## "The Eagles" Ezekiel 17

Note: This is the last of the three allegories: The worthless vine (15), the adulterous wife (16), and now, the eagles (17).

Note: The allegory describes the history of Judah from the first exile in 605 B.C. to the second in 597 B.C. The third and last deportation was in 586 with the destruction of Jerusalem.

Note: The parable covers verses 3-10 and the explanation is found in verses 11-18. Verses 19 – 21 deal with the breaking of the covenant with God. And verses 22-24 are prophetic and deal with the restoration of the Jews to the land and a coming Messiah.

vv. 1-2	Q. What was Ezekiel called to do?
A. Set forth an (a symbolic represented abstract or spiritual meaning using a concrete object, is represents that); tell the house of Israel a short story with a single emphasis).	
v. 3a Q.	What is living thing is used as the initial description?
A.	
Q.	How is it described?
A.	
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.

		Note:	The was o	ften referred to by Jews as,
		"Lebo	anon" because it was built v	with cedars from Lebanon.
vv. 3b	-4 (	રે.	What did the eagle do?	
v. 3b	A.	1.	It took hold of the	of a cedar tree
v.4		2.	It broke off its topmost	
		3.	It carried it away to a land	of
		4.	It planted the shoot in a	of traders.
v. 5	Q.	What	did the eagle do next?	
	A.			
		1.	The eagle took some of the put it in fertile soil.	e of the land and
		2.	He planted it like a	by abundant water.
v. 6	Q.	What	was the result?	
	Α.	1.	It and k	pecame a low-spreading vine.
		2.	Its branches turned	the eagle, but its roots
			remained	it.
		3.	So, it became a and put out leafy boughs.	and produced branches
v. 7a	Q.	What	showed up next?	
	A.			
	Q.	How i	s described?	
	A.	1		

		2.			
v.7b Q.		What	did the vine of verse 6 do?		
	A.	1.	the vine sent out its roots where it was planted.	him from the p	lot
		2.	It stretched out its branches to	o him for (help)	
V. 8 Q. A.		What	is meant by this?		
		It had everything it needed to be, but it left for another source.			
v. 9	Q.	God offers four questions about "the vine." What are they?			
v. 9a	Α.	1.			
v. 9b		2.	Will it not be	_ and stripped of its fruit.	
v. 9c		Interje	ection: All its new growth will		
v. 9d			It will not take a up by The roots.	arm or many people to pu	ll it
v. 10a 3.		3.	Even if it's	, will it thrive?	
v. 10b 4.		4.	Will it not c strikes it – wither away in the p		d
vv. 11	-12a	Q.	What is the subsequent quest	ion from the Lord?	
	A.				

## Α. The king of \_\_\_\_\_ (Nebuchadnezzar) is the 1. eagle. 2. Lebanon is the place of the mighty \_\_\_\_\_ and represents Jerusalem/the \_\_\_\_\_\_. 3. The topmost shoot was the king of \_\_\_\_\_ (Jehoiachin) and the nobles were the wealthy land owners and \_\_\_\_\_leaders. 4. They were brought back to the land of merchants, i.e. The "seed of the land" included one of the v. 13a 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ family members who Nebuchadnezzar put in place as a puppet king (\_\_\_\_\_\_). 6. Nebuchadnezzar put Zedekiah under \_\_\_\_\_ of loyalty. v. 13b 7. Other leading men such as \_\_\_\_\_, Azariah, Hananiah, and Mishael and...Ezekiel were also transplanted. The purpose was to \_\_\_\_\_\_ everyone that would v. 14 8. rise against the Babylonians – to make it \_\_\_\_\_\_. The only way of \_\_\_\_\_ was to keep the 9. treaty. (well-watered) But Zedekiah \_\_\_\_\_ against Nebuchadnezzar v. 15a 10. by sending envoys (the roots extending) to (the second eagle).

v. 12b Q. What is the explanation?

v. 15k	ocd	Q.	What	are the series of questions that	connect to verses 9 and
v. 15k	)	A.	1.	Will he?	
v. 15c	;		2.	Will he who does such things _	ś
v. 15c	k		3.	Will he break the	_ and yet escape?
v. 16	Q.	What	is a ce	ertainty (prophetically)?	
	Α.	Zede	kiah w	ill in Babylon.	
v. 17	Q.	What	abou	t the Egyptians?	
	A.				
v. 18	Q.	What	is the	reason for Zedekiah's fate?	
	Α.	basic	ally we	the oath, bent back on the deal. Nebuchantil this time.	
Note:	The fo	ollowin	g verse	es switch to a personal word fro	m the Lord, "I."
v. 19	Q.	What	is the	comparative?	
	Α.	will be	e punis	ade an oath with pagan king, the shed because of it. However, the renant that was broken was with his is happening.	e greater oath, the
v. 20	Q.	How vesse		see the divine hand being exec	cuted by a pagan
	Α.			nezzar is the, k e iudament.	out it is the

v. 21a	Q.	what other juagment will happen?	
A. All Zedekiah's fleeing will fall by the sw those who survive will be scattered like the wind.			
v. 21b	Q.	What is the desired result?	
Α.		It they [those in exile] would the sken when they hear of this happening.	at the Lord has
v. 22 Q.	Who	at will the Lord do? (Note the comparison with	the parable)
A.	1.	The Lord will take a from the cedar and plant it.	e very top of the
	2.	The Lord will break off a tendershoots and plant it on a high and lofty mour	
v. 23a	3.	The Lord will plant it on the mountain	of Israel.
	4.	It will produce branches and bear a splendid cedar.	and become
v. 23b	5,	Birds of every kind will nest in it; they will find the shade of its branches.	in
Q.	The	question becomes, "Who is this new sprig?"	
A.			
Note the c	ompo	arison of this with King Nebuchadnezzar in Dan	iel 4:11-12.
Note the c	onned	ection to Jesus and the Kingdom of God in Mat	thew 13:31-32.
Compare v	with Is	saiah 53:1-2	
Compare	with Je	Jeremiah 23:5-6.	

v. 24c	a Q.	What allegory does the Lord use now?				
	Α.					
	Q.	What is the meaning of this?				
	A.	A tree represents a God can bring down the greatest kingdom and He can elevate the lowest. He can take a vibrant kingdom and bring it to nothing, and He can take a lifeles kingdom and make it flourish.				
v. 24k	Q.	What is the conclusion of the matter?				
	A.	The Lord has and everything come to pass.	will			
Appli	cation	Questions:				
Q.		Why is it so important for God to reveal his future plans to His chosen people?				
A.						
Q.	Read Acts 17:24-31. How does Paul use the above ideas as part of his gospel presentation?					
Α.						