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Ezekiel Outline

I. Summary of Book

A. Vision that summons Ezekiel to his prophetic calling

1. Symbolizes the majesty of God and proclaims his power over all the nations

a. He is so overcome he falls on his face

b. God speaks to him

2. God gives him a scroll with His message on it and makes Ezekiel to eat it

B. Fall of Jerusalem

1. The people think they are so powerful their kingdom will never be overthrown

a. Ezekiel’s task is to prove to them that they aren’t all powerful through a series of symbolic acts

b. They would be overthrown because they weren’t faithful to God’s laws

2. Preaches that an individuals relationship to Yahweh is very important

a. Rejects that fathers should be punished for the sins of their sons

b. A man’s life will be judged by his last act

C. A number of messages addressed to foreign nations

1. All nations are supposed to follow Yahweh’s laws, the same as the Hebrews

a. Just because they haven’t recognized the power of Yahweh doesn’t change anything

b. Eventually they will be destroy and know the power of God

2. God punishes foreign nations to show his power

a. Does not expect a conversion

b. Destroys them because they did not recognize his power, even though they were given many chances

D. A plan for rebuilding the Temple and reorganizing the restored state of Israel

1. Temple rebuilt outside the main part of Jerusalem

2. Reorganizes government

a. Highest official now the high priest

b. No longer the king

II. Identity, Vocation, Method

A. Identity

1. An Israelite who settled in land of Tel-abib on the banks of the Chebar river “in the land of the Chaldeans.”

2. Son of Buzi

a. Born in 600 B.C. and died in 550 B.C.

b. Born in Israel

B. Vocation

1. Ezekiel was a priest

2. Priest in Jerusalem and Babylon

a. Attatched to the Jerusalem temple staff

b. Preached to the people being deported to Babylon

C. Method

1. He had a vision of God coming to him in a chariot

2. He spoke God’s word by using oral proclamations

III. Historical Setting

A. Ezekial’s first vision; Chariot

1. This is when Ezekial is summoned to his prophetic calling

a. April 5, 593 B.C

b. Proclaims Yahweh’s sovereignty over all the nations of the earth

B. Jerusalem; the main location of preaching

a. Performed numerous symbolic acts

b. These acts convinced people to realize they are not all powerful

C.

IV. Key Themes

V. Foretelling and Manifestation

VI. Application Today