Shabbath*” - intermission; taken from 7678 “*Shabbthay*” - restful

2) Sign H226 “*Owth*” - a signal; as a flag, beacon, monument, evidence (Gen. 9:12; Ex. 13:9; 3:12)

b. **What did Israel do with this sign?**

- they despised his judgments, greatly polluted His Sabbaths and put their eyes on their father’s idols (Ezek. 20:13, 16, 19-24) They blasphemed the name of God in front of the Gentiles (Ro. 2:24)

c. **Are we expected to honor the Sabbath in the same way after the cross?**

Mk. 2:23-28; Jn. 5:5-9; 7:23; 9:13-14ff; Acts 9:13 - physically “resting” on the Sabbath is for man’s sake, for his protection from his labor; spiritually, however, we are to labor in the Lord, bringing the gospel on the Sabbath as well as any day, that God may be glorified.

d. **How has the corporate church polluted the Sabbath today?**

1) using polluted Bible translations that pollute the pastoral message (Jer. 5:30-31)

2) the adding and taking away of the word of God (Rev. 22:18-19) i.e not preaching the whole gospel; leaving out Ro. 9; Eph. 2 etc.; leaving out hell, God’s wrath, God’s sovereignty etc.

3) the songs of worship are polluted, no longer using psalms and hymns (Eph. 5:19; Col. 3:16)

4) not teaching all the doctrines of salvation, but leaving out those that might offend the people

3. **Why did God not wipe out Israel sooner?** - Ezek. 20:22

- the abominations were not yet full; Matt. 24:14-15; Dan. 9:27ff. Rev. 17:4-5

4. **What did God do instead?** Ezek. 20:26; Ro. 1:24 - He gave them over to another authority

5. Read vs. Ezek. 20:31. c/r II Ki. 3:26

- “Oh House of Israel, saith the Lord God, I will not be enquired of by you.” **Can we assume God will be enquired of those who prayed at the Inauguration 2017?** - (Prov. 28:9; 15:29)

6. Read Ezek. 20:33-44

**-Is this passage pertaining to the historical return of Israel to Jerusalem? Or is this calling those elect to the kingdom of heaven?** - it is a picture of the true church, the bride of Christ

## IN THE MIDST OF THE FURNACE



### XII. THE EXPLANATION - Ezekiel 21-23

#### A. THE SWORD of the LORD - Ezek. 21

1. The **SHEATH** - Ezek. 21:3-5, 9  
*What is its significance?* H8593 “knife or razor”— made to sharpen; Ezek. 21:9; I Sam. 7:51; Jer. 47:6
2. *What can be learned from this SWORD?* (H2719 “Chereb” - drought; cutting) described in Ezekiel 21:9-17
  - a. Gen. 3:24 - at the gates of the Garden of Eden
  - b. I Chron. 21:27-30 - David was severely afraid of it following his sin of numbering the people
  - c. Is. 34:4-5 - a symbol of judgment on the Last Day
3. *How does this compare to the SWORD* (G3162 “Machaira” - knife; fig. war, punishment) *Christ came to send?* Matt. 10:24; Heb. 4:12; Eph. 6:10-17
4. The **FEAR** that will **RESULT** because of the Sword
  - a. Fear H4549 “Macac” - to liquefy; fig. to waste (with disease), to faint (with fatigue, fear, grief)
  - b. *Is this fear describing the fear on the Day of the Lord?* Is. 13:6-11; 34: 5-6, 8-10; Ps. 112:10



*“As silver is melted in the midst of the furnace, so shall ye be melted in the midst thereof; and ye shall know that I the Lord have poured out my fury upon you.” - Ezek.22:22*

#### B. THE FURNACE - Ezek. 22; Jer. 11:13-14

1. The **PURPOSE** - Ezek. 22:17-29
2. The **DROSS** - Ezek. 22:18-19
  - a. *What is it?* Webster’s Dictionary - the scum that forms on the surface of molten metal; waste; impurity  
Strong’s Concordance H5509 - “Cuwg” - refuse
  - b. *How does this compare to Daniel 3:23-26?*
  - c. *How does this fire work with both the elect and reprobate?* Ps. 119:118-120; Prov. 25:2-5; Is. 1:21-27  
“the coming fire which purifies the righteous will consume the ungodly” i.e. Psalter Hymnal 411 vs. 4
3. The **GAP** - Ezek. 22:30 H6556 “Perets” - a break; fig. or lit. a breach
  - a. *Who previously stood in the gap?* Moses - (Ex. 32:9-14; Ps. 106:23); David - I Chron. 21:14-17
  - b. *Who had NOT stood in the gap?* (Ezek. 13:5) What was the result? Jer. 11:14, 7-11; Ezek. 22:30
  - c. *Who’s not standing in the gap today?* (II Pet. 2:1) What is the result? II Tim. 4:3-4

#### C. THE WHOREDOMS - Ezek. 23

A graphic, disgusting depiction of idolatry through the parable of the two sisters, which applies more to the professing worshippers than to those who do not know God; summarized in Ezekiel 23:30, 36-44.



Reformed Bible Church of Southern California  
February 25, 2017

## THE PARABLE OF THE COOKING POT

### XIII. “**UTTER A PARABLE UNTO THE REBELLIOUS HOUSE**” - Ezekiel 24

#### A. **THE DATE** - Ezek. 24:1; II Kings 25:1-2

1. The Time for Punishment Because the Iniquities are Full
  - a) *“the iniquity of the Amorites were not yet full”* (Gen. 15:16)
  - b) *“... when the transgressors are come to the full...”* (Dan. 8:23; 9:27)
2. The Fullness of Time - demonstrates God’s sovereign will to redeem His people (Gal. 4:3-5)
3. Compares to the End of Time - the Punishment of the Church (Rev. 17:4)

#### B. **THE COOKING POT** - Ezek. 24:3-13

1. **What is meant with the SCUM?**
  - a. Scum H2457 “*Chelah*” - disease; same word in Ezek. 34:4 (vs. 1-6) and 34:21 (vs. 20-24)
2. Read Ezek. 24:6-8 and take notice of the many references concerning “**THE BLOOD.**”
  - a. **What is significant about the blood?** Lev. 17:11-14

*“Woe to the bloody city, to the pot whose scum is therein and whose scum is not gone out of it! bring it out piece by piece; let no lot fall upon it... She (Jerusalem) hath wearied herself with lies, and her great scum went not forth out of her: her scum shall be in the fire.”*  
- Ezek. 24:6-12



#### C. **THE SIGN of NO MOURNING**

1. The Death of **EZEKIEL’S WIFE** - Ezek. 24:16-18
  - Wife is a picture of the corporate church; do not lament when it is destroyed - Ezek. 24:20-23
2. The **FINAL FALL** - Ezek. 24:24-27
  - a. No Mourning in the Last Days - Jer. 16:1-9
  - b. Concept of not mourning (Zach. 12:8-11) in that day
  - c. Close your mouth; a time of silence - Ps. 28:1; Rev. 8:1
3. Discuss: **Does the final fall of Jerusalem PROPHECY the final fall of the Corporate Church?**



## JUDGMENT UPON THE NATIONS



### XIV. THE NATIONS - Ezekiel 25-32

Why is so much written concerning the judgment of these nations? Aren't they already considered to be unrighteous?

- as prophesied, each one will be judged according to his works (Is. 59:18; Jer. 25:14); also prophesied judgment will take place on the Last Day (Rev. 20:12-13)

#### A. JUDGEMENT ON THE NEIGHBORS of Israel - Ezek. 25

##### 1. The Ammonites and Moabites - Ezek. 25:2, 11

- a) **Who are they?** - the offspring of Lot (Gen. 19:30-38; Numb. 22:4-5; Rev. 2:13-14)
- b) **What had they done?** - made fun of Judah for becoming one of them (Ezek. 25:3, 8; Jer. 48:7)

##### 2. The Edomites - Ezek. 25:12-14

- a) **Who are they?** -the offspring of Esau (Gen. 36:1-2, 19, 40-43)
- b) **What had they done?** - took vengeance on the house of Judah (Ezek. 25:12)

##### 3. The Philistines - Ezek. 25:15-17

- a) **Who are they?** - the coastal nation; includes the cities of Ashdod, Ashkelon, Ekron, Gath and Gaza. (Ex. 23:30-33; I Sam. 17: 32ff; II Sam. 5:22-25; Zec. 9:5-6)
- b) **What had they done?** - took vengeance with a spiteful heart (Ezek. 25:15)



*“And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God...and they were judged every man according to his works.”*  
- Rev. 20:12-13

#### B. JUDGMENT ON TYRUS - Ezek. 26-27: historical/metaphorical; Ezek. 28: spiritual

##### 1. Where is this nation?

- north of Israel, including an island just off shore (Ezek. 27:3-4); Hiram in the time of David and Solomon (I Ki. 5:1-12) helped with supplies for the building of the temple in Jerusalem and it provided wood again with the restoration of the temple with Ezra (Ezra 3:7)

##### 2. What had Tyrus (Tyre) done? -they mocked God's people because they were broken (Ezek. 26:2)

##### 3. What was the “lamentation”? - H7015 - dirge; a song of grief used for a funeral or memorial

- a) Lists the former strengths of their empire (Ezek. 27:1-25)
- b) Metaphorically describes the east wind and great waves as Nebuchadnezzar (27:26-27ff; Ps. 48:7; Jer. 18:17) literal and figurative.
- c) Describes the last hour of time - Rev. 18:17-19



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## JUDGMENT UPON THE NATIONS

4. Read Ezek. 28:2. **To whom is this likened?** Isa. 14:12ff; II Thes. 2:4
  - a) **Where do we see this still today?** Jn. 8:43-45
  - b) **Does this compare to those who call themselves “Believers”?**  
-They trust in their own righteousness (Lk. 18:9). They “despise” parts of the gospel that offend them leading to NOT giving God 100% of the glory.
5. **What is the connection with Eden, the garden of God?** Ezek. 28:12-13
  - a) What do the “*precious stones*” represent?  
-They are supposed to be in the high priest’s garment, but this is a fake. There is a row stones missing; trying to mimic the word of God (Ex. 39:10-13); close, not the true gospel.
6. **What is meant by “there shall be no more a pricking brier unto the house of Israel”?**  
Pricks and Thorns - Ezek. 28:24 Num. 33:55; Josh 23:15

### C. JUDGMENT on EGYPT - Ezek. 29-32

1. **To whom specifically was this prophesied against?** Ezek. 29:2-3
  - a) **What is symbolic about Pharaoh being called “the great dragon”?**  
H8577 - *sea monster/serpent* Is. 27:1; Ps. 91:10-14; Rev. 12:7-9; 16:13-14; 20:2-3
  - b) **What is the reason for punishment?** Ezek. 29:6; Is. 31:1-3
    - 1) **What is meant by “the staff of reed” ?**  
- Leaning on the counsel of man (Is. 30:1-7; 36:6)
    - 2) Contrast this to “*thy rod and thy staff*”: Ps. 23:4; 146:3-5; Is. 43:1-7
2. **What would be their punishment?** Ezek. 29:8-16  
-“*I will bring a sword against thee and cut off man and beast...I am against thee and against thy river...I will make the land...desolate...*” (vs. 8-10); forty years of desolation, scattering of the Egyptians (vs. 11-16); Delivered into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar (vs. 17-20; Jer. 46:25-26)
3. **What will take place “in that day”?** Ezek. 29:21
  - a) I will “*cause the horn of the house of Israel to bud*” - Ps. 132:17; Lk. 1:68-69
  - b) “*I will give thee the opening of the mouth in the midst of them*”  
the time of silence will be ended - Ezek. 3:26; 24:27; 33:22; Ps. 37:20; Rev. 8:1
  - c) “*they shall know that I am God*” - Ezek. 29:21c; 28:26c; 30:26c
    - 1) **Why is this same phrase repeated three times in 3 consecutive chapters?**  
“*Have I not written to you three times with counsels and knowledge to cause you to know the verity of the truth...*” - Prov. 22:20-21 Interlinear Bible
    - 2) “*Every knee shall bow*” Ro. 14:11; Phil. 2:10

## WHEN THE TRUMPET SOUNDS



### XV. THE WARNING - Ezekiel 33-35

#### A. To the Watchman

- 1) Ezek. 33:2-9 - **What is the warning to the watchman?** Ezek. 3:17-21
  - a) **Who do the “watchmen” represent?** - those who bring the warning from God’s word
  - b) **Is there a warning being sent today from those in the church? Why/why not?**
    - people want to hear uplifting statements; the warning is considered “doom and gloom.” A child of God doesn’t see it that way, but that the warning is God glorifying.
    - they make money off of things connected to religion (Acts 19:24-25)
- 2) **What does the sound of the trumpet represent?**
  - warning (Num. 10:1-10; Zach. 9:14); - the Last Trump (I Cor. 15:52; Rev. 8 & 9; 11:15)
- 3) Ezek. 33:11 - **Explain** “I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked...”
  - the wicked are those who are still in their unsaved state (II Pet. 3:9; Ps. 116:15)

#### B. To the Children of Thy People

- 1) Ezek. 33:13 - **What is meant if one trusts “in his own righteousness”?** Lk. 18:9
  - If the Physician is not needed, then that person will atone for his own sins and will not be saved



“...Whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet, and taketh not warning; if the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head.” -Ezek. 33:3

- 2) Ezek. 33:17-20 - **Why do people think God isn’t “equal” or fair?**
  - they make God into their own image, the image of man (Jer. 51:17; Ro. 9:18-20)
- 3) Ezek. 33:31-33 - **What was the final warning to the people?** Ps. 78:34-37  
**Whom does this represent today?** Matt. 13:22

#### C. The Warning to the Shepherds - Ezek. 34:1-10

1. **In this parabolic language, who are the shepherds today?** Jer. 23:1-3; Matt. 9:36
  - a) Vs. 2-8 - **Why is God so angry with them?** Jer. 23:9-12,16-17, 20-32; Rev. 3:3
    - 1) they are feeding themselves; not the flocks - Is. 56:10-11; Jn. 21:15-17
    - 2) they scatter the sheep and won’t look for them - Zach. 11:15-17; Jer. 6:13-17
  - b) **What poisonous things are being “fed” from the pulpit today?** (next page cont.)



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## WHEN THE TRUMPET SOUNDS

Continued from last page: The church shepherds (pastors, teachers) are feeding their flocks...

- 1) LOVE (Jn. 3:16) and PEACE “*when there is no peace*” (Jer. 6:14-17); no warning
  - 2) Man is NOT completely spiritually dead (Eph. 2:1) but partially dead in his unsaved state and therefore capable to choose Christ (i.e. they teach Jn. 1:12 but omit vs. 13; teach Acts 2:37 but omit vs. 38)
  - 3) Christ died for everyone (ignoring Matt. 1:21; Ro. 9:15-16)
  - 4) Their own good works earn rewards in heaven, without recognizing the works that “*God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.*” (Eph. 2:10)
  - 5) Sharing the glory of salvation in man’s “decision” to be saved; not giving God 100% of the glory of salvation (Is. 48:11) is an offense to those who trust in their own righteousness (Lk. 18:9).
2. Vs. 9-10 **What was the result of the ineptness of the shepherds?**
- 1) God takes over His flock - read Ezek. 34:11-16 and **notice** all the “*I will*” ‘s
  - 2) We can see the need for the “Good Shepherd” - Jn. 10:11-16; Ezek. 34:23; Ps. 23

*The FREEWILL gospel = a COUNTERFEIT gospel; it is so close that it looks like the true gospel (Mk. 13:22). If any doctrine is eliminated or adulterated, all other doctrines become negated (I Cor. 5:6).*



### D. The Warning to the Flock - Ezek. 34:19ff

1. **Who are those in the flock?** Matt. 25:31-34
  - a) vs. 20 - “*I will judge between the fat (well fed) cattle and the lean (famished or emaciated) cattle*” - **Who are the fat and the lean?** (Matt. 9:12-13) the oppressors and the oppressed
  - b) Vs. 22 - “*I will judge between “cattle and cattle”* (H7716 small cattle, i.e. sheep and goats) They don’t interbreed but do intermingle; represents both the elect and reprobate in church
2. More Evidence of All God’s Doing (“*I will*” ‘s); therefore, He gets 100% of the glory - vs. 11-16
  - a) Vs. 25 - “*I will make a covenant of peace...*” **How is this peace different?** Jn. 14:27; Phil.4:7
  - b) Vs. 26 - “*...I will cause the shower to come down in his season...*” **What does this mean?**  
- spiritual showers of blessing His Word causes (Lev. 26:4; Ps. 68:9; Mal. 3:10)
  - c) Vs. 29 “*I will raise up a plant of renown* (H4302 - planting place; i.e. garden) *and they shall be no more consumed with hunger* (lit. famine) *in the land*” -Amos 8:11; Ps. 33:18-19

### E. The Warning to Mount Seir - Ezek. 35

Representative of Edom - Esau’s offspring, the reprobate and the type of destruction coming to the reprobate; a picture of judgment day.

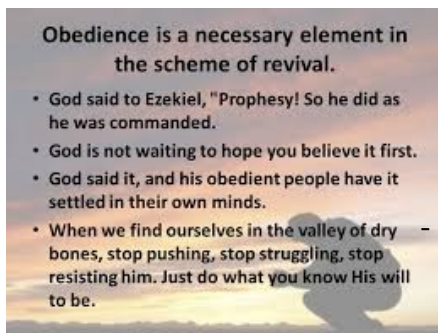
## THE VALLEY FULL OF BONES



### XVI. THE RENEWAL - Ezekiel 36-37

#### A. The Purpose - Ezek. 36

1. After all the abominations that are described in the previous chapters, why would God WANT to resurrect the House of Israel? (Ezek. 14:3)
  - a) For the Shame of the Heathen - Ezek. 36:6-7, 15; Ps. 74:10
  - b) For His Name's Sake - Ezek. 36:20-23, 32 - "...not for your sakes"
2. How is this renewal most often, if not completely, construed by church leaders?
  - they focus on their own works of obedience (Ro. 10:3), not on the work of God which is by grace alone; "*we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus, unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.*" (Eph. 2:1-10)



- a) Where do they get this from? Is. 1:18-20  
-fragments of scripture; not comparing ALL scripture to scripture (i.e. Ezek. 18:31; Phil 2:12-13; Col. 3:9-10; Ro. 10:9-13)
- b) What is left out of their preaching?  
100% the work of God: the only way we can obey is if we are made alive by the grace of God, not by our own works of obedience. If we are made alive, THEN we will "know that (He is) the Lord." Ezek. 36:26-27; II Tim. 1:9

#### B. The Explanation - Ezek. 37

1. The Parable of the Dry Bones - vs. 1-14; Eph. 2:1ff
  - a) What is the significance of the question "*Can these bones live?*"? I Sam. 2:6-9
  - b) Explain Ezek. 37:5-6: "*I will cause breath to enter into you, and ye shall live.*" Ps. 104:29-30; Titus 3:5-7; Ezek. 36:27
  - c) Explain Ezek. 37:12-13: "*Oh my people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves.*" (Matt. 27:51-53) - spiritual picture of the resurrection (Jn. 5:24-29)
2. The Parable of the Sticks - Ezek. 37:15-24
  - a) What is the significance of the "stick(s)"? (H6086 - a tree (firm); hence wood); Jer. 3:18; Spiritually - one kingdom, one Shepherd (Ezek. 37:24-28; Jn. 10:14-16)
  - b) How is it possible for church leaders to misinterpret these great illustrations!!!!?? (Ro. 10:3)





Reformed Bible Church of Southern California  
June 11, 2017

## BEHOLD I AM AGAINST THEE O GOG

### XVII. THE FINAL DESTRUCTION - Ezek. 38-39

#### A. Gog in the Land of Magog

1. **What/who is Magog?** - son of Japheth; grandson of Noah (Gen. 10:2)
  - a) **Why this historical connection?** Gen. 9:18-27
    - 1) Ham, father of Canaan - descendants would become the servants of Israel (Gen. 9:25-26)
    - 2) Japheth - descendants would become the enemies of Israel (Gen. 10:2-5)
    - 3) Shem - descendants would become the line of Christ (Gen. 10:21; Lk. 3:36)
  - b) **What is the spiritual connection?** Rev. 20:7-9  
The land of Magog - representative of the non-elect, the reprobate
2. **Who is Gog?** - Ezek. 38:2-3
  - a) Historically: Offspring of Rueben, 1st born of Jacob (I Chron. 5:4; 4:33)
  - b) Spiritually: All the nations that are not the elect (Ezek. 38:5-9ff, 23; Job. 3:8; 41:1ff; Ps. 74:14; 104:26; Is. 27:1)
  - c) Parabolically: Representative of Satan himself (Ezek. 38:4; Job 41:1-2ff)
3. **What then does “Gog in the Land of Magog” represent?**  
- Since judgment first begins/began in the church (see study on Ezek. 12 –24; I Pet. 4:17), this is a picture of the final destruction outside the church (Ezek. 38:22; Rev. 16:17ff)

#### B. The Burial - Ezek. 39

1. The Valley of Hamongog - Ezek. 39:11-17
  - a) Historically: The name of the valley into which they were cast was Hinnom (where human sacrifices took place); the valley of slaughter (Jer. 19:6; II Chron. 28:3; 33:6; II Ki. 23:10)
  - b) Spiritually: the entrance to hell (Amos 2:1; Heb. 13:11-2)
2. A Massive Slaughter/Burial: Ezek. 39:11-16; Josh. 10:42-43
3. The Result: God “*will set (His) glory among the heathen...*” - Ezek. 39:21-24
4. **What will the Final Destruction be like for the reprobate?** Deut. 28:66-67; Rev. 16:10-11

## THE FINAL VISION

*"And I John, saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband." Rev. 21:2*



### XVIII. THE NEW CITY - Ezekiel 40-48

There are both similarities and differences while comparing Solomon's temple (I Kings 6) to the temple in the vision of Ezekiel (Ezek. 40-46) and to the vision of John (Rev. 21-22). Although all three appear to be connected, the old covenant historical temple, the new covenant spiritual temple while in this life and the spiritual temple in the life to come, they all should be studied as a whole and not as individual parts.

#### A. Comparing Similarities

- The Man** - Who actually appeared to Ezekiel in this vision? Ezek. 40:1-3
  - To whom else did He appear? - to John (Rev. 1:9-20); to Daniel (Dan. 7:13-14; 10:5-6)
  - What message is in "the reed"? Ezek. 40:3; Rev. 11:1; Ezek. 42:20
  - Why is/was everything measured to such detail?
    - possibly a picture of God's attributes: pre-determined, proactive, perfect, sovereign
- The Temple** - Ezek. 40-42 (compare to Solomon's Temple - I Ki. 6)
  - The Wall - Ezek. 40:5 **If we picture heaven as infinite, why the wall?**
    - It typifies salvation (Is. 60:18), a hedge (Job 1:10; 3:23) around the elect and separation from the reprobate (Lk.16:26-31)
  - The Steps - Ezek. 40:6, 22, 31,49; Rev. 4:1
  - The Gates - Ezek. 40:20-31; 48:30-34; Compare to Is. 60:11-12; 26:1-2; Rev. 21:25 Shut? Ezek. 44:1-2
- The Waters** - Ezek. 47:1-12
  - Compare the waters in the Garden of Eden (Gen. 2:8-10) and the waters flowing from the throne of God (Rev. 22:1-2). **What do you notice?** - it starts small and ends up enormous; the effects of God's Word
  - Compare the living water: Jn. 4:10-14; Jn. 7:38
  - Compare the effect of this water on the trees: Ezek. 47:12; Gen. 2:9; Rev. 21:1-2 **What/whom do the trees represent?** (Is. 61:3; 60:21)
- The Borders** - Ezek. 47:13-23; 48:1-29; Josh. 13-19 **What do these represent?**
- The Name** - Ezek. 48:35b; Is. 60:14; Rev. 21:2-3; Joel 3:17-21 **Beyond amazing.**

#### B. Comparing Differences

- The Measurements**
  - A cubit and a span - Ezek. 40:5; greater than I Ki. 6
  - The dimensions of the holy city - only mentioned in Rev. 21: 1-3,10, 16, 23 (approx. 1360 mi. x 1360 mi. x 1360 mi.) **Although we recognize that this is parabolic language, why are these finite measurements?**
- The Rules for Worship** - Ezek. 45-46
  - Bigger and better celebration/sacrifices/ceremonies than Moses mandated and those which Solomon performed; the enjoyment of God's blessings and praising Him for them
  - The need for order - God tells us how He wants to be worshipped
- Done Away** - in the life to come: no ark of the covenant; no curse (Rev. 22:3); no temple (I Cor. 6:16ff; I Cor. 6:19; Rev. 21:22); no sea (Rev. 20:12-15; 21:1; Micah 7:18-19) - so many spiritual pictures, all connected through the entire word of God, from Genesis to Revelation.



**TO GOD BE THE GLORY**

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*"...and the name of the city from that day shall be, The Lord is There." - Ezek. 48:35*

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