

“New River, New Boundaries, New Name”
Ezekiel 47/48

The New River

v. 1 Q. Where did the man take Ezekiel next? What did he see?

A.

1. Ezekiel was brought back to the _____ to the Temple (east).
2. Ezekiel saw _____ coming out from underneath the Temple.
3. The water was coming from _____ the threshold on the southside, _____ of the altar, flowing _____.

v. 2 Q. Where was Ezekiel taken?

A.

1. Ezekiel was led out through _____ gate.
2. Ezekiel was led to the _____ outer gate.
3. The water was flowing out of the outer _____ gate on the _____ side.

vv. 3-6 Q. What did the man do?

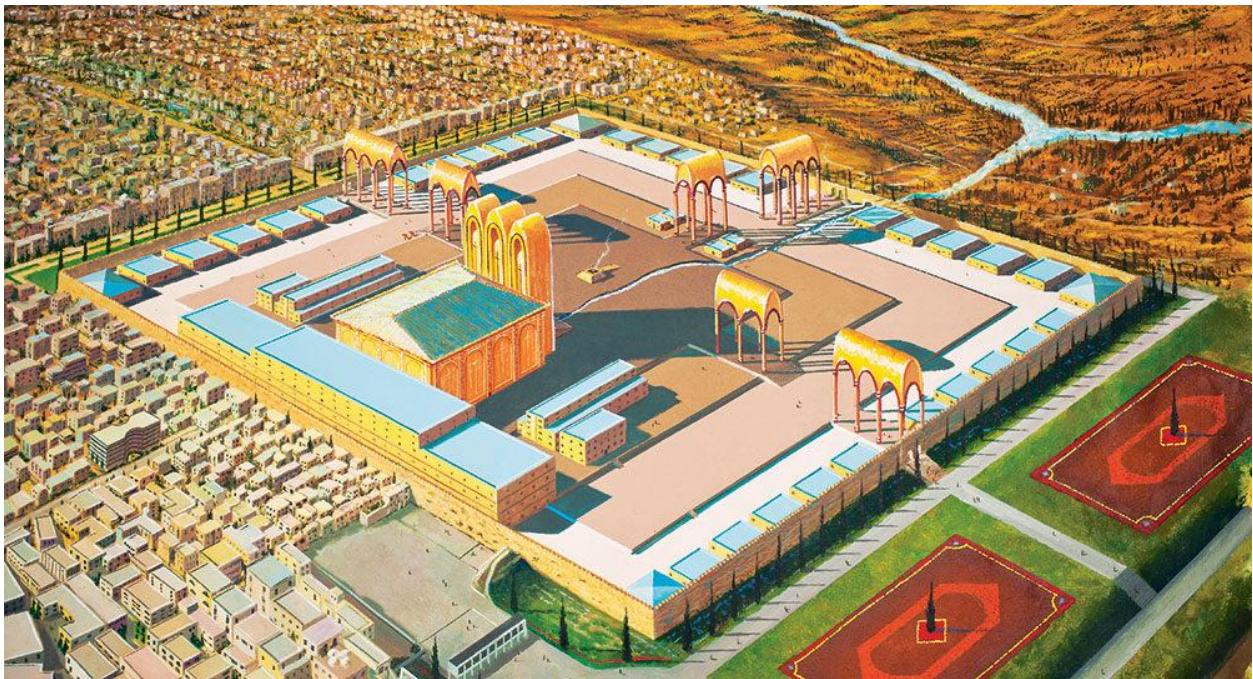
A. The man walked out _____ intervals of approximately _____ ft. With each interval the depth rose around _____ ft.

Note: No _____ is given as to how it increases in depth. The original text says, “it _____” from the sanctuary.

- v. 7 Q. What does Ezekiel see along the river?
- A. "...a great number of _____ on each side of the river."
- v. 8a Q. Where does this river go?
- A. The river goes east through the Arava (_____
 _____) and then down into the _____.
- vv. 8b-12 Q. What effect will the sanctuary water have on the environment?
- A.
1. The _____ water of the Dead Sea becomes _____.
 2. The Dead Sea becomes _____ with _____
 _____ of fish.
 3. Wherever the river flows it brings _____.
 4. _____ throw their nets out where it once was
 _____.
 5. There will be a great _____ of fish – like the
 Mediterranean Sea.
 6. The marshes and swamps will maintain their ecosystems for
 _____.
 7. _____ will line the riverbanks.
 8. Their leaves will not _____ nor their fruit _____.
 9. They will bear fruit _____.
 10. Their fruit will provide _____.
 11. Their leaves for _____ purposes.

Note: Remember that with the coming of Jesus, the _____ of Jerusalem changes. A great _____ divides the city, flattens the mountains, fills in ravines, etc... Cp. Zech. 12-13.

Note: The Millennial River will be a type of the _____ River that will flow from the _____ throne of God down the center of the _____ New Jerusalem with trees on each side for food and for the "healing" of the nations. Cp. Rev. 21-22.





The New Boundaries

v. 13 Q. What did God show Ezekiel next?

- A.
1. The _____ is to be divided among the _____ Tribes of Israel as their inheritance [finally].
 2. _____ sons are to get a parcel each (Manasseh and Ephraim).

Note: We tend to forget the _____ word of Jesus to his disciples:

²⁸ "Jesus said to them, 'Truly I tell you, at the _____ of all things, when the Son of Man sits on his glorious throne, you who have followed me will also sit on _____ thrones, judging the _____ tribes of Israel.'" (Matt. 19:28 NIV)

v.14 Q. What further stipulation is there?

A.

1. The land is to be _____ divided [remembering that the Levites do not have their own land but the Lord].
2. The Lord is doing this based on an _____/_____ that he gave to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

vv. 15-20 Note: The boundaries

North = North of _____ in Lebanon along the northern border of Damascus, Syria.

East = East of _____ down along the Jordan River

South = Wadi (river) of _____ to the Mediterranean Sea

West = The _____

Note: This is given as a promise to _____ in Genesis 15:18-20 and again with _____ in Numbers 34:1-12 with descriptive variation.

v. 21 Q. What is reiterated?

A. The land is to be _____ according to the 12 tribes of Israel.

vv. 22-23 Q. What is surprising?

A.

1. _____ who reside with you and have children are to also be included in the inheritance.
2. They are to be considered as _____ - _____ Israelites.

3. Their _____ is to be in whichever tribal inheritance they reside.

Chapter 28: The land division by tribe

Note: _____ tribes will be given land _____ of the sacred portion.

Note: The tribe of _____ is restored. He is missing in the list of Revelation 7 during the Tribulation but restored here in the Millennium.

Note: They are not in the order given to _____. For example, Issachar and Gad (former northern tribes) are found in the south.

Note: It is interesting to note that the tribes _____ to the sacred/special portion are those from _____ and _____, those further, from Bilhah and Zilpah.

Note: The tribes that were found historically _____ to the Davidic dynasty are the closest to the sacred/special portion: _____ and _____.

Note: Once again, we are reminded that there is a distinction between the Levites and the _____ Levites. While both have places of privilege near the sacred/special portion, the Zadokites are the ones that may come _____ the Lord. (vv. 11-14)

Note: _____ living in the city of Jerusalem will be represented from all tribes (v. 19).

Note: Once again, we are reminded that the _____ will have an _____ that is on both sides of the sacred/special portion that extends both to the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River. (vv. 21-22)

Note: The major gates of the city are named after the _____: (vv. 30-34)

North = Reuben, _____, and Levi, [three gates]

East = _____, Benjamin, and Dan [three gates]

South = Simeon, Issachar, and _____ [three gates]

West = Gad, _____, and Naphtali [three gates]

Each wall is _____ miles.

The total distance around the walls is approximately ____ miles.

Note: The last detail that the Lord gives Ezekiel is that the name of the city will be called: “_____” = “The Lord is there.”

The people will know that the “Lord is there” when it experiences the Holy and when even that which is secular is deemed Holy before the Lord.

Listen to the words of Zechariah...

²⁰ “On that day HOLY TO THE LORD will be inscribed on the bells of the horses, and the cooking pots in the LORD's house will be like the sacred bowls in front of the altar.

²¹ Every pot in Jerusalem and Judah will be holy to the LORD Almighty, and all who come to sacrifice will take some of the pots and cook in them. And on that day there will no longer be a Canaanite¹ in the house of the LORD Almighty.”
(Zech. 14:20-21 NIV)

