

## Ezekiel 11 - 36

A simple outline of the book: Theme “Then they will know that I am the Lord”

1.24 God will reveal that he is Lord in the destruction and Jerusalem and the temple.

25.32 God will reveal that he is Lord in bringing judgment on the surrounding nations.

33.48 God will reveal that he is Lord through the restoration and renewal of Israel.

- ✓ The city of Jerusalem and the Temple of God had not yet been destroyed. Nebuchadnezzar had simply taken captives away to Babylon. What were those who remained in Jerusalem thinking? What does God say? (chapter 11)
- ✓ What did God tell Ezekiel to do? What was the meaning of his actions? Chapter 12)
- ✓ What were the people saying about the visions of the prophets? Compare 2 Peter 3:3-10 and our world today.
- ✓ Why does God call the false prophets and their prophecies “whitewashed walls?” (chapter 13)
- ✓ When those who worship idols also came to inquire of the Lord, what answer would they receive from the Lord? (chapter 14)
- ✓ What principle does God make clear by referring to Noah, Daniel and Job?
- ✓ How was Jerusalem like a vine? (chapter 15)
- ✓ To what does God liken his relationship with Judah? (chapter 16)
- ✓ Despite all that Judah had done, after bringing judgment on them, what would God do?
- ✓ In the parable in chapter 17, what is the top of the cedar tree, who are the two eagles, and what is the low spreading vine?
- ✓ Explain how the end of chapter 17 is a prophecy of the Messiah?
- ✓ What gives God no pleasure? (chapter 18)
- ✓ How do the examples of the three generations show that the proverb the people were quoting was incorrect? Compare this to what we call the explanation to the commandments – “punishing the children for the sins of the fathers to the third and fourth generation of those who hate me.”
- ✓ When the elders in exile came to inquire of the Lord through Ezekiel, God spoke plainly to them, especially emphasizing that he had always acted “for the sake of my

name.” In every case where this phrase is mentioned what is God emphasizing for these elders? What is their response? (chapter 20)

- ✓ How would Nebuchadnezzar decide whether he would attack Rabbah or Jerusalem? What does this prophecy show about such practices? (chapter 21)
- ✓ How were the priests and prophets contributing to the problems God saw in Judah? What was God looking for then, and now? How does one do this? (chapter 22)
- ✓ Why does God continue to use the picture of prostitution to depict Israel and Judah? (chapter 23)
- ✓ Compare 23:39 and 1 Corinthians 10:18-22. What would constitute a similar sin today?
- ✓ Ezekiel’s wife died the same day that the temple was burned by Nebuchadnezzar, August 14, 586 BC. What were the similarities between his wife and the temple and his reaction to the news? (chapter 24)
- ✓ In chapters 25-26 what reason does God give for being angry at these nations surrounding Israel? Can these chapters be used today as a warning against Hezbollah, Syria and Iran? Why/Why not?
- ✓ What picture does Ezekiel paint for us of Ancient Lebanon? (chapter 27)
- ✓ How will the Lord make the king of Tyre realize that he is not a god? (chapter 28)
- ✓ When will the prophecy at the end of chapter 28 be fulfilled?
- ✓ What false claim did Pharaoh make for which God will bring judgment on him? What similar claim is made by people today? (chapter 29)
- ✓ For what sins will God bring judgment on Egypt and other nations? (chapters 30-32)
- ✓ Chapter 18 emphasized that each person is responsible for himself/herself before God. What does chapter 33 teach? How do the two teachings fit together?
- ✓ What does God say about those who gathered to listen to God’s message from Ezekiel? What is the lesson for us?
- ✓ Jesus said that the people of his day were like sheep without a shepherd. How did the words of chapter 34 apply in Jesus’ day?
- ✓ Which words of chapter 34 point specifically to Jesus?
- ✓ For what is God angry at Edom? (chapter 35)
- ✓ What will God do for his people? Why? (chapter 36)