

EZEKIEL

Chapter 40

The Millennial Temple

(Millennial Temple Court, the Outer Court and Gates)

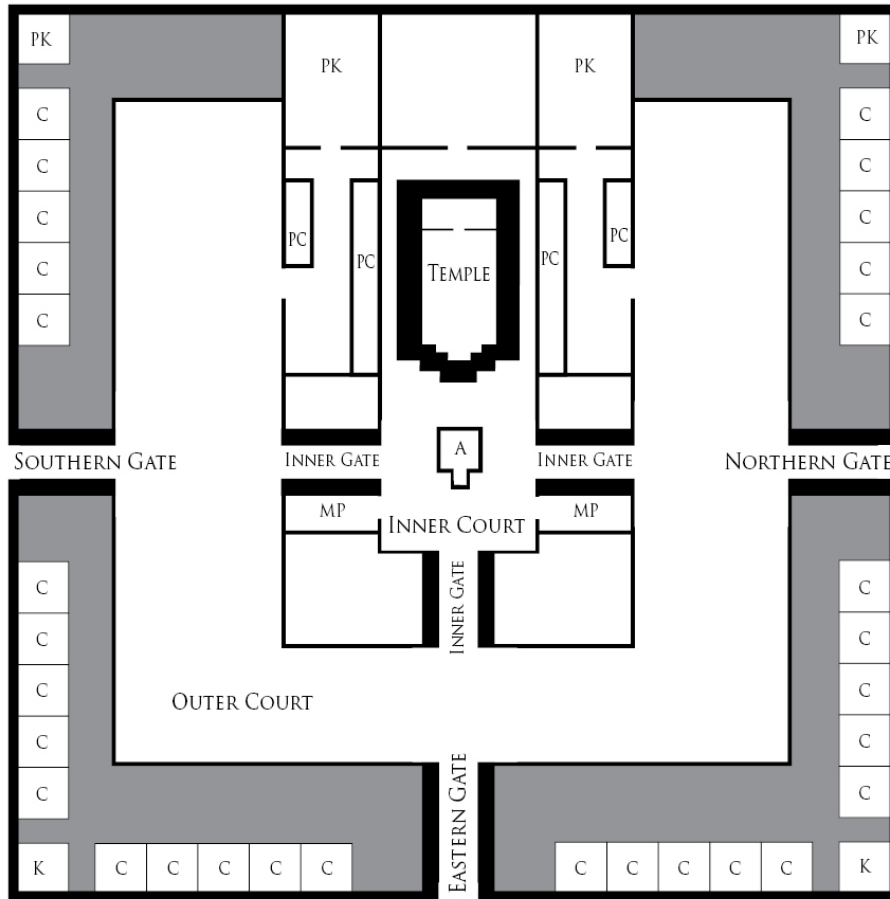
In the five and twentieth year of our captivity, in the beginning of the year, in the tenth day of the month, in the fourteenth year after that the city was smitten, in the selfsame day the hand of the LORD was upon me, and brought me thither. In the visions of God brought he me into the land of Israel, and set me upon a very high mountain, by which was as the frame of a city on the south. And he brought me thither, and, behold, there was a man, whose appearance was like the appearance of brass, with a line of flax in his hand, and a measuring reed; and he stood in the gate. And the man said unto me, Son of man, behold with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears, and set thine heart upon all that I shall shew thee; for to the intent that I might shew them unto thee art thou brought hither: declare all that thou seest to the house of Israel. And behold a wall on the outside of the house round about, and in the man's hand a measuring reed of six cubits long by the cubit and an hand breadth: so he measured the breadth of the building, one reed; and the height, one reed. (Ezekiel 40:1-5)

Ezekiel is Brought into the Future Millennial Temple (1-5): The remainder of these chapters covers Ezekiel's travels through the future Millennial Kingdom to come. Ezekiel is given a first-hand view of the Millennial Temple so he can declare what he sees to all the house of Israel. Thus the closing chapters of the book of Ezekiel are meant to be an encouragement to the nation, who at this time is in captivity in the land of Babylon for their 25th year.

Ezekiel is brought also before a man whose appearance was like the appearance of brass, so obviously this is no ordinary man but rather an angel. This angel has measuring instruments in his hands. The measuring reed in this man's hand was 6 cubits long. The cubit here seems to be what is known as a long cubit which is approximately 18" and 3" for 21" long.

Ezekiel will be taken back and forth and in and out of this structure. So that you might better follow this movement we will note his location throughout this Millennial Temple.

THE MILLENNIAL TEMPLE



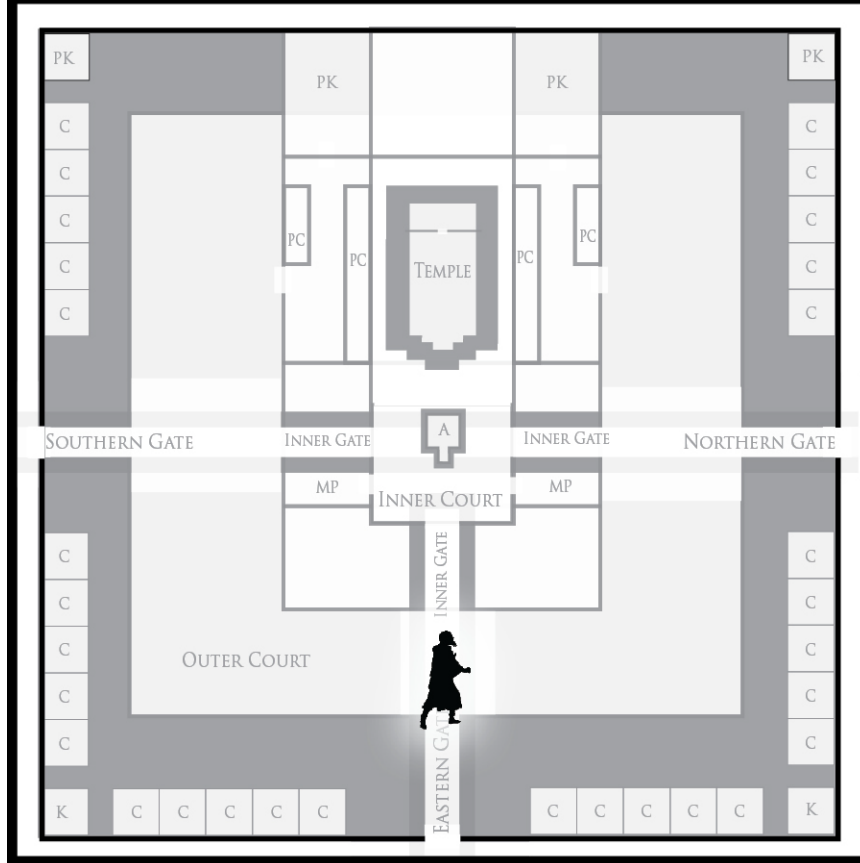
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A Altar | PK Priests' Kitchens |
| C Chambers (30 in the outer court) | PC Priests' Chambers |
| K Kitchens for people's sacrifice | MP Ministering Priest's Rooms |

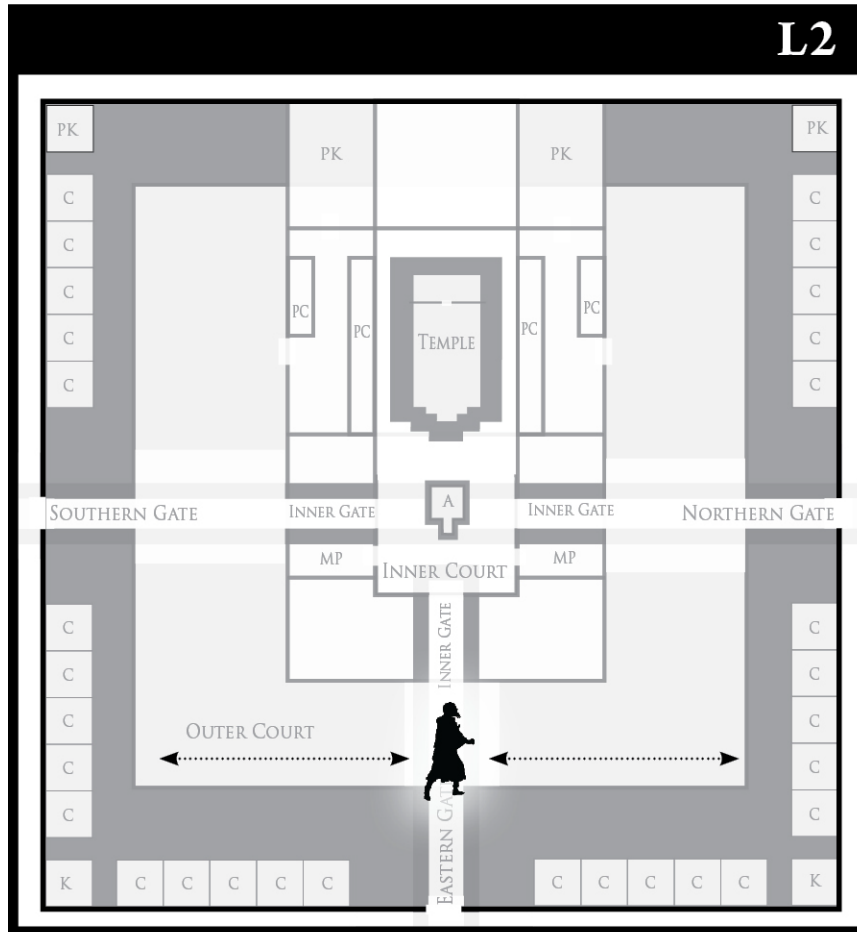
Then came he unto the gate which looketh toward the east, and went up the stairs thereof, and measured the threshold of the gate, which was one reed broad; and the other threshold of the gate, which was one reed broad. And every little chamber was one reed long, and one reed broad; and between the little chambers were five cubits; and the threshold of the gate by the porch of the gate within was one reed. He

measured also the porch of the gate within, one reed. Then measured he the porch of the gate, eight cubits; and the posts thereof, two cubits; and the porch of the gate was inward. And the little chambers of the gate eastward were three on this side, and three on that side; they three were of one measure: and the posts had one measure on this side and on that side. And he measured the breadth of the entry of the gate, ten cubits; and the length of the gate, thirteen cubits. The space also before the little chambers was one cubit on this side, and the space was one cubit on that side: and the little chambers were six cubits on this side, and six cubits on that side. He measured then the gate from the roof of one little chamber to the roof of another: the breadth was five and twenty cubits, door against door. He made also posts of threescore cubits, even unto the post of the court round about the gate. And from the face of the gate of the entrance unto the face of the porch of the inner gate were fifty cubits. And there were narrow windows to the little chambers, and to their posts within the gate round about, and likewise to the arches: and windows were round about inward: and upon each post were palm trees. (Ezekiel 40:6-16)

Description of the Eastern Gate of the City (6-16): Ezekiel is taken to the Eastern Gate of the city. This gate is famous in the Bible. Before the temple was destroyed, this was the most important gate of Jerusalem. This gate is the one that the glory of the LORD departed from in Ezekiel 10 & 11. This gate was also known as the "Golden Gate" and would give someone direct access to the Temple. Today, this gate in the city is sealed and a Muslim cemetery is before it. This was done by the Muslim conquerors to prevent the Messiah from coming through the gate. This is no doubt a reference to what Ezekiel will see in chapter 43 as the glory of the LORD returns through this very gate.

All the descriptions and measurements are pertaining to the Eastern Gate and its threshold area (*see map below L1*).





Then brought he me into the outward court, and, lo, there were chambers, and a pavement made for the court round about: thirty chambers were upon the pavement. And the pavement by the side of the gates over against the length of the gates was the lower pavement. Then he measured the breadth from the forefront of the lower gate unto the forefront of the inner court without, an hundred cubits eastward and northward. (Ezekiel 40:17-19)

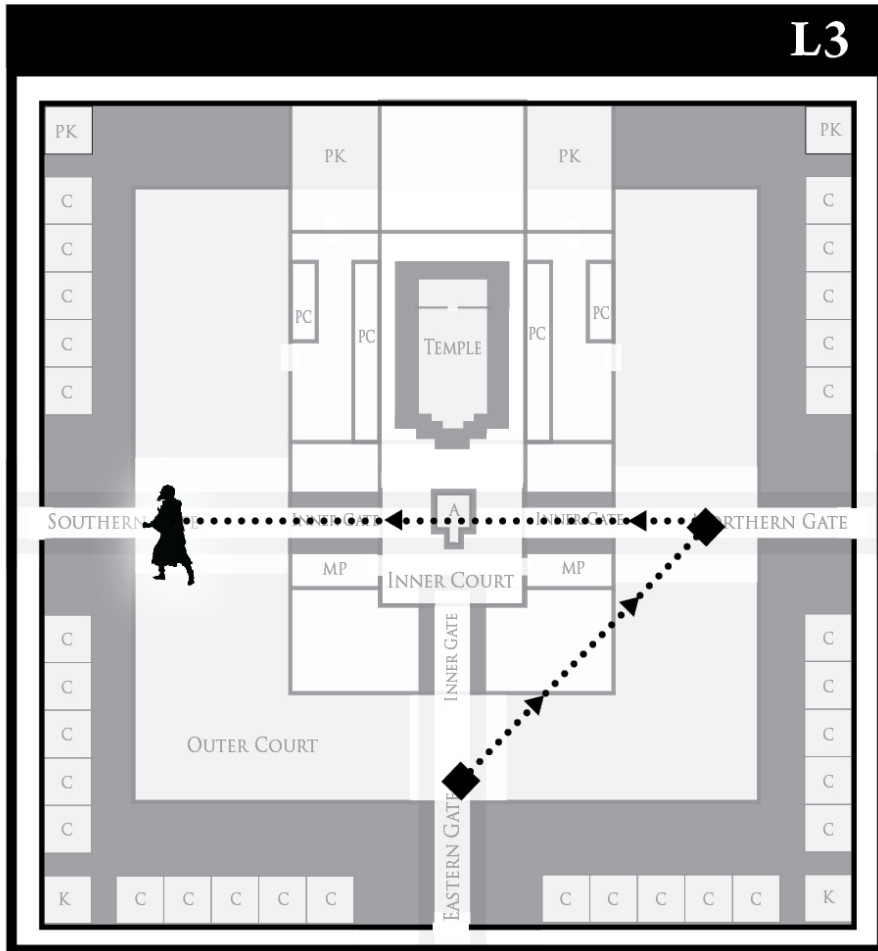
Description of the Outward Court Pavement Area with its Chambers (17-19): Ezekiel is now inside the outer court area, giving measurements from the Eastern Gate he just went through unto the inner gate. He also mentions the 30 chambers (*see map above L2*). This Outer Court area is seven steps up from the exterior of this structure.

And the gate of the outward court that looked toward the north, he measured the length thereof, and the breadth thereof. And the little chambers thereof were three on

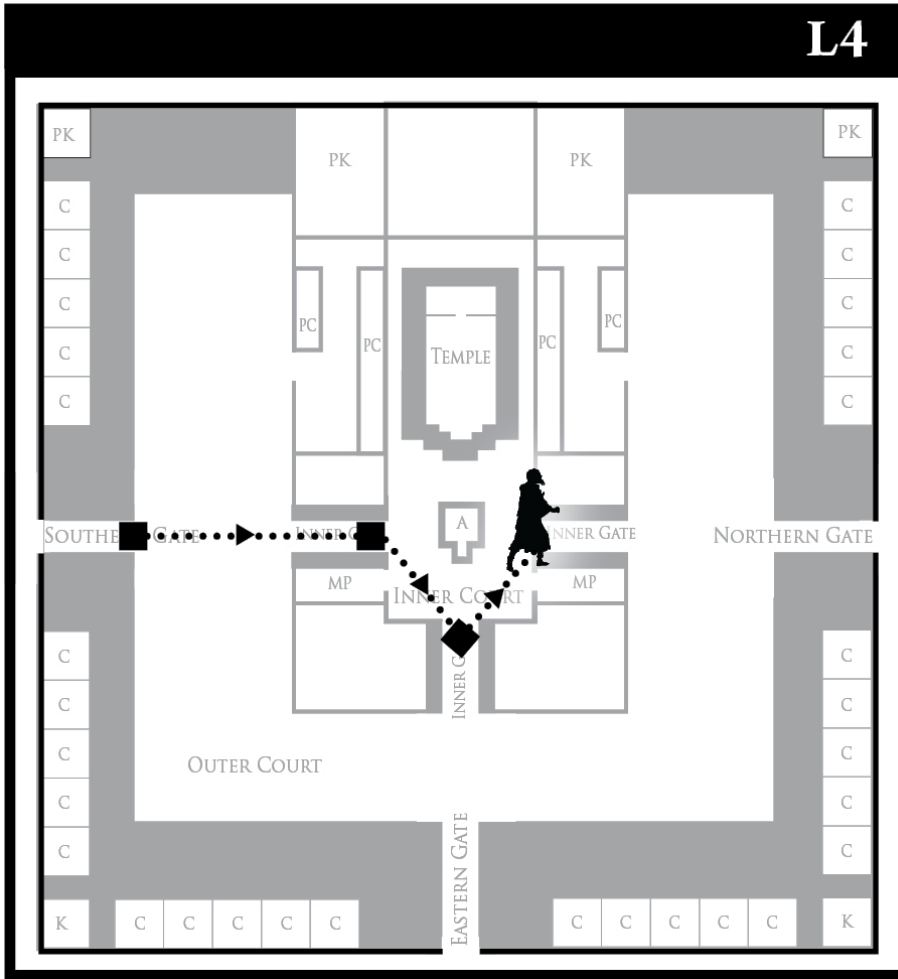
this side and three on that side; and the posts thereof and the arches thereof were after the measure of the first gate: the length thereof was fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits. And their windows, and their arches, and their palm trees, were after the measure of the gate that looketh toward the east; and they went up unto it by seven steps; and the arches thereof were before them. And the gate of the inner court was over against the gate toward the north, and toward the east; and he measured from gate to gate an hundred cubits. After that he brought me toward the south, and behold a gate toward the south: and he measured the posts thereof and the arches thereof according to these measures. And there were windows in it and in the arches thereof round about, like those windows: the length was fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits. And there were seven steps to go up to it, and the arches thereof were before them: and it had palm trees, one on this side, and another on that side, upon the posts thereof. And there was a gate in the inner court toward the south: and he measured from gate to gate toward the south an hundred cubits. (Ezekiel 40:20-27)

Description of the North and South Outer Gates (20-27): The description is the same as the Eastern Gate except these two gates face North and South. These are the gates to the

outer court. Ezekiel will travel to the Northern gate first then to the Southern gate (see



map below L3).



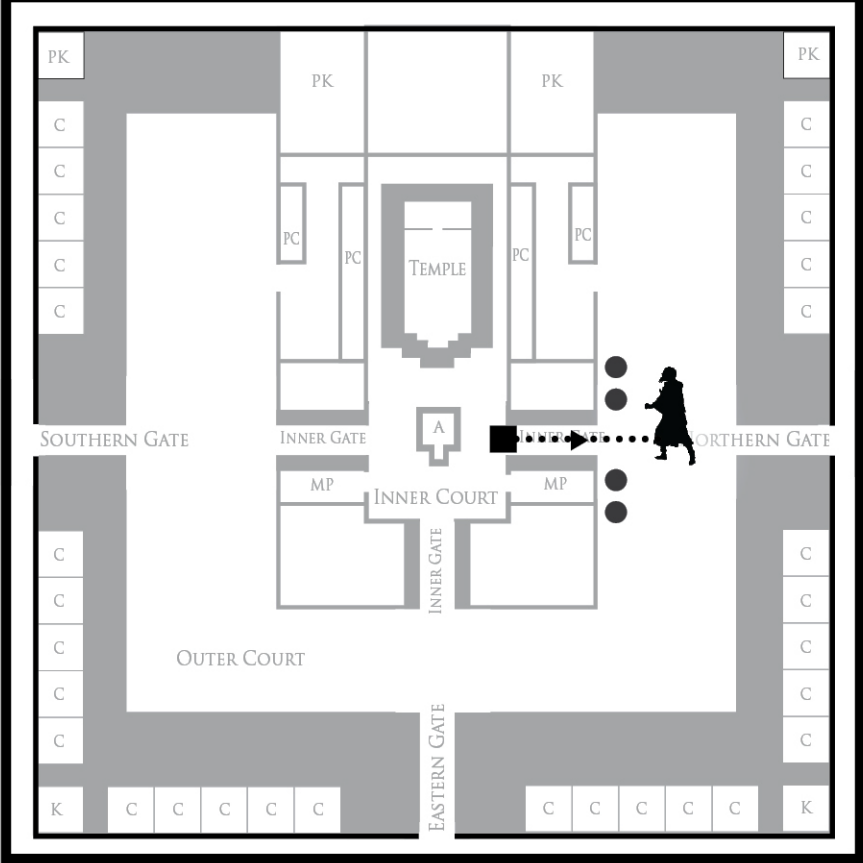
And he brought me to the inner court by the south gate: and he measured the south gate according to these measures; And the little chambers thereof, and the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, according to these measures: and there were windows in it and in the arches thereof round about: it was fifty cubits long, and five and twenty cubits broad. And the arches round about were five and twenty cubits long, and five cubits broad. And the arches thereof were toward the utter court; and palm trees were upon the posts thereof: and the going up to it had eight steps. And he brought me into the inner court toward the east: and he measured the gate according to these measures. And the little chambers thereof, and the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, were according to these measures: and there were windows therein and in the arches thereof round about: it was fifty cubits long, and five and twenty cubits broad. And the arches thereof were toward the outward court; and palm trees were upon the posts thereof, on this side, and on that side: and the going up to it had eight steps. And he brought me to the north gate, and measured it according to these measures; The little chambers thereof, the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, and the windows to it round about:

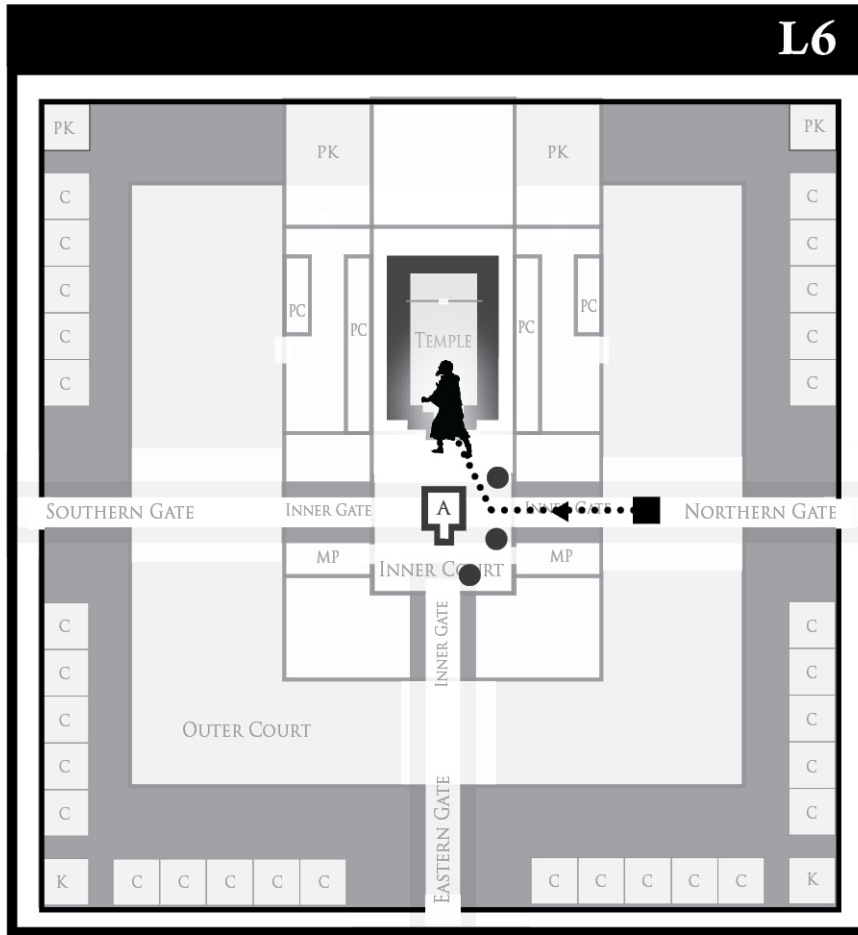
the length was fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits. And the posts thereof were toward the utter court; and palm trees were upon the posts thereof, on this side, and on that side: and the going up to it had eight steps. And the chambers and the entries thereof were by the posts of the gates, where they washed the burnt offering. (Ezekiel 40:28-38)

Description & Measurements of the South, East and Northern Gates of the Inner Court (28-38): Ezekiel moves from the Southern gate of the Outer Court to the Southern gate leading to the Inner Court, from here he will move to the Eastern gate of the Inner Court and then to the Northern gate of the Inner Court. The elevation from the Outer Court to the Inner Court is eight steps. At each gate Ezekiel will be given measurements of the things he sees (*see map above L4*).

And the chambers and the entries thereof were by the posts of the gates, where they washed the burnt offering. And in the porch of the gate were two tables on this side, and two tables on that side, to slay thereon the burnt offering and the sin offering and the trespass offering. And at the side without, as one goeth up to the entry of the north gate, were two tables; and on the other side, which was at the porch of the gate, were two tables. Four tables were on this side, and four tables on that side, by the side of the gate; eight tables, whereupon they slew their sacrifices. And the four tables were of hewn stone for the burnt offering, of a cubit and an half long, and a cubit and an half broad, and one cubit high: whereupon also they laid the instruments wherewith they slew the burnt offering and the sacrifice. And within were hooks, an hand broad, fastened round about: and upon the tables was the flesh of the offering. (Ezekiel 40:38-43)

Description of the Tables for Preparation of the Sacrifices (38-43): The room in the Inner Court gateway was used in connection with the sacrifices offered at the brazen altar before the Temple. The tables being described are before the entry of the North Gate of the Inner Court on either side, four tables on either side (*see map below L5*). These would have been memorial sacrifices to commemorate the work of Jesus Christ the Messiah, the Glory of the Lord, who died as the sacrifice for all humanity. The people born in the Millennium still need to have "faith" in Christ, and His work. The sacrifices in the Temple are a vivid reminder of what Jesus did prior to the Millennium.





And without the inner gate were the chambers of the singers in the inner court, which was at the side of the north gate; and their prospect was toward the south: one at the side of the east gate having the prospect toward the north. And he said unto me, This chamber, whose prospect is toward the south, is for the priests, the keepers of the charge of the house. And the chamber whose prospect is toward the north is for the priests, the keepers of the charge of the altar: these are the sons of Zadok among the sons of Levi, which come near to the LORD to minister unto him. So he measured the court, an hundred cubits long, and an hundred cubits broad, foursquare; and the altar that was before the house. (Ezekiel 40:44-47)

The Chambers for the Priests and the Singers (44-47): Ezekiel goes into the Inner Court and sees the chambers for the Priests, the sons of Zadok, which are among the sons of Levi. These chambers are located at the north side of the East Gate and on either side of the North Gate of the Inner Court (see map above L6). Ezekiel sees the Altar before the porch of the Temple (see arrow of map above L6).

And he brought me to the porch of the house, and measured each post of the porch, five cubits on this side, and five cubits on that side: and the breadth of the gate was three cubits on this side, and three cubits on that side. The length of the porch was twenty cubits, and the breadth eleven cubits; and he brought me by the steps whereby they went up to it: and there were pillars by the posts, one on this side, and another on that side. (Ezekiel 40:48-49)

The Porch of the Temple of the LORD (48-49): Ezekiel measures and describes the porch of the Temple of the house of the LORD (*see map location marked with "X" L6*).

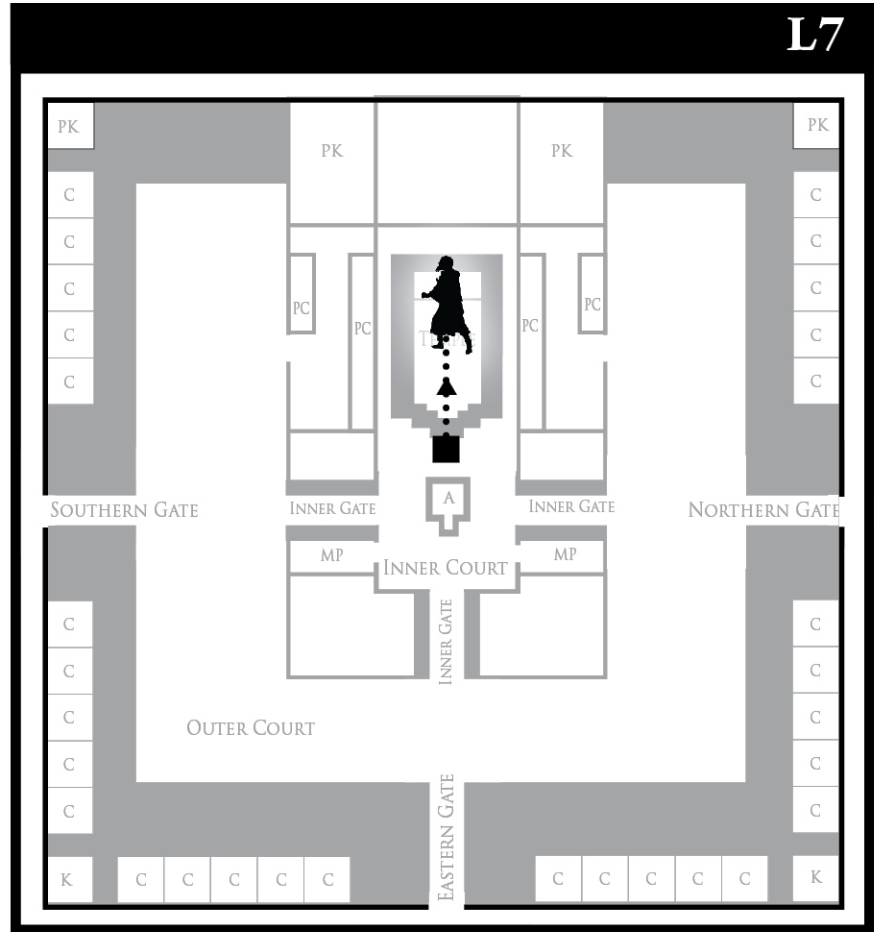
EZEKIEL

Chapter 41

The Millennial Temple

(The Temple & the Outer Buildings Surrounding the Temple)

Ezekiel is now taken into and around the exterior of the Temple itself; this would be the Sanctuary made up of the Holy Place and the Most Holy. Ezekiel will give the descriptions and the measurements of the things he sees.



Afterward he brought me to the temple, and measured the posts, six cubits broad on the one side, and six cubits broad on the other side, which was the breadth of the tabernacle. And the breadth of the door was ten cubits; and the sides of the door were five cubits on the one side, and five cubits on the other side: and he measured the length thereof, forty cubits: and the breadth, twenty cubits. Then went he inward, and measured the post of the door, two cubits; and the door, six cubits; and the breadth of the door, seven cubits. So he measured the length thereof, twenty cubits; and the breadth, twenty cubits, before the temple: and he said unto me, This is the most holy place. After he measured the wall of the house, six cubits; and the breadth of every side chamber, four cubits, round about the house on every side. And the side chambers were three, one over another, and thirty in order; and they entered into the wall which was of the house for the side chambers round about, that they might have hold, but they had not hold in the wall of the house. And there was an enlarging, and a winding about still upward to the side chambers: for the

winding about of the house went still upward round about the house: therefore the breadth of the house was still upward, and so increased from the lowest chamber to the highest by the midst. I saw also the height of the house round about: the foundations of the side chambers were a full reed of six great cubits. The thickness of the wall, which was for the side chamber without, was five cubits: and that which was left was the place of the side chambers that were within. And between the chambers was the wideness of twenty cubits round about the house on every side. And the doors of the side chambers were toward the place that was left, one door toward the north, and another door toward the south: and the breadth of the place that was left was five cubits round about. (Ezekiel 41:1-11)

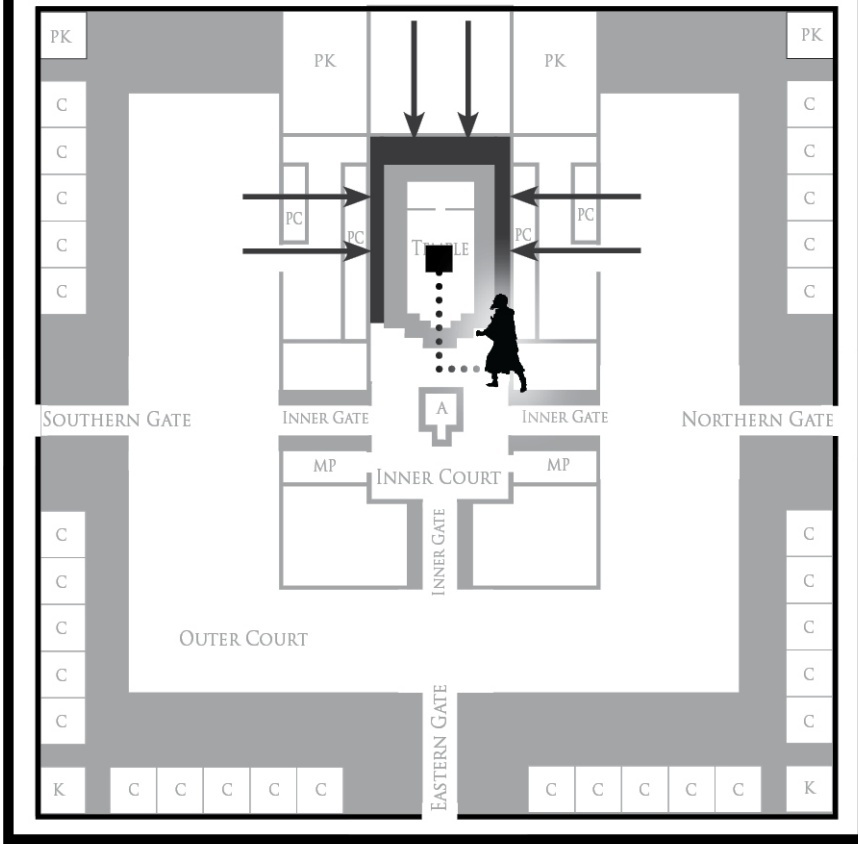
The Door to the Temple, the Inside Description and Measurements (1-11): Ezekiel is brought to the door and then goes inside of the Temple, or Sanctuary. Just as the Tabernacle in the Exodus and Solomon's Temple, here there is also a Holy of Holies, the "Most Holy Place." When Jesus died on the cross the curtain separating this room was torn from top to bottom, removing the wall of partition between God and man.

The Millennial Temple is to remind those who are born in the Millennium the way of salvation is through the work of Jesus. Just as we partake in communion, the events and ministry of the Temple will be to point those who are born and live in the Millennium to the work of the King, reminding them of His sacrifice. In addition to telling us the dimension of the Temple, Ezekiel also describes what he sees in the Temple, such as the carved images of Cherubim and palm trees (*see map above L7*).

Now the building that was before the separate place at the end toward the west was seventy cubits broad; and the wall of the building was five cubits thick round about, and the length thereof ninety cubits. So he measured the house, an hundred cubits long; and the separate place, and the building, with the walls thereof, an hundred cubits long; Also the breadth of the face of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits. And he measured the length of the building over against the separate place which was behind it, and the galleries thereof on the one side and on the other side, an hundred cubits, with the inner temple, and the porches of the court; The door posts, and the narrow windows, and the galleries round about on their three stories, over against the door, cieled with wood round about, and from the ground up to the windows, and the windows were covered; To that above the door, even unto the inner house, and without, and by all the wall round about within and without, by measure. And it was made with cherubims and palm trees, so that a palm tree was between a cherub and a cherub;

and every cherub had two faces; So that the face of a man was toward the palm tree on the one side, and the face of a young lion toward the palm tree on the other side: it was made through all the house round about. From the ground unto above the door were cherubims and palm trees made, and on the wall of the temple. The posts of the temple were squared, and the face of the sanctuary; the appearance of the one as the appearance of the other. The altar of wood was three cubits high, and the length thereof two cubits; and the corners thereof, and the length thereof, and the walls thereof, were of wood: and he said unto me, This is the table that is before the LORD. And the temple and the sanctuary had two doors. And the doors had two leaves apiece, two turning leaves; two leaves for the one door, and two leaves for the other door. And there were made on them, on the doors of the temple, cherubims and palm trees, like as were made upon the walls; and there were thick planks upon the face of the porch without. And there were narrow windows and palm trees on the one side and on the other side, on the sides of the porch, and upon the side chambers of the house, and thick planks. (Ezekiel 41:12-26)

The Building West of the Temple and Further Descriptions and Measurements of the Buildings that Surround the Sanctuary, as well as the Sanctuary (12-26): As mentioned earlier there is no western gate; a building is placed at this location. The “separate place” mentioned in verses 12 & 13 is the Temple or Sanctuary that is in the midst of these various buildings (*see map below L8*).



EZEKIEL

Chapter 42

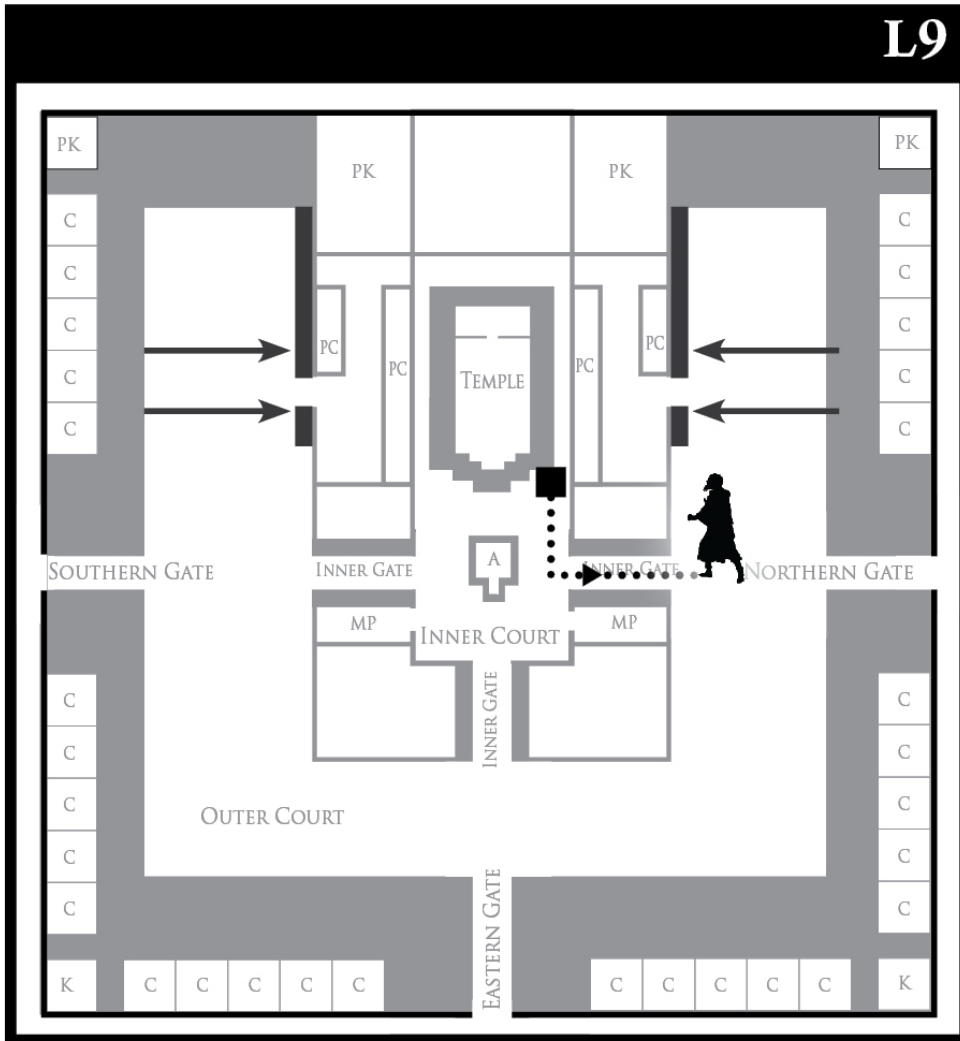
The Millennial Temple

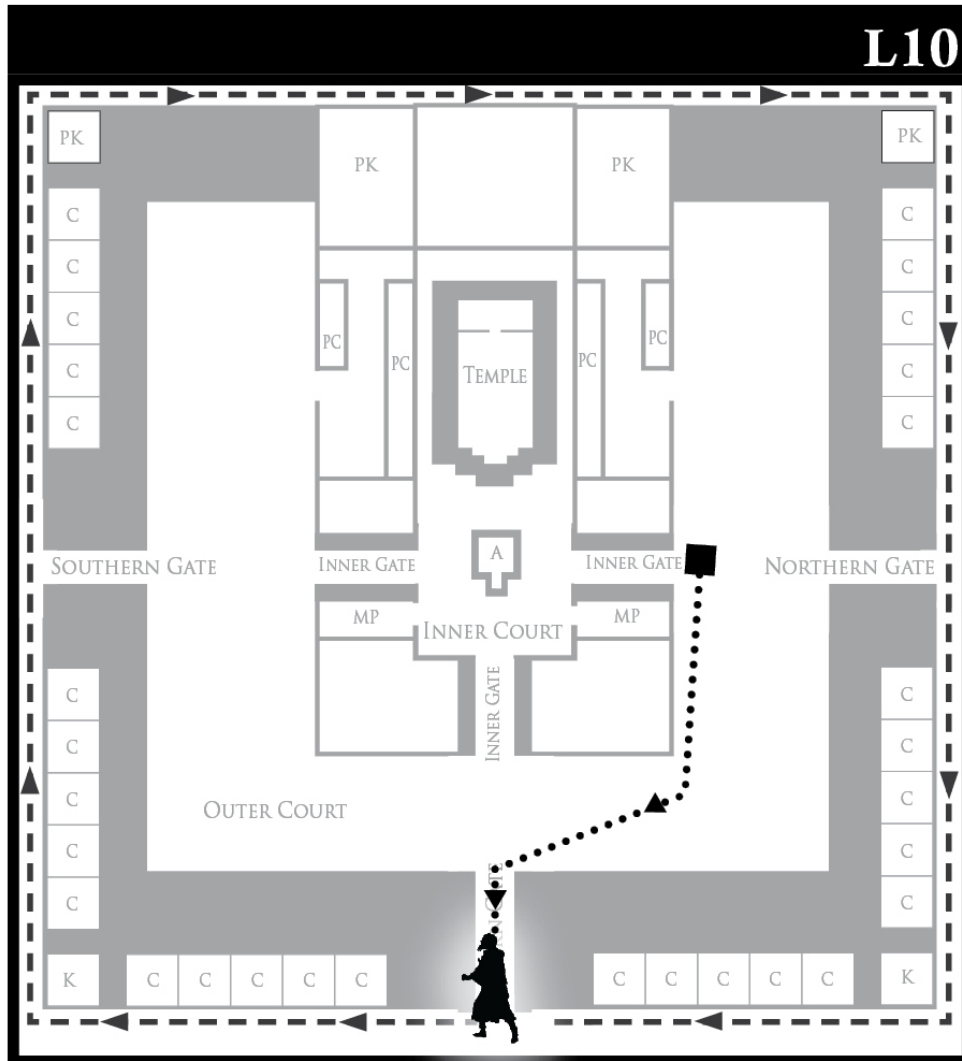
(The Chambers of the Priests & Other Dimensions of the Temple Area)

Then he brought me forth into the utter court, the way toward the north: and he brought me into the chamber that was over against the separate place, and which was before the building toward the north. Before the length of an hundred cubits was the north door, and the breadth was fifty cubits. Over against the twenty cubits which were for the inner court, and over against the pavement which was for the utter court, was gallery against gallery in three stories. And before the chambers was a walk of ten cubits breadth inward, a way of one cubit; and their doors toward the north. Now the upper chambers were shorter: for the galleries were higher than these, than the lower, and than the middlemost of the building. For they were in three stories, but had not pillars as the pillars of the courts: therefore the building was straitened more than the lowest and the middlemost from the ground. And the wall that was without over against the chambers, toward the utter court on the forepart of the chambers, the length thereof was fifty cubits. For the length of the chambers that were in the utter court was fifty cubits: and, lo, before the temple were an hundred cubits. And from under these chambers was the entry on the east side, as one goeth into them from the utter court. The chambers were in the thickness of the wall of the court toward the east, over against the separate place, and over against the building. And the way before them was like the appearance of the chambers which were toward the north, as long as they, and as broad as they: and all their goings out were both according to their fashions, and according to their doors. And according to the doors of the chambers that were toward the south was a door in the head of the way, even the way directly before the wall toward the east, as one entereth into them. Then said he unto me, The north chambers and the south chambers, which are before the separate place, they be holy chambers, where the priests that approach unto the LORD shall eat the most holy things: there shall they lay the most holy things, and the meat offering, and the sin offering, and the trespass offering; for the place is holy. When the priests enter therein, then shall they not go out of the holy place into the utter court, but there they shall lay their garments wherein they minister; for they are holy; and shall put on other

garments, and shall approach to those things which are for the people. (Ezekiel 42:1-14)

The Chambers for the Priests (1-14): Ezekiel is taken through the North gate to the Outer Court (utter court) to the exterior of the Priest Chambers or holy places. These housings for the Priests are three stories tall (vs. 6) and are for the Priests' various functions of Temple Service (*see map below L9*).





Now when he had made an end of measuring the inner house, he brought me forth toward the gate whose prospect is toward the east, and measured it round about. He measured the east side with the measuring reed, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed round about. He measured the north side, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed round about. He measured the south side, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed. He turned about to the west side, and measured five hundred reeds with the measuring reed. He measured it by the four sides: it had a wall round about, five hundred reeds long, and five hundred broad, to make a separation between the sanctuary and the profane place. (Ezekiel 42:15-20)

The Dimensions of the Exterior of the City (15-20): Ezekiel is brought back out to the Eastern Gate to measure the exterior of the city walls or the Temple area as a whole (*see map above L10*).

EZEKIEL

Chapter 43

The Millennial Temple

(The Return of the Glory of the LORD, the Altar and Offerings)

Afterward he brought me to the gate, even the gate that looketh toward the east: And, behold, the glory of the God of Israel came from the way of the east: and his voice was like a noise of many waters: and the earth shined with his glory. And it was according to the appearance of the vision which I saw, even according to the vision that I saw when I came to destroy the city: and the visions were like the vision that I saw by the river Chebar; and I fell upon my face. And the glory of the LORD came into the house by the way of the gate whose prospect is toward the east. So the spirit took me up, and brought me into the inner court; and, behold, the glory of the LORD filled the house. And I heard him speaking unto me out of the house; and the man stood by me. And he said unto me, Son of man, the place of my throne, and the place of the soles of my feet, where I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel for ever, and my holy name, shall the house of Israel no more defile, neither they, nor their kings, by their whoredom, nor by the carcasses of their kings in their high places. In their setting of their threshold by my thresholds, and their post by my posts, and the wall between me and them, they have even defiled my holy name by their abominations that they have committed: wherefore I have consumed them in mine anger. Now let them put away their whoredom, and the carcasses of their kings, far from me, and I will dwell in the midst of them for ever. (Ezekiel 43:1-9)

The Glory of the LORD returns to the Temple (1-9): Ezekiel is brought to the Eastern Gate and sees the “Glory of the GOD of Israel” come from the way of the east. The Glory of God enters the Temple from the same direction that He departed; from the Mount of Olives, across the Kidron Valley, through the Eastern Gate (Ezekiel 10:18-19; 11:22-23). Once the Glory of the LORD enters the Temple the Eastern Gate of the city will be sealed

forever (Ezekiel 44:1-2) however, the Eastern Gate of the Inner court will be closed six days a week but open on the Sabbath (Ezekiel 46:1). Ezekiel says that what he sees is the same as he saw by the river Chebar when He came to destroy the city (Ezekiel 1:3 cf. chapter 10).

Once the Glory of the LORD enters the temple Ezekiel, with the angel standing by him, hears the voice from the throne say:

And he said unto me, Son of man, the place of my throne, and the place of the soles of my feet, where I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel for ever, and my holy name, shall the house of Israel no more defile, neither they, nor their kings, by their whoredom, nor by the carcasses of their kings in their high places. In their setting of their threshold by my thresholds, and their post by my posts, and the wall between me and them, they have even defiled my holy name by their abominations that they have committed: wherefore I have consumed them in mine anger. Now let them put away their whoredom, and the carcasses of their kings, far from me, and I will dwell in the midst of them for ever. (Ezekiel 43:7-9)

The LORD declares the fulfillment of the promises of the long-awaited Kingdom.

Thou son of man, shew the house to the house of Israel, that they may be ashamed of their iniquities: and let them measure the pattern. And if they be ashamed of all that they have done, shew them the form of the house, and the fashion thereof, and the goings out thereof, and the comings in thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the laws thereof: and write it in their sight, that they may keep the whole form thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and do them. This is the law of the house; Upon the top of the mountain the whole limit thereof round about shall be most holy. Behold, this is the law of the house. And these are the measures of the altar after the cubits: The cubit is a cubit and an hand breadth; even the bottom shall be a cubit, and the breadth a cubit, and the border thereof by the edge thereof round about shall be a span: and this shall be the higher place of the altar. And from the bottom upon the ground even to the lower settle shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit; and from the lesser settle even to the greater settle shall be four cubits, and the breadth one cubit. So the altar shall be four cubits; and from the altar and upward shall be four horns. And the altar shall be twelve cubits long, twelve broad, square in the four squares thereof. And the settle shall be fourteen cubits long and fourteen broad in the four squares thereof; and the border about it shall be half a cubit; and the bottom thereof shall be a cubit about; and his stairs shall

look toward the east. And he said unto me, Son of man, thus saith the Lord GOD; These are the ordinances of the altar in the day when they shall make it, to offer burnt offerings thereon, and to sprinkle blood thereon. And thou shalt give to the priests the Levites that be of the seed of Zadok, which approach unto me, to minister unto me, saith the Lord GOD, a young bullock for a sin offering. And thou shalt take of the blood thereof, and put it on the four horns of it, and on the four corners of the settle, and upon the border round about: thus shalt thou cleanse and purge it. Thou shalt take the bullock also of the sin offering, and he shall burn it in the appointed place of the house, without the sanctuary. And on the second day thou shalt offer a kid of the goats without blemish for a sin offering; and they shall cleanse the altar, as they did cleanse it with the bullock. When thou hast made an end of cleansing it, thou shalt offer a young bullock without blemish, and a ram out of the flock without blemish. And thou shalt offer them before the LORD, and the priests shall cast salt upon them, and they shall offer them up for a burnt offering unto the LORD. Seven days shalt thou prepare every day a goat for a sin offering: they shall also prepare a young bullock, and a ram out of the flock, without blemish. Seven days shall they purge the altar and purify it; and they shall consecrate themselves. And when these days are expired, it shall be, that upon the eighth day, and so forward, the priests shall make your burnt offerings upon the altar, and your peace offerings; and I will accept you, saith the Lord GOD. (Ezekiel 43:10-27)

The Altar of the House of the LORD (10-27): Ezekiel is told to write down the ordinances, forms and the laws of the House of God, and what follows almost to the end of this book is that very thing. Ezekiel starts with the *measurements* of the Altar (13-17) and then details the *offerings* of the Altar (18-27).

