

"The Adulterous Woman"
Ezekiel 16

Note: This is the _____ chapter in Ezekiel.

Note: This is one of many _____ – realities/stories that represent another reality. E.g. – "Animal Farm" by George Orwell; "Moby Dick" by Herman Melville.

Note: This is the first of three major "_____" or origin stories. The other two will be found in chapters 20 and 23.

Note: The theme of this chapter is not the continued _____ of God as in earlier chapters, but the _____ for God's wrath. Ultimately, it is not about their abominations, their idol worship, but their rejection of God's _____ and grace in favor of another love. Cp. Isaiah 1:2 and Hosea 1:2.

vv. 1-2 Q. The word of the Lord comes specifically against whom?

A.

Q. What is God specifically identifying?

A.

v. 3 Q. Where does God begin?

A.

Q. What is being spoken of?

A.

1. It could be this was where _____ received the covenant - Canaan, in the land of the Amorites and Hittites.

2. More likely is a _____ genealogy – Canaanites, Amorites, Hittites – given that the latter two are associated with a father and a mother.

vv. 4-5

Q. Describe the allegory of the nation with being born.

A.

1. (v. 4) Your _____ was not cut.

2. (v. 4) You were not _____ with water to make you clean.

3. (v. 4) You were not rubbed with _____.

Note: Rubbing salt on a baby was to _____ up the skin and to prevent any _____. Still done today in many Arab countries.

4. (v. 4) You were not _____ in cloths (swaddled).

5. (v. 5a) No one looked on you with _____ or had compassion to do any of these things for you.

6. (v. 5b) You were thrown out into the open _____.

Note: Still practiced today in many Arab countries. Common practice of the first few centuries of the Church. Christians would go out to the _____, woods, and fields and collect these babies, usually _____ and take them as their own. Another reason the Church grew so rapidly.

7. (v 5c) You were _____ on the day you were born.

Summation: When Israel was born (in Egypt) she was despised and

_____.

Note: In verses 6 through 14 there are 14 "I"s – things that God did for Israel.

Q. Can you list them?

A.

v. 6

1. "I passed by and saw you kicking in your own
_____.

2. While in that state, "I said to you, '_____!'"

v. 7

3. I made you _____ like a plant in a field. You
developed into a vibrant and attractive young woman.

v. 8

4. Later I _____ by

5. I _____ at you and saw that you were old enough
to marry.

6. I _____ the corner of my garment over you
(symbolic of the intent of a covenant). Cp. Ruth 3:9

7. I gave you my solemn _____ and entered a covenant
with you.

v. 9

8. I _____ you with water and washed the blood
from you and put ointments on you.

v. 10a

9. I _____ you with an embroidered dress and put
leather sandals on you.

v. 10b

10. I _____ you with fine linen and covered you with
costly garments.

v. 11a

11. I _____ you with jewelry.

v. 11b 12. I put _____ on your arms and a necklace around your neck.

v. 12 13. I put a _____ in your nose, earrings on your ears, and a beautiful _____ on your head.

v. 14 14. I gave you _____ because the splendor I had given you made your beauty perfect.

Q. Going back to verse 13, what else do we learn that God gave her.

A. God _____ her with gold and silver, fine linen and costly fabric and embroidered cloth. Her food was fine flour, honey, and olive oil. She became very beautiful and rose to be _____.

Summation: God did everything to save her life but also to raise her to a place of _____.

Q. How did Israel respond? (vv. 15-29)

A.

v. 15a 1. She trusted in her _____

v. 15b 2. She used her _____ to become a prostitute.

v. 15c. 3. She _____ her favors on any that passed by.

v. 15d. 4. Her beauty became another's _____.

v. 16a 5. She took the garments and used them to establish the _____.

Comment – Such things should not _____ or even occur.

v. 17 6. She took the jewelry and made male _____ and engaged in _____ with them.

v. 18 7. She took the clothes and clothed the _____ and anointed them with the anointed oil God gave her.

v. 19 8. She took the fine _____ and offered it to the pagan idols.

v. 20 9. She took her _____ and sacrificed them to pagan idols.

Key question: Was your _____ not enough?

v. 21 10. She _____ her children to the idols. Cp. Jer. 7:30-32

v. 22. 11. She _____ all that the Lord had done for her in her youth.

v. 23a Q. What does God say about this?

A.

Note: "Woe" is a grammatical interjection. Cp. Ezek. 2:10; 13:3, 18. It anticipates a time of _____ and pain for its objects.

vv. 23b-24 Q. What else does the Lord criticize them for?

A.

1. In addition to their wickedness, you built a _____ for yourself and a lofty _____ in every public square.

v. 25 2. At the head of every street you built a lofty shrine and _____ your body – offering yourself to anyone who passed by. [literally – "spread your legs for"]

v. 26 Q. Who did Israel prostitute herself with?

A.

1.

v. 27 Q. What did the Lord do because of this relationship?

A.

1. God _____ their territory.

2. God gave them over to the _____ of their enemies, the daughters of the Philistines.

Note: This means the Philistine _____.

v. 28 Q. Who else did they spiritually prostitute themselves with?

A.

2.

Q. And what does God say about that relationship?

A. It still doesn't _____ her spiritual cravings.

v. 29 Q. And yet one more lover. Who?

A.

3.

Q. And what again was the result?

A.

v. 30 Q. How does God describe Israel?

A.

v. 31 Q. How is Israel different than a prostitute?

A. A prostitute at least does it for _____ . Israel offers herself for _____ and actually scorns payment.

v. 32 Q. What is the condemnation and association?

A. You _____ wife! You prefer strangers to your own husband.

v. 33 Q. In connection with verse 31, what does Israel do?

A. She does not take _____ but offers money as a _____ for her illicit favors.

Note: Most scholars describe this as the _____ that had to be paid to these foreign countries.

v. 34 Q. What is interesting about this verse?

A.

vv. 35-37 Q. What is God going to do to Israel?

A. God is going to _____ all the countries that Israel prostituted themselves and God will _____ her as one who is naked.

v. 38 Q. What will God do (part 2)?

A. He will sentence her as one would a woman caught in adultery and like one who committed murder – _____.

Note: The two forms of jealousy are:

1. A _____ jealousy that wants what another has or is _____ where there is no reason – a sinful _____ that constricts and confines.

2. A _____ jealousy that wants to

_____ and care for someone or something. It is one of the _____/characteristics of God.

Read Exodus 20:5-6

Read Exodus 34:14

Read Deuteronomy 4:23-24

vv. 39-41 Q. What is God going to do to Israel (part 3)

A.

v. 39 1. They will be _____ to their enemies who will destroy their false idols and places of worship, who will take their offerings and leave them spiritually bare.

v. 40 2. They will be _____ and hacked to death.

v. 41a 3. Their houses will be _____, and they will be publicly punished.

v. 41b 4. God will stop their _____ prostitution and their _____ (because they will have nothing to give).

v. 42 Q. What is the glimmer of hope?

A. At some point, God's wrath will be _____; He will be calm and not angry.

v. 43a Q. What does God continuously bring up?

A. How God cared for and blessed them when they were _____.

v. 43b Q. What did God say was added to their other sins?

A.

Note: "Lewdness" biblically means, " _____ immorality."

Other definitions state that it means, "unbridled _____."

v. 44 Q. What proverb does God use for Israel?

A.

v. 45 Q. How is this connected to Jerusalem symbolically/allegorically?

A

1. You are a true daughter who _____ her husband and her children.
2. You are a true sister of your sisters who _____ her husband and her children.

Q. Who is Jerusalem symbolically likened to? Cp. v. 3

A. You mother was a _____, and your father was an _____.

v. 46 Q. How is the analogy worked out?

A.

1. Your older sister and daughters are _____.
2. Your younger sister and daughters are _____.

v. 47 Q. What is the comparative?

A.

1. Jerusalem became _____ than the idolaters of the north and south.

v. 48 2. These idolaters to the north and south _____ did what Jerusalem did.

v. 49 Q. What were the identifiable sins of Sodom?

A.

- 1.
- 2.
3. (about the poor and needy)

v. 50a 4.

- 5.

v. 50b Q. And God did what?

A. (destroyed them).

v. 51a Q. And Samaria...

A. They didn't do _____ the things as Jerusalem was doing.

v. 51b Q. What is God's continued description of Jerusalem?

A.

1. Jerusalem did more _____ things.
2. Jerusalem made her sisters seem more _____ (cities outside of Jerusalem).

v. 52a Q. What is the admonition?

A. Bear your disgrace.

Q. Why?

A.

1. You have furnished an _____, justification, for others who have been judged for their idolatries.
2. Those past idolaters will seem _____ compared to you.

v. 52b 3. Because Jerusalem's sins are _____, they will appear more righteous than you.

v. 52c Q. What are they called to do (again)?

A.

1. Be _____.
2. Bear your _____.
3. You have made the former _____ appear righteous.

vv. 53-55 Q. What is the future hope?

A.

v. 53 1. God will _____ the fortunes of Sodom and her daughters.

2. God will _____ the fortunes of Samaria and her daughters.

v. 54 3. You will be able to _____ your disgrace and finally be ashamed.

v. 55 4. Sodom and Samaria and their daughters will be _____ to what they were before.

vv. 56-57 Q. What is an example of their spiritual comparative blindness.

A.

v. 56 1. They wouldn't even _____ Sodom, as if they were so wicked. Not understanding that they were _____ than they.

v. 57 2. Even the daughters of _____ (relatives of Israel) [or some translations = Aram] and all her neighbors and the Philistines – all around you _____ you.

v. 58 Q. What is the common declaration of the Lord?

A. You will _____ the consequences of your lewdness and your detestable practices.

v. 59 Q. What is the final declaration?

A. I will deal with you as you _____ because you have _____ my oath by breaking my covenant.

v. 60 Q. What is reflected in God's position of mercy?

A.

1. Thought they had forgotten the original covenant, _____ will not.

2. God will establish an _____ covenant with them (through Jesus).

v. 61 Q. What does this verse mean?

A.

1. There will be a _____ of the cities around Jerusalem.

2. But this restoration will not be based on God's _____ [but on _____].

3. This will stir up _____ in the people.

v. 62 Q. What does this verse mean?

A.

1. God is going to establish a new _____ with them.
2. The result will be that they _____ the LORD.

Read Jeremiah 31:31-34

v. 63 Q. What will God do as part of this new covenant?

A. He will make _____ for their sin.

Q. And what will their response be?

A.

1. You will _____ and be ashamed.
2. You will never again open your _____ because of your humiliation.

Application Questions:

Q. Read Ephesians 5:25-33. Why does God use the image of marriage to describe his [Jesus'] relationship to the Church?

A.

Q. What does this chapter say about pursuing other spiritualities beside God?

A.

Q. How does our sin make our enemies appear to be more righteous than we?

A.

Q. How does this chapter teach the balance between justice and mercy?

A.