

EZEKIEL

The book gets its title from the author (Ch 1:1-3). Ezekiel finds himself along with his wife, in Babylonian captivity (2 Kings 24:11-18). He was part of the initial _____ Jews that were deported after an invasion of their land. Israel had existed as a united kingdom for 110 yrs and a divided kingdom for about 180 yrs. Israel eventually fell to an invasion by the Assyrians and 135 yrs later _____ fell to the Babylonians. It helps to remember that the Babylonians eventually overthrew and defeated the Assyrians to become a world power. Scholars estimate the ministry of Ezekiel lasting around _____. He was a contemporary of both _____ who was older than him by about 20 yrs and _____ who was around his age (mentioned in 28:3). Daniel was taken in the first siege of the Babylonians and Ezekiel the second. There would be a third and final siege and deportation from Judah, much of which Ezekiel would be prophesying about from Babylon. Ezekiel, along with the other captives lived in Babylon more like _____ than captives. Permitted to own a _____ and farm their land. Ezekiel served in the offices of priest and prophet. This gave him insight into things concerning the temple as well as the message of God to his people, both of which saturate the book.

Ezekiel is not mentioned elsewhere in the bible. He dates his prophecies and his messages:

Eze 8:1 And it came to pass in the **sixth year, in the sixth month, in the fifth day of the month**, as I sat in mine house, and the elders of Judah sat before me, that the hand of the Lord GOD fell there upon me.

Eze 40:1 In the **five and twentieth year of our captivity**, in the beginning of the year, in the tenth *day* of the month, in the fourteenth year after that the city was smitten, in the selfsame day the hand of the LORD was upon me, and brought me thither.

This would allow the reader to create a _____. Ezekiel uses visions, prophecies, _____, signs and symbols to illustrate Gods message.

The key thought in Ezekiel is summed up in a statement that occurs _____ in the book: "They shall know that I am Jehovah."² The expression occurs thirty-four times in connection with God's _____ of Jerusalem, eighteen times in connection with God's judgment of the _____ nations, and eighteen times in connection with the coming _____ of Israel. This is the _____ of the book. The elect people of Israel, and all nations, must learn the truth that Jehovah is the one true God. They will learn it in a threefold way—by the punishment of Israel, by the judgments on the Gentile nations as predicted, and by the restoration of Israel in the last days.

Outline

I. CALL AND COMMISSION OF EZEKIEL (1:1—3:21)

Book opens with Ezekiel already living in Babylon in an area called Tel-Abib.

Eze 1:1 Now it came to pass in the thirtieth year, in the fourth *month*, in the fifth *day* of the month, as **I was among the captives by the river of Chebar**, that the heavens were opened, and I saw visions of God.

Eze 3:15 **Then I came to them of the captivity at Telabib**, that dwelt by the river of Chebar, and I sat where they sat, and remained there astonished among them seven days.

- A. Ezekiel's Circumstances (1:1–3)
- B. Ezekiel's Vision of God's Glory Riding on a Throne-Chariot (1:4–28a)
- C. Ezekiel's Appointment to Prophecy to the People of Israel (1:28b–3:21)
 - 1. The Character of the People—Rebellious (1:28b–2:7)
 - 2. The Nature of the Message—Judgment, as Indicated by the Scroll (2:8–3:3)
 - 3. The Character of the People—Impudent and Hard-hearted (3:4–11)
 - 4. The Role of the Prophet—Watchman (3:12–21)

II. JUDGMENT OF JUDAH AND JERUSALEM DEPICTED (3:22—24:27)

- A. Visual Aids Illustrating Coming Judgment (3:22–5:17)
 - 1. Ezekiel Commanded to Pretend to Be Mute until Told by God to Speak (3:22–27)
 - 2. The Siege of Jerusalem Portrayed with a Tile (Chap. 4)
 - 3. The People's Fate Predicted by the Use of a Sharp Sword and Hair (Chap. 5)
- B. The Destruction of Idolatry and Preservation of a Remnant of the People (Chap. 6)
- C. The Imminence and Severity of the Babylonian Invasion (Chap. 7)
- D. The Vision of Gross Idolatry in the Temple (Chap. 8)
- E. The Removal of God's Presence and the Subsequent Destruction of Idolaters (Chap. 9)
- F. The Vision of God's Glory Visiting Jerusalem with Judgment (Chap. 10)
- G. The Repudiation of the Counsel of Wicked Princes (11:1–13)
- H. The Preservation of a Remnant Promised (11:14–21)
- I. The Removal of the Glory Cloud to the Mount of Olives (11:22–25)
- J. Ezekiel's Signs of the Coming Exile (Chap. 12)
 - 1. His Baggage (12:1–16)
 - 2. His Quaking (12:17–28)
- K. The Doom of the False Prophets and Prophetesses (Chap. 13)

- L. God's Threat to the Idolatrous Elders (Chap. 14)
- M. The Parable of the Fruitless Vine (Chap. 15)
- N. The Parable of Jerusalem's Marriage (Chap. 16)
- O. The Parable of the Two Eagles (Chap. 17)
- P. The Repudiation of the Parable of the Sour Grapes (Chap. 18)
- Q. Lamentation for the Last Kings of Judah (Chap. 19)
- R. Vindication of God's Dealings with Israel (20:1–32)
 - 1. Idolatry in Egypt (20:1–9)
 - 2. Defiling God's Sabbaths (20:10–17)
 - 3. Rebellion in the Wilderness (20:18–26)
 - 4. Idolatry (20:27–32)
- S. God's Promise of Eventual Restoration (20:33–44)
- T. Pictures of the Imminent Invasion (20:45–21:32)
 - 1. The Sign of the Forest Fire (20:45–49)
 - 2. The Sign of the Drawn Sword (21:1–17)
 - 3. The Sign of the Fork in the Road (21:18–32)
- U. Three Oracles on Jerusalem's Defilement (Chap. 22)
- V. The Parable of the Two Harlot Sisters (Israel & Judah) (Chap. 23)
 - 1. Oholah (23:1–10)
 - 2. Oholibah (23:11–21)
 - 3. The Invasion of the Babylonians (23:22–35)
 - 4. The Judgment of Oholah and Oholibah (23:36–49)
- W. The Parable of the Boiling Pot (24:1–14)
- X. The Sign of the Death of Ezekiel's Wife (24:15–27)

III. PROPHECIES AGAINST SEVEN GENTILE NATIONS (Chaps. 25–32)

- A. Prophecy against Ammon (25:1–7)
- B. Prophecy against Moab (25:8–11)
- C. Prophecy against Edom (25:12–14)
- D. Prophecy against Philistia (25:15–17)
- E. Prophecy against Tyre (26:1–28:19)
 - 1. The Destruction of Tyre (Chap. 26)
 - 2. The Dirge over Tyre (Chap. 27)
 - 3. The Downfall of the Prince of Tyre (28:1–19)
- F. Prophecy against Sidon (28:20–26)
- G. Prophecy against Egypt (Chaps. 29–32)
 - 1. General Threat against Pharaoh and His People (Chap. 29)
 - 2. Lamentation over the Fall of Egypt (30:1–19)
 - 3. The Downfall of Pharaoh (30:20–31:18)
 - 4. Lamentation over Pharaoh and Egypt (Chap. 32)

IV. ISRAEL'S RESTORATION AND THE PUNISHMENT OF HER FOES (Chaps. 33–39)

- A. The Prophet Recommissioned as a Watchman (Chap. 33)
- B. The False Shepherds and the Good Shepherd (Chap. 34)
- C. The Doom of Edom (Chap. 35)
- D. The Restoration of the Land and the People (Chap. 36)
- E. The Vision of the Valley of Dry Bones (37:1–14)
- F. The Reunification of Israel and Judah (37:15–28)
- G. The Destruction of Israel's Future Enemies (Chaps. 38, 39)

V. MILLENNIAL SCENES (Chaps. 40–48)

- A. The Millennial Temple in Jerusalem (Chaps. 40–42)
 - 1. The Man with the Measuring Rod (40:1–4)
 - 2. The East Gate of the Outer Court (40:5–16)
 - 3. The Outer Court (40:17–19)
 - 4. The Other Two Gates of the Outer Court (40:20–27)
 - 5. The Three Gates to the Inner Court (40:28–37)
 - 6. The Equipment for Sacrifice (40:38–43)
 - 7. The Chambers for the Priests (40:44–47)
 - 8. The Vestibule of the Temple (40:48, 49)
 - 9. The Sanctuary and Most Holy Place (41:1–4)
 - 10. The Side Chambers (41:5–11)
 - 11. A Building West of the Temple (41:12)
 - 12. The Measurements of the Temple (41:13–15a)
 - 13. The Interior Decoration and Furnishing of the Temple (41:15b–26)
 - 14. The Priests' Quarters (42:1–14)
 - 15. The Measurements of the Outer Court (42:15–20)
- B. The Millennial Worship (Chaps. 43, 44)
- C. The Millennial Administration (Chaps. 45, 46)
- D. The Millennial Land (Chaps. 47, 48)
 - 1. The Healing of the Waters (47:1–12)
 - 2. The Boundaries of the Land (47:13–23)
 - 3. The Division of the Land (Chap. 48)