

Ezekiel

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EZEKIEL 1-12

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. Who was Ezekiel and where did he prophesy? (Chapter 1)
2. Ezekiel saw a vision of a figure that looked like a man sitting on a throne. Who called Ezekiel to prophesy and what did he tell him about his ministry? (Chapters 1 & 2)
3. What was Ezekiel's responsibility as a watchman of Israel? (Chapter 3)
4. Why did Ezekiel lay on his side for many days, cook his food over dung, and cut his hair with a sword? (Chapters 4 & 5)
5. How did Ezekiel prophesy that the people would die because of the wickedness? (Chapter 6)
6. How would God judge Israel, and how would He repay them? (Chapter 7)
7. How did God take Ezekiel into Jerusalem, what was so detestable, and who was not killed for these things? (Chapters 8 & 9)
8. Ezekiel cried out to God saying, "Will you completely destroy the remnant of Israel?" What was God's response? (Chapter 11)
9. How was Ezekiel a sign to the house of Israel by packing his belongings for exile in the daytime while people watched? (Chapter 12)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Ezekiel saw brilliant light, flashing lightning and glowing metal. What could they represent? (Chapter 1)
2. What do the four faces represent and why is it significant that the creatures moved immediately with the spirit? (Chapter 1)
3. What do the wheels represent in their clearness and that they moved as the creatures moved? (Chapter 1)
4. What can we learn from Ezekiel's call? How was he supposed to act toward the house of Israel to whom he was sent? What does eating the scroll picture? (Chapters 2 & 3)
5. How can we apply to our lives Ezekiel's assignment of watchman and lying on his side for many days? (Chapters 3 & 4)
6. Do you see any significance in the fact that the creatures and the wheels were full of eyes? (Chapter 10)
7. What comes to mind when you read about the fire, the burning coals, and the burning metal? (Chapter 10)
8. What is the significance of God changing the proverb quoted in Israel? (Chapter 12)

03

**CONSIDERATION
CORNER**

Consider this:

Over the centuries, the four faces of Ezekiel 1 have been compared to the four Gospels and the character of Christ. He is the lion of the tribe of Judah (lion), the son of man (man), the ultimate servant (ox), and he is seated in heavenly places (eagle).

ANSWERS TO LESSON 64

OBSERVATIONS

1. A priest who prophesied while in captivity in Babylon. (1:1-3)
2. The Lord was on His throne. He told Ezekiel that the people would know a prophet was among them. Ezekiel was not to be afraid of their response. (1:26-2:6)
3. To give warnings and then leave it up to the people. (3:16-19)
4. These were signs. He laid on his side one day for each year of sin in Israel and then Judah. He ate defiled food to represent what the people would have to do in exile. His shaved hair represented attacks on Jerusalem. (4 & 5)
5. They would die by plague, sword and famine. (6:11-14)
6. He would judge them according to their conduct and repay them according to their detestable practices. (7:1-4)
7. God's Spirit lifted him by the hair and took him there. He saw God's people worshipping idols in the Lord's temple. Only those with a mark on their forehead were spared because they grieved for the sins. (8 & 9:1-6)
8. He said He would gather a remnant back to the Land of Israel again. He would give them hearts of flesh instead of hearts of stone. (11:13-25)
9. As Ezekiel did, so would it be done to the people. The enemy would carry them away captive and their prince would sneak out through a hole in the wall. (12:3-14)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The righteous and pure judgment of God. (1:4)
2. Four is the number of God relating to man. The four beasts represent the character of God's Word to us. The eagle is vision, the ox is steadfastness, the lion is strength in royal decree, and the man is practical application. God's Spirit and Word always agree. (1:5-14)
3. The wheels represent the nations God calls to perform His judgment. (1:15-21)
4. We are sometimes sent to those who are rebellious. We are to feed upon God's word and give it to the people. We are not to take responsibility for how they receive it or be caught up in their ways. (2:1-3:9)
5. God wants us to exhort and warn people, but we also must be intercessors. (3:16-4:15)
6. Many eyes would speak of total vision. God's word gives us complete vision. (10:12)
7. The purifying judgement of God. (10:1-8)
8. God was going to speak clearly and His Word would be fulfilled. This would contrast with the unfulfilled words of the false prophets. (12:21-28)

EZEKIEL 13-24

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What are the false prophets like in Israel and what is God going to do because of this? (Chapter 13)
2. What will God's judgement be like if a country sins against him by being unfaithful? Why does God mention Noah, Daniel, and Job? (Chapter 14)
3. In what way does God compare the wicked in Jerusalem to a vine, and what will be the result? (Chapter 15)
4. To what kind of child does God compare Jerusalem and why? (Chapter 16)
5. Why does the Lord compare Jerusalem to the worst kind of adulterer and prostitute? (Chapter 16)
6. How will God judge Jerusalem's prostitution? (Chapter 16)
7. What does Ezekiel's parable of two eagles and a vine mean? (Chapter 17)
8. Are wicked people always doomed, and does God take pleasure in seeing them die? (Chapter 18)
9. Why is Ezekiel lamenting and to what does he compare the princes of Israel? (Chapter 19)
10. What was God's relationship with the elders of Israel? (Chapter 20)
11. How does God use Babylon in relationship to Israel? (Chapter 21)
12. How does the Lord compare Israel to precious metals? (Chapter 22)
13. Who are the two prostitute sisters and what do they represent? (Chapter 23)
14. What does Ezekiel's parable of a cooking pot mean?
15. What was unusual about Ezekiel mourning the death of his wife and what did that represent? (Chapter 24)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What can we learn from the account of the elders wanting to inquire of God and Ezekiel, but the Lord would not allow it? (Chapters 14 & 20)
2. What do all believers need to know concerning “spiritual” prostitution? (Chapter 16)
3. In verse 44 the proverb is quoted, “Like mother, like daughter,” and applied to Jerusalem. What can we learn from this personally? (Chapter 16)
4. How does it help us to know how God dealt with Israel in her sin? (Chapter 16)
5. How can we apply the allegory of the two eagles and the vine to our own lives? (Chapter 17)
6. How does the father and son analogy apply to us today? (Chapter 18)
7. What can we learn from the example of Ezekiel not mourning for his wife and Israel not caring about the desecration of God’s ways? (Chapter 24)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

**CONSIDERATION
CORNER**

Consider this:

The Lord, speaking through his prophet Ezekiel, used many analogies like eagles, vines, swords, cooking pots, lions and cubs. God wanted the people to see the message of repentance clearly and that he takes no pleasure in the death of anyone. Jesus also spoke in parables so people would seek the Lord, understand his message, repent, and receive forgiveness leading to eternal life—not death.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 65

OBSERVATIONS

1. They are like jackals among the ruins and whitewashed walls. God will unleash a violent storm to wash them away. (13:1-16)
2. Famine, wild beasts, sword and plague will come. Even if Noah, Daniel and Job were there, God would not spare the people because of their wickedness. (14:12-23)
3. As a dead vine is fuel for a fire, so will the wicked people of Jerusalem be destroyed by God’s wrath. (15)
4. An orphaned child of foreign parents, because the people had turned from God to foreign things, which left her without care. (16: 1-7)
5. Jerusalem allowed many foreign nations to use her for pleasure. She actually encouraged them to use her and got nothing in return, but gave bribes to them! (16:20-34)
6. He will strip her naked, her lovers will mistreat her and tear her in pieces. (16:35-42)
7. Babylon carried off Israel’s king and nobles. Israel tried to make an alliance with Egypt against Babylon, but it failed. The Lord, however, will bring back a remnant. (17)
8. No, they need only to repent and live! (18:23,32)
9. He is lamenting for the princes of Israel. He compares them to lion cubs taken captive and withered branches. (19)
10. He was angry because they were unrepentant. He would not let them inquire of him. (20:1-3)
11. Babylon was a sword of God’s wrath in His hand against Israel. (21:15-19)

12. They became like dross to the Lord. Useless compared to silver. (22:18-22)
13. Oholah and Oholibah are prostitutes representing Samaria and Jerusalem. Samaria and Jerusalem. (23:1-4)
14. Jerusalem and her sins are represented by a dirty cooking pot with crud baked on it. (24:3-13)
15. Ezekiel could not mourn his wife’s death as a sign of how hardened Israel had become. They would not mourn the desecration of the temple. (24:15-27)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. If people are following after their own sin, but want the blessing of Christian fellowship and counsel, God will not allow it.
2. He will not hear an unrepentant heart. (14:1-6, 20:1-3)
3. If people use God-given talents just to promote their pride and reputation, God looks at it as prostitution. (16)
4. Unless we repent, we easily walk in the same sins of our forefathers. We need to see the depths of sin to understand the depths of atonement. God said Israel would remember their evil ways and be ashamed because of God’s forgiveness, so they wouldn’t walk in those ways any more. (16:59-63)
5. We should turn our affection only to God and we will be as a well-watered tree. (17)
6. God deals with us individually. We can break a sinful line in our family by being righteous in Christ. (18)
7. When we see God’s ways being desecrated, we should not have hard hearts as Israel did. (24:15-24)

EZEKIEL 25-36

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What was God's word to Ammon, Moab, Edom, and Philistia? (Chapters 25 & 35)
2. What was God's message to Tyre and the King of Tyre? (Chapters 26-28)
3. What was God's word to Sidon? What does the Lord say about these sharp thorns? (Chapter 28)
4. What was God's word to Pharaoh and Egypt with their rivers? (Chapters 29-32)
5. Who was God's instrument of wrath against these nations? (Chapters 29-32)
6. How is Assyria compared to a cedar in Lebanon? (Chapter 31)
7. What is God's view of righteousness and sin of His people? (Chapter 33)
8. What was wrong with Israel's thinking that they could continue to possess the land with many people because Abraham was only one man and he did? (Chapter 33)
9. Did the people of Jerusalem respond to Ezekiel and his words? (Chapter 33)
10. What was God's message to the shepherds of Israel and how will God relate to the sheep of Israel? (Chapter 34)
11. What was God's message to the mountains of Israel and for whose sake was restoration coming? (Chapter 34)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What can we learn from Tyre and her way of thinking? (Chapters 26 & 27)
2. What can we learn from the King of Tyre and his outcome? Who might he represent? (Chapters 26 & 27)
3. What was Egypt like when Israel tried to depend on her? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 29)
4. What lesson can be learned from the fall of Egypt? (Chapter 29)
5. What truths can we learn from the warning system Ezekiel had as a watchman and how the people responded? (Chapter 33)
6. God tells Ezekiel much about righteousness and obedience. How can we apply this to our lives? (Chapter 33)
7. In this chapter God exhorts the shepherds. What does He say to the flock? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 34)
8. Why did Ezekiel prophesy to the mountains? What did he say? (Chapter 36)

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

The book of Ezekiel speaks in several main themes: The present day judgments on Jerusalem, The future destinies of nations, and the temple , people and city. All these themes point to an underlying purpose expressed many times in Ezekiel by the phrase "THEY WILL KNOW THAT I AM THE LORD."

ANSWERS TO LESSON 66

OBSERVATIONS

1. Because they raised their hands against Israel, God would bring calamity on each one. (25, 35)
2. Because of their pride as a seacoast trading center, and the king boasting as a god, God would bring calamity on Tyre and her king. (26:15-21, 27:3, 28:2)
3. God is against Sidon. He will gain glory by punishing Sidon and Israel will no longer have malicious neighbors. (28:20-24)
4. God punished Egypt like catching a fish and throwing it in the desert because of the pride they take in their rivers and nation. (29:1-5)
5. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon. (29, 30, 32)
6. It was great among the nations, healthy and tall. Because of pride, Assyria was cut down by foreign nations. (31)
7. If people trust in their former righteousness and then sin, they will die, but if a wicked man repents, he will live. They all must trust in God. (33:12-16)
8. Abraham walked with God, which is where he got strength. Even though the people are many, if they don't walk with the Lord, they have no strength. (33:21-29)
9. They listen, but don't put the words into practice. Their hearts have gone astray. (33)
10. The shepherds take care of themselves and not the sheep. Because they are not good shepherds, God will remove them and shepherd the people himself. (34)

11. The mountains of Israel suffered scorn, but God would bring restoration and make them fruitful for the sake of His holy name. (36:1-22)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. If we are receiving a lot of attention, we should especially be careful to not become prideful. (26-27)
2. If we think of ourselves as greater than who God has made us, we will fall. This kind of pride was also satan's downfall. (28:2)
3. Like a weak stick that broke and pierced them when Israel tried to lean on them. If we depend on people, instead of God, their failures will pierce us through. (29:6-7)
4. We should never claim credit for our own resources and we should turn people to God when they depend on us. (29)
5. The Holy Spirit will "blow the trumpet" by pointing out sin and warning us of the enemy. If we do not humble ourselves and take heed, we are responsible for our own calamity. (33)
6. We cannot depend on past righteousness or be dragged down by past sin. We must have a continuing relationship with God. (33)
7. He will separate the sheep from the goats. Many destroy their own pasture. Although correction must come to the shepherds, the sheep also must examine their own actions. (34:17-31)
8. The mountains represent Israel's glory, strength, and resources. God saw they had been made desolate and He would bring restoration. (36)

EZEKIEL 37-48

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What did Ezekiel do to the dry bones? What did this represent? (Chapter 37)
2. What was the meaning of the two sticks with Judah and Ephraim written on them? (Chapter 37)
3. Gog with its allies make up a great horde that will attack Israel. What type of warfare will Gog use? How will the Lord fight for Israel? What will Israel do with the leftover weapons from Gog's army? (Chapters 38-39)
4. In the vision of the new temple, what did the man of bronze have in his hand and what things did he show Ezekiel? (Chapters 40-42)
5. Ezekiel sees the glory of God. What was it like? What other vision does he compare it to? (Chapter 43)
6. Where did God say His glory would rest? What reason did God give Ezekiel for describing the temple design and regulations? (Chapter 43)
7. The priests had to be holy and follow many regulations. What were they to teach the people? (Chapter 44)
8. What was the vision that Ezekiel saw concerning water flowing from the temple? (Chapter 47)
9. What will be the name of the new city in the land where the Lord will cause them to dwell? (Chapter 48)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. How can we apply to our lives the valley of the dry bones experience? (Chapter 37)
2. What will be Israel's disposition when Gog attacks her? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 38)
3. The actual measurements of the new city and temple are so huge, they would not fit in the nation Israel. What does this say about the new temple and city? (Chapter 40 & 41)
4. God tells Ezekiel to describe the temple to the people of Israel that they may be ashamed of their sins. Why would describing the temple make them ashamed? (Chapter 43)
5. Why did God want the east gate of the outer court to remain shut? (Chapter 44)
6. What were the Levites to do in the temple? The sons of Zadok? What can we learn from this? (Chapter 44)
7. Why were the priests to wear linen and not wool? What does this represent? (Chapter 44)
8. Most of what is in these chapters is recorded in Leviticus and Numbers. Why would God repeat it? (Chapters 45-46)
9. When was the east gate of the inner court to be open and shut? What does this represent? (Chapters 45-46)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Although Jerusalem lies crumbled and broken in the dust, God speaks through Ezekiel of the new Jerusalem and a new order. The name of the new city will be Jehovah Shammah, "THE LORD IS THERE."

ANSWERS TO LESSON 67

OBSERVATIONS

1. He prophesied to them and spoke life to them. This represented the new life that God would give to Israel. (37:1-14)
2. God would make Israel and Judah one again. (37:15-23)
3. Gog will fight with horsemen. The Lord will fight against them with earthquakes, plague, hailstones and fire from heaven. Israel will use the leftover weapons for fuel for 7 years. (38:1-39:10)
4. A measuring rod. He showed Ezekiel the new temple area with all its measurements. (40)
5. The glory was a radiance. The vision was like the ones he had by the Kebar river in Chapter 1. (43:1-5)
6. His glory would rest in the temple. The description of the temple would make the people ashamed of their sins. (43:1-12)
7. They were to teach the people the difference between the holy and the common, and the clean and the unclean. (44:23)
8. Ezekiel saw water flowing from the temple and it gave life to everything. He went deeper and deeper into it. (47:1-12)
9. "The Lord is there." (48:35)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. If we seek God, he can bring life to dried-up areas of our lives. (37)
2. She will be living quietly in supposed peace and safety. We must be watching and on guard for the enemy. (38:10-14)
3. They are a representation of things in the Spirit.
4. The awesomeness of God, his temple, and purity of the regulations, would make them humble and ashamed of sin. (43:1-12)
5. Because God entered through it and He wanted it consecrated unto him. (44:1-2)
6. The Levites could not serve as priests or come near holy things because they formerly strayed to idols. The sons of Zadok never strayed so could serve in every way near to God. We must stay faithful to be close to the Lord. (44:10-16)
7. They were not to sweat when ministering. If we are serving God by the Spirit we won't be striving in our natural man. (44:17-19)
8. God was speaking about restoration, a new temple, a new city, and being reminded of what they had strayed from.
9. On the Sabbath day and the day of the new moon, the inner east gate was to be opened. We should worship freely when we meet on Sunday and special gatherings. (46:1)