

MON) August 26

Ch. 1 - God Who Seeks and Does Not Forget His People

This chapter records Ezekiel receiving his calling when he was 30 years old and in the fifth year of his captivity in Babylon with King Jehoiachin. God was not only in Jerusalem but also at the Chebar River in Babylon. It must have been surprising to Ezekiel and the people of Judah, who had spent five years in exile in Babylon, that the God of Israel came to an impure land and spoke to him. Write Ezekiel's response to God's calling (verse 28).

Ch. 2 - Before delivering the word, eat the word.

This chapter shows Ezekiel receiving his mission. "But you, son of man, hear what I say to you. Be not (.....) like that (.....) house; open your mouth and (.....) what I give you" *Ezekiel, who will deliver the word, says that he must eat this word in order not to become rebellious like Judah. It is much easier for us to become like the world than to become like God, so meditating on the word, taking it to heart, and living by the word is the only way to protect ourselves from all rebellion.

Ch. 3 - Calling as a Spiritual Watchman

This chapter records Ezekiel's mission as a watchman. "Son of man, all my words that I shall speak to you receive in your (.....), and hear with your (.....). And go to the exiles, to your people, and speak to them and say to them, 'Thus says the Lord (.....),' whether they hear or refuse to hear."

Ch. 4 - The Siege of Jerusalem

In this chapter, the Jews in the land of Babylon think that Jerusalem, where the temple of God is located, will never be destroyed, but God foresees the destruction, suffering, and misery of Jerusalem. He prophesies by taking/bringing the following things:

- 1) Verse 1: Take (.....)
- 2) Verse 3: Take (.....)
- 3) Verse 9: Take (.....)

TUE) August 27

Ch. 5 - Prophecy of the Destruction of Jerusalem

Chapter 5 continues the prophecy regarding the destruction of Israel. In verse 1, God tells Ezekiel, "And you, O son of man, take a sharp (.....). Use it as a barber's razor and pass it over your head and your beard. Then take balances for weighing and divide the hair." The way the hair and beard are divided into thirds (verse 2) symbolically shows how Israel will be destroyed in verse 12.

Ch. 6 - Judgment on Idolatry

In this chapter, the objects of God's judgment are the mountains of Israel (verse 2). In these mountains were the "high places," altars to idols, incense altars to idols (3-6). In fact, it is not the 'mountains' that are being rebuked and judged, but 'idol worship.' What does God want us to realize through judgment? (vv. 7, 13, 14)

Ch. 7 - The end has come upon you.

This chapter describes the fierceness of God's judgment upon Judah. God is holy. However, sin hurts His heart and makes Him angry. God is just when He punishes sin and pours out His wrath. How many times does the phrase "I will judge you by your own ways," which is the standard of God's judgment, appear in this chapter?

Ch. 8 - The abominable sins occurring in the temple of Jerusalem

Fourteen months after Ezekiel first saw the vision of God's glory (1:1-2), he sees another vision. This time, Ezekiel is led to the Temple of Jerusalem in God's vision, and in his vision, he sees various abominable idols set up in the temple of Jerusalem. Of the four idols he saw, which idol was served by the 25 priests?

WED) August 28

Ch. 9 - Judgment Without Mercy Begins in the Temple

Ezekiel now sees in his vision God's executioners. They are executioners with destroying weapons, and they will judge the people of Jerusalem who have become enemies of God. Where, specifically, does this judgment begin? (Verse 6)

*Please purify and sanctify the churches established by God in this age, so that they may become churches that shine God's glory throughout the world.

Ch. 10 - God Leaving the Temple

This chapter shows God's glory leaving Jerusalem and its temple. This is because Jerusalem is full of abominable sins, and the idolatry practiced in the temple (Chapter 8). Where did the glory of the Lord leave the threshold of the temple and stay?

Ch. 11 - The Wicked Conspiracy of the Spiritually Blind Leaders

Ezekiel sees 25 high-ranking officials of Jerusalem gathered at the east gate of the temple, among whom were Jaazaniah and Pelatiah, whom Ezekiel knew. They paid no attention to the warning of the tribulation that would come upon Jerusalem, and were plotting wickedly at the east gate of the temple from which the glory of God had just departed (vv. 1-2). God pointed out that their saying, "This city shall not be your cauldron, nor shall you be the meat in the midst of it" was wrong (v. 11), and declared judgment on them (vv. 8-10). Who died when Ezekiel made this prophecy?

Ch. 12 - Judgment will not be delayed

This chapter shows the imminent destruction of Jerusalem through two symbolic actions (packing and moving; eating food while trembling, and drinking water while terrified). But how did the Israelites respond to the two messages? (vv. 22, 27)

THU) August 29**Ch. 13 - The Temptation of False Prophets**

This chapter is a message of judgment on the false prophets who deceived many people into having an attitude of distrust and doubt toward the word of God (12:24). These false prophets tempted the people by saying, "they have misled my people, saying, (.....) when there is no (.....)" and prevented them from hearing the word of God (vv. 10, 16).

Ch. 14 - Even the righteous will not save their children, but only themselves

In this chapter, God speaks through Ezekiel as follows: "Son of man, when a land sins against me by acting faithlessly, and I stretch out my hand against it and break its supply of bread and send famine upon it, and cut off from it man and beast, 14 even if these three men, Noah, Daniel, and Job, were in it, they would deliver but their (.....) lives by their righteousness, declares the Lord God." (vv. 14, 16, 18, 20)

Ch. 15 - Israel as a Barren Vine

In chapters 15-17, God speaks to Israel using several metaphors. Chapter 15 says that Israel is like a vine. A vine is not big enough to make furniture, and it is weak and unsuitable to be used as a peg to hang a vessel (v. 3). A vine is only useful as fuel for a fire, but a vine that has already been burned by fire is really useless (v. 4). Why did God desolate the land of Jerusalem, which is like a useless vine?

Ch. 16 - Israel as a Fornicating Woman

In this chapter, Ezekiel explains the idolatry of Jerusalem using marriage as a metaphor. The most common words in this chapter are fornication, lewdness, and prostitute, and they appear 21 times in chapter 16 alone. However, God's message ends with an incredible message of restoration (vv. 53-63).

"Yet I will remember my (.....) with you in the days of your youth, and I will establish for you an everlasting (.....). Then you will remember your ways and be ashamed when you take your sisters, both your elder and your younger, and I give them to you as daughters, but not on account of the covenant with you"

FRI) August 30**Ch. 17 - The Parable of the Eagle and the Vine, and the Parable of the Tender Branch**

After King Jehoiachin of Judah was captured by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, he swore allegiance to Babylon. Zedekiah, who later became king, betrayed the covenant with Babylon and asked for help from Egypt, which led to his downfall. Ultimately, this betrayal led to the complete destruction of Judah, and Zedekiah paid the price. Safety and prosperity of Israel did not come from eagles, which symbolize great powers, but only from God (vv. 22-24). God is the one who brings down the tall tree and exalts the low tree, dries up the green tree and makes the dry tree flourish (v. 24). Let's read the last verse of this chapter again. "I am the (.....); I have (.....)."

Ch. 18 - Each according to his own deeds

Proverb "The fathers eat sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge" (v. 2), which says that the wickedness of one generation affects the lives of the next generation and that the next generation reaps what the previous generation sowed, well represented the feelings of resentment felt by those who were taken captive to Babylon. They believed that they had not committed any sins, but that they had been taken captive because of the sins of their ancestors. God says such proverb is wrong. In fact, God states that He deals with each person according to his own sins, saying, "Therefore I will judge you, O house of Israel, every one according to (.....) ways, declares the Lord God. Repent and turn from all your transgressions, lest iniquity be your ruin"

Ch. 19 - Sing Lamentations

This chapter is a sad song of Lamentations sung by Ezekiel as he looks forward to the fate of Judah, which is only a few years away. The parable of the two captured lions symbolically shows the sad fate of the two kings of the royal family of Judah in the latter days. Where were they each taken to?

Ch. 20 - God's Will, Israel's Rebellion

In this chapter, Ezekiel proclaims God's will and Israel's rebellion through Israel's history. Ezekiel mainly delivered parables to the Israelites according to God's word, but what did the people call Ezekiel in a sarcastic way?

SAT) August 31**Ch. 21 - The Sword of God's Wrath**

This chapter can be divided into four paragraphs.

- 1) The Parable of the Forest Fire (20:45-21:7)
- 2) The Song of the Sword (8-17)
- 3) The Sword of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon (18-27)
- 4) The Judgment of the Ammonites (28-32)

The 'sword' used 19 times in this chapter is a message of judgment against the people of the land of Israel. What is the purpose of the sharpness and brightness of God's sword?

Ch. 22 - There is no one to stop the destruction of city

The book in the hand of God, who judges Israel, is an indictment against Israel. The people of Israel felt that "God cannot do this to us," but God has never treated Israel unfairly. God presents the sins of Israel as the basis for all of God's actions (1-16). The biggest problem in this situation is that there is no mediator.

"And I sought for a man among them who should build up the wall and stand in the breach before me for the land, that I should not (.....) it, but I found none."

Ch. 23 - Oholah and Oholibah

In this chapter, Ezekiel speaks of the kingdom of Israel and the kingdom of Judah, symbolized by the two sisters Oholah and Oholibah. He accuses them of how they have sexually left God, their husband, and committed adultery and prostitution. Write down at least two abominable things that Oholah and Oholibah committed.

Ch. 24 - Ezekiel's Wife Dies

In this chapter, when God suddenly took the prophet's young wife away, Ezekiel did not express his sorrow, but only quietly lamented for his dead wife as God commanded (v. 18). This sign is a metaphor for the Jews who were taken captive and would not mourn the destruction of Jerusalem (vv. 22-23).

"Thus shall Ezekiel be to you a sign; according to all that he has done you shall do. When this comes, then you will (.....) that I am the Lord God."