

Ezekiel

Unearthly Visions

“God, You want me to do what? You’re kidding, right?” Have you ever felt this way? Ezekiel surely must have. God told him to live so his actions would _____ instruct the nation of _____. Ezekiel was told to _____ himself up and _____ on his left side for 390 days, and when he was finished, to do it again for another 40 days on his right side. He was told to eat his food _____ over human _____ (yuck!!) and was prohibited from mourning as he watched “the delight of his eyes,” his wife, _____.

Ezekiel was both a _____ and a _____. He ministered during the darkest days of Judah’s history: the 70-year period of Babylonian _____. Ezekiel himself was carried off to captivity during the _____ wave of deportations before the final _____ of the city of Jerusalem. The book of Ezekiel is full of unearthly _____, doomsday _____, graphic _____, and comic _____ - theatre, all pointing to the impending judgment of Judah for her _____ to repent.

But Ezekiel is not all gloom and doom. He also prophecies of the future _____ of both Israel and Judah, telling how God’s Spirit will _____ the Jewish people from the four corners of the Earth, breathe on them, and make “dry bones” _____. And Ezekiel spends _____ chapters describing in minute detail the future Millennial _____ and the memorial _____ that will be instituted during the Millennium.

The book of Ezekiel can be outlined as follows:

<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Theme</u>
1-3	_____ of Ezekiel
4-24	The Judgment on _____
25-32	The Judgment on the _____
33-48	The _____ of Israel

Some key verses:

1. Ezekiel has a vision of four really _____, heavenly _____ (Ez. 1:4–10; cf. Rev. 4:6–8).
2. Ezekiel has a vision of _____ on His _____ (Ez. 1:26–28).
3. Ezekiel is directly _____ by God (Ez. 2:1–7).
4. Ezekiel literally _____ God’s message (Ez. 2:9–3:4).
5. Ezekiel is commissioned to prophecy to the _____ in Babylon (Ez. 3:10–11).
6. Ezekiel is made _____ for seven years, except when speaking _____ words (Ez. 3:26,27; 24:25–27).

Chapters 4–24 deal with the judgment on Judah.

7. Ezekiel lays “siege” to a _____ to indicate the siege of Jerusalem (Ez. 4:1–3).
8. Ezekiel lies on his left side bound in ropes for _____ days, and then his right side for _____ days, to “bear the _____” of Israel and Judah, respectively (Ez. 4:4–6).
9. Ezekiel is told to cook his bread over _____, he protests, and God allows him to use _____ dung instead (Ez. 4:12,15).
10. Ezekiel _____ his head and divides up his cut hair into _____ parts. He _____ 1/3, _____ 1/3 with a sword, and _____ 1/3 to the wind. A few strands he _____ into his clothing. This depicts what will happen to the nation of Judah, with the few strands of saved hair representing the saved _____ of the people (Ez. 5:1–3,12).
11. Ezekiel foretells of the _____ by parents and the _____ of the nation (Ez. 5:9–12).
12. Ezekiel is taken in a vision from Babylon to Jerusalem to see the idolatrous _____ taking place in the Jewish _____ (Ez. 8:6,10–12).
13. Ezekiel has a vision of the glory of the Lord _____ the _____, the righteous being _____, and the unrighteous being _____ (Ez. 9:3–6; cf. Rev. 7:1–4).
14. God promises to _____ the scattered nation of Israel and bring them back into the Promised Land. He also promises to give them new _____ and put a new _____ within them (Ez. 11:17–20; cf. Jer. 31:33,34).

15. Ezekiel has a vision of the glory of the Lord _____ the _____ of Jerusalem (Ez. 11:23).
16. Ezekiel packs his _____ and leaves the city through a _____ in the wall as a _____ to the nation of their pending captivity (Ez. 12:3–5,11).
17. Prophets and prophetesses who prophesy from their _____ inspiration are _____ (Ez. 13:2,3).
18. Even the presence of _____, _____, and _____ in the city would not save it from destruction (Ez. 14:14,20).
19. Ezekiel is given parables about a _____ (Ez. 15:6), an _____ woman (Ez. 16:25), and two _____ (Ez. 17:12–17).
20. The Lord takes _____ in the death of the wicked (Ez. 18:23,32).
21. The future _____ of Israel into the Promised Land is foretold (Ez. 20:34).
22. After King Zedekiah was _____ and taken _____ to Babylon (see Ez. 12:12,13; 2 Kgs. 25:5–7), Israel would not have another _____ until the coming of the _____ (Ez. 21:24–27).
23. There was no one to “_____” on behalf of the Promised Land (Ez. 22:26–31).
24. Samaria (the capital of _____) and Jerusalem (the capital of _____) are viewed as two _____ sisters (Ez. 23:2–7,11,17,18).
25. The Lord takes the _____ of Ezekiel’s _____ as a _____ to the nation of Judah (Ez. 24:16–24).
26. God promises that when the refugees from Jerusalem arrive in _____, Ezekiel will regain the ability to _____ (Ez. 24:27; cf. Ez. 3:26,27).

Chapters 25–32 deal with God’s judgment on the nations surrounding Judah.

27. Ezekiel prophesies _____ against the nations: Ammon, Moab, Edom, Philistia, Tyre, Sidon, and Egypt (Ez. 25–32).
28. A lamentation is given over the fall of _____, referred to here as the _____ of Tyre (Ez.28:12–19).
29. God again promises to _____ the nation of Israel into the Promised Land (Ez. 28:25,26).

Chapters 33–48 speak of the restoration of Israel.

30. As promised, when the Jewish refugees _____ in Babylon, Ezekiel _____ his speech (Ez. 33:21,22).
31. The Jewish people _____ Ezekiel as merely _____ and don't take him seriously (Ez. 33:32,33).
32. God promises to _____ settle Israel in the Promised Land and to _____ King David (i.e., his descendent, Jesus) over them as their King (Ez. 34:23,24).
33. God again promises the ultimate _____ of the nation of Israel and to give them a new _____, as well as His _____ (Ez. 36:24–28; cf. Rom. 11:26,27).
34. God depicts the permanent _____ of Israel as a field of dry _____ being regathered and coming back to life. King David (i.e., his descendent, Jesus) will _____ over this regathered nation (Ez. 37:11–14,22,24–28).

Chapters 38 & 39 describe a future attack against Israel, probably at the middle or the end of the Tribulation period.

35. The future leader, _____, will _____ regathered Israel (Ez. 38:1,7–12,16).
36. But God will dramatically _____ Israel and _____ Gog and his armies (Ez. 38:18–23).
37. After God defeats Gog and his armies, the people of Israel will be collecting and _____ the enemies' weapons for seven _____, and _____ their corpses for seven _____ (Ez. 39:4–9,12).
38. "And the house of Israel will _____ that I am the LORD their God from that day _____" (Ez. 39:22).
39. "“And I will not hide My face from them any longer, for I shall have _____ My _____ on the house of Israel,” declares the Lord GOD” (Ez. 39:29).

Chapters 40–48 describe in minute detail the dimensions, furnishings, and sacrifices of the future Millennial Temple.

40. Ezekiel sees in a vision the _____ of the Lord returning to the (future) Temple (Ez. 43:1–7; 44:4).
41. Daily _____ will be re-instituted in the Millennial Temple (Ez. 46:13).
42. Ezekiel _____ his book with these words, "...and the name of the city from that day shall be, 'The LORD is _____'" (Ez. 48:35).