

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).