

Ezekiel

Chapters 26,27, 28. Tyre. Visions of 586. B. C.
28-32. Judgement on Foes of Israel

These visions of the doom of Tyre were given to Ezekiel in the same year that Jerusalem fell, that is, the 11th year (26:1).

Chap.26 A prophecy of Nebuchadnezzar's Siege and Tyre's Permanent Desolation. Next year (585 b.c.) Nebuchadnezzar laid siege to Tyre. It took 13 years to conquer the city (587-573 b.c.).

Tyre, located 60 miles northwest of Nazareth, was a double city, one part on an island, the other on the mainland in a fertile and well - watered plain at the western foot of the Lebanon mountain range. It was the great maritime power of the ancient world, at its zenith from 12th to 6th centuries b.c., with colonies on the north and west coast of Africa, in Spain, and Britain, controlling the commerce of the Mediterranean, with the wares of all nations passing through its port. A city renowned for its splendor and fabulous wealth. With its subjugation by Nebuchadnezzar it ceased to be an independent power. It was later subdued by the Persians; and again by Alexander the Great (332. b.c.).

It never recovered its former glory, and has for centuries been a "bare rock" where fishermen "spread their nets" (26:4, 5, 14), and amazing fulfillment of Ezekiel's prophecy that it "nevermore should have any being" (26:14, 21; 27: 36; 28:29).

Chapter 27. Tyre, (TYR) Mistress of the Mediterranean, pictured under imagery of a Majestic Ship, of incomparable beauty, bearing the wares and treasures of the nations, about to be submerged.

Chapter 28:1-19). Overthrow of Tyre's Proud King, who in his inaccessible and impregnable island throne, made sport of any threat to his security.

Chapter 28: 20-24). Overthrow of Sidon, 20 miles north of Tyre. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar when he took Tyre.

Chapter 28: 25-26. Restoration of Israel, after enemy neighbor nations shall have disappeared.

Chapters. 29, 30, 31, 32. Egypt. Six. Visions

Predicting Nebuchadnezzar's invasion of Egypt, and Egypt's reduction to a place of minor importance for all time.

Nebuchadnezzar invaded and plundered Egypt 572 and 568 b.c. Egypt never recovered its former glory since has played a very minor part in world history, fulfilling in a very real sense Ezekiel's prophecy that it would be The "basest of the kingdom" (29:15). (29:1-16). January, 586 b.c. 6 months before Jerusalem

fell. 15 years before Nebuchadnezzar invaded Egypt.

In this vision Egypt is pictured as a Crocodile, as Tyre has been pictured as a Ship in chapter (27). The Crocodile, a monarch of the Nile, was one of the gods of Egypt. The "40 years" of Egypt's captivity and desolation (11,12): it was nearly 40 years from Nebuchadnezzar's subjugation of Egypt to the Rise of Persia (585 b.c.), which permitted all captive peoples to return to their native lands.

(29:17-30: 19.) April, 570 b.c. 16 years after the Fall of Jerusalem.

This vision, given many years after the five visions, and on the eve of Nebuchadnezzar's march into Egypt, is inserted here for unity of subject. "No wages for his army" (29:18): Nebuchadnezzar, God's servant in punishing the nations, had besieged Tyre for 13 years (585 - 573 b.c.). In proportion to the toils expended, the bounty had been disappointing, because so many inhabitants fled with their wealth, But now he will make up for it in Egypt (20).

"No more a prince" (30-13). That is, native ruler of importance.

(30:20-26). April, 586 b.c. 3 months before Jerusalem fell. "Have broken" (21), probably refers to the defeat of Pharaoh's army (Jer.37:5-9).

Chapter 31 June 586 b.c. 1 year after Jerusalem fell.

(32:17-32). March, 584 b.c. 1 year 8 months after Jerusalem fell.

A picture of Egypt and her companions in realm of the dead.

Chapter 33 News of the Fall of Jerusalem

33 - 39 we take only two these prophecies) —

Chapter 34 An Indictment of the Shepherds of Israel

Responsibility for the captivity of Israel is here laid directly at the door of the greedy and cruel kings and priests who had explored and led astray the people, against this background Ezekiel sees a vision of false Shepherds of God's People in the Coming Messiah (15, 23, 24), under whom they shall never more suffer, and "there shall be showers of blessings (26).

(1). The True Shepherd. — Chp. 34

The false shepherds are described in (34: 1-10)

The one True Shepherd — Jesus, is described in detail. — (v.11-31).

Read (John 10:1-14)

Chapter 35 The Doom of Edom

The inhabitants of Judah now carried away, Edom thought here was a chance to take possession of their land (10: 36:2, 5) . But three years later the same fate befell Edom.

Chapter. 36 The Land of Israel to be Re-Inhabited

Now desolate, it will one day become like the garden of Eden (35); peopled with penitent Judah and Israel (10, 31). This will be for the glory of God's own name (22,32).

Chapter. 37 Vision of the Dry Bones

A prediction of the national resurrection of scattered Israel, their return to their own land, the re-union of Judah and Israel, under the reign of an everlasting king called "David" (23-26). It is a plain forecast of the Conversion of the Jews to Christ; as Paul also foretold in (Romans 11:15, 25, 26). (v.11:1 ; 26-27)

[Fulfillment of what was revealed].

The vision of the "whole house of Israel" (11-22), note the vision is explained in (vv.11-14), both Judah and Israel.

The two kingdoms of Israel and Judah shall be one again, as symbolized by the two sticks which became one (v.22), and the Messiah — King, David shall be one over them (vv. 24-25).

The Return of Judah is told in Ezra and Nehemiah, where there is no mention of the returned captives of Israel, yet those returned are called "Israel" (Ezra 9:; 10:5; Nehemiah 9:2; 11:3).

Chapters 38, 39. Gog and Magog

Gog was the ruler of the land of Magog. In Gen. 10:2 Magog, Meshech, Tubal, and Gomer are names of the sons of Japheth and the founder of the northern group of nations.

In Ezekiel 27: 13. Meshech [Mesh-ekh] and Tubal [Too-bal] are mentioned as being sellers of slaves to Tyre; and in 32:26 as being ancient bandit nations.

It is not easy to draw a clear line of demarcation between what is to be taken literally and what figuratively.

Gog and Magog [Mag-ogg] {chapter (39-39,)} yet future, it does not seem can be fought with Israel bows and arrows and hand staves and spears (39:9).

"David" (37: 24) is not literal David, but the Messiah. The Messiah is central in Ezekiel's visions of Israel future's - He called Him "The Prince." (34:23, 24; 37: 24,25; 44:3; 45:7;

The term "Israel" in the New Testament, while usually used of Jews, is sometimes applied to Christians {Galatians 6:16)

In these two chapters Ezekiel predicts a Scythian invasion, (38:5) into the Holy Land, against Restored Israel, in the later years (38:8), apparently during the Messianic Age; and that their weapons will supply fuel for 7 years (39:9), it will not take 7 months to bury their dead.(39:14).

In the book of Revelation the same words, Gog, and Magog, are used as representing all nations in Satan's final furious attack on the people of God (Revelation 20:7-10).

Chapters 40-48). The Rebuilt Temple

April 572 b.c. Passover time 14 years after the destruction of Jerusalem. Ezekiel's second vision-journey to Jerusalem, the first having been 19 years earlier (8:1, 3), on a mission of doom for the city. This, to gives specification for its reconstruction, dealing largely with Temple details.

This vision was not fulfilled in the Return from Babylon. Very evidently it is a prediction of the Messianic Age.

Some interpret it literally, as meaning that the 12 tribes will one day again inhabit the land that the Temple will be rebuilt literally in all particulars specified.

They called it The Millennial Temple.”

Other interpret it figuratively, taking the vision to a metaphorical preview of the Whole Christian Era, under the imagery of a Revived, Restored, and Glorified Nation's.

This vision of Ezekiel's vision - follows the general plan of Solomon's Temple.

God was to “dwell in this Temple forever” (43:7).

Offerings and Sacrifices (45:9; 46:24). Those who think that this Temple is a literal “Millennial Temple” consider that these animal sacrifices are to be offered by the Jewish nation while it is still unconverted, or that the sacrifices are commemorative of the death of Christ.

The Life-Giving Stream (47:1-12).

- (1) The Millennial Temple — (chapters 40 - 42).
- (2) Its Purpose — For the reign of Christ and the glory of God - (43: 1-17)
- (3) The East Gate closed — (44:2).
- (4) The Sacrifices — (40:39-43; 42:13; 43: 19-27).
- (5) For additional Scripture on Millennial Kingdom — See (Zech. 14: (Rev. 19:11 through Rev. 20:1-6.
- (6) Jerusalem will be called “Jehovah - Shammah” meaning “The Lord is There — (48: 35). (Revelation 21) Home of God