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Ezekiel

The Book of Ezekiel is a book of the Old Testament in the Christian Bible. It is named after its author, Ezekiel, who was a prophet and priest of ancient Israel. The book is comprised of 48 chapters and can be divided into three main sections:

1. Chapters 1-24: These chapters contain Ezekiel's prophecies of judgment against the nation of Judah, which had been led into idolatry and other sins. Ezekiel warned that God would bring destruction upon the land, including the holy city of Jerusalem, as punishment for their disobedience.
2. Chapters 25-32: These chapters contain prophecies of judgment against the neighboring nations of Ammon, Moab, Edom, Philistia, Tyre, and Egypt. Ezekiel warned that these nations would also suffer destruction and punishment for their sins.
3. Chapters 33-48: These chapters contain Ezekiel's prophecies of restoration for the people of Israel. Ezekiel prophesied that God would bring the exiles back to their homeland, restore the temple and its worship, and establish a new covenant between God and His people.

Overall, the Book of Ezekiel is a powerful and vivid portrayal of God's judgment and mercy. It emphasizes the importance of obedience to God's laws and the consequences of disobedience, as well as the promise of restoration and redemption for those who turn back to God.

Chapter 1: In this chapter, Ezekiel describes a vision he had of four living creatures and a throne with the appearance of sapphire. He also sees a wheel within a wheel, and the glory of the Lord appears to him.

Chapter 2: In this chapter, God calls Ezekiel to be a prophet and sends him to the Israelites, who are a rebellious and stubborn people.

Chapter 3: In this chapter, God gives Ezekiel a scroll to eat, symbolizing the importance of internalizing and proclaiming God's word. Ezekiel is also told that he will be a watchman for Israel.

Chapter 4: In this chapter, Ezekiel performs a symbolic act by lying on his left side for 390 days and his right side for 40 days, representing the sins of Israel and Judah.

Chapter 5: In this chapter, Ezekiel shaves his head and beard and divides the hair into thirds, representing the destruction that will come upon Jerusalem and the Israelites.

Chapter 6: In this chapter, God declares judgment upon the idols and high places of Israel, and promises to bring a remnant back to Him.

Chapter 7: In this chapter, God declares that the end has come upon the land, and describes the violence and destruction that will come upon Jerusalem and the Israelites.

Chapter 8: In this chapter, Ezekiel has a vision of the idolatry and abominations being committed in the temple in Jerusalem.

Chapter 9: In this chapter, God sends a vision of destruction upon Jerusalem, but marks those who are faithful and mourn over the sins of the people.

Chapter 10: In this chapter, Ezekiel sees a vision of the glory of the Lord leaving the temple in Jerusalem, symbolizing God's departure from the people due to their sins.

Chapter 11: In this chapter, God promises to gather the faithful remnant of Israel and bring them back to the land, and declares judgment upon the wicked leaders who have led the people astray.

Chapter 12: In this chapter, Ezekiel performs a symbolic act of carrying out his belongings in exile, representing the impending exile of the Israelites.

Chapter 13: In this chapter, God condemns the false prophets who are leading the people astray with their false prophecies.

Chapter 14: In this chapter, God declares that those who have set up idols in their hearts will not be spared from judgment, and Ezekiel intercedes on behalf of the people.

Chapter 15: In this chapter, God uses the metaphor of a useless vine to describe the fate of Jerusalem and the Israelites.

Chapter 16: In this chapter, God uses the metaphor of an unfaithful wife to describe Israel's unfaithfulness to Him, but promises to restore her if she repents.

Chapter 17: In this chapter, God uses the metaphor of two eagles and a vine to describe the fates of Israel and Babylon.

Chapter 18: In this chapter, God declares that each person will be judged according to their own actions, and not the sins of their ancestors.

Chapter 19: In this chapter, God uses the metaphor of two lions and a vine to describe the fates of Israel and Judah.

Chapter 20: In this chapter, God reviews the history of Israel, from their disobedience in Egypt to their idolatry in the wilderness, and declares that they will face judgment for their sins.

Chapter 21: In this chapter, God declares that Babylon will be used as a sword to judge Jerusalem and the nations, and gives Ezekiel a vision of a flashing sword.

Chapter 22: In this chapter, God declares judgment upon Jerusalem for its sins of violence, idolatry, and immorality, and promises to refine a faithful remnant.

Chapter 23: In this chapter, God uses the metaphor of two sisters, Oholah and Oholibah, to describe the unfaithfulness and idolatry of Israel and Judah.

Chapter 24: In this chapter, God uses the metaphor of a cooking pot to describe the coming destruction of Jerusalem, and Ezekiel's wife dies as a sign of the grief that will come upon the people.

Chapter 25: In this chapter, Ezekiel prophesies judgment upon the neighboring nations of Ammon, Moab, Edom, and Philistia.

Chapter 26: In this chapter, Ezekiel prophesies judgment upon the city of Tyre, a wealthy trading center.

Chapter 27: In this chapter, Ezekiel laments the downfall of Tyre and describes its wealth and trading relationships.

Chapter 28: In this chapter, God declares judgment upon the ruler of Tyre for his pride and arrogance, and describes the beauty and majesty that he had.

Chapter 29: In this chapter, Ezekiel prophesies judgment upon Egypt and declares that Babylon will be rewarded for its service to God.

Chapter 30: In this chapter, Ezekiel continues to prophesy judgment upon Egypt and describes the devastation that will come upon the land.

Chapter 31: In this chapter, God uses the metaphor of a great tree to describe the fall of Egypt, and declares that Babylon will be used to bring judgment upon the nations.

Chapter 32: In this chapter, Ezekiel continues to prophesy judgment upon Egypt and describes the mourning and destruction that will come upon the people.

Chapter 33: In this chapter, God declares that Ezekiel is a watchman for Israel, and warns the people to turn from their wicked ways and repent.

Chapter 34: In this chapter, God promises to be a shepherd to His people and to gather and protect the faithful remnant, while judging the wicked shepherds who have led the people astray.

Chapter 35: In this chapter, Ezekiel prophesies judgment upon Edom for their hostility towards Israel.

Chapter 36: In this chapter, God promises to restore the land of Israel and cleanse the people from their sins, bringing them back into a covenant relationship with Him.

Chapter 37: In this chapter, Ezekiel has a vision of a valley of dry bones, which God uses as a metaphor for the restoration of Israel, both physically and spiritually.

Chapter 38: In this chapter, God declares judgment upon Gog, a leader from the land of Magog, who will lead an attack on Israel in the latter days.

Chapter 39: In this chapter, God continues to describe the judgment upon Gog and his armies, and the restoration of Israel that will follow.

Chapter 40: In this chapter, Ezekiel has a vision of a new temple that will be built in Jerusalem, which God describes in detail.

Chapter 41: In this chapter, Ezekiel continues to describe the details of the new temple, including its measurements and ornamentation.

Chapter 42: In this chapter, Ezekiel continues to describe the new temple, including its rooms and chambers.

Chapter 43: In this chapter, Ezekiel sees a vision of the glory of God returning to the new temple, and God gives instructions for the altar and the sacrifices.

Chapter 44: In this chapter, God declares that only the descendants of Zadok, a faithful priestly family, will be allowed to serve in the new temple, and gives instructions for their duties and responsibilities.

Chapter 45: In this chapter, God gives instructions for the allocation of land and resources for the new temple and its priests.

Chapter 46: In this chapter, God gives instructions for the times and types of offerings and sacrifices that will be made in the new temple.

Chapter 47: In this chapter, Ezekiel has a vision of a river flowing from the new temple, which will bring life to the land and heal its waters.

Chapter 48: In this chapter, God gives instructions for the allocation of land among the twelve tribes of Israel in the new kingdom, which will be led by a prince from the line of David. The chapter ends with a description of the new Jerusalem and the name of the city, "The Lord is There".

Ezekiel Chapter 1 begins with the prophet Ezekiel receiving a vision from God. In the vision, he sees a great storm coming from the north, with a great cloud and a fire flashing back and forth. In the midst of the storm, Ezekiel sees four living creatures with human-like bodies but with four faces and four wings. The faces are those of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle.

The living creatures move together in perfect synchronization, as if they were one being. They are surrounded by a great glowing crystal that is full of light. Above the crystal is a throne, and on the throne sits a figure that Ezekiel describes as looking like a man, but with a brightness like that of shining metal. From the waist up, the figure is like glowing metal, and from the waist down it is like fire.

Ezekiel sees that the four living creatures have wheels beside them, and the wheels are covered in eyes. The creatures move in any direction without turning, and the wheels move along with them.

As Ezekiel watches, he sees a great expanse of space above the heads of the living creatures, like a dome or firmament, which is also full of light. Above the expanse, Ezekiel sees what he describes as the likeness of a throne of sapphire, and on the throne sits the figure that he saw earlier.

The vision ends with Ezekiel falling to his face, overwhelmed by the glory of God. The chapter concludes with Ezekiel recounting the vision to the people of Israel, as he was called to be a prophet to them.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 1 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "In the thirtieth year, in the fourth month, on the fifth day of the month, as I was among the exiles by the river Chebar, the heavens were opened, and I saw visions of God." (Ezekiel 1:1)
 - This verse sets the scene and time for the vision that Ezekiel is about to describe.
2. "And I looked, and behold, a whirlwind came out of the north, and a great cloud, with brightness around it, and fire flashing forth continually, and in the midst of the fire, as it were gleaming metal." (Ezekiel 1:4)
 - This describes the appearance of the divine chariot that Ezekiel sees in his vision.
3. "And from the midst of it came the likeness of four living creatures. And this was their appearance: they had a human likeness, but each had four faces, and each of them had four wings." (Ezekiel 1:5-6)
 - These living creatures are later identified as cherubim, and are described in detail throughout the chapter.
4. "And their feet were straight, and the sole of their feet was like the sole of a calf's foot. And they sparkled like burnished bronze." (Ezekiel 1:7)

- This verse describes the feet of the cherubim.
- 5. "As for the likeness of the living creatures, their appearance was like burning coals of fire, like the appearance of torches moving to and fro among the living creatures. And the fire was bright, and out of the fire went forth lightning." (Ezekiel 1:13)
- This describes the appearance of the cherubim's movements.
- 6. "And above the expanse over their heads there was the likeness of a throne, in appearance like sapphire; and seated above the likeness of a throne was a likeness with a human appearance." (Ezekiel 1:26)
- This verse describes the appearance of the divine figure seated on the throne, who is later revealed to be God.

In Ezekiel Chapter 2, God speaks to Ezekiel, calling him to be a prophet to the people of Israel. God tells Ezekiel to stand up on his feet and listen to His message, which He will give to him. God warns Ezekiel that the people of Israel are rebellious and stubborn, and may not listen to his message, but He commands Ezekiel to speak His words to them anyway.

God then gives Ezekiel a scroll, which is written on both sides, and tells him to eat it. When Ezekiel eats the scroll, he finds it sweet in his mouth, but bitter in his stomach. God tells him that the scroll represents the words that He will give to Ezekiel to speak to the people of Israel. These words will be sweet to those who listen and obey, but bitter to those who rebel against God's message.

God tells Ezekiel that he is being sent to the Israelites, who have rebelled against Him and turned away from His ways. Ezekiel is not to be afraid of them or their words, but to speak boldly to them, warning them of the consequences of their disobedience. God promises to make Ezekiel as hard and strong as a diamond, so that he can stand up to the Israelites and deliver His message.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 2 sets the stage for Ezekiel's prophetic ministry to the Israelites, with God commissioning him and giving him the words to speak. Ezekiel is to be a fearless messenger, speaking God's words to the rebellious Israelites, despite the challenges and opposition that he will face.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 2 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "And he said to me, 'Son of man, stand on your feet, and I will speak with you.'" (Ezekiel 2:1)
 - This verse marks the beginning of God's message to Ezekiel, as he is instructed to stand and listen.
2. "And he said to me, 'Son of man, I send you to the people of Israel, to nations of rebels, who have rebelled against me. They and their fathers have transgressed against me to this very day.'" (Ezekiel 2:3)
 - God is sending Ezekiel as a prophet to the rebellious Israelites, who have been disobedient for generations.
3. "And whether they hear or refuse to hear (for they are a rebellious house) they will know that a prophet has been among them." (Ezekiel 2:5)

- Despite the Israelites' rebelliousness, God still sends Ezekiel to them as a prophet, and they will know that he has been sent by God, regardless of whether they listen to him or not.
- 4. "But you, son of man, hear what I say to you. Be not rebellious like that rebellious house; open your mouth and eat what I give you." (Ezekiel 2:8)
- God instructs Ezekiel to receive his words and not to rebel like the Israelites have.
- 5. "And he said to me, 'Son of man, go to the house of Israel and speak with my words to them.'" (Ezekiel 2:4)
- God commissions Ezekiel to speak his words to the Israelites.

In Ezekiel Chapter 3, God continues to commission Ezekiel as a prophet to the Israelites. God tells Ezekiel to eat another scroll, which has words of lamentation, mourning, and woe written on it. This signifies that Ezekiel is to speak words of warning and judgment to the people of Israel, telling them of their sinful ways and the consequences that will follow.

God also warns Ezekiel that the people of Israel may not listen to him or heed his warnings, because they are a rebellious and stubborn people. However, God assures Ezekiel that he must still speak His message to them, whether they listen or not. If Ezekiel fails to warn the people of their sins, he will be held accountable for their blood. God then tells Ezekiel to go to the exiles in Tel Aviv, where he will find them sitting in front of him. God commands Ezekiel to be bold and speak His words to them, even though they may not listen or understand. God promises to make Ezekiel's forehead as hard as a diamond, so that he will be able to withstand the opposition and rejection that he will face.

Ezekiel obeys God's command and goes to Tel Aviv. There, he sees a hand stretched out to him, holding a scroll. The hand feeds the scroll to Ezekiel, and he eats it. The scroll tastes as sweet as honey in his mouth.

God then tells Ezekiel that he is to be a watchman for the house of Israel. His role is to warn them of their sins and the consequences that will follow, so that they may repent and turn back to God. If Ezekiel fails to warn the people, their blood will be on his hands. However, if he faithfully warns them and they still refuse to repent, then their blood will be on their own heads.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 3 continues to establish Ezekiel's prophetic ministry and his role as a watchman for the people of Israel. God commissions Ezekiel to speak His message to the rebellious Israelites, warning them of their sins and the consequences that will follow. Ezekiel must be bold and unwavering in his message, even if the people refuse to listen or understand.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 3 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "And he said to me, 'Son of man, eat what is before you, eat this scroll; then go and speak to the people of Israel.'" (Ezekiel 3:1)
- In this verse, God commands Ezekiel to eat a scroll and then go and speak to the Israelites. This symbolizes Ezekiel internalizing God's words so that he can speak them with authority and conviction.

2. "And he said to me, 'Son of man, listen carefully and take to heart all the words I speak to you.'" (Ezekiel 3:10)
 - God instructs Ezekiel to pay close attention to his words and take them to heart so that he can effectively communicate them to the Israelites.
3. "But when I speak to you, I will open your mouth and you shall say to them, 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says.'" (Ezekiel 3:27)
 - Here, God assures Ezekiel that he will give him the words to speak to the Israelites, so that they will know that he is truly a prophet sent by God.
4. "And I will make your tongue stick to the roof of your mouth so that you will be silent and unable to rebuke them, though they are a rebellious people." (Ezekiel 3:26)
 - This verse describes a punishment that God might inflict on Ezekiel if he disobeys God's commands. It involves being unable to speak to the Israelites, even if they are behaving rebelliously.
5. "But when I speak to you, I will open your mouth and you shall say to them, 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says.'" (Ezekiel 3:27)
 - This verse is a repeat of the earlier verse (verse 3:27), but it emphasizes the fact that Ezekiel's words will be God's words, and that he will speak with God's authority.

In Ezekiel Chapter 4, God commands Ezekiel to act out a symbolic prophecy of the coming siege of Jerusalem by the Babylonian army. God tells Ezekiel to take a clay tablet and draw a picture of the city of Jerusalem on it, with the Babylonian army surrounding it. Ezekiel is to then build an iron pan as a wall between himself and the tablet, and to set up a siege against it.

God tells Ezekiel that he must lie on his left side for 390 days to bear the punishment of the people of Israel, and then on his right side for 40 days to bear the punishment of the people of Judah. During this time, Ezekiel is to eat a diet of wheat, barley, beans, lentils, millet, and spelt, baked into bread cakes over a fire that is fueled with human excrement. Ezekiel is understandably hesitant to do this, as he has never defiled himself in this way before. However, God tells him that he may use cow's dung instead, which would not defile him in the same way. Ezekiel obeys God's command and performs the symbolic prophecy, lying on his side for the prescribed number of days and eating the bread cakes cooked over cow's dung.

Through this symbolic prophecy, God is warning the people of Israel of the coming judgment and destruction that will befall them because of their disobedience and idolatry. God will use the Babylonian army to punish them and bring them into exile. However, there is hope for the future, as God promises to restore Israel and rebuild Jerusalem after a period of punishment and exile.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 4 uses symbolic actions to warn the people of Israel of the coming judgment and destruction that will befall them. God commands Ezekiel to act out a symbolic prophecy of the siege of Jerusalem, lying on his side for many days and eating bread cakes cooked over dung. This serves as a powerful message of warning and judgment for the people of Israel.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 4 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "Now, son of man, take a block of clay, put it in front of you and draw the city of Jerusalem on it." (Ezekiel 4:1)
 - In this verse, God commands Ezekiel to create a model of Jerusalem using a block of clay. This is part of a series of symbolic actions that God commands Ezekiel to perform, which are meant to communicate important messages to the Israelites.
2. "Then lie on your left side and put the sin of the people of Israel upon yourself. You are to bear their sin for the number of days you lie on your side." (Ezekiel 4:4)
 - God instructs Ezekiel to lie on his side as a symbol of bearing the sins of the Israelites. This is meant to communicate the gravity of the Israelites' sins and the punishment they will face as a result.
3. "I have assigned you the same number of days as the years of their sin. So for 390 days you will bear the sin of the people of Israel." (Ezekiel 4:5)
 - This verse specifies the length of time that Ezekiel is to bear the sins of the Israelites. The number of days corresponds to the number of years that the Israelites have been sinning against God.
4. "Take wheat and barley, beans and lentils, millet and spelt; put them in a storage jar and use them to make bread for yourself. You are to eat it during the 390 days you lie on your side." (Ezekiel 4:9)
 - In this verse, God commands Ezekiel to make bread using a variety of grains and legumes, which he is to eat during the time that he is lying on his side as a symbol of bearing the sins of the Israelites.
5. "Then the Lord said, 'This is how the people of Israel will eat defiled food among the nations where I will scatter them.'" (Ezekiel 4:13)
 - This verse describes another symbolic action that God commands Ezekiel to perform, in which he is to bake his bread using human excrement as fuel. This is meant to communicate the severity of the punishment that the Israelites will face for their sins, which includes being scattered among other nations and forced to eat unclean food.

In Ezekiel Chapter 5, God continues to speak to Ezekiel about the coming judgment and destruction that will befall the people of Israel because of their sins. God uses symbolic actions and language to communicate His message.

First, God tells Ezekiel to shave his head and beard with a sharp sword, and to divide the hair into three parts. One third of the hair is to be burned in the fire, representing the coming destruction of one third of the people of Israel. Another third is to be struck with the sword, representing the coming famine and pestilence that will afflict one third of the people. The final third is to be scattered to the wind, representing the dispersion and exile of the remaining one third of the people.

God then speaks directly to the people of Israel, telling them that they have defiled His sanctuary and profaned His holy name by their idolatry and disobedience. He warns them that He will punish them severely for their sins, and that their punishment will serve as a warning to the nations around them. God tells Ezekiel that He will bring a sword against

the people of Israel, causing a great slaughter among them. Those who survive will be scattered to the winds and will know that it was God who brought judgment upon them. God concludes by stating that His punishment of Israel is just and deserved, because of their disobedience and idolatry. However, He also promises that He will never completely abandon them, and that He will ultimately restore them and bring them back to their land.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 5 uses symbolic actions and language to communicate God's message of judgment and warning to the people of Israel. God tells Ezekiel to shave his head and divide the hair into three parts, representing the coming destruction, famine, and dispersion of the people. God warns the people of Israel of the severe punishment that will come upon them for their sins, but also promises to ultimately restore them and bring them back to their land.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 5 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "Now, son of man, take a sharp sword and use it as a barber's razor to shave your head and your beard. Then take a set of scales and divide up the hair." (Ezekiel 5:1)
 - God commands Ezekiel to shave his head and beard using a sword, and then to divide the hair into three parts. This is another symbolic action that God commands Ezekiel to perform, which represents the judgment that is coming upon the people of Jerusalem.
2. "A third of your people will die of the plague or perish by famine inside you; a third will fall by the sword outside your walls; and a third I will scatter to the winds and pursue with drawn sword." (Ezekiel 5:12)
 - This verse describes the punishment that God is going to bring upon the people of Jerusalem for their sins. The punishment includes death by plague and famine, death by sword, and scattering among other nations.
3. "This is what the Sovereign Lord says: This is Jerusalem, which I have set in the center of the nations, with countries all around her." (Ezekiel 5:5)
 - In this verse, God reminds Ezekiel of the importance of Jerusalem as a city that is located at the center of many different nations. This is meant to emphasize the significance of the judgment that is coming upon the city.
4. "Therefore this is what the Sovereign Lord says: I myself am against you, Jerusalem, and I will inflict punishment on you in the sight of the nations." (Ezekiel 5:8)
 - This verse highlights the fact that God is the one who is bringing judgment upon the people of Jerusalem, and that he is doing so in order to make his power and authority known to other nations.
5. "However, I will preserve a few of them from the sword, famine and plague, so that in the nations where they go they may acknowledge all their detestable practices. Then they will know that I am the Lord." (Ezekiel 5:12)

This verse suggests that even in the midst of judgment, God is still working to bring about his ultimate purpose, which is to make himself known to all people. The preservation of a few of the Israelites is meant to accomplish this purpose

In Ezekiel Chapter 6, God continues to speak to Ezekiel about the coming judgment and destruction that will befall the people of Israel because of their sins. God uses strong language and vivid imagery to convey His message.

God tells Ezekiel to prophesy against the mountains of Israel and to say that He will bring judgment upon them for the idolatry of the people. The mountains were places where the people of Israel had set up their idols and practiced their false worship, so God will make them desolate as a punishment.

God tells Ezekiel that He will send a sword against the people of Israel, causing a great slaughter among them. The survivors will flee to the mountains and hide in the caves, but they will not be able to escape God's judgment. God will find them and punish them for their sins.

God tells Ezekiel that the people of Israel will know that He is the Lord, and that He has not overlooked their sins. He will punish them for their idolatry and disobedience, and He will not spare them. However, God also promises that He will preserve a remnant of the people, who will serve Him faithfully and be a testimony to His grace and mercy.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 6 is a message of warning and judgment to the people of Israel for their idolatry and disobedience. God will bring a sword against them and make the mountains desolate as a punishment. The people will know that He is the Lord and that He has not overlooked their sins. However, God also promises to preserve a faithful remnant of the people who will serve Him and be a testimony to His grace and mercy.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 6 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, set your face against the mountains of Israel; prophesy against them'" (Ezekiel 6:1-2)
 - In this verse, God is instructing Ezekiel to prophesy against the mountains of Israel, which likely refers to the high places where people would worship idols. God is warning the people of Israel that their false worship will bring about their destruction.
2. "I will stretch out my hand against you and roll you down from the heights. I will make you a desolate mountain." (Ezekiel 6:3)
 - God is warning the people of Israel that he will bring judgment against them and make their land desolate.
3. "They will know that I am the Lord; I did not threaten in vain to bring this calamity on them." (Ezekiel 6:10)
 - God is reminding the people of Israel that he warned them of the consequences of their sin, and that he will follow through on his promises. The people will know that God is Lord and that his judgment is just.
4. "Yet I will leave a remnant, for some of you will escape the sword when you are scattered among the lands and nations." (Ezekiel 6:8)
 - God promises to spare a remnant of the people of Israel despite the judgment that is coming upon them. This is a sign of his mercy and grace.
5. "Then they will know that I am the Lord, when I disperse them among the nations and scatter them through the countries." (Ezekiel 6:7)

- God will scatter the people of Israel among the nations, which will cause them to recognize that God is Lord and that their idol worship was false and vain.

In Ezekiel Chapter 7, God continues to speak to Ezekiel about the coming judgment and destruction that will befall the people of Israel because of their sins. This chapter is a message of warning and doom.

God tells Ezekiel to prophesy against the land of Israel and to say that the end has come upon the people. The end here refers to the coming destruction and judgment that God will bring upon the people for their idolatry and disobedience. God tells Ezekiel that the day of reckoning is at hand and that the people will soon know that He is the Lord.

God describes the coming judgment in graphic terms. He says that there will be a great earthquake, and all the people will tremble with fear. The land will be covered in darkness, and the people will be filled with terror. God will pour out His wrath upon the people, and there will be no escape from His judgment.

God tells Ezekiel that the people's wealth and possessions will be of no use to them in the day of judgment. They will not be able to buy their way out of their punishment. God says that He will not spare anyone, and that the people will know that He is the Lord.

God concludes by saying that the people's idols and false gods will be of no help to them in the day of judgment. They will be destroyed along with the people, and there will be no one left to worship them. God says that He will show no pity or compassion, but will punish the people for their sins.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 7 is a message of warning and doom to the people of Israel for their idolatry and disobedience. God will bring a day of reckoning upon the people, and there will be no escape from His judgment. Their wealth and possessions will be of no use to them, and their idols and false gods will be destroyed along with them. The people will know that God is the Lord, and He will show no pity or compassion in punishing them for their sins.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 7 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'And you, son of man, this is what the Sovereign Lord says to the land of Israel: The end! The end has come upon the four corners of the land.'" (Ezekiel 7:1-2)
 - In this verse, God is announcing through Ezekiel that the end has come upon the land of Israel. The people of Israel have rebelled against God and refused to repent, and so judgment is coming upon them.
2. "The time has come, the day has arrived. Let not the buyer rejoice nor the seller grieve, for my wrath is on the whole crowd." (Ezekiel 7:12)
 - This verse speaks of the day of judgment that has come upon the people of Israel. It is a day of mourning and sorrow, and everyone will be affected by God's wrath.
3. "Their silver and gold will not be able to deliver them in the day of the Lord's wrath. It will not satisfy their hunger or fill their stomachs, for it has caused them to stumble into sin." (Ezekiel 7:19)

- God is warning the people of Israel that their wealth and riches will not be able to save them from the judgment that is coming. Their material possessions have become a stumbling block to them, causing them to sin and turn away from God.
- 4. "They will put on sackcloth and be clothed with terror. Every face will be covered with shame, and every head will be shaved." (Ezekiel 7:18)
- This verse describes the mourning and shame that will come upon the people of Israel when they experience God's judgment. They will be filled with fear and regret for their sins.
- 5. "I will do to them what they have done, and I will repay them for their evil deeds. Then they will know that I am the Lord." (Ezekiel 7:27)
- God is reminding the people of Israel that he will repay them for their evil deeds and bring judgment upon them. This is a warning to them to repent and turn back to God before it is too late.

In Ezekiel Chapter 8, God shows Ezekiel a vision of the idolatry and sin that was taking place in the temple in Jerusalem. This chapter is a warning to the people of Israel about the severity of their sin and the consequences that will follow.

God takes Ezekiel in a vision to the temple in Jerusalem, where He shows him the abominations that the people were committing. God first shows Ezekiel the image of jealousy, which is a statue of a pagan god that had been set up in the temple. This statue represented the people's idolatry and their turning away from God.

God then takes Ezekiel to a secret room where the elders of the people were worshipping idols and committing other sinful acts. These sins included the worship of images of animals and insects, and even the worship of the sun.

God tells Ezekiel that these sins have filled the temple with pollution and defilement, and that He will not tolerate them any longer. He also tells Ezekiel that the people are saying that God has forsaken them, but He assures Ezekiel that He has not forgotten His people, and that He will punish them for their sins.

God concludes by telling Ezekiel that a great calamity is coming upon the people of Israel, and that many will be killed in the coming judgment. However, God also promises to preserve a remnant of the people who will turn away from their sin and worship Him faithfully.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 8 is a warning to the people of Israel about the severity of their sin and the consequences that will follow. God shows Ezekiel a vision of the idolatry and sin that was taking place in the temple in Jerusalem. These sins have filled the temple with pollution and defilement, and God will not tolerate them any longer. The people will be punished for their sins, but God promises to preserve a faithful remnant who will turn away from their sin and worship Him faithfully.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 8 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "In the sixth year, in the sixth month on the fifth day, while I was sitting in my house and the elders of Judah were sitting before me, the hand of the Sovereign Lord came on me there." (Ezekiel 8:1)

- This verse sets the scene for Ezekiel's vision. It takes place in the sixth year of his exile, while he is sitting in his house with the elders of Judah.
- 2. "Then he said to me, 'Son of man, look toward the north.' So I looked, and in the entrance north of the gate of the altar I saw this idol of jealousy." (Ezekiel 8:5)
- In this verse, God directs Ezekiel to look towards the north, where he sees an idol of jealousy at the entrance of the gate of the altar. This idol represents the Israelites' worship of false gods, which has angered God.
- 3. "He said to me, 'Go in and see the wicked and detestable things they are doing here.' So I went in and looked, and I saw portrayed all over the walls all kinds of crawling things and unclean animals and all the idols of Israel." (Ezekiel 8:9-10)
- God commands Ezekiel to go into the inner court of the temple and see the wicked and detestable things that the Israelites are doing. There, he sees all kinds of idolatrous images and symbols, including crawling creatures and unclean animals.
- 4. "He said to me, 'Have you seen this, son of man? Is it a trivial matter for the people of Judah to do the detestable things they are doing here?'" (Ezekiel 8:17)
- In this verse, God challenges Ezekiel to recognize the gravity of the Israelites' sin. He asks if it is a trivial matter for them to worship false gods and engage in other detestable practices.
- 5. "Therefore I will deal with them in anger; I will not look on them with pity or spare them. Although they shout in my ears, I will not listen to them." (Ezekiel 8:18)
- This verse is a warning from God that he will not spare the Israelites from his judgment. Despite their cries for mercy, God will not listen to them because of their persistent sin and rebellion.

In Ezekiel Chapter 9, God commands a group of angels to go through the city of Jerusalem and to put a mark on the foreheads of those who are faithful to Him. This chapter is a message of judgment and salvation, as God separates those who have remained faithful to Him from those who have not.

God begins by showing Ezekiel the group of angels with weapons of destruction, and He commands them to go through the city and to strike down all who have not been marked. God explains that the people of Jerusalem have become so wicked and rebellious that they deserve this judgment.

However, before the angels begin their work, God commands another angel to go through the city and to mark the foreheads of those who have remained faithful to Him. These marked individuals are to be spared from the coming judgment.

The angels then begin their work, and they strike down all who have not been marked. The city is filled with violence and destruction, and the people cry out in agony as they are punished for their sins.

God tells Ezekiel that this judgment is necessary because of the people's sin and rebellion. He also reassures Ezekiel that the faithful remnant who have been marked will be spared from the coming destruction.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 9 is a message of judgment and salvation. God commands a group of angels to go through the city of Jerusalem and to put a mark on the foreheads

of those who are faithful to Him, and to strike down all who have not been marked. The people of Jerusalem have become so wicked and rebellious that they deserve this judgment. However, God promises to spare the faithful remnant who have been marked from the coming destruction. This chapter serves as a reminder of the importance of remaining faithful to God, and the consequences of turning away from Him.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 9 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "Then I heard him call out in a loud voice, 'Bring near those who are appointed to execute judgment on the city, each with a weapon in his hand.'" (Ezekiel 9:1)
 - In this verse, Ezekiel hears the Lord calling for executioners to come and bring judgment on the city. Each one is to have a weapon in his hand.
2. "Now the glory of the God of Israel went up from above the cherubim, where it had been, and moved to the threshold of the temple. Then the Lord called to the man clothed in linen who had the writing kit at his side." (Ezekiel 9:3)
 - In this verse, the glory of God leaves its place above the cherubim and moves to the threshold of the temple. From there, the Lord calls to the man clothed in linen, who has a writing kit at his side.
3. "Then the Lord said to him, 'Go throughout the city of Jerusalem and put a mark on the foreheads of those who grieve and lament over all the detestable things that are done in it.'" (Ezekiel 9:4)
 - In this verse, the Lord commands the man clothed in linen to go through Jerusalem and put a mark on the foreheads of those who grieve and lament over the detestable things that are being done in the city.
4. "Slaughter the old men, the young men and women, the mothers and children, but do not touch anyone who has the mark. Begin at my sanctuary." (Ezekiel 9:6)
 - This verse describes the judgment that will be executed on Jerusalem. The executioners are commanded to slaughter everyone except those who have the mark on their forehead. The judgment is to begin at the sanctuary of the Lord.
5. "Then the glory of the Lord departed from over the threshold of the temple and stopped above the cherubim." (Ezekiel 9:3)
 - In this verse, the glory of the Lord departs from the threshold of the temple and returns to its place above the cherubim.

In Ezekiel Chapter 10, Ezekiel continues his vision of God's glory departing from the temple in Jerusalem. This chapter describes the departure of God's glory from the temple, and the role of the cherubim in this event.

The chapter begins with Ezekiel seeing the same vision of the glory of God that he saw in Chapter 1. The vision includes the cherubim, the wheels, and the throne of God. The cherubim are described as having wings, hands, and human-like faces, and they are positioned on either side of the throne.

Ezekiel watches as the cherubim move around the temple, and as they do, the glory of God begins to depart from the temple. The cherubim are described as being instrumental in this departure, as they lift their wings and move them over the threshold of the temple.

As the glory of God departs, Ezekiel sees a cloud fill the temple and the court, and the sound of the cherubim's wings is heard throughout the area. The glory of God then moves to the east gate of the temple, where it remains for a time before departing completely. The chapter concludes with Ezekiel being told that the cherubim are the same beings that he saw in his earlier vision, and that they are the ones who are responsible for the departure of God's glory from the temple.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 10 continues Ezekiel's vision of God's glory departing from the temple in Jerusalem. The chapter describes the role of the cherubim in this event, as they move their wings and help the glory of God depart. The chapter serves as a reminder of the importance of God's presence in the temple, and the consequences of turning away from Him.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 10 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "Then I looked, and I saw in the vault above the heads of the cherubim the likeness of a throne of lapis lazuli, and high above on the throne was a figure like that of a man." (Ezekiel 10:1)
 - In this verse, Ezekiel sees a vision of a throne of lapis lazuli above the heads of the cherubim. The figure of a man is seated on the throne.
2. "And when the cherubim moved, the wheels beside them moved; and when the cherubim spread their wings to rise from the ground, the wheels did not leave their side." (Ezekiel 10:16)
 - This verse describes how the cherubim and the wheels beside them move together. When the cherubim spread their wings to rise from the ground, the wheels do not leave their side.
3. "Then the glory of the Lord departed from over the threshold of the temple and stopped above the cherubim." (Ezekiel 10:18)
 - In this verse, the glory of the Lord departs from the threshold of the temple and stops above the cherubim, just as it did in the previous chapter.
4. "Then the cherubim, with the wheels beside them, spread their wings, and the glory of the God of Israel was above them." (Ezekiel 10:19)
 - This verse describes how the cherubim and the wheels beside them spread their wings, and the glory of the God of Israel is once again above them.
5. "Then the man in linen with the writing kit at his side brought back word, saying, 'I have done as you commanded.'" (Ezekiel 10:11)
 - This verse refers to the man in linen who was commanded to put a mark on the foreheads of those who grieve and lament over the detestable things in the city. Here, he returns to report to the Lord that he has done as he was commanded.

In Ezekiel Chapter 11, Ezekiel has another vision from God, this time regarding the wicked leaders of Jerusalem and the judgment that they will face. This chapter also includes a promise of restoration for the faithful remnant who have been marked by God. The chapter begins with Ezekiel being brought to the east gate of the temple, where he sees twenty-five men who are leaders of the people of Jerusalem. God reveals to Ezekiel

that these men are wicked and have led the people astray, and that they will face judgment.

God also reveals to Ezekiel that there are still some people in Jerusalem who have remained faithful to Him, and who will be spared from the judgment. These people are the ones who have been marked by the angel in Chapter 9. God promises to gather them and bring them out of the city, and to give them a new heart and a new spirit.

Ezekiel then sees the glory of God depart from the temple, just as he had seen in Chapter 10. The glory of God moves to the east gate of the city and stops there. God tells Ezekiel that this is a sign that the city will be destroyed and that the people will be taken into captivity.

However, God also promises to restore the faithful remnant and to bring them back to the land of Israel. He promises to make a covenant with them and to dwell among them once again.

The chapter ends with Ezekiel returning to his people and telling them what he has seen. However, the people do not listen to him, and instead they continue to follow the wicked leaders who are leading them astray.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 11 is a message of judgment and restoration. God reveals to Ezekiel that the wicked leaders of Jerusalem will face judgment, but that there is still a faithful remnant who will be spared. God promises to restore this remnant and to dwell among them once again. The chapter serves as a reminder of the importance of remaining faithful to God, and the consequences of following wicked leaders.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 11 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "The Spirit lifted me up and brought me to the gate of the house of the Lord that faces east. There at the entrance of the gate were twenty-five men, and I saw among them Jaazaniah son of Azzur and Pelatiah son of Benaiah, leaders of the people." (Ezekiel 11:1-2)
 - In this verse, the Spirit of the Lord lifts Ezekiel up and brings him to the gate of the house of the Lord that faces east. There, he sees twenty-five men, including two leaders of the people.
2. "Therefore say: 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says: Although I sent them far away among the nations and scattered them among the countries, yet for a little while I have been a sanctuary for them in the countries where they have gone.'" (Ezekiel 11:16)
 - This verse is part of a message from the Lord to the exiles in Babylon. The Lord reminds them that, although they have been scattered among the nations, he has been a sanctuary for them in the countries where they have gone.
3. "I will give them an undivided heart and put a new spirit in them; I will remove from them their heart of stone and give them a heart of flesh." (Ezekiel 11:19)
 - This verse is part of the same message from the Lord to the exiles. Here, the Lord promises to give the exiles an undivided heart and a new spirit, removing their heart of stone and giving them a heart of flesh.
4. "This is what the Sovereign Lord says: The gate of the inner court facing east is to be shut on the six working days, but on the Sabbath day and on the day of the New Moon it is to be opened." (Ezekiel 11:1)

- In this verse, the Lord gives instructions about the gate of the inner court facing east. It is to be shut on the six working days, but opened on the Sabbath day and the day of the New Moon.
5. "Therefore say: 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says: I will gather you from the nations and bring you back from the countries where you have been scattered, and I will give you back the land of Israel again.'" (Ezekiel 11:17)
- This verse is part of the same message from the Lord to the exiles. Here, the Lord promises to gather the exiles from the nations where they have been scattered and bring them back to the land of Israel.

In Ezekiel Chapter 12, God commands Ezekiel to perform a symbolic act in front of the exiles to illustrate the coming judgment on Jerusalem. The chapter also includes a message from God regarding false prophets who deceive the people with their lies. The chapter begins with God telling Ezekiel to pack his belongings as if he were going into exile. He is to then dig through the wall of his house and carry his belongings out through the hole. This is a symbolic act that God uses to illustrate to the exiles the coming destruction of Jerusalem and the exile of its people.

God then goes on to give Ezekiel a message about false prophets who are misleading the people with their lies. These false prophets are telling the people that everything is fine, and that there is no need to worry about the coming judgment. However, God tells Ezekiel that their words are false and that they will be punished for their deceit.

God also reveals to Ezekiel that the king of Babylon will soon come and destroy Jerusalem. He tells Ezekiel to prophesy against the city and its leaders, and to warn the people to repent and turn back to God before it is too late.

The chapter ends with Ezekiel performing the symbolic act that God commanded him to do. He packs his belongings and carries them out through the hole that he has dug in his wall. The people who are watching him do not understand the meaning behind his actions, but they will soon see the reality of God's judgment on Jerusalem.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 12 is a message of warning and judgment. God commands Ezekiel to perform a symbolic act that illustrates the coming destruction of Jerusalem and the exile of its people. The chapter also includes a message about false prophets who deceive the people with their lies. The chapter serves as a reminder of the importance of listening to God's warnings and turning back to Him before it is too late.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel Chapter 12:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, you are living among a rebellious people. They have eyes to see but do not see and ears to hear but do not hear, for they are a rebellious people.'" (Ezekiel 12:1-2)
2. "Say to them, 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says: This prophecy concerns the prince in Jerusalem and all the Israelites who are there.'" (Ezekiel 12:10)
3. "I will spread my net for him, and he will be caught in my snare. I will bring him to Babylon and execute judgment on him there because he was unfaithful to me.'" (Ezekiel 12:13)

4. "Say to them, 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says: I am going to put an end to this proverb, and they will no longer quote it in Israel.' Say to them, 'The days are near when every vision will be fulfilled.'" (Ezekiel 12:23-25)

In this chapter, Ezekiel is again warning the Israelites of the judgment that is coming because of their rebelliousness and unfaithfulness to God. The chapter also includes a prophecy about the exile of the prince in Jerusalem, as well as a message that all of Ezekiel's visions will be fulfilled.

In Ezekiel Chapter 13, God condemns the false prophets who are leading the people astray and speaking lies in His name. These prophets are telling the people what they want to hear, rather than speaking the truth of God's judgment.

The chapter begins with God speaking to Ezekiel and condemning the false prophets who are prophesying out of their own imaginations. God declares that He is against them and that they will not be included among His people.

God then speaks against the false prophetesses who are using magic and witchcraft to deceive the people. They are likened to jackals and foxes who roam among the ruins of the city. They are using their deceptive practices to lead the people astray and to keep them from turning back to God.

God then promises to bring judgment upon these false prophets and prophetesses. He declares that their magic and divination will be exposed as lies, and that they will be punished for their deceit.

The chapter ends with a call to repentance. God declares that His true prophets are those who speak His word, even if it is a difficult message to hear. He calls on the people to turn away from their sin and turn back to Him.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 13 is a warning against false prophets and prophetesses who use their deceitful practices to lead the people astray. God condemns these false leaders and promises to bring judgment upon them. The chapter serves as a call to repentance, reminding the people to turn away from their sin and turn back to God's truth.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel Chapter 13:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, prophesy against the prophets of Israel who are now prophesying. Say to those who prophesy out of their own imagination: Hear the word of the Lord!'" (Ezekiel 13:1-2)
2. "Because they lead my people astray, saying, 'Peace,' when there is no peace, and because, when a flimsy wall is built, they cover it with whitewash, therefore tell those who cover it with whitewash that it is going to fall." (Ezekiel 13:10-11)
3. "So I will tear down the wall you have covered with whitewash and will level it to the ground so that its foundation will be laid bare. When it falls, you will be destroyed in it; and you will know that I am the Lord." (Ezekiel 13:14)
4. "I will deliver my people from your hands, and you will know that I am the Lord." (Ezekiel 13:23)

In this chapter, Ezekiel is prophesying against the false prophets who were misleading the Israelites by speaking out of their own imaginations rather than truly hearing from God. Ezekiel warns that their lies will be exposed and that they will be judged. The chapter

also includes a message of hope, that God will deliver his people from the hands of these false prophets and they will know that He is the Lord.

In Ezekiel Chapter 14, God speaks to Ezekiel about the idolatry of the elders of Israel. The chapter begins with the elders coming to Ezekiel and sitting before him to seek guidance from God.

God responds by telling Ezekiel that the elders have set up idols in their hearts and have turned away from Him. He warns that He will not answer their requests or listen to their prayers, and that they will be punished for their idolatry.

God then goes on to speak about the punishment that will come upon Jerusalem. He says that even if Noah, Daniel, and Job were living there, they would not be able to save the city from destruction. God is determined to bring judgment upon the city and its people for their sin.

God also reveals to Ezekiel that false prophets are still among the people, and that they are deceiving them with their lies. These false prophets are telling the people that everything is fine and that there is no need to repent or turn back to God. But God declares that they will be punished along with the rest of the people.

The chapter ends with a call to repentance. God declares that anyone who turns away from their idols and back to Him will be saved. He promises to forgive them and to restore them to a right relationship with Him.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 14 is a warning against idolatry and false prophets. God condemns the idolatry of the elders of Israel and warns that they will be punished for their sin. He also warns of false prophets who are leading the people astray with their lies. The chapter ends with a call to repentance, reminding the people that anyone who turns away from their idols and back to God will be saved.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel Chapter 14:

1. "Some of the elders of Israel came to me and sat down in front of me. Then the word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, these men have set up idols in their hearts and put wicked stumbling blocks before their faces. Should I let them inquire of me at all?'" (Ezekiel 14:1-3)
2. "Therefore this is what the Sovereign Lord says: Repent! Turn from your idols and renounce all your detestable practices!" (Ezekiel 14:6)
3. "Even if these three men—Noah, Daniel and Job—were in it, they could save only themselves by their righteousness, declares the Sovereign Lord." (Ezekiel 14:14)
4. "And if I send a plague into that land and pour out my wrath on it through bloodshed, killing its people and their animals, as surely as I live, declares the Sovereign Lord, even if Noah, Daniel and Job were in it, they could save neither son nor daughter. They would save only themselves by their righteousness." (Ezekiel 14:19-20)

In this chapter, Ezekiel receives a message from God regarding the idolatry of the elders of Israel. God declares that these men have set up idols in their hearts, and that He will not listen to them if they inquire of Him. The message is a call to repentance and a renouncing of detestable practices. The chapter also includes a discussion about the role

of righteousness in salvation, and how the righteousness of even the most righteous individuals cannot save others.

In Ezekiel Chapter 15, God uses a metaphor to illustrate His judgment against Jerusalem. He compares Jerusalem to a useless vine that cannot produce fruit or be used for any purpose.

God begins by asking Ezekiel if a vine can be used for any purpose if it does not produce fruit. He then goes on to explain that Jerusalem is like that useless vine. Despite being the center of religious life in Israel, Jerusalem has become corrupt and idolatrous, and it no longer produces spiritual fruit.

God declares that because of this, He will bring judgment upon Jerusalem. The city will be destroyed and the people will be scattered among the nations. Even the few who are left in the city will be subject to famine, pestilence, and the sword.

The chapter ends with a sobering reminder that the judgment of God is coming upon Jerusalem. The people are warned to repent and turn back to God before it is too late. In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 15 is a warning of God's judgment against Jerusalem. God uses a metaphor of a useless vine to illustrate the spiritual condition of the city. Because of its corruption and idolatry, Jerusalem will be destroyed and its people will be punished. The chapter serves as a call to repentance, reminding the people to turn back to God before it is too late.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel Chapter 15:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, how is the wood of a vine different from that of a branch from any of the trees in the forest?'" (Ezekiel 15:1-2)
2. "Can wood be taken from it to make anything useful? Or can anyone make a peg from it to hang things on? No! It is thrown into the fire for fuel. The fire devours both ends of it, and the middle is charred. Is it useful for anything?" (Ezekiel 15:3-4)
3. "Therefore this is what the Sovereign Lord says: As I have given the wood of the vine among the trees of the forest as fuel for the fire, so will I treat the people living in Jerusalem. I will set my face against them. Although they have come out of the fire, the fire will yet consume them. And when I set my face against them, you will know that I am the Lord." (Ezekiel 15:6-7)

In this chapter, Ezekiel receives a message from God about the worthlessness of the people of Jerusalem. The message uses the analogy of a vine and its branches to illustrate the value of the people. God asks if the wood of a vine is different from the wood of any other tree, and if it can be used for any useful purpose. The answer is no, and God says that just as the wood of the vine is only useful as fuel for the fire, so too are the people of Jerusalem. Despite being saved from destruction in the past, they will still be consumed by the fire of God's judgment. The chapter emphasizes the importance of obedience and faithfulness to God, and warns of the consequences of turning away from Him.

Ezekiel Chapter 16 is a powerful allegory of God's love and faithfulness to His people, Israel, despite their unfaithfulness to Him. The chapter begins with God telling Ezekiel to make known to Jerusalem the abominations they have committed against Him.

God compares Jerusalem to an abandoned infant that He found and cared for, raised and nurtured until she became a beautiful woman. But instead of being grateful to God, Jerusalem turned away from Him and pursued other lovers, becoming a prostitute.

God speaks through Ezekiel, recounting in detail how He had blessed Jerusalem and cared for her, only to be repaid with idolatry and immorality. He declares that He will bring judgment upon Jerusalem because of her sin and unfaithfulness.

However, despite all of Jerusalem's wickedness, God still expresses His love for her and His willingness to restore her if she repents. He promises to make a new covenant with her and to forgive her sins if she turns back to Him.

The chapter ends with a call to repentance, urging Jerusalem to turn away from her wickedness and back to God. It reminds the people of God's faithfulness and love, and His desire to forgive and restore them.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 16 is a powerful allegory of God's love and faithfulness to His people, despite their unfaithfulness to Him. It illustrates how God had blessed Jerusalem and cared for her, only to be repaid with idolatry and immorality. Despite the impending judgment, God expresses His love for Jerusalem and His willingness to restore her if she repents. The chapter serves as a call to repentance, reminding the people of God's faithfulness and love, and His desire to forgive and restore them.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 16:

Verse 6: "Then I passed by you and saw you kicking about in your blood, and as you lay there in your blood I said to you, 'Live!'" This verse describes God's mercy and compassion towards Jerusalem, which is represented as an abandoned newborn baby.

Verse 8: "Later I passed by, and when I looked at you and saw that you were old enough for love, I spread the corner of my garment over you and covered your naked body. I gave you my solemn oath and entered into a covenant with you, declares the Sovereign Lord, and you became mine." This verse continues the metaphor of Jerusalem as a woman, and describes how God entered into a covenant with her.

Verse 15: "But you trusted in your beauty and used your fame to become a prostitute. You lavished your favors on anyone who passed by and your beauty became his." This verse describes how Jerusalem turned away from God and committed spiritual adultery by worshiping other gods.

Verse 30: "Therefore I am going to bring all your lovers, with whom you found pleasure, into harsh judgment and they will strip you naked and leave you exposed. They will seize your sons and daughters and burn your houses with fire." This verse is a warning of the judgment that is coming upon Jerusalem for her sins.

In Ezekiel Chapter 17, God gives Ezekiel a parable to share with the Israelites, which relates to their current situation. The parable involves two eagles and a vine.

The first eagle represents Babylon, who swoops down and takes the top of a cedar tree (which represents King Jehoiachin and his court) and carries them off to Babylon. The

second eagle represents Egypt, who takes a shoot from the vine (which represents Zedekiah, the current king of Judah) and carries it away to Egypt.

God then explains the meaning of the parable to Ezekiel, telling him that Babylon will eventually come and destroy Egypt, and that Judah will be punished for turning to Egypt for help instead of trusting in God. God declares that He will bring judgment upon Judah, and that Zedekiah will be taken captive to Babylon.

The chapter ends with a message of hope, as God promises to restore His people and bring them back to the land of Israel. He declares that He will plant a new shoot, a tender twig, and it will grow into a great tree, symbolizing the restoration of the nation of Israel. In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 17 is a parable that illustrates the consequences of Judah's unfaithfulness to God and their reliance on foreign powers instead of trusting in Him. The chapter serves as a warning to Judah that judgment is coming, but it also provides a message of hope and restoration, as God promises to bring His people back to the land and plant a new shoot that will grow into a great tree.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 17, along with a brief explanation and where to find them:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, propound a riddle, and speak a parable to the house of Israel.'" (Ezekiel 17:1-2)
 - In this verse, God instructs Ezekiel to tell a riddle and a parable to the people of Israel. This riddle and parable go on to illustrate the unfaithfulness of the people of Israel and the consequences of their actions.
2. "Say now to the rebellious house: Do you not know what these things mean? Tell them, behold, the king of Babylon came to Jerusalem and took its king and its princes, and brought them with him to Babylon." (Ezekiel 17:12)
 - This verse refers to the historical events of the Babylonian exile, when the king of Babylon conquered Jerusalem and took its people into exile. The verse emphasizes the power and authority of the king of Babylon, and how he was able to take the Israelite rulers captive.
3. "Thus says the Lord God: I myself will take a sprig from the lofty top of the cedar, and will set it out; I will break off from the topmost of its young twigs a tender one, and I myself will plant it upon a high and lofty mountain." (Ezekiel 17:22)
 - This verse is a metaphorical prophecy about the future restoration of Israel. God promises to take a small sprig and plant it on a high mountain, representing the remnant of faithful Israelites who will be restored after the exile.

In Ezekiel Chapter 18, God responds to a proverb that the Israelites have been saying:

"The parents have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." This proverb means that the children are suffering because of the sins of their parents.

God tells Ezekiel that this proverb is no longer going to be used in Israel, because He is going to hold every person responsible for their own actions. He explains that a righteous person will live, and a wicked person will die, based on their own actions and not the actions of their parents.

God then gives examples of three generations within a family: a righteous father, a wicked son, and a righteous grandson. The righteous father will live because of his righteousness, and the wicked son will die because of his wickedness, even though he had a righteous father. However, the righteous grandson will live because of his own righteousness, despite having a wicked father.

God emphasizes that every person has the ability to choose righteousness or wickedness, and that they will be judged according to their own choices. He urges the Israelites to turn from their wicked ways and choose righteousness so that they may live.

The chapter ends with a message of hope and restoration, as God declares that He takes no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but desires that they turn from their ways and live. He promises that if the wicked person turns from their sins and chooses righteousness, they will live and not die.

In conclusion, Ezekiel Chapter 18 emphasizes the individual responsibility of every person for their own actions, rather than being judged based on the actions of their parents or ancestors. The chapter calls for the Israelites to turn from their wicked ways and choose righteousness, and provides a message of hope and restoration for those who choose to do so.

Chapter 18 of the book of Ezekiel contains important verses that emphasize personal responsibility for sin and the potential for redemption through repentance. Here are some key verses and their explanations:

- Verse 4: "Behold, all souls are mine; the soul of the father as well as the soul of the son is mine: the soul who sins shall die." This verse establishes the principle that each individual is responsible for their own sin, and that the consequences of sin ultimately fall on the individual who commits it.
- Verses 20-21: "The soul who sins shall die. The son shall not suffer for the iniquity of the father, nor the father suffer for the iniquity of the son. The righteousness of the righteous shall be upon himself, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon himself. But if a wicked person turns away from all his sins that he has committed and keeps all my statutes and does what is just and right, he shall surely live; he shall not die." These verses reinforce the principle of personal responsibility, but also offer hope for redemption through repentance and obedience to God's laws.
- Verse 30: "Therefore I will judge you, O house of Israel, every one according to his ways, declares the Lord God. Repent and turn from all your transgressions, lest iniquity be your ruin." This verse serves as a call to repentance and a warning of the consequences of continued sin.

You can find these verses in Ezekiel 18:4, 20-21, and 30.

Ezekiel Chapter 19 is a lamentation over the downfall of the royal line of Judah, represented as a lioness and her cubs. The lioness represents the city of Jerusalem and her cubs represent the kings of Judah.

The chapter begins with a dirge, mourning the death of the lioness and the scattering of her cubs. The lioness was once powerful and fierce, but now she has been captured and taken away. Her cubs have been scattered to the winds, and their fate is uncertain.

The chapter then focuses on the first of the lioness's cubs, who is compared to a strong lion. He was trained to hunt and kill, and he became a fierce warrior. But despite his strength, he was captured and taken away to Egypt. The chapter laments his downfall and the fact that he was unable to save his mother and his brothers.

The second of the lioness's cubs is then described. He is compared to a young lion, full of potential and promise. He grew up among the other lions and became a strong and powerful ruler. However, he too was eventually captured and taken away, and his fate is uncertain.

The chapter concludes with a lamentation over the downfall of the royal line of Judah, and a call for God to remember his promises to the people of Israel and restore them to their former glory.

In summary, Ezekiel Chapter 19 is a mournful meditation on the downfall of the royal line of Judah, represented as a lioness and her cubs. The chapter laments the capture and scattering of the lioness and her cubs, and mourns the downfall of the once-great kings of Judah.

Chapter 19 of the book of Ezekiel focuses on the lament for the princes of Israel. Here are some of the important verses, along with a brief explanation and where to find them:

1. "As for you, take up a lamentation for the princes of Israel" (Ezekiel 19:1). This verse sets the tone for the chapter, calling on Ezekiel to mourn for the loss of the leaders of Israel.
2. "Your mother was like a vine in your vineyard, planted by the waters; it was fruitful and full of branches because of abundant water" (Ezekiel 19:10). This verse uses the metaphor of a vine to describe Israel, and how it was once a prosperous nation with strong leaders.
3. "But it was uprooted in fury and cast down to the ground; the east wind dried up its fruit; its strong branches were broken off and withered; the fire consumed them" (Ezekiel 19:12). This verse describes the destruction of Israel and the downfall of its leaders.
4. "And it has strong branches for scepters of rulers, with towering stems; they saw it in their height of stature, with the mass of its branches" (Ezekiel 19:14). This verse looks ahead to the future, when a new leader will arise and restore Israel to its former glory.

Chapter 20 begins with God speaking to Ezekiel, asking him to confront the elders of Israel and question them about their idolatry and rebellion against God. God reminds the people of their history, how He had delivered them from slavery in Egypt and led them through the wilderness. God had given them His laws and commandments, but the people had continually rebelled against Him and worshipped false gods.

God then goes on to describe how He had planned to bless the people of Israel, but their disobedience had led to His wrath and judgment. God recalls how He had given them the Sabbath as a day of rest, but the people had profaned it with their idolatry and disobedience. God had also given them His statutes and judgments, but the people had rejected them and followed their own ways.

God then reveals that He will judge the people for their sins and rebellion, and that He will not be merciful to them. God says that He will bring them out of the lands where they have been scattered, and will purify them and refine them like silver and gold. The chapter concludes with God promising to restore His people and make a new covenant with them, based on their obedience and love for Him.

In summary, Ezekiel Chapter 20 is a message from God to the elders of Israel, reminding them of their history and their disobedience. God warns of judgment for their sins, but also promises restoration and a new covenant based on obedience and love.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 20 along with brief explanations and their locations in the chapter:

1. "Then came the word of the Lord unto me, saying, Son of man, speak unto the elders of Israel, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; Are ye come to enquire of me? As I live, saith the Lord God, I will not be enquired of by you." (Ezekiel 20:1-3)

In these verses, God tells Ezekiel to speak to the elders of Israel and explain to them that He will not answer their questions because they have not been faithful to Him.

2. "And I gave them my statutes, and shewed them my judgments, which if a man do, he shall even live in them. Moreover also I gave them my sabbaths, to be a sign between me and them, that they might know that I am the Lord that sanctify them." (Ezekiel 20:11-12)

Here, God reminds the elders of Israel that He had given them His laws and Sabbaths as a sign of their covenant with Him. If they obeyed His commands, they would be blessed.

3. "And I will bring you out from the people, and will gather you out of the countries wherein ye are scattered, with a mighty hand, and with a stretched out arm, and with fury poured out." (Ezekiel 20:34)

In this verse, God promises to gather the Israelites from the places they have been scattered and bring them back to their homeland, using His power to protect and restore them.

4. "And I will purge out from among you the rebels, and them that transgress against me: I will bring them forth out of the country where they sojourn, and they shall not enter into the land of Israel: and ye shall know that I am the Lord." (Ezekiel 20:38)

Here, God warns the Israelites that He will punish those who rebel against Him and transgress His laws by not allowing them to return to their homeland. This is a reminder that only those who are faithful to God will be allowed to enter the Promised Land.

Chapter 21 begins with God speaking to Ezekiel, telling him to prophesy against Jerusalem and the land of Israel. God says that He will draw His sword and bring judgment upon the people because of their wickedness and rebellion.

God then uses the metaphor of a sword to describe His judgment, saying that He will sharpen His sword and prepare it for slaughter. God says that this sword will cut down the righteous and the wicked alike, and that no one will be spared.

God then turns His attention to the king of Babylon, who is preparing to attack Jerusalem. God says that He will give the king His sword and appoint him as His agent of judgment

against the people of Israel. God tells the king to strike with the sword, both to the right and to the left, until he reaches Jerusalem.

Ezekiel then delivers a message to the king of Judah, warning him of the impending judgment and telling him to repent and turn back to God. However, the king refuses to listen and instead puts his faith in false prophets and divination.

The chapter concludes with God saying that He will judge the false prophets and diviners, who have deceived the people and led them astray. God says that they will be exposed and punished for their wickedness.

In summary, Ezekiel Chapter 21 is a message of judgment against the people of Israel, with God using the metaphor of a sword to describe His wrath. The king of Babylon is appointed as God's agent of judgment, while the king of Judah is warned to repent. False prophets and diviners are also judged for their deception and wickedness.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 21:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 2 "Son of man, set your face toward Jerusalem and preach against the sanctuaries. Prophecy against the land of Israel" (Ezekiel 21:1-2). This passage introduces a prophecy against Jerusalem and the land of Israel, which will be fulfilled by the Babylonians.
2. "Because it is a testing, and what if the sword despises even the scepter? The sword shall devour, and it shall be like a lion to the scepter of Egypt, and to her officials it shall be like a serpent" (Ezekiel 21:13). This verse speaks of the impending destruction of Egypt, which will be devoured by the sword of Babylon.
3. "And you, O profane wicked one, prince of Israel, whose day has come, the time of your final punishment" (Ezekiel 21:25). This verse refers to the king of Judah, who is about to face judgment from God for his wickedness.
4. "Sigh, therefore, son of man, with breaking heart and bitter grief, sigh before their eyes" (Ezekiel 21:6). This passage speaks of the sorrow and grief that Ezekiel feels as he prophesies the destruction of Jerusalem and the land of Israel.

In Chapter 22, Ezekiel receives another message from God, this time regarding the sin and corruption in Jerusalem. God describes the city as a "bloody city" that is filled with violence and injustice. He lists a number of sins that the people have committed, including murder, idolatry, sexual immorality, and oppression of the poor and needy. God tells Ezekiel that He has searched the city for a righteous person who could intercede on behalf of the people, but He has found none. As a result, God's anger is kindled against the people, and He promises to punish them severely.

Ezekiel then compares the city to a furnace, saying that its impurities must be burned away in order to restore it to righteousness. God says that He will judge the people, purging them like metal in a furnace until they are pure and righteous once again.

The chapter concludes with a list of the punishments that God will bring upon the people of Jerusalem, including exile, shame, and destruction. However, God promises that He will ultimately restore His people and bring them back to the land of Israel.

In summary, Ezekiel Chapter 22 is a message of judgment against the sin and corruption in Jerusalem. The people have committed a variety of sins, and God promises to punish

them severely. However, God also promises to restore His people and bring them back to righteousness.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel 22, along with brief explanations and where to find them in the chapter:

1. "Moreover the word of the Lord came unto me, saying, Now, thou son of man, wilt thou judge, wilt thou judge the bloody city? yea, thou shalt shew her all her abominations." (Ezekiel 22:1-2) - In these verses, God is asking Ezekiel to judge the city of Jerusalem, which he refers to as "the bloody city" due to its violence and wickedness.
2. "And I sought for a man among them, that should make up the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land, that I should not destroy it: but I found none." (Ezekiel 22:30) - This verse speaks to God's disappointment that he could not find anyone among the people of Jerusalem who was willing to intercede for the city and plead with him to spare it from destruction.
3. "The people of the land have used oppression, and exercised robbery, and have vexed the poor and needy: yea, they have oppressed the stranger wrongfully." (Ezekiel 22:29) - This verse describes the sins of the people of Jerusalem, including their mistreatment of the poor, needy, and strangers.
4. "Therefore have I poured out mine indignation upon them; I have consumed them with the fire of my wrath: their own way have I recompensed upon their heads, saith the Lord God." (Ezekiel 22:31) - In this verse, God announces his judgment on the people of Jerusalem, saying that he has poured out his anger upon them and punished them for their sins.
5. "Her priests have violated my law, and have profaned mine holy things: they have put no difference between the holy and profane, neither have they shewed difference between the unclean and the clean, and have hid their eyes from my sabbaths, and I am profaned among them." (Ezekiel 22:26) - This verse specifically addresses the sins of the priests in Jerusalem, who have not followed God's laws and have profaned the holy things of the temple.

In Chapter 23, God gives Ezekiel a parable about two sisters named Oholah and Oholibah. These sisters represent the northern kingdom of Israel (Oholah) and the southern kingdom of Judah (Oholibah).

God describes Oholah as a promiscuous woman who engaged in adultery and idol worship with the Assyrians. Similarly, Oholibah is described as a woman who committed adultery with the Babylonians and worshiped their idols. Both sisters are guilty of breaking their covenant with God and pursuing other lovers.

God tells Ezekiel that because of their unfaithfulness, both sisters will be punished. The Babylonians will come and destroy Oholibah (Judah) and the Assyrians will come and destroy Oholah (Israel). They will be publicly humiliated and their lovers will turn against them.

God goes on to describe the punishment that will come upon Jerusalem (Oholibah). The Babylonians will surround the city and destroy it, and its inhabitants will be taken into

captivity. Despite this, God promises that a remnant will be saved and brought back to the land of Israel.

The chapter concludes with God admonishing the people of Judah to turn away from their idolatry and return to Him, warning them that the same fate as Oholah and Oholibah will befall them if they do not repent.

In summary, Ezekiel Chapter 23 is a parable about the unfaithfulness and punishment of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. God warns the people of Judah to repent and turn away from their idolatry to avoid the same fate.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel 22, along with brief explanations and where to find them in the chapter:

1. "Moreover the word of the Lord came unto me, saying, Now, thou son of man, wilt thou judge, wilt thou judge the bloody city? yea, thou shalt shew her all her abominations." (Ezekiel 22:1-2) - In these verses, God is asking Ezekiel to judge the city of Jerusalem, which he refers to as "the bloody city" due to its violence and wickedness.
2. "And I sought for a man among them, that should make up the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land, that I should not destroy it: but I found none." (Ezekiel 22:30) - This verse speaks to God's disappointment that he could not find anyone among the people of Jerusalem who was willing to intercede for the city and plead with him to spare it from destruction.
3. "The people of the land have used oppression, and exercised robbery, and have vexed the poor and needy: yea, they have oppressed the stranger wrongfully." (Ezekiel 22:29) - This verse describes the sins of the people of Jerusalem, including their mistreatment of the poor, needy, and strangers.
4. "Therefore have I poured out mine indignation upon them; I have consumed them with the fire of my wrath: their own way have I recompensed upon their heads, saith the Lord God." (Ezekiel 22:31) - In this verse, God announces his judgment on the people of Jerusalem, saying that he has poured out his anger upon them and punished them for their sins.
5. "Her priests have violated my law, and have profaned mine holy things: they have put no difference between the holy and profane, neither have they shewed difference between the unclean and the clean, and have hid their eyes from my sabbaths, and I am profaned among them." (Ezekiel 22:26) - This verse specifically addresses the sins of the priests in Jerusalem, who have not followed God's laws and have profaned the holy things of the temple.

In Chapter 24, God gives Ezekiel a parable about a cooking pot filled with meat. He tells Ezekiel to put all kinds of meat into the pot, including the bones, and boil it until the meat is cooked. This parable is meant to symbolize the impending destruction of Jerusalem and the punishment that will come upon the people of Judah.

God then tells Ezekiel that his wife will die suddenly, but that he is not to mourn or show any signs of grief. This is because Ezekiel is to be a sign to the people of Judah, showing

them that even in the midst of personal tragedy, they must continue to obey God and not be distracted by their own sorrows.

God then goes on to describe the coming destruction of Jerusalem and the punishment that will come upon the people of Judah. He warns them that their sins have reached a point of no return and that they will suffer greatly for their disobedience.

Finally, God tells Ezekiel that he will be silenced, and that he will no longer be able to speak to the people until after the destruction of Jerusalem has taken place. This is to symbolize the silence of God in the face of the people's disobedience.

In summary, Ezekiel Chapter 24 is a parable about the impending destruction of Jerusalem and the punishment that will come upon the people of Judah. It also serves as a reminder to remain obedient to God even in the midst of personal tragedy, and to avoid becoming distracted by our own sorrows.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel Chapter 24 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me in the ninth year, in the tenth month, on the tenth day of the month" (Ezekiel 24:1): This verse provides the specific time frame for the events described in this chapter.
2. "Son of man, write down the name of this day, this very day. The king of Babylon has laid siege to Jerusalem this very day" (Ezekiel 24:2): In this verse, God instructs Ezekiel to record the date of the Babylonian siege of Jerusalem, which would last for over a year.
3. "Thus says the Lord God: Woe to the bloody city, the pot whose corrosion is in it, and whose corrosion has not gone out of it! Take out of it piece after piece, without making any choice" (Ezekiel 24:6-7): This is a prophecy of Jerusalem's destruction at the hands of the Babylonians. The "pot" refers to the city of Jerusalem, which has become "corroded" with sin and violence. The command to take pieces out of it without making any choice means that the city will be utterly destroyed without any survivors being spared.
4. "And you, O son of man, thus says the Lord God to the land of Israel: An end! The end has come upon the four corners of the land" (Ezekiel 24:6): This verse is another prophecy of the impending destruction of Jerusalem and the land of Israel.
5. "Therefore thus says the Lord God: Woe to the bloody city! I also will make the pile great" (Ezekiel 24:9): This is another prophecy of Jerusalem's destruction, with the "pile" likely referring to the heap of rubble that will be left behind.
6. "Thus says the Lord God: Behold, I will profane my sanctuary, the pride of your power, the delight of your eyes, and the yearning of your soul, and your sons and your daughters whom you left behind shall fall by the sword" (Ezekiel 24:21): This is a warning that the temple in Jerusalem, which was considered the pride of Israel, would be destroyed along with the rest of the city, and that many people, including children, would be killed.
7. "You shall not mourn or weep, but you shall rot away in your iniquities and groan to one another" (Ezekiel 24:23): This verse describes how the people of Jerusalem would not be able to mourn their dead properly because they would be too busy suffering from the consequences of their sins.

In Chapter 25, God speaks through Ezekiel to deliver messages of judgment against the neighboring nations of Ammon, Moab, Edom, and Philistia. These nations had taken advantage of Israel's weakened state and rejoiced in its downfall. Therefore, God promises to bring judgment upon them for their arrogance and wickedness.

First, God speaks against Ammon, telling them that they will be given over to the people of the East as a possession, and that their cities will be laid waste. This is because they rejoiced over Israel's destruction and sought to take possession of their land.

Next, God speaks against Moab, saying that they will suffer the same fate as Ammon. Their cities will be laid waste and their people will be killed or taken into captivity. This is because they also rejoiced over Israel's destruction and sought to take advantage of their weakened state.

God then speaks against Edom, promising to bring destruction upon them for their hatred of Israel. They had sought to take possession of Israel's land and had rejoiced in their destruction. God promises that their cities will be laid waste and that they will suffer the same fate as Ammon and Moab.

Finally, God speaks against Philistia, promising to bring judgment upon them for their mistreatment of Israel. They had taken advantage of Israel's weakened state and had sought to take possession of their land. God promises that their cities will be laid waste and that they will suffer the same fate as the other nations.

In summary, Ezekiel Chapter 25 delivers messages of judgment against the neighboring nations of Ammon, Moab, Edom, and Philistia. These nations had rejoiced over Israel's destruction and sought to take advantage of their weakened state. Therefore, God promises to bring destruction upon them for their arrogance and wickedness.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel 25 with brief explanations and where to find them in the chapter:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, set your face against the Ammonites and prophesy against them.'" (Ezekiel 25:1-2) - In this verse, the Lord commands Ezekiel to prophesy against the Ammonites, a people who had rejoiced at the downfall of Jerusalem.
2. "Because you said, 'Aha!' over my sanctuary when it was profaned, and over the land of Israel when it was made desolate, and over the house of Judah when they went into exile..." (Ezekiel 25:3) - The Lord tells Ezekiel why he is pronouncing judgment on the Ammonites - because they had mocked and rejoiced over the downfall of Jerusalem and Judah.
3. "Therefore thus says the Lord God: Behold, I will stretch out my hand against you and will deliver you as plunder to the nations." (Ezekiel 25:7) - In this verse, the Lord declares his judgment against the Ammonites and says that they will be conquered by other nations.
4. "Thus says the Lord God: Because Moab and Seir said, 'Behold, the house of Judah is like all the other nations'..." (Ezekiel 25:8) - The Lord declares his judgment against Moab and Seir, who had also rejoiced at the downfall of Jerusalem and Judah.

5. "Therefore thus says the Lord God: I will stretch out my hand against Edom and cut off from it man and beast. And I will make it desolate; from Teman even to Dedan they shall fall by the sword." (Ezekiel 25:13) - The Lord declares his judgment against Edom, another nation that had rejoiced at the downfall of Judah, and says that it will be destroyed.

These are just a few of the important verses in Ezekiel 25. The chapter goes on to describe the Lord's judgment against several other nations who had mistreated Judah and Jerusalem.

Ezekiel chapter 26 describes a prophecy against the city of Tyre, a powerful seaport located in modern-day Lebanon. The prophecy is given by the Lord to Ezekiel and details the destruction that will come upon Tyre as punishment for its arrogance and violence.

The Lord speaks to Ezekiel, saying that he will bring a powerful nation against Tyre, and the city will become a place of ruins. The walls and towers of Tyre will be destroyed, and its people will be killed or captured. The Lord says that he will scrape away its rubble and make it a bare rock, and that fishermen will spread their nets over its ruins.

The prophecy also describes how the surrounding nations will mourn the fall of Tyre. They will be shocked at how such a powerful and wealthy city could be brought low, and they will be afraid for their own safety.

The prophecy against Tyre is significant because it was fulfilled in both a literal and symbolic sense. The city was destroyed by the Babylonians in the 6th century BCE, but it was also a symbol of pride and arrogance that needed to be humbled by God.

Chapter 26 of the book of Ezekiel in the Christian Bible talks about God's judgment on the city of Tyre, which was a wealthy trading center in ancient times. Here are some important verses from this chapter with brief explanations and their locations:

- Verse 3: "Therefore thus says the Lord God: Behold, I am against you, O Tyre, and will bring up many nations against you, as the sea brings up its waves." Here, God is telling Tyre that he will bring many nations against them in judgment, like the sea bringing waves to the shore.
- Verse 4: "And they shall destroy the walls of Tyre and break down her towers, and I will scrape her soil from her and make her a bare rock." This verse describes the destruction that will come upon Tyre, including the destruction of their walls and towers and the stripping away of their soil, leaving the city as a bare rock.
- Verse 12: "They shall make a spoil of your riches and make a prey of your merchandise. They shall break down your walls and destroy your pleasant houses. Your stones and timber and soil they shall cast into the midst of the waters." This verse reiterates the destruction that will come upon Tyre, including the plundering of their riches and merchandise, the destruction of their houses, and the casting of their stones, timber, and soil into the waters.
- Verse 21: "I will bring you to a dreadful end, and you shall be no more. Though you be sought for, you will never be found again, declares the Lord God." Here, God declares that Tyre will come to a dreadful end and will never be found again, even if people search for it.

Ezekiel chapter 27 is a prophecy against the city of Tyre, specifically focused on its role as a wealthy trading center. The chapter describes the city's great wealth, trade partnerships, and the luxurious goods that it exported.

The prophecy is framed as a lamentation, with the Lord telling Ezekiel to mourn for the downfall of Tyre. The Lord compares the city to a great ship, with its many traders and merchants as its crew. The chapter lists various trading partners of Tyre, including Greece, Egypt, and Arabia, and describes the many luxurious goods that the city traded, such as fine linen, purple dye, silver, and precious stones.

Despite Tyre's great wealth and power, the Lord declares that the city will be destroyed and its glory will be brought down to the depths of the sea. The chapter ends with a call to all who were once in partnership with Tyre to mourn for the city's downfall.

Overall, chapter 27 emphasizes the transience of earthly wealth and power, and warns against the dangers of arrogance and pride. It serves as a reminder that even the greatest empires and trading centers will eventually fall.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 27, along with a brief explanation and where to find them in the chapter:

- Verse 3: "Say to Tyre, who sits at the entrance to the sea, merchant of the peoples to many coastlands, thus says the Lord God: 'O Tyre, you have said, "I am perfect in beauty.'""

This verse is part of a message from God to the city of Tyre, which was a major trading center in ancient times. God is rebuking Tyre for its pride and arrogance, and reminding the people that their beauty and success are not their own doing, but a gift from God.

- Verse 12: "Tarshish was your merchant because of your abundant wealth; they exchanged silver, iron, tin, and lead for your wares."

This verse is describing the many trade partners of Tyre, including the distant city of Tarshish. Tyre was known for its abundant wealth and for trading in many different goods, including precious metals like silver and metals used in crafting like iron, tin, and lead.

- Verse 25: "The ships of Tarshish traveled for you with your merchandise. So you were filled and heavily laden in the heart of the seas."

This verse is emphasizing the importance of Tarshish to Tyre's economy, as the ships of Tarshish traveled to and from Tyre, carrying its goods to other parts of the world. Tyre was a wealthy and prosperous city, but its wealth was built on trade and commerce, rather than on its own resources.

- Verse 32: "In their wailing they raised a lamentation for you and lamented over you: 'Who is like Tyre, like one destroyed in the midst of the sea?'"

This verse is describing the mourning that took place after Tyre was destroyed by its enemies. The people of Tyre were known for their wealth and power, and their downfall was a shock to many. The verse is also a reminder that even the most powerful and prosperous cities and nations are not invincible, and can be brought down by God's judgment.

These verses can be found in Ezekiel chapter 27, which is a lamentation for the city of Tyre, which was a major trading center in ancient times. The chapter describes the many trade partners of Tyre and its importance to the global economy, but also warns of the

dangers of pride and arrogance, and the inevitability of judgment and destruction for those who turn away from God.

Ezekiel chapter 28 is a prophecy against the king of Tyre, who is portrayed as a proud and arrogant ruler. The chapter is structured as a series of messages from the Lord, addressing the king directly and condemning his behavior.

The Lord begins by addressing the king's pride, declaring that he has set himself up as a god and claiming to be wiser than anyone else. The Lord then reminds the king of his mortal nature, stating that he will be brought down to the pit like any other mortal.

The prophecy then takes a turn, shifting from the earthly king of Tyre to a description of the spiritual being who has been operating behind the scenes. This being is referred to as the "anointed cherub who covers" and is described as having been in the garden of Eden and possessing great beauty and wisdom.

The Lord then condemns this being, who is understood to be Satan, for his arrogance and rebellion against God. The prophecy describes how Satan was cast out of heaven and will ultimately be destroyed.

The chapter ends with a call to all who have witnessed the downfall of the king and the defeat of Satan to recognize the power and glory of the Lord. Overall, chapter 28 serves as a warning against pride and arrogance, and a reminder of the ultimate power and authority of God.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel 28, along with brief explanations and where to find them in the chapter:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, say to the ruler of Tyre, "This is what the Sovereign Lord says: "In the pride of your heart you say, "I am a god; I sit on the throne of a god in the heart of the seas." But you are a mere mortal and not a god, though you think you are as wise as a god.'" (Ezekiel 28:1-2)

Explanation: In this passage, the Lord instructs Ezekiel to prophesy against the ruler of Tyre, who has become arrogant and believes himself to be divine. The Lord reminds the ruler that he is a mortal, not a god.

2. "You were the seal of perfection, full of wisdom and perfect in beauty. You were in Eden, the garden of God; every precious stone adorned you: carnelian, chrysolite and emerald, topaz, onyx and jasper, lapis lazuli, turquoise and beryl. Your settings and mountings were made of gold; on the day you were created they were prepared." (Ezekiel 28:12-13)

Explanation: These verses describe the ruler of Tyre in his former state of glory, before he became proud and was brought low. The description of him in the garden of God and adorned with precious stones is believed by some to be a metaphor for the king's original state of righteousness.

3. "Therefore this is what the Sovereign Lord says: 'Because you think you are wise, as wise as a god, I am going to bring foreigners against you, the most ruthless of nations; they will draw their swords against your beauty and wisdom and pierce your shining splendor.'" (Ezekiel 28:6-7)

Explanation: The Lord declares that he will punish the ruler of Tyre for his pride and arrogance, by bringing foreign invaders against him. These invaders will destroy the ruler's beauty and wisdom, which he had elevated to the level of divinity.

4. "By your many sins and dishonest trade you have desecrated your sanctuaries. So I made a fire come out from you, and it consumed you, and I reduced you to ashes on the ground in the sight of all who were watching." (Ezekiel 28:18)

Explanation: In this verse, the Lord condemns the ruler of Tyre for his dishonest trade practices and desecration of sacred places. The Lord declares that he will bring destruction upon the ruler, reducing him to ashes in the sight of all.

Here is a full description of chapter 29 of the book of Ezekiel in the Christian Bible: In this chapter, the word of the Lord comes to Ezekiel again, telling him to prophesy against Pharaoh, the king of Egypt. God tells Ezekiel to say that Pharaoh is like a great monster that lies in the midst of the rivers and says, "My river is my own; I have made it for myself."

God declares that he will put hooks in Pharaoh's jaws and bring him up out of the rivers with all the fish that are in the rivers, and then cast him onto the open field where the birds of the air and the beasts of the field will eat him.

God then goes on to say that Egypt will become a desolate wilderness for forty years, and that the Egyptians will be scattered among the nations. God says that he will make the land of Egypt a desolation and a waste, from Migdol to Syene and even to the border of Ethiopia.

However, God promises that after the forty years have passed, he will bring the Egyptians back to their land, but it will be a lowly kingdom and will never again exalt itself among the nations.

The chapter ends with the Lord saying that the day is coming when he will give the land of Egypt to King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, who will plunder and pillage the land, and that this will be a sign to the nations that the Lord is God.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 29, along with brief explanations and their location in the chapter:

1. "In the tenth year, in the tenth month, on the twelfth day of the month, the word of the Lord came to me:" (Ezekiel 29:1) - This verse marks the beginning of a new prophecy from God, given to Ezekiel on a specific day.
2. "Thus says the Lord God: Behold, I am against you, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great dragon that lies in the midst of his streams, that says, 'My Nile is my own; I made it for myself.'" (Ezekiel 29:3) - This verse is part of God's pronouncement of judgment against Pharaoh and Egypt, referring to Pharaoh as a great dragon and accusing him of claiming ownership over the Nile river.
3. "Therefore thus says the Lord God: Behold, I will bring a sword upon you, and will cut off from you man and beast," (Ezekiel 29:8) - This verse is a continuation of God's judgment against Egypt, in which he promises to bring violence and destruction upon the land.

4. "It shall be the basest of the kingdoms; neither shall it exalt itself anymore above the nations: for I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations." (Ezekiel 29:15) - This verse is part of God's prophecy against Egypt, in which he predicts that the once-great nation will be reduced to a lowly status among the kingdoms of the earth.
5. "And it shall never again be the confidence of the house of Israel, recalling their iniquity, when they turn to them for aid. Then they will know that I am the Lord God." (Ezekiel 29:16) - This verse concludes the prophecy against Egypt by stating that the Israelites will no longer look to Egypt for help, but will instead turn to God as their ultimate source of support and protection.

Ezekiel chapter 30:

In this chapter, Ezekiel prophesies against Egypt, warning of their coming destruction. The chapter begins with a proclamation of the word of the Lord, commanding Ezekiel to prophesy and say, "Wail, 'Alas for the day!'" (verse 2). The day of the Lord's judgment is coming against Egypt, and it will be a day of darkness, with the Lord's sword coming upon the land to bring destruction and death.

Ezekiel describes the armies that will come against Egypt, including the Babylonians, who will bring terror and devastation to the land. He also speaks of the role that Egypt's allies will play in their defeat, as they will be powerless to help in the face of the Lord's judgment.

Ezekiel speaks of the great mourning that will come upon Egypt, as they will be brought low and humbled by the destruction that the Lord will bring upon them. The chapter ends with a declaration of the Lord's power and sovereignty over all the nations, as He brings judgment upon Egypt for their rebellion against Him.

Overall, Ezekiel chapter 30 is a warning of the impending judgment and destruction that will come upon Egypt, a nation that has turned away from God and rejected His ways. The chapter serves as a reminder of the importance of following God and turning away from sin, lest we too face the judgment and wrath of the Lord.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel Chapter 30 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, prophesy and say, "This is what the Sovereign Lord says: "Wail and say, "Alas for that day!"'" (Ezekiel 30:1-2, NIV)
 - In these verses, Ezekiel receives a message from the Lord to prophesy about a coming day of judgment and destruction. The people are called to mourn and lament this impending disaster.
2. "I will pour out my wrath on Pelusium, the stronghold of Egypt, and wipe out the hordes of Thebes." (Ezekiel 30:15, NIV)
 - This verse describes a specific target of God's wrath: the city of Pelusium in Egypt, which was known for its military strength. Thebes, another prominent city in Egypt, is also mentioned as being subject to destruction.
3. "I will set fire to Egypt; Pelusium will writhe in agony. Thebes will be taken by storm; Memphis will be in constant distress." (Ezekiel 30:16, NIV)

- This verse further emphasizes the coming destruction of Egypt, with the cities of Pelusium, Thebes, and Memphis all suffering greatly. The use of fire and storm imagery underscores the severity of God's judgment.
4. "This is what the Sovereign Lord says: I will put an end to the hordes of Egypt by the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon." (Ezekiel 30:10, NIV)
 - Here, God declares that he will use King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon to carry out his judgment on Egypt. This reflects a common theme throughout the book of Ezekiel, in which God uses foreign nations as instruments of his will.
 5. "I am against you, Pharaoh king of Egypt, you great monster lying among your streams. You say, 'The Nile belongs to me; I made it for myself.'" (Ezekiel 29:3, NIV)
 - Although this verse is actually from the previous chapter, it is worth noting as it sets the stage for the prophecies in Chapter 30. Here, God directly addresses Pharaoh, the ruler of Egypt, and declares that he is against him. The image of Pharaoh as a "great monster" highlights the arrogance and pride that have led to Egypt's downfall.

Ezekiel Chapter 31 is a prophecy against Pharaoh, the king of Egypt. Here is a full description of the chapter:

The chapter begins with a lamentation for Pharaoh, who is compared to a great cedar tree in Lebanon. The tree is described as tall and strong, with branches that reached the sky and foliage that provided shade to all the beasts of the field. The tree was so great that it made all the other trees jealous.

However, the Lord declares that he will bring down the cedar tree of Lebanon, symbolizing Pharaoh's downfall. He will give it to the mighty ones of the earth to deal with, and it will be cast down to the ground. The Lord declares that all the nations will be astonished at the downfall of Pharaoh, and that the beasts of the field and the birds of the heavens will all forsake him.

The Lord then gives the reason for Pharaoh's downfall: his pride. He had exalted himself and believed that he was greater than any other king or god. The Lord declares that he will deliver Pharaoh into the hands of a foreign power, who will deal with him as they see fit.

The chapter ends with a warning to all those who exalt themselves and refuse to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Lord. They too will suffer the same fate as Pharaoh, and will be brought down low by the Lord's hand.

Ezekiel Chapter 31 primarily contains a prophecy against the nation of Egypt. Here are some of the important verses with brief explanations and where to find them in the chapter:

- "Thus says the Lord God: 'I will make the land of Egypt desolate in the midst of the countries that are desolate; and among the cities that are laid waste, her cities shall be desolate forty years'" (Ezekiel 31:12) - This verse contains the prophecy of Egypt's desolation and how it will be a sign to other nations.
- "To which among the trees in Eden will you then be likened in glory and greatness? Yet you shall be brought down with the trees of Eden to the depths of

the earth; you shall lie in the midst of the uncircumcised, with those slain by the sword. This is Pharaoh and all his multitude, declares the Lord God" (Ezekiel 31:18) - This verse compares Egypt to a great and mighty tree in the garden of Eden, but also prophesies their downfall and defeat.

There are other verses in this chapter that further discuss Egypt's fate and their fall from greatness, but these two verses are some of the most notable

Here is a summary of Ezekiel chapter 32:

In this chapter, Ezekiel delivers a prophecy against the Pharaoh of Egypt, proclaiming that he will fall along with his army. The prophecy is depicted through various allegories and metaphors, likening the Pharaoh and his kingdom to various beasts and nations that have fallen in the past.

Ezekiel begins by likening the Pharaoh to a great monster that lies in the midst of the waters, boasting of his strength and power. However, Ezekiel declares that the Lord will bring a sword against him and his followers, causing them to fall and be scattered throughout the earth.

Ezekiel then moves on to compare the fall of the Pharaoh to the fall of other nations, including Assyria and Elam. He describes how they too were once great and powerful, but were ultimately brought low by the Lord's judgment.

The chapter concludes with a lamentation over the fate of the Pharaoh and his followers, expressing sadness over the loss of their power and glory. Despite this, Ezekiel affirms that the Lord's judgment is just and necessary, and that the Pharaoh's downfall is a testament to His power and sovereignty over all nations.

Overall, Ezekiel chapter 32 is a powerful prophetic message of judgment against the Pharaoh and a reminder of the Lord's ultimate sovereignty over all kingdoms and powers.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel 32, along with brief explanations and where to find them in the chapter:

1. "In the twelfth year, in the twelfth month, on the first day of the month, the word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, raise a lamentation over Pharaoh king of Egypt and say to him...' (Ezekiel 32:1-2a) - In this passage, God tells Ezekiel to prophesy against Pharaoh and deliver a lamentation, or a mournful expression of sorrow, for his impending downfall.
2. "Thus says the Lord God: I will throw my net over you with a host of many peoples, and they will haul you up in my dragnet." (Ezekiel 32:3) - Here, God uses the metaphor of a fisherman catching a fish to describe how he will capture Pharaoh and his army.
3. "When I blot you out, I will cover the heavens and make their stars dark; I will cover the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not give its light." (Ezekiel 32:7) - This verse uses apocalyptic language to describe the cosmic upheaval that will occur when Egypt falls.
4. "And I will make the land of Egypt a desolation in the midst of desolated countries, and her cities shall be a desolation forty years among cities that are laid waste." (Ezekiel 32:15) - This verse describes how Egypt will become a wasteland for forty years after its destruction.

5. "The strong among the mighty shall speak to him out of the midst of Sheol with those who help him: 'They have gone down, they lie still, the uncircumcised, slain by the sword.'" (Ezekiel 32:21) - This passage depicts the fate of Pharaoh and his allies in the afterlife, where they will be mocked by those who have already died.

These are just a few important verses from Ezekiel 32, and there are many more in the chapter worth exploring.

Chapter 33 of the Book of Ezekiel continues the theme of the prophet's responsibility to warn the people of impending judgment. The chapter begins with God instructing Ezekiel to act as a watchman for the house of Israel and to warn them of impending danger. If the watchman fails to warn the people, their blood will be on his hands, but if he warns them and they do not listen, their blood will be on their own hands.

God then turns to the people themselves, telling them that he takes no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but rather desires that they turn from their ways and live. He warns them that if they continue in their sin, they will surely die.

The chapter then goes on to address the specific sins of the people, including their dishonesty and violence, and the false prophets who have led them astray. God promises to punish both the people and the false prophets, but also offers the hope of restoration for those who repent and turn back to him.

The chapter ends with Ezekiel receiving news of the fall of Jerusalem, which he had prophesied earlier. Despite this devastating news, God offers a message of hope, promising to gather the people back to their land and make them one nation under one king.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel 33 along with a brief explanation and where to find them:

1. "Again the word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, speak to your people and say to them, "When I bring the sword against a land, and the people of the land choose one of their men and make him their watchman, and he sees the sword coming against the land and blows the trumpet to warn the people, then if anyone hears the trumpet but does not heed the warning and the sword comes and takes their life, their blood will be on their own head.'" (Ezekiel 33:1-4) - In these verses, God is telling Ezekiel that he is like a watchman who must warn the people of Israel of impending danger. If Ezekiel warns the people and they do not listen, they will be responsible for their own fate.
2. "So you, son of man, I have made a watchman for the house of Israel; therefore you shall hear a word from My mouth and warn them for Me." (Ezekiel 33:7) - God has appointed Ezekiel as the watchman for the house of Israel, and he must warn the people of danger.
3. "Say to them: 'As I live,' says the Lord God, 'I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way and live. Turn, turn from your evil ways! For why should you die, O house of Israel?'" (Ezekiel 33:11) - God does not desire the death of the wicked, but instead wants them to turn from their evil ways and live.

4. "Therefore you, O son of man, say to the children of your people: 'The righteousness of the righteous man shall not deliver him in the day of his transgression; as for the wickedness of the wicked, he shall not fall because of it in the day that he turns from his wickedness; nor shall the righteous be able to live because of his righteousness in the day that he sins.'" (Ezekiel 33:12) - In this verse, God is saying that a righteous man who turns to wickedness will not be saved by his former righteousness, but a wicked man who turns from his wickedness will be saved.
5. "They come to you as people do, they sit before you as My people, and they hear your words, but they do not do them; for with their mouth they show much love, but their hearts pursue their own gain." (Ezekiel 33:31) - God is warning Ezekiel that some of the people may listen to his words but not follow them, and that their hearts are not truly committed to God.

Ezekiel chapter 34 begins with God rebuking the leaders of Israel for failing to care for His people. He compares the people of Israel to sheep without a shepherd, and says that the leaders have not strengthened the weak, healed the sick, bound up the injured, or brought back the strays. Instead, they have ruled over them harshly and exploited them. God declares that He Himself will be the shepherd of His people, and He will search for His sheep and care for them. He will rescue them from all the places where they have been scattered, and He will bring them back to their own land. He will feed them and give them rest, and He will bind up the injured and strengthen the weak.

God then says that He will judge between the sheep, separating the fat sheep from the lean. The fat sheep are those who have prospered at the expense of the weak, while the lean sheep are those who have been oppressed and exploited. God will rescue the lean sheep and judge the fat sheep for their greed and cruelty.

God promises to establish a new shepherd for His people, a descendant of David who will care for them and lead them in righteousness. He will make a covenant of peace with them and bless them abundantly. The chapter ends with a declaration of God's holiness and His promise to be with His people forever.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel 34, along with brief explanations and where to find them in the chapter:

- Verse 2: "Son of man, prophesy against the shepherds of Israel; prophesy and say to them: 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says: Woe to you shepherds of Israel who only take care of yourselves! Should not shepherds take care of the flock?'" In this verse, God is telling Ezekiel to prophesy against the leaders of Israel who have been neglecting their duties to care for the people. He is condemning their selfishness and lack of concern for the welfare of the people.
- Verse 10: "This is what the Sovereign Lord says: I am against the shepherds and will hold them accountable for my flock. I will remove them from tending the flock so that the shepherds can no longer feed themselves. I will rescue my flock from their mouths, and it will no longer be food for them." In this verse, God is declaring that he will hold the leaders of Israel accountable for their failure to care

for the people. He will remove them from their positions of power and ensure that the people are no longer exploited for the benefit of their leaders.

- Verse 11: "For this is what the Sovereign Lord says: I myself will search for my sheep and look after them." In this verse, God promises to take care of his people himself. He will be the shepherd they need, providing for their needs and protecting them from harm.
- Verse 23: "I will place over them one shepherd, my servant David, and he will tend them; he will tend them and be their shepherd." In this verse, God promises to raise up a new leader for his people who will be a true shepherd to them, caring for them and leading them in the right way. This leader is referred to as "my servant David," even though the historical King David had been dead for centuries by this point. This is thought to be a reference to a future leader who will arise in the line of David and be a true shepherd to God's people.
- Verse 31: "You are my sheep, the sheep of my pasture, and I am your God," declares the Sovereign Lord." In this verse, God reminds the people that they belong to him and he is their God. He cares for them and will ensure that they are protected and provided for, as any good shepherd would do for his flock.

Here is a full description of Ezekiel chapter 35:

Chapter 35 of the book of Ezekiel contains a prophecy against the nation of Edom. The chapter begins with God instructing Ezekiel to prophesy against Mount Seir, which is a mountain range in Edom. God says that He is against the people of Edom because they have had a perpetual hatred against the people of Israel and have sought to destroy them. God says that He will turn Mount Seir into a desolation and that He will make it a waste. He says that He will lay waste to the land and destroy the people and the cities. God says that He will fill the mountains of Edom with the slain and the slain will fall by the sword in every high place and in every valley.

God says that He will make the land desolate forever and that no one will pass through it. He says that He will execute vengeance on Edom with furious rebukes, and that they will know that He is the Lord.

The chapter concludes with God saying that He will multiply the people of Israel like a flock of sheep, and that they will be fruitful and increase in number. God says that He will make a covenant of peace with the people of Israel, and that He will cause the evil beasts to cease from the land. The people will dwell safely in the wilderness and sleep in the woods, and they will know that He is the Lord.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel 35, along with brief explanations and references to where you can find them in the chapter:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, set your face against Mount Seir; prophesy against it'" (Ezekiel 35:1-2). In these opening verses, Ezekiel is commanded by God to prophesy against Mount Seir, which was a mountainous region to the southeast of Israel. This sets the stage for the rest of the chapter, which contains a message of judgment against Edom, a neighboring kingdom that had been hostile to Israel.

2. "Because you harbored an ancient hostility and delivered the Israelites over to the sword at the time of their calamity, the time their punishment reached its climax" (Ezekiel 35:5). This verse explains why Edom is being judged: they had a long-standing hostility towards Israel and had even participated in attacking them during a time of great calamity. This is seen as a particularly heinous offense, and God promises to hold Edom accountable for it.
3. "I will make you a desolate wasteland, and your towns will not be inhabited" (Ezekiel 35:7). This verse is part of the pronouncement of judgment against Edom, in which God promises to make their land desolate and uninhabitable. This is seen as a reversal of the prosperity and security that Edom had previously enjoyed.
4. "The Lord will carry out vengeance on Edom by the hand of his people Israel" (Ezekiel 35:15). This verse promises that God will use Israel to carry out his judgment against Edom. This is seen as a fulfillment of God's promise to protect and defend his people, even in the face of hostile neighbors.
5. "And they will know that I am the Lord" (Ezekiel 35:15). This final verse of the chapter emphasizes that the ultimate purpose of God's judgment is to make his name known and respected throughout the world. Even in the midst of judgment, God's ultimate goal is to bring glory to himself and demonstrate his sovereignty over all nations.

Ezekiel chapter 36:

In this chapter, God speaks to Ezekiel about the land of Israel and its future. He promises that the land, which has been desolate and abandoned, will once again be fruitful and inhabited by God's people.

God explains that the people of Israel had defiled the land with their sins, and He had scattered them among the nations as punishment. However, God says that He will gather His people back to the land of Israel, where they will be purified and blessed.

God promises to give the people of Israel a new heart and a new spirit, removing their heart of stone and giving them a heart of flesh. He says that they will obey His laws and live in the land He has given them.

God also promises to increase the population of Israel, making it a prosperous and peaceful nation. The nations around them will recognize God's power and blessings upon His people.

God emphasizes that He is doing this for the sake of His holy name, not because the people of Israel deserve it. He says that He will restore the land and make it a place of beauty and abundance for all to see.

The chapter concludes with God promising that the people of Israel will return to the land of their forefathers and live there in safety and security.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel Chapter 36:

1. "Son of man, prophesy to the mountains of Israel and say, 'Mountains of Israel, hear the word of the Lord.'" (Ezekiel 36:1) - In this verse, God instructs Ezekiel to prophesy to the mountains of Israel, calling them to hear the word of the Lord.

2. "Therefore say to the Israelites, 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says: It is not for your sake, people of Israel, that I am going to do these things, but for the sake of my holy name, which you have profaned among the nations where you have gone.'" (Ezekiel 36:22) - God declares that He will restore Israel, not because they deserve it, but because of His holy name, which the Israelites have profaned among the nations.
3. "I will sprinkle clean water on you, and you will be clean; I will cleanse you from all your impurities and from all your idols." (Ezekiel 36:25) - God promises to cleanse the Israelites from their sins and impurities.
4. "I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit in you; I will remove from you your heart of stone and give you a heart of flesh." (Ezekiel 36:26) - God promises to give the Israelites a new heart and spirit, removing their hard-heartedness and replacing it with compassion.
5. "Then you will remember your evil ways and wicked deeds, and you will loathe yourselves for your sins and detestable practices." (Ezekiel 36:31) - God promises that after He restores Israel, they will remember their sinful ways and hate their past practices.

These verses speak of God's promise to restore and cleanse Israel, not because they deserve it, but because of His holy name. God promises to give them a new heart and spirit, and they will loathe their past sins and detestable practices. These verses can be found in Ezekiel Chapter 36, verses 1, 22, 25, 26, and 31.

Here's a summary of Ezekiel chapter 37:

The Valley of Dry Bones

The Lord led Ezekiel to a valley filled with dry bones. The Lord asked Ezekiel if these bones could live, and Ezekiel replied that only the Lord knew. The Lord commanded Ezekiel to prophesy to the bones, saying, "Dry bones, hear the word of the Lord!" As Ezekiel prophesied, the bones began to come together, bone to bone, and the sinews and flesh came upon them. However, they still had no breath. Then the Lord commanded Ezekiel to prophesy to the breath, saying, "Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe on these slain, that they may live." As Ezekiel prophesied, the breath entered the bones, and they came to life as a vast army.

The Vision Explained

The Lord explained to Ezekiel that the bones represented the whole house of Israel, who had said that their bones were dried up and their hope was lost. The Lord promised to open their graves and bring them back to the land of Israel. He promised to put His Spirit within them and make them live, and to bless them with abundant harvests and prosperity. The Lord declared that the two kingdoms of Israel, represented by the two sticks in Ezekiel's hand, would be united as one nation, never to be divided again.

The Lord's Promise to David

The Lord promised to restore the throne of David and raise up a new king over Israel, who would reign in righteousness and bring peace and prosperity to the land. The Lord promised that His sanctuary would be in their midst forever, and that He would be their God and they would be His people.

In summary, Ezekiel chapter 37 tells the story of the valley of dry bones, in which God uses Ezekiel to bring life to the dead bones, representing the whole house of Israel. God promises to restore the people of Israel to their land, to bless them with prosperity, and to raise up a righteous king from the line of David.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 37 along with a brief explanation and the corresponding verse numbers:

1. "The hand of the Lord was on me, and he brought me out by the Spirit of the Lord and set me in the middle of a valley; it was full of bones." (Ezekiel 37:1) - This verse describes the vision that Ezekiel had, where God showed him a valley filled with dry bones.
2. "Then he said to me, 'Prophesy to these bones and say to them, 'Dry bones, hear the word of the Lord!'" (Ezekiel 37:4) - God commanded Ezekiel to prophesy to the dry bones in the valley and speak the word of the Lord to them.
3. "So I prophesied as I was commanded. And as I was prophesying, there was a noise, a rattling sound, and the bones came together, bone to bone." (Ezekiel 37:7) - This verse describes the miraculous event that occurred as a result of Ezekiel's prophesying - the dry bones came together and formed complete skeletons.
4. "Then he said to me, 'Prophesy to the breath; prophesy, son of man, and say to it, 'This is what the Sovereign Lord says: Come, breath, from the four winds and breathe into these slain, that they may live.''" (Ezekiel 37:9) - After the bones had been reassembled, God commanded Ezekiel to prophesy to the breath and call on it to bring life to the skeletons.
5. "So I prophesied as he commanded me, and breath entered them; they came to life and stood up on their feet—a vast army." (Ezekiel 37:10) - This verse describes the amazing outcome of Ezekiel's prophesying - the skeletons were brought to life and stood up, becoming a vast army.
6. "Then he said to me: 'Son of man, these bones are the people of Israel. They say, 'Our bones are dried up and our hope is gone; we are cut off.'" (Ezekiel 37:11) - God explains to Ezekiel that the vision of the dry bones represented the state of the people of Israel, who felt hopeless and disconnected from their homeland.
7. "I will make them one nation in the land, on the mountains of Israel. There will be one king over all of them and they will never again be two nations or be divided into two kingdoms." (Ezekiel 37:22) - This verse describes God's promise to reunite the people of Israel and establish a single, united kingdom under one king.

Ezekiel chapter 38 describes a vision that the prophet had about a great battle that would take place in the future.

The chapter begins with God commanding Ezekiel to prophesy against Gog, the leader of the land of Magog. God says that he will turn Gog's invasion back and put hooks in his jaws, bringing him and his armies against Israel. Gog's army is described as consisting of many nations, including Persia, Cush, and Put.

God says that the battle will take place in the future, "in the latter years," when Israel is dwelling in safety. Gog and his armies will come against Israel "like a storm" and "like a cloud covering the land." But God says that he will intervene and bring judgment against

Gog, causing his armies to turn on each other and destroying them with fire and brimstone.

God says that he will show his power and holiness to the nations through this battle, and that Israel will know that he is the Lord. The chapter ends with God saying that he will restore Israel and bless them in the sight of all nations.

In Christian tradition, this chapter has often been interpreted as referring to a future battle between the forces of good and evil, with Gog representing Satan or the Antichrist. The details of the prophecy have been the subject of much debate and interpretation among theologians and scholars.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel 38 along with a brief explanation and where to find them:

1. "The word of the Lord came to me: 'Son of man, set your face against Gog, of the land of Magog, the chief prince of Meshek and Tubal; prophesy against him'" (Ezekiel 38:1-2). In these verses, God instructs Ezekiel to prophesy against Gog, a powerful enemy who is likely from the north.
2. "I will turn you around, put hooks in your jaws and bring you out with your whole army—your horses, your horsemen fully armed, and a great horde with large and small shields, all of them brandishing their swords" (Ezekiel 38:4). Here, God explains that he will draw Gog and his army into battle against Israel.
3. "On that day, thoughts will come into your mind and you will devise an evil scheme. You will say, 'I will invade a land of unwalled villages; I will attack a peaceful and unsuspecting people—all of them living without walls and without gates and bars'" (Ezekiel 38:10-11). These verses describe Gog's intention to invade Israel, which at the time had vulnerable borders.
4. "This is what the Sovereign Lord says: On that day thoughts will come into your mind and you will devise an evil scheme. You will say, 'I will invade a land of unwalled villages; I will attack a peaceful and unsuspecting people—all of them living without walls and without gates and bars'" (Ezekiel 38:21). In this verse, God declares that he will use supernatural means to defeat Gog and his army, demonstrating his power and sovereignty over all nations.

These are just a few of the important verses in Ezekiel 38, but they give a sense of the prophetic and apocalyptic nature of this chapter.

Chapter 39 of the Book of Ezekiel continues the prophecy about the destruction of Gog and Magog, which began in the previous chapter. This chapter describes the aftermath of the battle.

God tells Ezekiel to prophesy against Gog and say that he will fall on the mountains of Israel along with his armies. God will send fire on Magog and on those who live in safety in the coastlands, and they will know that He is the Lord.

The chapter then describes the aftermath of the battle. The birds and animals will eat the flesh of the fallen soldiers, and the bones will be scattered all over the land. The people of Israel will spend seven months burying the dead and will set up a marker at the burial site. The chapter ends with the statement that this event will serve as a sign to the nations that God is holy and that He will restore Israel to their land.

In summary, Ezekiel chapter 39 describes the aftermath of the battle between Gog and Magog, in which God will show His power by defeating the enemy and bringing judgment on the wicked. The people of Israel will bury the dead for seven months and set up a marker to remember the event. This chapter emphasizes the power of God and His sovereignty over all nations.

here are some important verses from Ezekiel 39 along with a brief explanation and the location of each verse:

1. "And you, son of man, prophesy against Gog and say, Thus says the Lord God: Behold, I am against you, O Gog, chief prince of Meshech and Tubal." (Ezekiel 39:1) - In this verse, God instructs Ezekiel to prophesy against Gog, a symbolic name for the enemies of God's people.
2. "I will turn you about and drive you forward, and bring you up from the uttermost parts of the north, and lead you against the mountains of Israel." (Ezekiel 39:2) - Here, God tells Ezekiel that He will cause Gog to come against Israel.
3. "And I will send fire on Magog and on those who dwell securely in the coastlands, and they shall know that I am the Lord." (Ezekiel 39:6) - This verse speaks of the judgment that God will bring upon Gog and its allies.
4. "And my holy name I will make known in the midst of my people Israel, and I will not let my holy name be profaned anymore. And the nations shall know that I am the Lord, the Holy One in Israel." (Ezekiel 39:7) - God's ultimate purpose in judging Gog and its allies is to make His holy name known and to demonstrate His power to the nations.
5. "And they shall set apart men to travel through the land regularly and bury those travelers remaining on the face of the land, so as to cleanse it. At the end of seven months they shall make their search." (Ezekiel 39:14) - This verse describes the aftermath of the judgment, with God's people burying the dead bodies left on the land for seven months.
6. "And I will set my glory among the nations, and all the nations shall see my judgment that I have executed, and my hand that I have laid on them." (Ezekiel 39:21) - The final verse of Ezekiel 39 reiterates God's ultimate purpose for the judgment: to reveal His glory to all nations through His judgment on Gog and its allies.

Chapter 40 of the Book of Ezekiel begins with the prophet being brought in a vision to a high mountain where he sees a man who looks like he is made of bronze. This man has a linen cord and a measuring rod in his hand, and he proceeds to measure the temple. The measuring starts with the outer court, followed by the inner court and the temple itself. Ezekiel describes the measurements of the temple in great detail, including the gates, the walls, the chambers, and the altar. He notes that the temple is surrounded by a wall with a gate in each of the four directions. He also describes the measurements of the inner court and the temple itself, including the vestibule, the sanctuary, the side chambers, and the windows.

The chapter also describes the measurements of the altar and the surrounding area, including the tables for the sacrifices and the rooms for the priests. The man who is

measuring the temple explains to Ezekiel the significance of each part of the temple and the meaning of the various measurements.

In summary, chapter 40 of the Book of Ezekiel is a detailed description of a vision of the temple and its surroundings. It provides measurements and explanations of each part of the temple, giving the reader a clear idea of what it looked like in the prophet's vision.

Ezekiel 40 is the beginning of a new section in the book of Ezekiel. It describes a vision that Ezekiel had of a new temple in Jerusalem. Here are some important verses and their brief explanations:

- Ezekiel 40:2: "In visions of God he took me to the land of Israel and set me on a very high mountain, on whose south side were some buildings that looked like a city." In this verse, Ezekiel is describing how he was taken in a vision to the land of Israel and shown a new temple.
- Ezekiel 40:4: "The man said to me, 'Son of man, look carefully and listen closely and pay attention to everything I am going to show you, for that is why you have been brought here. Tell the people of Israel everything you see.'" This verse is important because it shows that the vision Ezekiel is about to receive is meant to be shared with the people of Israel.
- Ezekiel 40:5: "I saw a wall completely surrounding the temple area. The length of the measuring rod in the man's hand was six long cubits, each of which was a cubit and a handbreadth. He measured the wall; it was one measuring rod thick and one rod high." This verse describes the wall surrounding the temple area and gives specific measurements.
- Ezekiel 40:48: "Then he brought me to the portico of the temple and measured the jambs of the portico; they were eight cubits thick on either side." This verse is important because it gives details about the portico of the temple.

These verses can be found in Ezekiel 40:2, 40:4, 40:5, and 40:48, respectively

Ezekiel 41 describes the vision of the temple that Ezekiel saw in great detail. In this chapter, Ezekiel continues to describe the temple he saw in his vision, giving specific measurements for each section of the temple. He begins by describing the side chambers that surrounded the temple, which had three stories and a total of thirty rooms.

Ezekiel then describes the thickness of the walls of the temple, which were six cubits thick, and the size of the entrance to the temple. He also describes the size of the doors, which were adorned with palm trees and cherubim.

Next, Ezekiel describes the inner sanctuary of the temple, which was a perfect cube measuring twenty cubits in all dimensions. The walls of the inner sanctuary were adorned with cherubim and palm trees, and the floor was made of wood.

Ezekiel then goes on to describe the outer sanctuary, which was a rectangular room measuring forty cubits by twenty cubits. The walls of the outer sanctuary were also adorned with cherubim and palm trees, and there were tables on which the sacrifices would be laid out.

Finally, Ezekiel describes the building that surrounded the temple on all four sides, which was three stories high and had thirty rooms on each level. The wall surrounding the temple had small rooms built into it, with openings for windows.

Overall, Ezekiel 41 provides a detailed description of the temple that Ezekiel saw in his vision, giving specific measurements and details about each part of the temple.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 41:

Verse 1: "Then he brought me to the nave and measured the pilasters. On each side six cubits was the breadth of the pilasters." In this verse, Ezekiel describes being brought to the nave, or main hall, of the temple, and measuring the size of the pilasters, or columns.

Verse 4: "And he measured the length of the room, twenty cubits, and its breadth, twenty cubits, across the nave. And he said to me, "This is the Most Holy Place.'" Here, Ezekiel is measuring the length and breadth of a room in the temple, which is identified as the Most Holy Place, a sacred area reserved for priests and special rituals.

Verse 14: "Also he measured the vestibule, sixty cubits. And around the vestibule of the gateway was the court." This verse describes the measurement of the vestibule, or entrance area, of the temple, as well as the court surrounding it.

Verse 26: "And there were narrow windows and palm trees on either side, on the sidewalls of the vestibule, the side chambers of the temple, and the canopies." In this verse, Ezekiel describes the presence of narrow windows and palm trees on the walls of the temple's vestibule and side chambers.

These verses, among others in Ezekiel chapter 41, provide detailed descriptions of the layout and dimensions of the temple, as well as various features within it.

Ezekiel chapter 42 describes the chambers for the priests in the new temple, as revealed to Ezekiel in his vision.

The chapter begins with a description of the north side of the temple's outer court. It then moves on to describe the north and south chambers that flank the temple's inner court, where the priests will prepare their sacrifices. The north chambers are for the priests who are serving at the altar, and the south chambers are for the priests who are in charge of the temple's treasures.

The chapter goes on to describe the dimensions of these chambers, which are quite large. Each chamber is 50 cubits long and 25 cubits wide, with a wall thickness of 5 cubits. There are three levels of chambers, with the upper chambers being narrower than the lower ones.

The chapter ends with a description of the wall that separates the outer court from the inner court. This wall is 100 cubits long and 50 cubits wide, with a height of 20 cubits. The chapter also describes the gate through which the priests enter and leave the inner court.

Overall, Ezekiel chapter 42 is focused on the layout of the temple and its various chambers, as revealed to Ezekiel in his vision.

Chapter 42 of the book of Ezekiel describes the temple's chambers, and here are some of the important verses along with brief explanations:

- Verse 1: "Then he led me out into the outer court, toward the north, and he brought me to the chambers that were opposite the separate area and opposite the building on the north." In this verse, the prophet Ezekiel is being led by an angel to the temple's chambers located in the outer court.

- Verse 4: "Before the chambers was a passage way of ten cubits' breadth inward, a way of one cubit; and their doors were on the north." This verse describes the entrance to the chambers, with a passage that is 10 cubits wide and doors that open to the north.
- Verse 10: "In the thickness of the wall of the court toward the east, facing the separate area and facing the building, there were chambers." This verse indicates that there were also chambers located in the thickness of the wall facing the separate area and building.
- Verse 13: "Then he said to me, 'The north chambers and the south chambers opposite the separate area are the holy chambers, where the priests who approach the Lord shall eat the most holy offerings. There they shall put the most holy offerings—the grain offering, the sin offering, and the guilt offering—for the place is holy.'" In this verse, the angel explains that the north and south chambers located opposite the separate area are holy chambers where the priests who approach the Lord shall eat the most holy offerings and where the most holy offerings shall be put.

Ezekiel chapter 43 is a continuation of the prophet's vision of the future temple. Here is a brief summary of the chapter:

In the beginning of the chapter, the prophet sees the glory of the Lord coming into the temple from the east. This is a similar vision to what he had seen earlier in his book. The glory of the Lord fills the temple, and Ezekiel hears a loud voice that sounds like thunder. The Lord speaks to Ezekiel from within the temple and tells him to pay attention to everything he sees and hears, so that he may relay it to the people of Israel. The Lord also reminds Ezekiel of the importance of following His commands, and of the consequences of disobedience.

The Lord then gives Ezekiel a detailed tour of the temple, starting with the outer court, the inner court, and the sanctuary. He gives specific measurements for each area and describes the various features of the temple, such as the altar, the gates, and the chambers.

The Lord also instructs Ezekiel on how the temple is to be used, including the rituals and offerings that are to take place there. He emphasizes the importance of keeping the temple holy and clean, and of obeying all of His commands.

Finally, the Lord promises to dwell among His people in the temple, and to be their God forever. He assures them that if they follow His ways and keep His commands, they will never again defile themselves with idols and other sinful practices.

That is a brief summary of Ezekiel chapter 43.

Chapter 43 of the book of Ezekiel describes a vision that the prophet had of the glory of God returning to the temple in Jerusalem after it had been defiled by the Babylonians.

Here are some important verses with brief explanations and their locations in chapter 43:

- Verse 2: "and I saw the glory of the God of Israel coming from the east. His voice was like the roar of rushing waters, and the land was radiant with his glory." This verse sets the stage for the vision and describes the majesty and power of God's presence.

- Verse 3: "the vision I saw was like the vision I had seen when he came to destroy the city and like the visions I had seen by the Kebar River, and I fell facedown." This verse suggests that Ezekiel is recalling previous visions he had seen of God's judgment and power.
- Verse 4: "The glory of the Lord entered the temple through the gate facing east." This verse describes the moment when God's presence returns to the temple.
- Verse 5: "Then the Spirit lifted me up and brought me into the inner court, and the glory of the Lord filled the temple." This verse describes how Ezekiel is moved by the Spirit of God and witnesses the glory of God filling the temple.
- Verse 7: "He said: 'Son of man, this is the place of my throne and the place for the soles of my feet. This is where I will live among the Israelites forever. The people of Israel will never again defile my holy name—neither they nor their kings—by their prostitution and the funeral offerings for their kings at their death.'" This verse contains God's promise to dwell among the Israelites forever, and to prevent them from defiling his holy name through their sins.
- Verse 10: "Son of man, describe the temple to the people of Israel, that they may be ashamed of their sins. Let them consider its perfection." This verse suggests that the vision of the restored temple should serve as a reminder of God's perfection and holiness, and as a call for repentance from the people of Israel.

Here is a summary of Ezekiel chapter 44:

In this chapter, Ezekiel is given a vision of the restored temple and the return of God's glory to the temple. The east gate of the temple is to be kept shut because the Lord has entered through it and no one else may enter through it. The Lord is to be worshipped in the inner court by the priests who minister to him, and they are to wear linen garments to show their holiness.

The priests are commanded to keep the temple holy by not allowing any foreigners, uncircumcised in heart or flesh, to enter the temple. They are also to teach the people the difference between what is holy and what is common and to show them how to distinguish between the clean and the unclean.

The Levitical priests who turned away from the Lord and led the people into idolatry are not allowed to minister in the temple or come near to the Lord. Instead, they are to bear the consequences of their sin.

God promises that he will be the inheritance of the Levitical priests because they were faithful to him when others were not. They will be allowed to enter the sanctuary and serve God in the temple, offering sacrifices and ministering to him. God also promises that he will be a wall of protection around the temple and the priests.

In summary, this chapter establishes the requirements for the priests who will minister in the restored temple, as well as the consequences for those who have turned away from the Lord. It also emphasizes the importance of holiness and the distinction between what is holy and what is not.

Ezekiel 44 contains important verses that talk about the role and responsibility of priests in the temple. Here are some of the key verses and their brief explanations:

- Verse 2: "And the Lord said to me, 'This gate shall be shut; it shall not be opened, and no one shall enter by it, for the Lord, the God of Israel, has entered by it. Therefore it shall remain shut.'"
- This verse describes a gate that is to remain shut because God has entered through it.
- Verse 6: "And say to the rebellious house, to the house of Israel, Thus says the Lord God: O house of Israel, enough of all your abominations"
- This verse is a rebuke to the rebellious Israelites who have turned away from God.
- Verse 15: "But the Levitical priests, the sons of Zadok, who kept the charge of my sanctuary when the people of Israel went astray from me, shall come near to me to minister to me. And they shall stand before me to offer me the fat and the blood, declares the Lord God."
- This verse specifies that only the Levitical priests who remained faithful to God are allowed to minister to Him.
- Verse 23: "They shall teach my people the difference between the holy and the common, and show them how to distinguish between the unclean and the clean."
- This verse highlights the responsibility of the priests to teach the people about God's laws and to help them distinguish between what is holy and what is not.

You can find these verses in Ezekiel 44:2, 6, 15, and 23.

Here's a full description of Ezekiel chapter 45:

Chapter 45 of the book of Ezekiel continues the prophet's vision of the restored temple and its worship. In this chapter, Ezekiel receives instructions from God for the division of the land among the tribes of Israel and for the use of the land for the temple, the city, and the prince.

The chapter begins with God giving instructions for dividing the land of Israel among the tribes. The land is to be divided equally, with one portion set aside for the sanctuary, another for the city, and the rest for the people. The prince is also to be given an inheritance in the land.

Next, God gives instructions for the use of the land for the temple. The Levites, who are responsible for the service of the temple, are to have an area set aside for them to live in, as well as a portion of the land for their own use. The priests are to have an area set aside for them as well.

God then gives instructions for the use of the land for the city. The city is to be built in the center of the land, and a portion of the land is to be set aside for the city. The city is to be surrounded by an open area, and the prince is to have a portion of the land set aside for his own use.

Finally, God gives instructions for the use of the land for the prince. The prince is to have a portion of the land set aside for his own use, and he is responsible for providing the sacrifices for the temple.

The chapter ends with God promising that the people will live in the land in peace and prosperity if they obey his laws and follow his commands.

That's a brief summary of Ezekiel chapter 45.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel chapter 45 in the Christian Bible, along with brief explanations and where to find them:

1. "When you allot the land as an inheritance, you are to present to the Lord a portion of the land as a sacred district, 25,000 cubits long and 20,000 cubits wide; the entire area will be holy." (Ezekiel 45:1)

In this verse, God instructs Ezekiel to designate a portion of the land as a sacred district, which will be holy and set apart for the Lord. This district is to be a specific size, and is to be used for various purposes such as the temple, the priests' dwelling places, and the Levites' cities.

2. "The prince is to have the land bordering each side of the area formed by the sacred district and the property of the city. It will extend westward from the west side and eastward from the east side, running lengthwise from the western to the eastern border parallel to one of the tribal portions." (Ezekiel 45:7)

This verse outlines the land that is to be allotted to the prince, who is also referred to as the ruler. This land is to be located on either side of the sacred district, and is to run parallel to one of the tribal portions.

3. "This will be the special gift you are to offer to the Lord. You are to present these to the priest, who will sprinkle salt on them and offer them up as a burnt offering to the Lord." (Ezekiel 45:16)

This verse refers to the special gift that is to be presented to the Lord. This gift is to be offered as a burnt offering by the priest after salt has been sprinkled on it.

4. "In the first month on the fourteenth day you are to observe the Passover, a festival lasting seven days, during which you shall eat bread made without yeast." (Ezekiel 45:21)

In this verse, God instructs Ezekiel to observe the Passover on the fourteenth day of the first month. This festival is to last for seven days, during which time the people are to eat bread made without yeast.

Chapter 46 of the Book of Ezekiel describes the regulations for the temple and its sacrifices during the millennial reign of the Messiah. The chapter is structured around the six working days of the week and the Sabbath.

The eastern gate of the inner court will remain closed on all six working days, but on the Sabbath and on the day of the New Moon it will be opened. The prince, who is likely a reference to the Messiah, will enter and exit the gate and worship in the porch of the gate. The people are also instructed to offer a burnt offering to the Lord on the Sabbath and on the day of the New Moon, as well as on the appointed feasts. The burnt offering will consist of six lambs and a ram without blemish, and a grain offering of one ephah with the ram, and a grain offering of one ephah with each lamb.

The chapter also describes the dimensions of the kitchens and chambers for the priests, as well as the location of the gate for the prince. The chapter concludes with instructions for the prince's offering during the feasts. On the first day of the feast of unleavened bread and on the seventh day, the prince will offer a burnt offering to the Lord, consisting of seven lambs and a young bull and a ram without blemish. The grain offering for the young bull and the ram will be one ephah, and for each of the seven lambs it will be half an ephah.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel 46 with brief explanations and their locations in the chapter:

1. "Thus says the Lord GOD: The gate of the inner court that faces east shall be shut on the six working days; but on the sabbath day it shall be opened and on the day of the new moon it shall be opened." (Ezekiel 46:1) - This verse describes the opening and closing of the gate of the inner court on different days of the week, according to the commands of God.
2. "The prince shall enter by the vestibule of the gate from outside, and shall take his stand by the post of the gate. The priests shall offer his burnt offering and his peace offerings, and he shall worship at the threshold of the gate." (Ezekiel 46:2) - This verse explains how the prince shall enter the gate and worship at the threshold of the gate while the priests offer his burnt offering and peace offerings.
3. "The people of the land shall bow down at the entrance of that gate before the LORD on the sabbaths and on the new moons." (Ezekiel 46:3) - This verse describes how the people of the land shall bow down at the entrance of the gate on the sabbaths and new moons to worship the Lord.
4. "When the prince enters, he shall come in by the vestibule of the gate, and he shall go out by the same way." (Ezekiel 46:8) - This verse describes how the prince shall enter and exit the gate through the vestibule.
5. "The prince shall provide the burnt offerings, grain offerings, and drink offerings, at the festivals, the new moons, and the sabbaths, all the appointed festivals of the house of Israel; he shall provide the sin offerings, grain offerings, burnt offerings, and offerings of well-being, to make atonement for the house of Israel." (Ezekiel 46:11) - This verse explains the responsibility of the prince to provide various offerings for different occasions according to the appointed festivals of Israel.

Ezekiel chapter 47 describes a vision that the prophet Ezekiel had of a river that flowed out from the temple. The river started as a small trickle, but gradually grew wider and deeper as it flowed eastward.

Ezekiel was then led by an angel to the edge of the river, where he saw trees growing on either side of it. The angel explained to Ezekiel that the river represented God's blessings, and that it would bring life and healing wherever it flowed.

As the angel led Ezekiel along the river, he measured its depth and found that it grew deeper and deeper until it became a river that could not be crossed. The angel then instructed Ezekiel to return to the river's edge and to look back at the trees growing on its banks.

Ezekiel saw that the trees had borne fruit that could be used for food and medicine, and that they never withered or died. The angel explained that these trees represented the people of Israel, and that they would flourish and prosper under God's care.

The chapter concludes with a description of the division of the land among the tribes of Israel. The land is described as being divided into equal portions, with each tribe receiving its own share. The chapter ends with a reminder that the land of Israel is holy, and that it is God's gift to His people.

Chapter 47 of the book of Ezekiel in the Christian Bible describes the prophet's vision of a miraculous river that flows from the temple of God and brings life to the barren land. Here are some of the important verses from this chapter:

- Verse 1: "Then he brought me back to the door of the temple; and there was water, flowing from under the threshold of the temple toward the east, for the front of the temple faced east; the water was flowing from under the right side of the temple, south of the altar."
- Explanation: Ezekiel is brought to the entrance of the temple and sees a miraculous stream of water flowing from under the threshold of the temple. The stream flows eastward and to the right side of the temple, south of the altar.
- Verse 8: "Then he said to me: 'This water flows toward the eastern region, goes down into the valley, and enters the sea. When it reaches the sea, its waters are healed.'"
- Explanation: The angel who is guiding Ezekiel explains that the stream of water will flow into the eastern region and eventually into the sea. When it does, the sea will be healed, likely indicating that the water will make the formerly salty sea fresh and life-sustaining.
- Verse 9: "And it shall be that every living thing that moves, wherever the rivers go, will live. There will be a very great multitude of fish, because these waters go there; for they will be healed, and everything will live wherever the river goes."
- Explanation: The angel explains that wherever the stream of water goes, it will bring life and sustain all living things. The waters will heal the sea and make it a source of life rather than a dead and stagnant body of water.
- Verse 12: "Along the bank of the river, on this side and that, will grow all kinds of trees used for food; their leaves will not wither, and their fruit will not fail. They will bear fruit every month, because their water flows from the sanctuary. Their fruit will be for food, and their leaves for medicine."
- Explanation: Along the banks of the stream of water, there will be trees that bear fruit for food and leaves for medicine. These trees will always be in season, bearing fruit every month, because their source of water is the sanctuary of God.

Ezekiel Chapter 48 is the final chapter in the book of Ezekiel, and it describes the division of the land among the tribes of Israel in the millennial kingdom. The chapter begins by describing the northern border of the land, which will run from the Mediterranean Sea to the eastern border of Damascus. The eastern border of the land will run from the Jordan River to the eastern border of Damascus, and the southern border will run from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean Sea.

The chapter then describes the land allotments for each tribe. The tribe of Dan is allotted land in the north, the tribe of Asher is allotted land in the northwest, the tribe of Naphtali is allotted land in the northeast, the tribe of Manasseh is allotted land in the center, the tribe of Ephraim is allotted land in the south, the tribe of Reuben is allotted land in the southeast, and the tribe of Judah is allotted land in the southwest.

The city of Jerusalem is described as being in the center of the land, with the land around it being divided among the priests, the Levites, and the city itself. The temple is also

described as being in the center of the city, with the land around it being allotted to the priests for their service.

The chapter concludes by describing the gates of the city, which are named after the tribes of Israel. The gates will always be open, and the glory of the Lord will fill the city. Overall, Ezekiel Chapter 48 describes the division of the land among the tribes of Israel in the millennial kingdom, with the city of Jerusalem at the center and the temple serving as the focus of worship.

Here are some important verses from Ezekiel Chapter 48:

1. "These are the names of the tribes: at the northern frontier, Dan will have one portion; it will follow the Hethlon road to Lebo Hamath; Hazar Enan and the northern border of Damascus next to Hamath will be part of its border extending from the east side to the west, to Asher's territory" (Ezekiel 48:1). In this verse, Ezekiel is describing the division of the land among the twelve tribes of Israel, with Dan being allotted a portion at the northern frontier.
2. "The entire portion will be 25,000 cubits square, including the holy district of land. What remains on both sides of the holy district and the city's property will belong to the prince. The holy district and the sanctuary of the temple will be in the center of the area" (Ezekiel 48:20). Here, Ezekiel is describing the dimensions and layout of the holy district, the sanctuary of the temple, and the prince's portion of the land.
3. "The city's gates will bear the names of the tribes of Israel. There will be three gates to the north: one named for Reuben, one named for Judah, and one named for Levi" (Ezekiel 48:31). This verse describes the gates of the city, which are named after the twelve tribes of Israel.
4. "The distance all around will be 18,000 cubits. And the name of the city from that time on will be: the Lord is there" (Ezekiel 48:35). This is the final verse of the book of Ezekiel, and it describes the dimensions of the city and its name, which signifies the presence of the Lord.

These verses describe the division of the land among the twelve tribes of Israel, the dimensions and layout of the holy district, the sanctuary of the temple, and the prince's portion of the land, the gates of the city, and the dimensions of the city itself.

Notes

The book of Ezekiel in the Christian Bible contains several difficult questions that are still debated and have no clear answers. Here are some examples:

1. What is the meaning of the vision of the four living creatures? (Ezekiel 1:4-28)
The vision of the four living creatures is one of the most famous passages in the book of Ezekiel. It describes a complex vision of four creatures with four faces each and wheels within wheels. The meaning of this vision is not entirely clear and has been interpreted in many different ways, from symbolic representations of the four evangelists to descriptions of the celestial throne room.

2. What is the identity of the "Gog" and "Magog" mentioned in chapter 38? In chapter 38 of Ezekiel, a figure called "Gog" is mentioned as leading an attack on Israel. The identity of this figure and the location of "Magog" are debated by scholars, with some suggesting they are symbolic representations of various nations and others suggesting specific geographical locations.
3. What is the meaning of the symbolic actions performed by Ezekiel? Throughout the book of Ezekiel, the prophet performs a series of symbolic actions, such as lying on his side for a certain number of days or shaving his head. The meaning of these actions is not always clear and has been interpreted in various ways.
4. What is the meaning of the "valley of dry bones" vision in chapter 37? In chapter 37, Ezekiel has a vision of a valley filled with dry bones that come to life after he speaks to them. The meaning of this vision is also debated, with some interpreting it as a metaphor for the restoration of Israel and others as a symbol of resurrection and new life.

Overall, the book of Ezekiel contains many complex and difficult passages that have challenged scholars and readers for centuries.