

MON) September 2**Ch. 25 - Judgment of Ammon, Moab, Edom, and Philistines**

Chapters 25-32 include God's messages of judgment to the neighboring four nations of Judah. You can see these nations from a high mountain near Jerusalem. Geographically, they are Ammon in the northeast, Moab in the east, Edom in the south, and Philistines in the southwest. Which nation rejoiced and said "Aha!" when Jerusalem was destroyed?

Ch. 26 - Judgment of Tyre

Chapters 26-28 are about God's judgment against Tyre; judgment for its economic arrogance. Tyre and Sidon were economic powers because they were trading powers that had control over merchant marine and various ports. In verse 12, God declares that they will be plundered and looted.

"They will plunder your (.....) and loot your (.....). They will break down your (.....) and destroy your pleasant (.....). Your stones and timber and soil they will cast into the midst of the waters."

Ch. 27 - Lamentations for Tyre

The main body is a lament for Tyre. Tyre's wealth and power eventually led them to away from God. In their pride, how did they see themselves? (verse 3)

Ch. 28 - Judgment for the King of Tyre

This chapter includes God's judgment for the King of Tyre, Ethbaal II. How proud was the King?

- 1) Verse 2:
- 2) Verse 3:
- 3) Verse 5:
- 4) Verse 18:

TUE) September 3**Ch. 29 - Judgment on Egypt and the King of Egypt**

In this chapter, Pharaoh, the king of Egypt, is likened to a large crocodile lying in the Nile River, and he thought of himself as the creator of the Nile River (v. 3). The Nile River was not only the source of Egypt's agricultural prosperity, but also a symbol of Egypt's cultural and imperial greatness. God declares judgment on Pharaoh by saying that he will pierce the gills of the crocodile with a hook and drag it out, and that countless fish will be dragged out with it by its scales and thrown into the field to be eaten by whom? (vv. 4-5)

Ch. 30 - Lamentations for Egypt

This chapter continues from chapter 29 and deals with the judgment of Egypt. In particular, verses 20-26 prophesy that Egypt will be destroyed by Babylon. Whose arm will God strengthen and whose arm will He break?

* It is God's decision to lift up (v. 25). It reminds me of the final moments of a boxing match, when the referee holds the arms of both players and then raises the arm of the winner to make a decision. Similarly, the final judgment of our lives will be made by God.

Ch. 31 - The Fall of Assyria (which is like cedar trees of Lebanon) and the Fall of Egypt

This chapter warns of the fall of Egypt, like the fall of Assyria. Just as Assyria, like the cedar tree of Lebanon, fell, Egypt will also fall. Is the cause of the fall due to their hearts?

* We who only pursue success and prosperity sometimes want to be like the cedar tree of Lebanon. However, the Lord does not tell us to become a big tree, but to become a branch attached to the Lord.

Ch. 32 - Lament and Funeral for Egypt

In this chapter, the prophet Ezekiel performed a funeral for Egypt by singing a lament for Egypt (verses 17-32). Assyria, Elam, Edom, and Sidon, who were also proud will lie down in the pit together. What did they have in common? "For (.....) of them was spread in the land of the living, and they bear their (.....) with those who go down to the pit; they are placed among the slain."

WED) September 4**Ch. 33 - Turn back**

The people who received the message through Ezekiel acknowledged their faults and sins (10a). However, they resigned to the fact that they will perish because of those sins (10b). What is God's word about this?

"I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked (.....) from his way and live; turn back, turn back from your evil ways, for why will you die, O house of Israel?"

Ch. 34 - I Will Become the Shepherd of My Sheep

In this chapter, God rebukes the kings and leaders of Israel through Ezekiel for being shepherds who only fed themselves (verse 2) and did not care for the sheep (verse 4). God promises that He will become the shepherd for the sheep of Israel (verse 15), and how will He care for them? (verses 14, 16)

Ch. 35 - He Will Make Mount Seir and Edom "Desolate"

When Jerusalem was destroyed by Babylon and most of the people were taken captive to Babylon, the Edomites, who had been living around Mount Seir in the southeast, rejoiced at the destruction of Judah and began to live in the territory of Judah. Also, the Edomites opposed God and boasted about themselves, saying all sorts of things (13). What word did God use most when He sent His judgment message to Edom?

Ch. 36 - Prophecy of Israel's Restoration

Throughout this chapter, God prophesies the restoration of the land and people of Israel. Israel's restoration is not simply a matter of returning to the old land and living well, but a thorough change in their hearts and actions (verses 25-28).

1) V. 25: I will sprinkle clean water on you, and you shall be (.....) from all your uncleannesses, and from all your idols I will cleanse you.

2) Vv. 26-27: And I will give you a new (.....), and a new (.....).

THU) September 5**Ch. 37 - Dry bones, hear the word of the Lord**

This chapter records the vision of dry bones coming to life and the parable of two sticks uniting into one.

- 1) What was the vision shown to Ezekiel to prophesy the spiritual restoration of Israel?
- 2) What is the parable that shows the hope of Israel and Judah, which were divided after Solomon, being unified as one nation?

Ch. 38-39 - The invasion and destruction of Gog and the restoration of Israel

In these chapters, Magog and Gog are countries that are difficult to identify historically or geographically. It is better to understand that these chapters prophesies events that will happen in the distant future or the end times. These entities are often understood to be worldwide alliance that will attack God's people. In the future, Gog of Magog, the king of Meshech and Tubal, will form an alliance with the northern countries and attack Israel, which is living in peace in its own land. But in the end, they will be destroyed by God's judgment of sword, plague, torrential rain, hail, fire, and brimstone (Chapter 38).

After judging the enemies, God says, "I will restore the fortunes of Jacob and have (.....) on the whole house of Israel, and I will be (.....) for my holy name. ... I have brought them back from the peoples and gathered them from their enemies' lands, and through them have vindicated my (.....) in the sight of many nations.

Ch. 40 - Vision of the New Temple 1 - Gates, Outer Courtyard, Chambers, and Temple Gate Porch

It had been 25 years since Ezekiel had been taken captive (v. 1). Ezekiel was now 50 years old, and 14 years had passed since the fall of Jerusalem, so the hearts of the Israelites who had been taken captive must have been exhausted. In this situation, God showed Ezekiel the new temple filled with glory, giving hope to him and the Israelites. The man who led Ezekiel to the city on the high mountain said to Ezekiel, who was seeing the vision, "Son of man, look with your eyes, and hear with your ears, and set your heart upon all that I shall show you, for you were brought here in order that I might show it to you. (.....) all that you see to the house of Israel."

FRI) September 6**Ch. 41 - Vision of the New Temple 2 - The Holy Place, the Most Holy Place, and the Chambers**

In Chapter 40, Ezekiel, who entered the inner court from the outer court, is now led into the Temple (consisting of the Most Holy Place and the Holy Place). What figures were engraved on the inner walls of the temple and on the doors of the Most Holy Place and the Holy Place? (Verses 18, 20, 25)

*The cherubim represent God's holiness, and the palm trees symbolize victory and fruit.

Ch. 42 - Vision of the New Temple 3 - The Priests' Chambers

Ezekiel is led into the chambers in the wall separating the inner court and the outer court. The chambers on the north side were the priests' chambers, and they were arranged in three levels, one facing the temple and one facing the outer court (1-9). The same was true for the chambers on the south side (10-12), which were the holy chambers (13). In verses 15-20, the entire temple is measured. The temple is a square with east, west, south, and north sides, each side measuring 500 cubits (approximately 250 m). What role does the 'wall' at the edge of this temple play? (verse 20)

Ch. 43 - Vision of the New Temple 4 - The Glory of the Lord Fills the Temple

Until now, Ezekiel had been looking at an empty temple, but now he sees God, who had left the temple, return in the same way he had left. God's glory comes from the east, and what does God's voice sound like?

Ch. 44 - Vision of the New Temple 5 - The Glory of the Lord, Priestly Ministry

In this chapter, God speaks about four types of people in relation to the temple in the vision: kings (1-3), foreigners (4-9), Levites (10-14), and priests (15-27). Who were the priests who faithfully carried out their duties in the sanctuary even when the people of Israel went astray and turned away from God?

SAT) September 7**Ch. 45 - Vision of the New Temple 6- Land Distribution**

In this chapter, the land is divided. First, the portions for the king, priests, and Levites are allocated (1-12). The priests' residence is centered around the temple, the Levites' land is adjacent to it, and the king's land is allocated to the east and west. In particular, in verses 7-8, why is the king's land allocated separately?

Ch. 46 - Vision of the New Temple 7- Sabbath and New Moon, Feasts, Temple Kitchen

This chapter records the Sabbath, daily sacrifices, the king and his business, the temple kitchen, etc. In verses 13-15, it says to prepare lambs, flour, and oil every day and offer them as burnt offerings. What times of the day were they to offer burnt offerings?

* Let's apply this to our lives by having time to fellowship with God before starting each day.

Ch. 47 - New Temple Vision 8 - Water from the Temple

In this chapter, Ezekiel witnesses water flowing from under the threshold of the eastern gate of the inner courtyard of the temple. The angel measured how far the water flowed, and it was ankle-deep for about 500m (1,000 cubits) to the east. Then for another 500m, the water reached the knees. When he measured the water for another 500m, the water reached the waist. After that, the water level was at where one could swim; then it became a river that people could not cross (3-5). Write down the blessings that are received wherever this river flows.

Ch. 48 - The Lord is there

In this chapter, God distributes land to the twelve tribes of Israel. Additionally, the fact that there is a land in the center of the land of Israel that is offered as a gift to God and that the temple is in the center of that land clearly shows that God is the center of the lives of the saved people. What is the name of this city where God is present at the center?

* God did not merely return to the temple in Ezekiel's vision, but He came in to the center of Israel's life. May the Lord who is there be with us in our lives as well.