

# Ezekiel #1

## Chapter 1

- 1) Ezekiel prophesied in the land of Babylon. Who was he living among at this time?
- 2) What was Ezekiel's occupation?
- 3) When did priests normally enter service for the tent of meeting (or the temple)? (Numbers 4:1-3)
- 4) In light of this, what do you think the thirtieth year refers to in verse one?
- 5) Where was Ezekiel when he saw a vision of God?
- 6) What did Ezekiel see in the midst of the storm?
- 7) He saw four living beings. Describe their feet: Their hands:
- 8) They had four wings and four faces. What did the four faces look like?  
a) b) c) d)
- 9) Did they use all four wings for flying?
- 10) What did the insides of these beings look like?
- 11) What were they doing?
- 12) Many people think the beings are living representations of the four gospels. Which animal do you think would represent which gospel?
  - a) Matthew (depicts Jesus as the king - the first verse mentions that He is the son of King David and it is the only Gospel that mentions the Magi's search for the "King of the Jews") Which face do you think could represent this gospel?
  - b) Mark (depicts Jesus as a servant -no genealogy or mention of his upbringing/ that's not important for servants) Which face do you think could represent this gospel?
  - c) Luke (depicts Jesus as a man- written by a physician {they take care of us physically} and the genealogy goes back to Adam, the first man) Which face do you think could represent this gospel?
  - d) John (Depicts Jesus as the Son of God-first two verses talk about His deity and John 20:21 tells us that the purpose of the book is that we might believe in Jesus as the Christ, the Son of God) Which face do you think could represent this gospel?

(This has always seemed to me to be a cool representation of the living Word of God, but it is speculation.)
- 13) What was beside the living beings?
- 14) How did they differ? What was inside each wheel?
- 15) What was around the outer rims of the wheels?
- 16) Do they sound a little bit like flying saucers?
- 17) Where did the wheels go?
- 18) Where were the spirits of the living beings?
- 19) Read verses 22-25. What was above their heads:
- 20) What are three things that describe the sound of these creature's wings.
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 21) What was above the expanse?
- 22) Describe this man:
- 23) What did the radiance around him look like?
- 24) List some things we see in this scene that reminds us of what we see in Revelation 4:1-7
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
  - d)
- 25) Isn't it amazing how the same picture is depicted here?
- 26) What does Ezekiel seem to realize in the middle of verse 28?
- 27) What was his reaction when he perceived this to be the glory of the Lord?
- 28) What was John's response in a similar circumstance in Revelation? (Revelation 1:12-17)
- 29) When we ponder the glory of the Lord, what do you think our response should be?
- 30) These books with a great deal of prophecy and imagery are not easy are they?

# Ezekiel #2

## Chapter 2

- 1) Ezekiel saw visions of the glory of the Lord, fell on his face and heard a voice speaking to him. What did the voice say?
- 2) The Spirit entered him at this point. Does it seem like he was too shocked to stand up?
- 3) Who did the Lord say He was sending Ezekiel to prophesy to?
- 4) Was this stubborn rebellion a new problem?
- 5) Read verses 5-7. Does it seem like Ezekiel was going to have an easy time speaking to the rebellious house?
- 6) Was he supposed to be quiet if they refused to listen?
- 7) Does verse 6 remind you of the last part of what God said in Jeremiah 15:19?
- 8) God handed him a scroll. What was written on it?
- 9) What did God tell him to do with it?
- 10) Could this have been the book of Lamentations that Jeremiah wrote?

## Chapter 3

- 1) When Ezekiel ate the scroll God gave him how, did it taste?
- 2) Was God referring to Judah at this point, or was He speaking once again to all Israel?
- 3) What did God say would not be a barrier as he preached to Israel?
- 4) What did He say would be a major barrier?
- 5) So was the problem that Israel would not understand or that she was not willing to accept the message?
- 6) Are we to give in and stop sharing the truth when people reject it or should we harden ourselves and accept the fact that we will often be rejected by those we speak to?
- 7) Verses 10 & 11 give us the proper procedure to follow in with the word. What are the three steps that are also mentioned in Ezra 7:10?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 8) What does the voice behind him say?
- 9) What three things happen in verse 15?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 10) Do the things God shows us sometimes cause great emotional upheaval in our hearts?
- 11) Does it sound like Ezekiel just sat there without speaking for seven days when he arrived among the exiles?
- 12) Did anyone notice or react?
- 13) "Son of man, I have appointed you a \_\_\_\_\_ to the house of Israel"
- 14) Watchmen were those who stood watch on city walls or watchtowers on the hilltops. It was their job to warn of impending danger and approaching enemies. Since Ezekiel was not on the wall or watchtower, where would he get his information?
- 15) If a watchman saw the enemy approaching but did not warn the people, would the people die?
- 16) Who would be held responsible?
- 17) If the watchman sounded the alarm and no one listened, who would be held responsible?
- 18) If the watchman warns and everyone takes action, who had done his duty and should be the hero?
- 19) These rules applied to watchmen of those days and to Ezekiel. Does it also apply to us? (I Corinthians 15:34)
- 20) Will God hold us responsible if we do not share the truth of the gospel with others?
- 21) What was Ezekiel warning them about? a) Living in righteousness b) Seizing the day c) Returning to Israel
- 22) Where was Ezekiel told to go for his next prophecy?
- 23) What did He see on the plain?
- 24) In verse 24, once again the Spirit comes into Ezekiel. In the Old Testament, people were not normally filled with the Holy Spirit. The Spirit was with them, and used to fill them from time to time to empower them. (Judges 14:5 & 6) Jesus told the disciples that this would change after His death. In John 14:17, Jesus says the Spirit is "with you and will be in you". In Ephesians 1:13 & 14, we are sealed with the Holy Spirit at the point of belief in Jesus. Where does I Corinthians 6:19 tell us the Holy Spirit is right now?
- 25) What did God say was going to happen to Ezekiel at this point?
- 26) Was Ezekiel always going to be speaking out?
- 27) Who was supposed to direct Ezekiel in speaking? Who should guide us when to speak out?



# Ezekiel #4

## Chapter 6

- 1) Who does Ezekiel prophesy against here?
- 2) Where were the people of Israel worshipping their false gods? (II Kings 17:10-12)
- 3) How will these worship sites change?
- 4) What does God plan to accomplish by this devastation?
- 5) What term does God use to refer to the small amount of Israelites who survive all the slaughter?
- 6) Read verses 9 & 10. Can the actions and thoughts of our hearts cause emotion in the God of the universe?
- 7) Isn't that amazing?
- 8) What are some other ways we hurt the Lord? (Ephesians 4:29-32)
- 9) So the "remnant" will realize what they have done and how they have hurt the Lord. What physical actions are used to describe their awakening?
- 10) God says that he will make the entire land more desolate than what area?
- 11) Verse 12 says God will "spend His wrath on them". How can we avoid God's wrath? (John 3:36)

## Chapter 7

- 1) Which verse reminds you of the slogan "The end is near!"?
- 2) In Psalm 32:5 we are encouraged to confess our sins. What does verse Psalm 32:6 seem to indicate might happen if willingly reject that that conviction?
- 3) What will replace joyful shouting in the mountains (probably referring to their false worship)?
- 4) Read verses 10-13. What things are especially mentioned as bringing on this judgment?
- 5) Sometimes we think our wealth will deliver us if things get too bad. Was that any help in Israel?
- 6) What will be outside the city?
- 7) What will be inside?
- 8) In what way does he say those who escape will be like doves?
- 9) What will be some of the outward signs of their grief?
- 10) What had the people of Israel done with the beautiful ornaments?
- 11) What very holy place did God give over to the enemy to plunder and profane?
- 12) Does verse 23 remind you of our cities today?
- 13) What happens when the people finally seek peace?
- 14) Does it sound like anyone will bother to consult God's word at this point?
- 15) Do most Christians actually bother to consult God's word today or do they usually just do what they think is best?
- 16) Think about the following statement. "According to their conduct I shall deal with them, and by their judgments I shall judge them." Describe what is different about the way God deals with His children (believers) in regard to eternal punishment, according to Psalm 103:10-12:
- 17) Does God still judge people by the way they judge others? (Matthew 7:1 & 2)

# Ezekiel #5

## Chapter 8

- 1) Who was with Ezekiel at his house on the fifth day of the sixth month of the sixth year?
- 2) What did he see?
- 3) What specific location in Israel was he taken to by the Spirit of God?
- 4) Read verses 4-6. Who had previously placed an idol in the temple that provoked the Lord to jealousy? (II Kings 21:7-9)
- 5) What decision had God made at that very time? (II Kings 21:10-12)
- 6) When the Lord brought him to the entrance of the court, what did he see and what was he instructed to do?
- 7) What greater abomination does he see inside?
- 8) Are the things we do in secret often much worse than what we do in the open?
- 9) Ezekiel is told he will see “greater abomination” in verse 13. **Tammuz** was originally the Babylonian sun god and the consort of Ishtar, the goddess of fertility. (He is called Adonis in Greek mythology) The mythologies say he was killed by a wild boar and his death was celebrated by ancient calendars as the coming of winter. He was worshiped by women weeping for him at the onset of winter. Being the consort of the goddess of fertility there sexual celebrations involved in his worship as well. What does Ezekiel see (the greater abominations) when he is taken to the gate of the courtyard around the temple?
- 10) Read verses 15-18. What did He see taking place inside the courtyard of the temple of the Lord by the altar?
- 11) Where were they facing? Where were their backs directed?
- 12) Since Tammuz was the Babylonian sun god, what were both the men and women of Judah doing?
- 13) Note of interest- today in Israel only a small part of the foundation stones of the Temple remain. It is called the “Wailing Wall” because the Jews still come there to lament for their destruction of the temple. People come there from all over the world to weep and to pray there. They are instructed to approach the wall and say their prayers and then to back away from the wall until they are at a respectable distance before turning their backs. Isn't it interesting that now the women weep for their temple and the men are careful to respect this place when it is still a ruin?
- 14) Do you think anyone cares about **Tammuz** anymore?
- 15) How do you think the Creator of the sun felt about the worship of the sun in His own temple?
- 16) Does it remind you of Romans 1:25?
- 17) Can you feel His anger and frustration in the last few verses?

## Chapter 9

- 1) Who did God call to the city at this point?
- 2) What were they to bring with them?
- 3) Describe who responded to the call?
- 4) Read verses 3-6. Where did “the glory of the LORD (Yaweh)” come from and go to?
- 5) According to Exodus 25:19, where would we find a cherub in the temple?
- 6) What are the golden cherubim on the mercy seat called in Hebrews 9:3-5?
- 7) Does it sound a little scary when you think that the Lord got up from the mercy seat and came to instruct the “executioners”?
- 8) Which man did He specifically give instructions to?
- 9) What were those instructions?
- 10) Who was spared in the destruction?
- 11) Who did this execution start with?
- 12) What did the executioners do with the bodies of the elders?
- 13) What was Ezekiel's response to what he saw?
- 14) Do you see God's use of irony in this statement? “...they say, 'The Lord has forsaken the land, and the Lord **does not see!**' But as for Me, **My eye** will have no pity nor shall I spare.”
- 15) This was a vision but, did this destruction come to Jerusalem as predicted? (II Chronicles 36:17-19)

# Ezekiel #6

## Chapter 10

- 18) What was the sapphire stone above the cherubim shaped like?
- 19) With the mention of the “wheels”, does it sound like these cherubim are very similar to “the living beings” mentioned in chapter one? (Ezekiel 1:15-26)
- 20) Cherubim are special beings created by God. We do not know very much about them. What are the cherubim doing in their first mention in Scripture? (Genesis 3:24)
- 21) What was the man in linen told to take from between the cherubim to spread over the city?
- 22) What happened when the man clothed in linen entered the temple?
- 23) What sound was heard?
- 24) Who actually gave the coals to the man?
- 25) Where were the cherub’s hands?
- 26) What was the outstanding feature of the appearance of the wheels?
- 27) How did these four beings move?
- 28) How could they always be going the way they faced?
- 29) What did God call the wheels?
- 30) Were these beings actually, in fact, the same ones he saw by the River Chebar in chapter one?
- 31) What has changed in his description of these beings since he saw them in chapter one? (compare 10:14 to 1:10)
- 32) Does he say their faces look different or the same in verses 22?
- 33) This sounds like a contradiction of Scripture, however, the Word of God can always be trusted. Since none of us has ever seen a “cherub,” what must “the face of a cherub” look like, if the Scriptures are accurate?
- 34) Isn’t it cool when you find out that the answer was right in front of you all the time?
- 35) When the cherubim stood still at the entrance of the east gate of the Lord’s house, what was above them?

## Chapter 11

- 1) How did Ezekiel get to the east gate of the Lord’s house?
- 2) Who did he find there? a) More executioners b) the leaders of the people of Jerusalem
- 3) How is their leadership described?
- 4) Is the USA the first place in history described like a “melting pot”?
- 5) The leaders talked like everything was fine and everyone would happily blend together to make a nice little stew. What did the Spirit of Lord say would happen?
- 6) Did these things happen as predicted by the Lord? (Jeremiah 39:6)
- 7) According to verse 12, what was the cause of this judgment?
- 8) What shocking event took place while Ezekiel was prophesying?
- 9) Read verses 14-21. The people left in Jerusalem had actually mocked those who surrendered to Nebuchadnezzar with King Jehoiachin in the first exile (II kings 24:10-16), but what did the Lord say He would become for the exiles? (verse 16)
- 10) What else did He promise to do for the exiles?
- 11) What did God say would be different when he brings them back? (verse 18)
- 12) We do not see idolatry becoming a big problem after Israel returns before the coming of Christ, but does it seem like the part of the prophecy in verses 19-20 has been fulfilled yet, or is it going to be fulfilled when Jesus comes back to rule His people?
- 13) Was God going to tolerate idolatry anymore, according to verse 21?
- 14) The glory of the Lord goes up from the city to the mountain east of the city. What mountain is just east of Jerusalem? a) Mount Everest b) The Mount of Olives (Olivet) c) Pikes Peak
- 15) Look at Acts 1:9-12Doesn’t this remind you of how the Lord Jesus ministered for three years in Jerusalem and after He was rejected, crucified and rose again, He went to the mountain just east of Jerusalem (Olivet) and ascended into heaven from there?
- 16) Where did the Spirit take Ezekiel at this point?
- 17) Were the things he had seen in a vision?
- 18) Did the things envisioned come true?
- 19) Do you think the beings he saw in his vision are, in reality, real beings that exist in the presence of God?
- 20) What do we find them doing in Revelation 4:7-9?

# Ezekiel #7

## Chapter 12

- 1) Do we sometimes choose not to hear or see the truth because of our own rebelliousness?
- 2) What is Ezekiel instructed to do in verses 3-6?
- 3) Why was he doing this?
- 4) Did the people ask him what he was doing?
- 5) What was this illustrative drama about?
  - a) The people of Israel
  - b) The prince of Jerusalem
  - c) Both
- 6) Read verses 11-16 and circle the following things that are true:
  - a) All the people will escape the enemy
  - b) The prince will sneak out of Jerusalem through a hole in the wall
  - c) The prince will cover his face so he won't see the land.
  - d) The leaders will escape from Nebuchadnezzar
  - e) The prince would never see Babylon
  - f) The prince would return to Israel on day
  - g) The prince will die in Babylon
- 7) So Ezekiel prophesies that the prince will never see Babylon but he will die there. Don't those two things seem contradictory?
- 8) How did God fulfill both of these specific prophecies? (II Kings 25:6 & 7)
- 9) What drama does he have to act out in verses 17-20?
- 10) Can you just imagine Ezekiel trying to eat and drink while trembling and quivering?
- 11) The Lord had been prophesying about the coming destruction of Israel and Jerusalem for many, many, years. What saying did the people have to mock the prophecies and show that they did not believe them?
- 12) What are people saying today about Jesus' second coming that reminds you of the attitude of the people of Israel? (II Peter 3:3 & 4)
- 13) Was anyone going to be mocking these prophecies in Israel anymore?
- 14) Why not?
- 15) We often complain that God does not warn us, but when He warns us over and over again we tend to ignore the warnings. Do we sound like Israel?
- 16) We may not mock, but do we often think like the people in verse 27 thought, in regards to the return of Jesus?

## Chapter 13

- 1) Who had been prophesying by their own inspiration, following their own spirit, and relating visions that they had never seen?
- 2) What animal did God compare them to?
- 3) Can you always trust people when they tell you, "This is what the Lord declares"?
- 4) What is the best way to be sure that they are telling the truth? (Acts 17:11)
- 5) In verses 8 & 9, what does God say will happen to these prophets because they have misled the people?
- 6) Which verse is the source of the expression, "Don't whitewash the issue"?
- 7) Sometimes people would paint a wall to cover up cracks and flaws. Did the paint help the wall withstand a windstorm?
- 8) According to verse 13, what are the storms illustrating?
- 9) Do you think Jesus was illustrating the idea in these verses when he told the story about the wise man and the foolish man in Matthew 7:24-27?
- 10) Which of the two men mentioned here heard the word?
- 11) Which one acted on the word?
- 12) Read verses 17-19. Were all these false prophets men?
- 13) What things did they distribute as good luck charms to protect people from danger?
- 14) How does God sum up the evil that these women were doing in verse 22?
- 15) These women remind me of what God says in Isaiah 5:20. Does the modern media also seem to be doing this?



# Ezekiel #9

## Chapter 16

- 1) God speaks about the origins of Jerusalem here. What nation, which is mentioned in verse 2, controlled Jerusalem when the Israelites came from Egypt? (Joshua 10:1 & 5)
- 2) They killed the king of Jerusalem here, but did they capture the city of Jerusalem in the days of Joshua? (Judges 1:1 & 8)
- 3) After Israel captured the city of Jerusalem (Judges 1:8), did they take it over and occupy it? (Judges 1:21)
- 4) At the time of the writing of the book of Judges who was in charge of the city? (Judges 1:21)
- 5) Does it sound like Jerusalem was a godly place in the early history of Israel?
- 6) Read verses 6-9. What does God use to illustrate the history of Jerusalem?
  - a) A roaring lion
  - b) An abandoned baby girl growing into a beautiful young bride
- 7) Read verses 9-14. What kinds of things did God do for His new bride?
  
- 8) What two mistakes did Jerusalem make in verse 15?
  - a)
  - b)
- 9) Who provided the materials that Jerusalem used for her idol worship?
- 10) What things were offered to the idols, which belonged to God?
- 11) What is the worst thing that Jerusalem did? (verses 20 & 21)
- 12) Besides all those things what did Jerusalem forget?
- 13) Do we often forget what the Lord has done for us? (II Peter 1:8 & 9)
- 14) Read verses 23-25. What kind of outrageous things happened next?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 15) What nations did Jerusalem commit harlotry with?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 16) "How \_\_\_\_\_ is your heart," declares the Lord God, "while you do all these things, the actions of a bold-faced harlot."
- 17) How did Jerusalem's unfaithfulness differ from a common prostitute (harlot)?
- 18) Who did God say He would use to bring judgment on Jerusalem for her harlotries?
- 19) What will be the result to all of this judgment being poured out on Jerusalem?
- 20) What proverb will be quoted about Jerusalem?
- 21) Who did God refer to as Jerusalem's mother?
- 22) Father?
- 23) Older sister?
- 24) Younger sister?
- 25) According to verse 47. How did Jerusalem compare to these other players?
- 26) Jerusalem (the capital of Judah) looked down on Sodom, that had been destroyed by God' judgment, and Samaria, that had been carried into captivity by Assyria. According to verse 47, how did Jerusalem actually compare to them?
- 27) Some people say that the sin of Sodom was, arrogance, abundant food, careless ease and an unwillingness to help the poor and needy. They say that homosexuality was not what God judged them for. What are they leaving out, that is mentioned in verse 50 and referred to in Jude 1:7?
- 28) According to verses 50-53, what three things resulted from Jerusalem's great evil? (One in each verse)
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 29) God plans to restore Jerusalem, Samaria and Sodom. Do you think that God will allow Sodom to be rebuilt after the return of Jesus when He purifies the Dead Sea? (Ezekiel 47:6-10)
- 30) Who did the people of Jerusalem refuse to mention by name because they looked down on them?
- 31) Who would now refuse to mention the name of Jerusalem for the same reason?
- 32) When we understand our guilt and God's forgiveness, what will happen to us, that also happened to Jerusalem? (Romans 3:19)



# Ezekiel #11

## Chapter 19

- 37) A "lamentation" is an expression of great sorrow or deep sadness. Where is the most famous lamentation in the Bible found? (hint-The book right before Ezekiel)
- 38) That book is a lamentation for Zion (Jerusalem). Who is the lamentation here in verses 1-14 given for?
- 39) Verses 1-3 refer to a prince (king) named Jehoahaz. Does it sound like his mother was very influential?
- 40) What was his mother's name? (II Kings 23:31-35)
- 41) What does the description of what this lion does remind you of? (I Peter 5:8)
- 42) After Jehoahaz was captured by Pharaoh Neco, he was taken into Egypt and died there, what did his mother do at this point?
- 43) Who was the second cub? (II Kings 24:18) What was his mother's name?
- 44) Does the description it Ezekiel make it seem like he was even more ruthless and cruel than his brother?
- 45) What happens to this second lion cub in verses 8 & 9?
- 46) Who captured him and took him to Babylon? (II Kings 25:5-7)
- 47) Read verses 10-14. Does God give this mother a lot of credit (or blame) for the way her sons turned out?
- 48) Verse 14 says that now there would be no "strong branch" or "scepter to rule". When the Nebuchadnezzar went back to Babylon, did he leave anyone in the position of "king" or did he just put someone in charge to govern the country? ( II Kings 25:22 &23)

## Chapter 20

- 1) Who came to inquire of the Lord in the seventh year (of King Jehoiachin's exile)
- 2) What was God's message to the elders?
- 3) What did God instruct the Israelites to abandon when He took them out of Egypt and was leading them into a wonderful new land?
- 4) Did they listen?
- 5) Why didn't He judge them and destroy them right at that time?
- 6) According to verses 10-12, what did He give them in the wilderness to help them Know Him?
  
- 7) How did they respond to this?
- 8) When they rebelled again, what did God feel like doing?
- 9) Why didn't He annihilate them?
- 10) What did He do to the Israelites in the wilderness because of their rebellion?
- 11) God says, "Their heart continually went after their idols." What kinds of things did they do according to the following passage? (Acts 7:39-43)
  
- 12) Since the older people all died in the wilderness, who did God admonish in verse 18?
- 13) What instructions did He give them?
  
- 14) How did they respond to His instructions?
- 15) Did God actually consider destroying the children in the wilderness too?
- 16) Does it seem like it is important how we make God look by our actions?
- 17) When it says God gave them laws by which they could not live, this was well after they had received the Mosaic law, do you believe this could be referring to the fact that that He gave them over to serve the false gods their parents had been following?
- 18) At the point of what act of total depravity did the Lord pronounce them unclean?
- 19) Do verses 27 and 28 make it sound like a continuing cycle of failure in Israel?
- 20) Read verses 29-49. Circle the statements that are true:
  - a) The people worshiped only in Jerusalem, where they were supposed to.
  - b) God agreed to answer the questions of the elders.
  - c) God would bring the people back to the land but would destroy the rebellious ones in the process.
  - d) Idolatry would eventually be destroyed by the Lord.
  - e) The people of Israel would never worship at Jerusalem again.
  - f) Israel would eventually loathe themselves for the evil they had done.
  - g) The elders thought these statements from God were confusing parables.

# Ezekiel #12

## Chapter 21

- 1) What is Ezekiel's next prophecy supposed to be about?
- 2) What weapon is used to illustrate God's impending judgment in verses 3-5?
- 3) What action was Ezekiel supposed to personally perform?
- 4) What was the purpose of his performance?
  
- 5) The sword was sharpened. Why?
- 6) The sword was polished. Why?
- 7) Who does it say the sword would be given to?
- 8) What did striking the thigh illustrate according to Jeremiah 31:19?
- 9) What other Physical action does he take in verse 14 as he prophesies?
- 10) What instruction does God actually give to the sword?
  
- 11) The Lord tells Ezekiel to set up guideposts to direct the Babylonians to what two cities?
  - a)
  - b)
- 12) When the king of Babylon (Nebuchadnezzar) actually makes the decision of which path to take, what methods does he use to decide which city to attack?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 13) Which city will he decide to attack?
- 14) Can God even use false methods of predicting the future to direct people the way He wants them to go?
- 15) Describe some of the things used to attack a fortified city like Jerusalem.
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 16) Read verses 23 & 24. What was the reason Jerusalem is destroyed? (choose one)
  - a) Poor defenses
  - b) Poor military planning
  - c) Their sinful rebellion
- 17) In verses 25-27 we see the king of Jerusalem humbled and that the passing of the crown would be no more until "He comes, whose right it is and I will give it to Him." Who is the ultimate fulfillment of this prophecy? (see Luke 1:31-33)
- 18) Read verses 28-32. Does Ammon escape because God caused Nebuchadnezzar to attack Jerusalem?
- 19) Describe the men that God will use to punish Ammon?
- 20) How complete will this judgment be for Ammon?

## Chapter 22

- 1) What adjective does the Lord use to describe the city of Jerusalem?
- 2) Idol worship was rampant in Jerusalem. What practice in this false worship caused Jerusalem to be called a "bloody city"? (Psalm 106:35-38 & Jeremiah 32:35)
- 3) Read verses 7-10. Did Israel take care of the elderly?
- 4) Did Israel treat foreigners well?                      The fatherless?                      The widows?
- 5) Does it sound like they were following any of the instructions that were given to Israel?
- 6) What was the "bottom line" cause of all of these things, stated in verse 12?
- 7) Isn't that also the "bottom line" cause, when we find ourselves straying from the Lord?
- 8) What will be accomplished by these judgments and this dispersion? (verse 15)
  
- 9) When silver was being purified in the furnace, a substance called "dross" was taken off. What metals did the dross consist of?
- 10) Does it sound like God expected to end up with much silver from this purification process?
- 11) Does God sometimes use a similar process to purify our hearts through trials? (Proverbs 17:3)
- 12) Read verses 23-31. Who was behind the false prophets, when you compare verse 25 to I Peter 5:8?
- 13) Specifically, how did the priests do violence to the law?
- 14) What does he compare the princes to?
- 15) What was God looking for in the mean time?
- 16) Did He find that man?                      Is He still looking for such people?                      Will you be that one?

# Ezekiel #13

## Chapter 23

- 1) Now God speaks of two women. Were they friends, cousins or sisters?
- 2) The scripture is pretty graphic with the description of their harlotries in Egypt. Is God shocking us so that we will understand the depth of their sin?
- 3) Their names were Oholah (Aholah), which means “his tent” and Oholibah, which means, “my tent is in her”. Which one is called the older sister?
- 4) Who did they belong to?
- 5) According to verse 4, who is Oholah? Who is Oholibah?
- 6) Samaria was a place of Baal worship. Do you think this refers to God’s tent (dwelling place) or was it “his tent”, perhaps referring to Baal? (I Kings 16:31 & 32)
- 7) In using the name Oholibah for Jerusalem, what would “His tent (dwelling place) in her” refer to? (See the dedication of the temple at Jerusalem in I Kings 8:10-13)
- 8) Read verses 5-10. Who did Oholah get involved with?
- 9) Samaria was the capital of Israel. What does the king do in II Kings 15:19 & 20 that sounds like what is being described in this passage?
  
- 10) What was the eventual outcome of Samaria (Oholah) getting involved with Assyria?
- 11) Read verses 11-21. Now Oholibah (Jerusalem) multiplies her sister’s sins. Describe how Jerusalem got involved with the following two nations:
  - a) Assyria (II Chronicles 28:16-25)
  
  - b) Babylon (II Kings 20:12-17)
- 12) Read verses 22-24. God used the Assyrians, who Samaria had been involved with, to punish Israel. Who was He going to use to punish Judah (Jerusalem)?
- 13) Does it sound like this will be a friendly takeover?
- 14) What was one way the Babylonians used mutilation to humiliate their prisoners?
- 15) What will finally be accomplished by this severe judgment, according to verse 27?
- 16) Israel (Samaria) went into captivity in Assyria in 722 BC. Judah (Jerusalem) went into captivity in Babylon over 100 years later. Does it sound like Oholibah learned any lessons from what happened to Oholah?
- 17) From verse 35, describe the two-fold reason for this severe judgment:
  - a)
  - b)
- 18) Describe the “adultery” Israel was guilty of?
- 19) Do we sometimes forget how God feels about our personal unfaithfulness?
- 20) What did the people of Judah do on the same day they sacrificed a child to idols?
- 21) Read verses 40-45. Does it sound like Judah was too fixated on pleasure, looking good to others and just having fun?
- 22) Describe how we can be guilty of the same type of sin today, after comparing this passage to James 4:4:
  
- 23) They were hanging out with a “carefree multitude” in verse 42. How would you describe the group in verse 46?
  
- 24) What kinds of activities will this “company” be involved in?
- 25) What will be the result of this judgment mentioned in verse 48?
- 26) What does the lewdness referred to in verse 48 turn out to be in verse 49?
- 27) After reading this chapter, aren’t you glad that your salvation does not rely on your faithfulness?
- 28) Isn’t II Timothy 2:13 a great encouragement when you consider your lack of faithfulness over the years?
- 29) Let’s take our unfaithfulness before the Lord!  
1 John 1:9 “If we confess our sins, He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.”  
1 Corinthians 11:31-32 “But if we judged ourselves rightly, we should not be judged. But when we are judged, we are disciplined by the Lord in order that we may not be condemned along with the world.”

# Ezekiel #14

## Chapter 24

- 30) “The ninth year of the tenth month on the tenth day”, refers to how long Jehoiachin and the others taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar in the first siege of Jerusalem had been in exile in Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar made Zedekiah king in Jerusalem in Jehoiachin’s place. What happened to Zedekiah on this exact date in II Kings 25:1 & 2?
- 31) How could Ezekiel know the exact day to give this prophecy, since it would have taken the army of Babylon weeks to travel to Jerusalem and communication was very delayed?
- 32) What visual picture does Ezekiel draw in verses 4 & 5 as he speaks to the rebellious house of Israel?
- 33) Who does the pot turn out to be?
- 34) According to verse 7, were Judah’s sins (such as bloodshed) hidden or in the open?
- 35) Based on that, was God’s judgment going to be private or in the open?
- 36) The flesh (people) will be cooked and poured out. What will happen to the pot (Jerusalem)?
- 37) Do verses 11-13 make it sound like God is frustrated with the Israelites for refusing His offers and attempts to bring them cleansing?
- 38) Should we consider this when we feel conviction from the Holy Spirit in our lives?
- 39) Any chance God would change His mind at this point?
- 40) Read verses 15-18. What terrible thing happened in Ezekiel’s life?
- 41) Did he mourn? Why not?
- 42) Does God sometimes ask us to do things we think are too difficult to perform?
- 43) Will He give us the strength to do what He asks us to do?
- 44) Did this pique the interest of the people?
- 45) These people all had family back in Jerusalem. What were Ezekiel’s actions illustrating?
- 46) Since it would be weeks or months before any news could come from Jerusalem and many of them thought the city was impregnable, what might be one reason they would not mourn over what Ezekiel said?
- 47) Does God use the tragedies in our lives to speak to others or does He always protect us from those things?
- 48) Read verses 25-27. Describe what was going to happen to Ezekiel at this point.
- 49) When was God going to allow Him to speak again?
- 50) Does this remind you of a much happier event found in Luke 1:5-22 & 59-66?
- 51) Was the instant inability and later ability of Zacharias to speak also used by God to cause others to realize it was an act of God? (see Luke 1:66)

## Chapter 25

- 1) Later, when Ezekiel can speak again, who does He prophecy against in this passage?
- 2) You can read Genesis 19:29-38 if you would like to know where Ammon and Moab came from.
- 3) What three reasons does God give for the coming judgment against Ammon?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 3) What would happen to their capital city (Rabbah)?
- 4) What physical forms of celebration did the ammonites perform when they saw Jerusalem destroyed?
  - a)
  - b)
- 5) What does verse 7 say will happen to them?
- 6) What will the ultimate result be?
- 7) Was Israel special to God?
- 8) What was the reason given for the judgment against Moab and Seir?
- 9) How would their judgment be different from Ammon’s?
- 10) Why was Edom being judged?
- 11) Who did God say He would use to bring this judgment?
- 12) What had the Philistines done to Israel?
- 13) What would be their punishment?
- 14) Does it sound like a very dangerous thing to hurt God’s people?

# Ezekiel #15

## Chapter 26

- 1) Tyre was a city that competed with Jerusalem for international commerce, what did Tyre say about Jerusalem that caused God to react?
- 2) Who does God say He will bring against Tyre in verse 3?
- 3) What other specific prophecies are made here against Tyre?
  - a) Verse 4-
  - b)
  - c)
  - d)
  - e) Verse 5-
- 4) Who else does God say He will bring against Tyre in verse 7?
- 5) What does it say that Nebuchadnezzar will do in verses 8-11?
  - a) Verse 8
  - b) Verse 9
  - c) Verse 10
  - d) Verse 11
- 6) Tyre had been a powerful fortress and the center of commerce up the coast from Israel. They were very wealthy and to combat invading armies, they built a second city on an island ½ mile from the coast. This island fortress city of Tyre was supposed to have walls 150 feet high, according to the historian Arrian.
- 7) Nebuchadnezzar came to Tyre and placed it under siege for 13 years. He destroyed all the smaller cities on the mainland (most scholars think these are the daughters referred to) and entered the old city of Tyre, but he did not destroy the island fortress. These events would fulfill the prophecies about Nebuchadnezzar but in verses 12-15 the pronoun changes from “he” to “they”. Who would the They be? (see question 2)
- 8) What specific things will “they” (the “many nations”) do?
  - a) Verse 12-
  - b) Verse 13-
  - c) Verse 14-
- 9) These are some of the most specific prophecies in all of Scripture. They were fulfilled in complete and very specific ways. The prophecy was made in about 587-586 BC (the same year Jerusalem was destroyed). This total destruction of Tyre took place 250 years later. Within the island fortress city of Tyre was a temple dedicated to Hercules. In 332 BC, Alexander the Great, was coming from his victory over Persia on his way to conquer Egypt. He asked to be able to enter the island city of Tyre to sacrifice to Hercules (who he claimed to be descended from). The leaders of Tyre, fearing his purposes, told him he could sacrifice in the old city of Tyre. Alexander came conquering and occupying the old city and sent messengers asking to be allowed into the island city. His messengers were killed on the wall and thrown into the sea within sight of the Greek army. Alexander was enraged and decided to conquer the island city. Because Tyre had a powerful navy, and Alexander led a land army, he decided to reach the island by land. His army destroyed the old city, taking every piece of material and built a land bridge out to the island city. The Greeks had to scrape away every bit of the old city of Tyre in order to pile enough material into the Sea, which was up to eighteen feet deep at points. When the Greeks brought the bridge close, they were attacked from the city walls and from many ships in the water. Alexander had to bring navies from allies in 4 different countries to help. Alexander broke into the island fortress, crucified 2,000 soldiers and sold almost everyone else into slavery. The island bridge remains there to this day and for over 2,000 years fishermen have spread their nets on it to dry and make repairs to them.
- 10) Explain some very specific prophecies that were fulfilled from verses 3 - 6?
- 11) Explain some very specific prophecies that were fulfilled from verses 12 - 14?
- 12) Rulers of the island fortress surrendered and were spared by Alexander. Do you see this predicted in verse 16?
- 13) The great island fortress had been safe for hundreds of years. Do you see why people sang the lamentation?
- 14) Read verses 19-21. There would never again be an island fortress of Tyre. It has been part of the mainland ever since, and the old city was completely scraped into the sea. These are amazing prophecies, aren't they?

# Ezekiel #16

## Chapter 27

- 1) Chapter 26 records a local lamentation (song of mourning) for the destruction of the city of Tyre. Who is the source of the lamentation recorded here?
- 2) How is Tyre described in verse 3?
- 3) What did Tyre figuratively say about itself?
- 4) What four types of beautiful wood were used in its construction, and where did they come from?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
  - d)
- 5) He is describing Tyre like a ship in the middle of the sea, because it was an island fortress, describing the types of materials were used to decorate the city. What was its distinguishing mark?
- 6) What other very expensive material colors were used?
- 7) The men of Tyre piloted the merchant ships which were apparently rowed galley ships with sails. Where did their rowers come from?
- 8) Who do we know was using the expertise of these pilots and sailors from Tyre hundreds of years before this time? (see I Kings 5:1 & I Kings 9:26-28)
- 9) The garrison of Tyre had soldiers from what countries?
- 10) What did Tyre sell to Tarshish?
- 11) What did Javan, Tubal and Meshech give in trade to Tyre?
- 12) What other types of things were traded to or from the following countries in verses 12-24?
  - a) Beth-togormah-
  - b) Dedan and coastlands-
  - c) Aram-
  - d) Judah-
  - e) Damascus-
  - f) Vedan & Javan-
  - g) Dedan and Arabia-
  - h) Sheba & Raamah-
  - i) Haran, Caaneh, Eden, Sheba, Asshur & Chilmad
- 13) Which city provided ships?
- 14) Does Tyre sound like the powerhouse trading city of the whole world at that time?
- 15) This city seemed to have it all. What will happen to all of this, according to verses 26 & 27?
  
- 16) Read verses 28-31. After Alexander destroyed what they thought was an indestructible city, do you see in these verses the picture of their fleet of trading ships returning from distant lands to find the mainland city scrapped into the sea and the island fortress destroyed?
- 17) How did this make the other inhabitants along the coasts and the kings and trading partners feel?
  
- 18) Are things like peace and prosperity permanent or temporary in this world?
- 19) According to Habakkuk 3:17-19, how should we respond if the economy of our country is destroyed?
  
- 20) The name, "Tyre", means "strong rock". The people of Tyre trusted in its great strength as an impregnable fortress but everything was lost in its dramatic destruction. Read Matthew 7:24-27 and explain how we can make sure that the things that we value are not destroyed in the storms of this life.





# Ezekiel #19

## Chapter 31

- 41) Who is being spoken to in Chapter 31?
- 42) Who is Pharaoh told to compare himself to in verse 3?
- 43) The Cedars of Lebanon were like the great Redwoods of California. What was God trying to get across by using the picture of one of these great trees in comparison with Assyria?
- 44) Who made it (this great cedar tree) beautiful?
- 45) Is God really trying to make a point about the greatness of Assyria by comparing it to the trees in the garden of Eden?
- 46) Did Assyria feel vulnerable to its enemies?
- 47) What happened to this great kingdom of Assyria?
- 48) What happened to all the great men of Assyria?
- 49) Do we sometimes think our country will always be here? Will it? (Mark 13:31)
- 50) Read verses 15-18. What is the message from God to Egypt here?

## Chapter 32

- 1) Who is told to take up a lamentation (mourning) for Pharaoh, king of Egypt?
- 2) Pharaoh is compared to which of the following?
  - a) A young lion
  - b) A great bird
  - c) A sea monster
- 3) What would be used to catch a sea monster?
- 4) What happens to the body of a beached whale that is left on the shore?
- 5) Do you think verses 7 & 8 refer to a literal or a figurative darkening of the skies over Egypt?
- 6) According to verses 9 & 10, what was the result of God's judgment of Pharaoh?
- 7) In a similar thought, what does Ecclesiastes 7:2?
- 8) What will the destruction in Egypt include besides the people?
- 9) Do you remember how long God said this desolation would last?
  - a) A thousand years
  - b) Forty years (Ezekiel 29:12)
  - c) Forever
- 10) Who does Ezekiel say will actually chant this lament?
- 11) What do the terms: "the nether world", "the pit" and "making your bed with the uncircumcised" refer to?
  - a) Being involved with idolatry
  - b) Physical and spiritual death
- 12) "Sheol" speaks of the nether world, hades or what we call "hell". Who else is with Egypt there?
  - a) Verse 22-
  - b) Verse 24-
  - c) Verse 26-
  - d) Verse 29-
  - e) Verse 30-
- 13) What three things do each of these kingdoms have in common with one another?
  - a) What did they do?-
  - b) What happened to them?-
  - c) Where are they now?
- 14) The people of God officially marked themselves by the act of circumcision. What do you think when it states that all of these nations died "uncircumcised"?
- 15) How was Pharaoh going to be comforted by what he would find in hell (Sheol)?
- 16) Does misery love company?
- 17) Do you think this will be any kind of lasting comfort for Pharaoh or for anyone else?

# Ezekiel #20

## Chapter 33

- 51) Who is being spoken to in Chapter 33?
- 52) Read verses 2-6. It was a common practice for the people of Israel to build watchtowers along the borders with their enemies. What was the watchman to do if he saw an approaching army?
- 53) If a person heard but didn't respond to the warning, who was at fault?
- 54) If the watchman is asleep or doesn't blow the alarm, who will be held responsible?
- 55) Who, in fact, did God say was the watchman for Israel?
- 56) If God gave a warning for Ezekiel to proclaim, who would he hold responsible if Ezekiel did not sound that alarm?
- 57) Will Ezekiel get the blame if he blows the trumpet but no one listens?
- 58) What did the people say to Ezekiel in verse 10?
  
- 59) What was to be his answer to them?
  
- 60) Does God ever take pleasure in the death of anyone?
- 61) At this point, was it a matter of believing in the Lord (Yaweh) or obeying the Lord?
- 62) Read verses 12-16. If you do something righteous will it make up for the fact that you do something sinful later?
- 63) Obedience is: (choose one)
  - a) Doing your best
  - b) Trying to obey as much or a little more than you disobey?
  - c) Just what it says: "obedience"
- 64) Aren't you glad our salvation is not in any way based on our obedience to God's laws? (Ephesians 2:8 & 9)
- 65) What would our attempts at obedience amount to in God's sight? (Isaiah 64:6)
- 66) Does it sound like it was still not too late for individuals to practice obedience and escape this coming judgment?
- 67) Are we disciplined when we, as believers, don't obey? (Hebrews 12:4-11)
- 68) Did the people think God's way was right?
- 69) What was this particular judgment going to be based on? (verse 20)
- 70) In reference to salvation, aren't you thankful for Romans 4:5-8?
- 71) When did Ezekiel receive the message that Nebuchadnezzar had taken Jerusalem?
- 72) Ezekiel had remained silent for over seven years as a sign to Israel. (see Ezekiel 3:26 & 27) He had only spoken when God gave him a prophecy. When did God decide to loose Ezekiel's tongue?
- 73) Ezekiel 33:23-29. The people who were left in Israel after the fall of Jerusalem thought they would be able to possess the best parts of the land. Was that true?
- 74) Why was God not going to allow them to continue in the land?
- 75) What kind of things was God going to use to destroy them?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 26) Read verses 30-33. Did the Jews in Israel seem to enjoy listening to the prophecies of Ezekiel?
- 27) What were the people doing after they heard Ezekiel's prophecies? (choose one)
  - a) They repented and made real changes
  - b) They pursue their lustful desires and personal gain
- 28) What did God compare their reaction to Ezekiel to?
  
- 29) Do you like to hear a good sermon that really moves you emotionally?
- 30) Isn't God saying that good preaching can be just a form of entertainment and a method for making us feel better because we agree with what we hear?
- 31) Doesn't this passage remind you of James 1:22-25?
- 32) We deceive ourselves because we agree with what the word (spoken by the preacher) says. We feel good about this agreement, but because we take no action, nothing has actually changed in our lives. Does it sound like we have a lot in common with the people Ezekiel was talking to?
- 33) How can we remedy that?

# Ezekiel #21

## Chapter 34

- 1) Who is the prophecy in chapter 34 written to?
- 2) List the problems with the shepherds (leaders, spiritual and political) in Israel:
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
  - d)
  - e)
  - f)
  - g)
  - h)
- 3) Do you see these same characteristics in the shepherds in the church today?
- 4) Would this be a good passage for church leaders to meditate on to help them in their ministry?
- 5) What happens when to shepherds fail and the sheep are scattered?
- 6) There is a very sobering thought in verses 6. Who does this flock belong to?
- 7) What were the shepherds most interested in?
- 8) What three things does the Lord say that He will do in light of the shepherd's actions?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 9) If the shepherds are removed, who will care for the sheep?
- 10) What phrases in Psalm 23 remind you of verses 13-15 of this chapter?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 11) Read Isaiah 40:11. Do you see the wonderful gentleness our shepherd?
- 12) In John 21:15-17, what does God ask Peter to do if he loves Him?
- 13) Who are the "fat and the strong" in Ezekiel 34:16?
- 14) What will he feed them with?
- 15) In verses 17-19, what is his message to the flock?
  - a) Just enjoy my blessings
  - b) Consider how what you do affects the other sheep
- 16) Read verses 20-22. Describe some of the interactions of sheep that remind you of the little flocks of believers today?
- 17) What surprising statement does He make about who would be the shepherd for Israel in the future?
- 18) Do you think this refers to David (himself) shepherding Israel in some future day, or do you think it refers to Jesus, the son of David, shepherding Israel in the future?
- 19) Could God easily put David in charge of Israel in the future kingdom?
- 20) Whether or not David actually shepherds Israel in the future, Who do we know for sure to be the "Good Shepherd"? How do we know? (John 10:11)
- 21) Who is, even now, "the Chief Shepherd"? (I Peter 5:4)
- 22) What things in verses 25-31 cause you to think that this refers to the future kingdom that God will set up?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 23) Which verse does the term "showers of blessing" come from?
- 24) Is Israel free from insults from the nations yet?
- 25) According to verses 30 & 31, what will be clear to all men one day?

# Ezekiel #22

## Chapter 35

- 1) This next prophecy is against the descendants of Jacob's brother Esau (also known as Edom). What mountain was historically their dwelling place? (Genesis 36:8 & 9)
- 2) Read verses 3 & 4. Describe God's attitude towards them at this point.
- 3) Read verses 5-9. What are some of the reasons why God is set against them?
  - a)
  - b)
- 4) How bad will things get for Edom, according to verses 7-9?
- 5) Read verses 10 – 14. What two nations did Edom want to possess? (choose one)
  - a) Syria and Babylon
  - b) Israel and Judah
  - c) Egypt and Israel
- 6) What was wrong with Edom wanting to possess those lands?
- 7) What three emotions drove Edom's desire? a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_ c) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) What will God do in response to the fact that Edom rejoiced when Israel was destroyed?

## Chapter 36

- 1) Chapter 36 is addressed to: a) The people of Israel b) The enemies of Israel c) The mountains of Israel
- 2) What statement by the enemy prompted this prophecy?
- 3) Were there good reasons why Israel was devastated?
- 4) Did God countenance gloating and rejoicing over Israel's misfortunes?
- 5) What two emotions drove God to action?
- 6) Was it sin for God to be jealous of those who sought to take Israel?
- 7) God is the Creator. Why is it wrong for us to be jealous of others but it is not wrong for God to be jealous?
- 8) Explain how we can have a godly jealousy according to II Corinthians 11:2?
- 9) In Ezekiel 36:6, why would the nations be insulted?
- 10) Will God one day right all wrongs?
- 11) Read verses 8-11. What great things are in store for the mountains of Israel?
- 12) Is it clear in verses 12-15 that some of these fulfillments are still future?
- 13) Some people challenge the inspiration of Ezekiel because all of the prophecies against the nations haven't been fulfilled. Can you clearly see that while some of these prophecies were for the immediate future, some were also for the distant future still to come? (e.g.-the shepherd David, no more dangerous animals, all enemies vanquished, etc.)
- 14) How had Israel defiled the land?
- 15) How did God respond?
- 16) What did the Israelites do in the lands where they were scattered?
- 17) What was God concerned about?
- 18) Why was God going to act on behalf of Israel? (choose one)
  - a) Because they repented
  - b) For the sake of His Name
  - c) Because their enemies were evil
- 19) "'Then the nations will know that I am the Lord,'" declares the Lord God, 'when I \_\_\_\_\_ Myself \_\_\_\_\_ among you in their sight.'"
- 20) Read verses 22-30. List the things the God said He himself would do"
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) \_\_\_\_\_
  - g) \_\_\_\_\_
  - h) \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) \_\_\_\_\_
  - j) \_\_\_\_\_
  - k) \_\_\_\_\_
- 21) What will be Israel's response to these things?
- 22) What amazing place will the land of Israel be compared to in the future?
- 23) What is the great guarantee offered at the end of verse 36?
- 24) Josephus said 256,500 lambs were slain in the temple during Passover in the first century. Does this explain why God uses this experience as a picture to show how populated the cities of Israel would be?

# Ezekiel #23

## Chapter 37

- 1) Where did the Spirit transport Ezekiel to?
- 2) What condition were the bones in?
- 3) When God asked if the bones could live, what was Ezekiel's answer?
- 4) What was Ezekiel instructed to do?
- 5) What did God say to the bones?
  
- 6) Read verses 7-10. Describe what happened when he prophesied.
  
- 7) You can just imagine the scene! What was still missing from the bodies all around him?
- 8) What happened when breath came into the bodies of this exceeding great army?
- 9) Who did God say this army represented?
- 10) The people of Israel thought it was over for Israel. What was God saying?
- 11) As you look at verse 14, was God resurrecting Israel spiritually or physically?
- 12) The Lord told Ezekiel to take two sticks. What was he to write on the first stick?
  
- 13) What was he to write on the second stick?
  
- 14) At that point the country had been divided into two countries since the days of Solomon. Judah contained the tribes of Judah and Benjamin and Israel (often called Ephraim) contained the other ten tribes. In light of that history, what do verses 17-22 mean?
- 15) When Israel returned from captivity, they returned as one nation and were never divided again. What else did God say would happen?
- 16) Remember there is often a near and a distant fulfillment of ancient prophecies. The people of Israel put aside idolatry when they returned to the land but has the rest of this prophecy been fulfilled yet?
- 17) Now read verses 24-28. Do you see the distant fulfillment of the prophecy more clearly now?
- 18) We saw earlier that David will be the shepherd of Israel. What other office will he hold?
- 19) What did God say he would place in the middle of Israel in those days?
- 20) Have these prophecies been fulfilled yet?
- 21) So, is God done dealing with the nation of Israel?

## Chapter 38

- 1) Who is God prophesying against now?
- 2) Who were these nations primarily descended from, according to Genesis 10:1 & 2?
- 3) Although some scholars think that "Rosh, Meshech and Tubal" represent "Russia, Moscow and Tubolsk" (e.g. Genesis in the 1700s), we cannot be sure of this, even though the names sound similar. We can only look at the locations mentioned to gather from Scripture what we can. Who draws them toward Israel?
- 4) Who are the three countries allied with Gog?
- 5) Where will this great army come from according to verse 6?
- 6) It is interesting that Russia is directly north from Israel and has been antagonistic toward the modern nation of Israel for the most part. According to verse 8, when will this army come against Israel?
- 7) The only other place we find a battle with this specific army is in the book of Revelation. Read Revelation 20:6-9. When does the battle in Revelation take place?
- 8) Read Ezekiel 38:10-12. What interesting description is given for Israel in verse 12?
- 9) What was the obvious motive for their attack?
- 10) Read verses 14-16. What method of transportation will this army use?
- 11) What time frame is again mentioned here?
- 12) Joel 3: 9-15 seems to be referring to this same great battle. Does Ezekiel 38:17 seem to indicate that Ezekiel had read this prophecy?
- 13) Read verses 18-23. What are we told will take place in verse 19?
- 14) Does this hailstorm followed by fire sound like it might be what God says will happen in Revelation 20:7-10 during the last days?
- 15) According to Ezekiel 38:23, what three things will be accomplished by what happens in this battle?

# Ezekiel #24

## Chapter 39

- 22) What nation is still being talked about here?
- 23) What does God say will happen to the dead bodies of the army of Gog?
- 24) What is this feeding frenzy called in Revelation 19:17 & 18?
- 25) Where will God make his holy name known?
- 26) Who is taking responsibility to make sure God's name is not profaned anymore?
- 27) What will all the nations know at this point?
- 28) How long will it take to clear the land of the weapons left behind by the foreign armies?
- 29) **Hamon – Gog** means “the multitude of gog”. What is the valley of Hamon – Gog?
- 30) How long will it take to bury the bodies of the army of Gog?
- 31) Are they extremely careful to bury every bone?
- 32) What will the city near the valley of Hamon be called?
- 33) Once again, verses 17- 20 very graphically describe what event from Revelation 19:17?
- 34) What supper found in that same chapter of Revelation should we desire to attend? (19:9)
- 35) What will take place “from that day onward”, according to verse 22?
- 36) At this time, what will the nations know about why the Jewish people have experienced such tremendous difficulties and persecutions in their history?
  
- 37) What two things does he promise to do for them in verse 25?
- 38) At this point they (Israel) will live securely and in their land and no one will make them afraid. Has this prophecy been fulfilled in Israel today or is it still in the future?
- 39) In verse 28 God says he will no longer leave any of the Israelites among the nations. With millions of Jews still living in the United States and other countries. Has this prophecy been fulfilled yet?
- 40) What special event will take place that will be a game changer for Israel?
- 41) Has God ever abandoned His chosen people?

## Chapter 40

- 1) How many years after Jerusalem was captured was this prophecy given by Ezekiel?
- 2) Ezekiel was taken to Jerusalem. Was he actually transported there or was he taken there in a vision?
- 3) What color was the man who he saw standing by the gate?
- 4) What was in his hand?
- 5) What building did this man begin to measure?
- 6) A cubit is usually considered to be 18 inches long. It sounds like the man was using a rod which was six cubits long but that these were extra-long cubits (22 inches). How tall was the wall in these long cubits?
- 7) What did he measure next?
- 8) What was located in the gate for extra security?
- 9) What did the portico of the gateway face?
- 10) How long was the portico?
- 11) What were the projecting walls decorated with?
- 12) How many rooms were along the pavement of the outer court?
- 13) Read verses 20-23. How did the gate facing north compare to the gate facing east?
- 14) How far was it from the north gate to the gate facing it on the inner court?
- 15) How did the measurements of the south gate compare?
- 16) How about the gate in the inner court on the east side. Did it have the same measurements?
- 17) How about the north inner gate?
- 18) Where were the burnt offerings washed?
- 19) Where were the animals for the offerings being slaughtered?
- 20) Outside the inner gates were two rooms. What was the room on the north facing south for?
- 21) What was the room on the south facing north for?
- 22) Who are the only Levites who are allowed to minister before the Lord here?
- 23) What was the shape of the court?
- 24) What was right in front of the temple?

# Ezekiel #25

## Chapter 41

- 1) Where did the man bring Ezekiel to next?
- 2) How wide was the entrance?
- 3) How long was the outer sanctuary? How wide?
- 4) How wide was the entrance to the inner sanctuary?
- 5) How long was the inner sanctuary? How wide?
- 6) What is another name for the inner sanctuary?
- 7) How thick was the temple wall?
- 8) How many levels of side rooms were built along the walls?
- 9) Were the rooms wider on the bottom or on the top?
- 10) Does it seem like there were an awful lot of rooms in and around the temple?
- 11) Where was a separate building located that was seventy cubits wide?
- 12) How long was the temple itself?
- 13) What kind of windows were used?
- 14) What were the galleries covered with inside?
- 15) What was carved on the paneling?
- 16) What was interesting about the cherubs?
- 17) The cherub had the face of a man facing one direction. What was facing the other direction?
- 18) Were there a few carvings or were they covering all of the walls?
- 19) When the man said, "This is the table that is before the Lord", what was he referring to?
- 20) The entrance had wooden double doors, each containing two swinging leaves. What was carved on the doors?
- 21) What two things lined the outside of the porch?

## Chapter 42

- 1) How many stories were the galleries on the outer court? How about the inner court?
- 2) The inner court had three stories with chambers being smaller as you went up. How were the three stories of chambers designed on the outer court?
- 3) How were the larger upper chambers supported?
- 4) What two measurements seemed to be most prevalent in the areas measured in verses 1-9?
  - a)
  - b)
- 5) Was the area on the east designed in a different way than the area on the north side?
- 6) Read verses 13 & 14. Why were the north chambers and the south chambers special?
- 7) What would happen before the priests would go out to the people?
- 8) There was a wall all around the temple area. Remember, the measuring reed (rod) was six extra long cubits. What were the measurements of this outer wall?
- 9) According to verse 20, what was the stated purpose of this law?

## Chapter 43:1-17

- 1) What did Ezekiel see coming toward the eastern gate?
- 2) The Mount of Olives was east of this eastern gate. Who entered this gate on Palm Sunday one week before His crucifixion? (Mark 11:1-11)
- 3) Since Jesus did not have the appearance described in verses 2 & 3, when do you think this prophecy will be fulfilled? (Zechariah 14:1-4)
- 4) What was Ezekiel's response to the vision?
- 5) What filled the house that had just been described?
- 6) How long will the temple envisioned be in existence?
- 7) What was supposed to take place before Ezekiel gave Israel all these measurements for the temple?
- 8) What is described in verses 13-17?
- 9) A "handbreadth" is the measurement of the top four fingers (about 4 inches). If a cubit is 18 inches, how long would these long cubits be?
- 10) What extended up from the altars hearth?
- 11) Was the altar set up in a round shape, a square shape or a rectangle?

# Ezekiel #26

## Chapter 43:18-27

- 1) Who Ezekiel told to present a young bull to?
- 2) What three places was he supposed to put blood for cleansing the altar?
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 3) Why was this so important, according to Hebrews 9:22 & 23?
- 4) What offering was presented the next day?
- 5) From verse 23, what was one requirement for the bull and the ram that would be presented next?
- 6) What was presented with the bodies of these two animals?
- 7) How long was this purification process to go on?
- 8) If they followed the instructions, what would happen when they offered burnt offerings and peace offerings on the eighth day and following?
- 9) Our salvation is never based on what we do (Ephesians 2:8 & 9) but if those of us who are saved wish to have fellowship with God, is it important that we follow His instructions (walk in the light) and confess our sins as we go along (I John 1:5-10)?

## Chapter 44

- 1) Read verses 1-4. Where does the Spirit take him next?
- 2) What was the status of the eastern gate of the sanctuary?
- 3) How long does it say this gate will stay shut?
- 4) The gate was not shut in the first century. Who entered that gate into the temple area on Palm Sunday?
- 5) Those walls and gates were destroyed by the Romans two thousand years ago. When the Islamic Ottomans rebuilt the wall in Jerusalem in 1535. In 1541 they sealed the eastern gate (called the golden gate) in 1581 because of this prediction that the Messiah of the Jews will enter through that gate. They also built a cemetery outside because the thought that no holy person would cross a cemetery to enter the temple area. If you look at pictures from Israel today that gate is still sealed with stone. Isn't it amazing that the eastern gate is sealed even now. The United Nations has declared the wall of Jerusalem to be a World Heritage site, which would protect it from being changed. Why do you think Jesus would have no problem going through an entrance that is sealed with stone? (Matthew 27:64-66)
- 6) Isn't it amazing that the city of Jerusalem has this gate on the eastern side that has been closed for 600 years?
- 7) What will the prince (the Messiah) do as he pauses in the gate?
- 8) Once again, how does Ezekiel react when he sees the glory of the Lord?
- 9) How do we react when we get a vision of the true nature of God?
- 10) Were foreigners supposed to be allowed into the sanctuary?
- 11) What was Paul accused of when he was finally arrested leading to his execution in Rome? (Acts 21:28 & 29)
- 12) Had Paul done what they said?
- 13) Although God dealt with the world through Israel at that time, are we still separated from the people of God in God's eyes today? (Ephesians 2:11-14)
- 14) What will the son's of Zadok do?
- 15) Read verses 16-19. How will the priests dress as they minister?
- 16) Why will their clothes be made of linen?
- 17) Why will they change clothes before going out to the people?
- 18) Read verses 20-22. What other rules will the son's of Zadok be required to follow?
  - a) b)
  - b) d)
- 19) What are the important things that the priests were supposed to teach the people?
  - a)
  - b)
- 20) How important these principles for us today?
- 21) What does God, once again, say will be the inheritance of the Levites?
- 22) What would be the result if the Israelites gave God, "the first of their dough"? Interesting wording!

# Ezekiel #27

## Chapter 45

- 10) When they return from exile and divide the land, who were they supposed to set aside a special plot for?
- 11) What are the outer measurements of this area?
- 12) According to verses 3 & 4, what was this plot to be set aside for?
  
- 13) How big an area will the Levites be given?
- 14) Who is given an area of land measuring 5,000 X 25,000?
- 15) Who will have land on either side to the holy allotment?
- 16) As you read verse 8-12, wouldn't you love to live under rulers like the one described here?
- 17) What kinds of things are offered to God in verses 13-17?
  
- 18) How many sheep would you be required to give the Lord out of a flock of 200?
- 19) Who did the people give their offerings to?
- 20) Who was to provide the offerings to make atonement for the house of Israel?
- 21) When did the priest cleanse the sanctuary?
- 22) Where was the blood applied for cleansing?
- 23) For whom would they go through the same things on the seventh day of the month?
- 24) When is the Passover to be held?
- 25) Was the bread Jesus broke on Passover (the last supper) leavened or unleavened bread?
- 26) What will the prince supply during the feast?
  
- 27) What was specifically offered for the sin offering?

## Chapter 46

- 1) Which gate to the inner court would be shut on every day except the Sabbath?
- 2) Who enters by this gate and worships the Lord here?
- 3) Is he the only one who worships here?
- 4) What will the prince offer on the Sabbath day?
- 5) If the prince comes in the eastern gate, by which gate will he go out?
- 6) If the people enter by the north gate, by which gate will they go out?
- 7) As you read verses 10 – 12, does it appear that the prince comes in, offers his sacrifices, leaves and then comes in with the people to join in their celebrations?
- 8) In verses 13-15, Ezekiel explains what will take place during the morning offerings. It does not explain what to do for the evening offering. Which of these statements might explain this?
  - a) Ezekiel forgot to write down what God said about the evening offering.
  - b) The evening offering was the same as the morning, so that it would be understood. (Exodus 29:38-42)
- 9) As you read verses 16-18, does it sound like this prince is Jesus? Why or why not?
  
- 10) Where were the priests supposed to boil the guilt and sin offerings and bake the grain offerings?
  
- 11) What were the measurements of the small courts in each corner of the main court?
- 12) What was boiled in these places? (choose one)
  - a) The national sacrifices
  - b) The individual sacrifices of the people
- 13) Do you think all of these technical details will come into play and become very important in Israel one day in the future?

# Ezekiel #28

## Chapter 47

- 1) What was flowing out from under the threshold of the house toward the east?
- 2) When he was brought out the north gate and around to the east gate, where was water trickling out?
- 3) By the time he walked 1000 cubits to the east, how high was the water flowing?
- 4) How high after another 1000 cubits?
- 5) How about when he reached 3000 cubits?
- 6) What happened at 4000 cubits?
- 7) This trickle had turned into a great river. What was along the banks of the river?
- 8) East of Jerusalem the land descends through a desert area (the Arabah) and down to the Dead Sea. Where was this water going to flow?
- 9) Nothing lives in the Dead Sea because of its great salt and chemical content. What will happen to the Dead Sea once this river flows into it?
- 10) Engedi is the location of a spring along the edge of the Dead Sea. Its cool fresh waters were enjoyed by David when he was fleeing Saul, but these waters are ruined as soon as they flow into the Dead Sea. What amazing thing will happen at this desolate and remote location?
- 11) How many varieties of fish will be caught there?
- 12) The Dead Sea is a great source of what ingredient? Will that continue?
- 13) Read verses 12 & 13. Where does this great water flow originate?
- 14) What do we know to be an even more specific location for the source of the water of life in the future from Revelation 22:1 & 2?
- 15) What four interesting things that are said about the trees along the river?
  - a) b)
  - c) d)
- 16) Which tribe will get two portions of land?
- 17) When was this first decided? (Genesis 48:21 & 22)
- 18) Joseph became which two tribes? (Genesis 48:5)
- 19) Read verses 15-19. Are there specific boundaries for the promised land of Israel?
- 20) What river runs along the east side of Israel. This means that the land on the west bank of the river belongs to Israel. What famous piece of land is the United Nations telling Israel to give to the Palestinians today?
  - a) The Arabah b) The West Bank c) Tel Aviv
- 21) Read verses 21-23. How will it be decided how to divide the land?
- 22) Will people who are not descended from Jews be living in the new land at that time?

## Chapter 48

- 1) The tribes seem to stretch all the way across the country from East to west in the future. Starting in the north list the tribes as they proceed down to the new city (that used to be Jerusalem).
  - a) b) c) d)
  - e) f) g)
- 2) List how the tribes, positioned to the south of the area given to the prince, the priests and the Levites.
  - a) b) c) d)
  - e) f)
- 3) What is in the middle of the special portion that occupies the center of the land?
- 4) Read verses 15-20. What two groups have a portion in this middle area? a) b)
- 5) Why were the sons of Zadok especially chosen among the priests?
- 6) Could the Levites ever sell any of this land?
- 7) What are the measurements of the common space for the new city?
- 8) What is going to be done with the 10,000 cubits length of land to the east and west of the city?
- 9) Who does the land that is left in this center portion belong to?
- 10) How many gates does the new city have at this time? Who are the gates named after?
- 11) Some people say that God is through dealing with the nation of Israel. Does it sound that way to you?
- 12) Each wall will be 4500 cubits long. What will the distance be to travel around the whole city?
- 13) What will the new name of the city be?
- 14) Wow! Ezekiel was tough, but I learned a lot. How about you?