

“The Tearing of Tyre”
Ezekiel 26

Background:

Tyre is one of the _____ known cities on the Mediterranean coast.

It was a city in what was then known as the region of _____.

It lies 25 miles south of _____ and 23 miles north of _____ (southernmost city).

The city was divided into “_____ Tyre” which was established on the coast and “_____ Tyre” which was established on an island/rock out into the Mediterranean. Both were known for their heavy _____ and for their great wealth.

Tyre was known for selling _____ dye.

Trivia question: What woman in the New Testament was said to have been a “seller of purple cloth”? (Acts 16:14)

Answer: _____; one of Paul's converts in Phillipi

Nebuchadnezzar would lay siege to “old Tyre” for _____ years before it eventually fell.

Alexander the Great would build a _____ out to the “new Tyre” and capture it in the 4th century.

The _____ (Arab Muslims) would completely destroy the city in A.D. 1291 – Ezekiel 26 prophesy fulfilled.

The destruction of Tyre was prophesied in _____ places: Isaiah 23:1; Jer. 25:22; Ezek. 28:1-19; Joel 3:4; Amos 1:9-10; and Zech. 9:2-4.

The _____ prophecy will be covered in Ezekiel chapters 26-28.

The Text:

v. 1 Q. What is the time frame and why does it matter? (review)

A.

1. This would have been the year that _____ fell. (Nebuchadnezzar's 13th year of assaulting Tyre)
2. This would have been the 11th and last year of King _____ (2 Kgs. 25:2, 8)
3. It once again gives historical _____ to the account and prophecy.

v. 2 Q. What was the attitude of Tyre upon hearing of Jerusalem's demise?

A.

1. The gates represented the _____ place of Jerusalem for north/south/east/west controlled trade.
2. Tyre welcomes the new _____ now that the Jews were removed from obstructing trade and taxation.

vv. 3-6 Q. How does God respond? (vv. 3-6; 7-14; 15-18; 19-21)

A. (1st section; vv. 3-6)

1. I am _____ you.
2. The nations are going to come _____ you (Babylon but especially Greece who will destroy her).
3. God uses sea terminology to indicate the _____.
4. God will break down her _____.
5. "Tyre" means "_____", so God is using a play on words. The "rock" will become _____."

6. The island city will be so _____ that fishermen will use it to spread out their nets to dry and mend.
7. Instead of her growing _____, she will be made _____.
8. The mainland will suffer the _____.
9. _____ formula – however, this is directed toward _____ - _____ people. It is a pagan witness.

(2nd Section: vv. 7-14)

v. 7	10. Nebuchadnezzar is coming to _____ from the north.
vv. 8-9	11. He will remove your _____.
vv. 10-11	12. His army will be so massive that the ground will _____.
vv. 12-13	13. Your _____ and rich _____ will be taken away.
	14. The _____ in your city will be heard no more.
v. 14	15. Second allusion to the “_____.”
	16. This will be a _____ destruction.

Note: Alexander the Great built a _____ out to the island using the old city's debris. But the city was so impregnable that he lost hundreds of men. After months of catapulting, he finally broke through the wall with _____ rams from his navy and entered. So enraged, Alexander killed 8000 citizens (2000 were crucified on the beach) and _____ the other 30,000. (332 B.C.) He pardoned those held up in the Temple, including the king and tore down most of the city.

(3rd Section: vv. 15-18)

vv. 15 -18 Q. What will be the reaction of those around Tyre?

v. 15 17. The surrounding cities will _____

v. 16. 18. The rulers of those cities will take the position of
_____ and _____.

vv. 17-18 19. They will take up a lament – a song of _____ and
_____.

(4th Section: vv. 19-21) Prophetically....

vv. 19-20 20. The city will be _____ with water.

21. The city will go (metaphorically) down to the place of the dead
(_____; the Pit).

v. 21 22. The city will never be _____.

Application Questions:

Q. Read the very familiar Scripture found in Proverbs 16:18. How does this whole account speak to this biblical principle?

A.

Q. How does the response of the surround cities/rulers give us guidance in our own response to another's demise/destruction?

A.

Q. What can we learn about God's view of rulers/nations who take joy in the discipline of the Jewish people? Cp. Obadiah, Matthew 25

A.