Our God is YHWH
A Study of Ezekiel’s Prophecy

The Vision of the Temple
Lesson 17
Ezekiel 40-46

Trinity Bible Church Sunday School
December 22, 2019
# Ezekiel

Our God/Lord is YAHWEH/LORD/GOD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Ezek. called</th>
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<td>2-3</td>
<td>Ezek. sent</td>
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## The Wrath of the Lord GOD

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<tr>
<th>4-7</th>
<th>1. The coming judgment of Jerusalem</th>
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<td>8-11</td>
<td>2. God's glory departs from Jerusalem</td>
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<td>3. Imminent judgment without hope</td>
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<td>15-19</td>
<td>4. The unfaithfulness of Israel</td>
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<td>5. The unanswerable closing argument</td>
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## The Goodness of the Lord GOD

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<th>24. The boiling pot - the sign of Ezekiel</th>
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<td>25. Ammon, Moab, Edom, Philistia</td>
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<td>26-28</td>
<td>26. Tyre &amp; Sidon</td>
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<td>29-32</td>
<td>27. Egypt</td>
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<td>28. The watchman - the fall of Jerusalem</td>
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## Restoration of Israel

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<td>2. Mount Seir</td>
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<td>4. The dry bones</td>
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<td>38-39</td>
<td>5. Gog</td>
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## Restoration of the LORD’S Presence

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<th>40-42</th>
<th>1. The temple</th>
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<td>43-46</td>
<td>2. The service</td>
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<td>47-48</td>
<td>3. The land</td>
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YHWH SHAMMAH “the LORD is there”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>593 BC</th>
<th>588 BC</th>
<th>586 BC</th>
<th>571 BC</th>
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</table>

Glory revealed | Glory departed | Jerusalem siege begins | Jerusalem destroyed | Glory restored
The Goodness of the Lord GOD

- The sovereign grace of Lord GOD (34-39)
  - A good Shepherd (34)
  - Removal of everlasting enmity (35)
  - Purification of the land and the people – the everlasting covenant of peace (36)
  - Restoration of the great nation by the preaching of the Gospel – a new birth (37)
  - Restoration of the Davidic monarchy (37)
  - A final defeat of the enemies of the Lord GOD – the last battle (38-39)

- A vision of the last days (40-48)
  - The temple (40-42)
  - The glory of the God of Israel (YHWH) (43:1-12)
  - The priestly service (43:13-44:31)
  - The prince (45-46)
  - The land (47)
  - The city where YHWH will dwell eternally with His people (48)
The Day of the LORD

- A time of Divine wrath upon the world with focus upon Israel
- The nation Israel will be in the land prior to the Day of the LORD
- The temple will be rebuilt and functioning
- At the end of that time, the nation Israel will emerge as a saved nation
- The LORD will return to rule His kingdom of righteousness from Jerusalem
  - Phase 1: the righteous and the wicked are present
  - Phase 2: a kingdom of righteousness – new heaven and earth
- The judgment will last 7 years (Daniel 9) and peace for 1000 years (Revelation 20)
The Temple in Jerusalem

- The Temple and the Law are distinguishing features of the nation Israel
  - The duty to be a holy nation and a kingdom of priests
  - The dwelling of God in their midst
- The tabernacle and the Law given after deliverance from Egypt
  - Temple service stopped twice in the history of Israel
- 1st Temple – Solomon to the fall of Jerusalem (586 BC)
- 2nd Temple – Zerubabbel to the fall of Jerusalem (AD 70)
  - Commanded by YHWH (Hag 1:7-9) – greater glory promised (Hag 2:9)
- 3rd Temple – revealed in Ezekiel
  - New Testament revelation of the temple: 2 Thessalonians 2:1-4; Revelation 11
  - The temple identifies Israel, but not needed for the Church
  - The move from Old Covenant to New Covenant comes by preaching (Eze 37)
- Temple not mentioned after great tribulation
  - Isaiah 2:3; Micah 4:2 – “Let us go up . . . to the house of the God of Jacob”
  - The Lamb is the temple in the new heaven and earth (Revelation 21:22)
The Vision of the Temple

1. The temple description (40-42)
2. The glory of God (43:1-12)
3. The temple regulations (43:13-46:24)
Temple Complex

Key:
- A: Altar (Ezek 40:17, 22)
- WB: Building of the separation yard (Ezek 41:12, 13a, 15)
- K: Kitchen for priests to boil sacrifices (Ezek 45:19-20)
- CR: Kitchen for priests to boil people’s sacrifices (Ezek 46:21-24)
- LP: Pavement Strip (Ezek 40:17-18)
- PB: Priests’ chambers (Ezek 42:1-14)
- R: Rooms in outer court for storage or priests’ quarters (Ezek 40:17)
- PS: Rooms for singers (priests) (Ezek 40:44-46)
- T: Tables for slaughter of sacrifices (two at each point) (Ezek 40:39-43)
- TEM: Temple proper (Ezek 40:46-41:11, 13a, 14, 16, 23-26)
- W: Rooms for washing offerings (Ezek 40:38)
- Inner court (Ezek 40:44-47a)
- Outer court (Ezek 40:17-18, 23, 27, 39-43)
- Width from outer gates to inner gates (Ezek 40:19, 23, 27)

The Temple Description (40-42)

- The bronze man with flax line and a rod (reed) (40:1-4)
- The temple courts (40:5-49)
  - Outer wall (40:5)
  - East gate (40:6-16)
  - Outer court (40:17-19)
  - North gate (40:20-23)
  - South gate (40:24-27)
  - Inner court - south gate (40:28-31)
  - Inner court - east gate (40:32-34)
  - Inner court - north gate (40:35-37)
  - Tables for sacrifice (40:38-43)
  - Chambers for singers and priests (40:44-47)
  - Porch in front of the temple (40:48-49)
The Temple Description (40-42)

- Temple (41:1-26)
  - Inside the temple (41:1-4) – holy place (20cu x 40cu) and most holy place (20cu x 20cu)
  - Outside wall of the temple (41:5-11)
  - Separating courtyard (41:12-17)
  - Decorations and furnishings (41:18-26)

- Temple yard and wall (42:1-20)
  - Outer court (42:1-14)
  - Outside wall (42:15-20)
The Glory of God (43:1-12)

- The glory of the God of Israel enters the temple by way of the east gate (43:1-5)
- The message to the people (43:6-9)
  - This is the place of my throne and the place of the soles of My feet
  - I will dwell among the sons of Israel forever
  - The house of Israel will never again defile My holy name
  - Defiled by setting their threshold and door posts by My threshold and door posts
  - The requirement for holiness affirmed
- The application to the people (43:10-12)
  - That they may be ashamed of their iniquities
  - Revealed in the law of the house – design, statutes, laws
- “My sanctuary” or “My dwelling place” in their midst forever (36:26-28)
  - Glory of God does not dwell in this temple forever
  - The glory of God comes in the days of this temple, similar to the 2nd temple
Temple Regulations (43:13-46:24)

- The altar of sacrifice (43:13-17)
- Statutes for the altar (43:18-27) – Purification ceremony for 7 days followed by regular offerings
- Ministers in the temple (44:1-31)
  - East gate closed but prince may eat in the inner vestibule (44:1-3)
  - Rebuke to the rebels of Israel (44:4-8)
  - Levites demoted to servants in the temple because of sin in their families (44:9-14)
  - Sons of Zadok will make offerings (44:15-31) – priestly standards
- The holy section of the land (45:1-8) – five parts – city, temple, Levites, prince
Temple Regulations (43:13-46:24)

- Instructions for the prince (45:9-17)
  - The prince: lesser of two titles of leadership in Ezekiel (king and prince)
  - Prince exercises priestly role
  - Must stop abusing the people and practice righteousness and justice for the people

- Identity of the prince
  - Prince is not YHWH or David
  - The “man of sin” or his predecessor
  - Priestly role – forbidden to all but the priests
Temple Regulations (43:13-46:24)

- **Festivals (45:18-25)**
  - New Year feast
  - Passover
  - Feast of tabernacles

- **The priestly service of the prince (46:1-18)**
  - Public worship on the Sabbaths and new moons
  - Prince will lead nation in worship on these occasions
  - Orderly entry and exit from the outer court by the people
  - Voluntary and daily (morning) burnt offerings by the prince
  - Property rights
  - Kitchens (46:19-24)
The Vision of the Temple

- A real temple in history with a form of Jewish religion
- The temple service is similar, but different from the Mosaic Law
- Prior to the return of Christ to reign, “all Israel will be saved”
- The description of the temple is consistent with a role prior to Christ’s return