

"Fab Four"
Ezekiel 25

Note: Chapters 25-32 are _____ words directed to the surrounding nations.

Notably absent in the listings is the nation of _____. It is the subjugator – the divine _____ of God's judgment upon them.

The predictions of chapters 25-32 are to be located soon after the destruction of _____ because their _____ is in some way, directly or indirectly, connected to that event.

These chapters are not _____ from the prior 24. They were to encourage the exiles in the greater _____ of God but also to remind them of His _____ and _____ for His people.

Note: Map of ethnic groups during the time of Ezekiel.

Judgment on Ammon (vv. 1-7)

Historical notation: The Ammonites were the descendants of Ben-Ammi, the _____ son of Lot's youngest daughter (Gen. 19:38)

vv. 1-2 Q. What does God say to Ezekiel?

A.

1. Set your _____ against them.

Note: We generally see this in connection to _____, e.g., Lev. 26:17.

It means, "to _____ someone as an enemy."

2. _____ against them.

v. 3 Q. What is the first accusation?

A. You said, " _____ " over...

Note: "Aha" is a grammatical interjection that indicates
" _____ joy."

1. Over the _____ of the sanctuary. [Their _____]

2. Over their _____ [Their _____]

3. Over the _____ [Their _____]

Note: Of David ~ Psalm 35:19-21 – "Aha, Aha!"

vv. 4-5 Q. What is the first judgment?

A.

1. They will be _____ by the Babylonians as well.

2. They will _____ among you and eat your produce.

3. They will turn your _____ into a pasture for camels.

4. They will turn your _____ into a place where sheep will dwell.

5. [_____]

v. 6 Q. What is the second accusation?

A. They took great _____ in seeing Israel suffer.

Note Lamentations 2:15-16

v. 7 Q. What is the second judgment?

A.

1. God's _____ will turn upon them.

2. The very thing they took joy in [the _____ of Israel] will be done to them.
3. Loss of _____ identity.
4. _____ as a people.
5. Divine _____.
6. [_____]

Judgment on Moab (vv. 8-11)

Historical notation: The Moabites were the descendants of Moab, the _____ son of Lot's oldest daughter (Gen. 19:37).

v. 8 Q. What does God say about Moab?

Note: Seir or Mt. Seir was in _____ to the south of Moab. The Edomites were descendants of _____.

A. Moab's sin was that of _____ Israel's special divine status.

v. 9 Q. What will be the consequences? (1)

A. God will take away the _____ of its cities.

vv. 10-11 Q. What will be the consequences? (2)

A.

1. The Moabites and Ammonites will be given to the _____.
2. The Ammonites will not be _____.
3. Moab will be _____ for its treatment of Israel.

4. [_____]

Judgment on Edom

v. 12 Q. What was the sin of Edom?

A. Edom took _____ on Judah.

Note: The very word “_____” elicits a question: “What did Judah do to them that required revenge?”

A. David almost _____ them (2 Sam. 8:14). Amaziah and Uzziah _____ them [harsh submission].

Note: _____ is a prophecy written to Edom. Scholars disagree on whether it was written during the Assyrian or the Babylonian invasion. Given that they were in existence for both, I'm not sure it matters. The _____, I believe, is the same.

Note: Obadiah 10-14

Note: Psalm 137:7

v. 13 Q. What was God's judgment on them?

A.

v. 14 Q. What else will God do? Notice the reversal of language.

A.

1. God will take _____.
2. He will use his _____ to do it.
3. It will be in accordance with his _____ of wrath.
4. Edom will know my _____.

v. 15 Q. Who does God accuse next and for what?

A.

1. _____
2. They took _____/revenge with malice against Judah.
3. Based on an _____ hostility, they sought to _____ her.

v. 16 Q. What will God do to Philistia?

A.

1. God will stretch out his _____ against it. [Be its adversary]
2. God will wipe out the _____ and the other coastal enemies of Judah.

From Rashi: "...It appears to me that there is a region of Philistia called _____, and so I find in the Book of (I) Samuel (30:14), concerning the group that set fire to Ziklag: "We made a raid on the south of the Cherethites."

Note: There is a play in words here. "Cherith" in Hebrew means to "_____." It, therefore, says, "_____."

Note: The whole land of Israel would be called "_____" [Syria Palaestina] as a _____ term originating from "Philistine." It was given to the land by Emperor _____ after the Bar Kochba Revolt (A.D., 132-138).

v. 17 Q. What else will God do? Notice the same reversal of language as with Edom.

A.

1. God will carry out _____ upon Philistia.
2. God will _____ them in His wrath.
3. [_____]

Application Questions:

Q. How does this teach us to show forbearance and forgiveness to our enemies and not pass the same hate-filled poison down to our children?

A.

Q. How do we view the "Recognition Formula" regarding Israel's enemies?

A.

Q. How does the Post-Tribulational judgment of Jesus in Matthew 25:31-46 speak to the national judgment found in Ezekiel 25?

A.

Q. How does this speak to the thought that the Church should be leading politically, rather than the State leading or conforming the Church?

A.

Q. How is this a further fulfillment of the Abrahamic Covenant found in Genesis 12:2-3?

A.