

"Hard Heads"
Ezekiel 3:4-27

v. 4 Q. What are the two imperative verbs in this sentence that describe the acceptance and execution of the commission.

A.

1.

2.

v. 5 Q. How does God describe Ezekiel's audience?

A.

1.

v. 6 2.

3.

v,7 4.

5.

Q. How does this compare to Jeremiah's calling? Cp. Jer. 7:22-27

A.

Q. How does this compare to the Jesus and his disciples? Cp. John 15:18-27

A.

Q. Why does God do this if he knows the outcome?

A.

v. 8 Q. How does God counter this national obstinance?

A.

v. 9 Q. How does God describe this?

A.

Note: Look at Jeremiah 1:17-19. God does the same with Jeremiah.

v. 10 Q. What does God tell Ezekiel to do at this point?

A.

1.

2.

Q. What does "take everything to heart" mean?

A.

v. 11 Q. Notice the summarized formula again.

A.

1.

2.

3.

4.

v. 12a. Q. What happened next to Ezekiel? Remember this is a vision.

A.

Rashi: “ ...”

Q. What did Ezekiel hear? (this will be connected to v. 13)

A.

12b Q. What do we do with this out of place phrase?

A.

1.

Note: The problem with this is that nowhere in Ezekiel do we see _____ saying anything. It is also called a “sound” not a voice. We see clearly that the first part of the verse connects easily with the sound of the _____ moving in verse 13.

2.

Note: This is the better view since it clearly is a _____ reflecting on what the Lord is doing. Ezekiel probably added the benediction as he was writing this down.

v. 13 Q. What exactly was the rumbling sound.

A.

v. 14a Q. What did the Spirit do?

A.

v. 14b Q. Describe his attitude?

A.

1.

2.

3.

Q. Why?

A.

1. This could be in response to his “_____” calling.

2. This could be in response to the _____ of his assignment.

3. It could be that he is _____ those still living in Jerusalem.

v. 15a Q. Where did the Spirit eventually take him?

A.

v. 15b Q. What did he do when he arrived?

A.

Note: Look at Leviticus 8:33. Some scholars believe that this was the seven-day period before a _____ can start serving his people.

However, he is not serving in the role of a priest but a _____, so this cannot be. It is more likely a seven-day _____ period. Look at Job 2:13.

v. 16 Q. What happened after the mourning period?

A.

v. 17 Q. What was the focus and content of the message?

A.

1.

2.

3.

v. 18 Q. What was the personal warning?

A.

1. Personal responsibility for _____ warning a wicked man so that he has no opportunity to repent.

v. 19 2. Personal exoneration _____ warning a wicked man even though he does not repent.

v. 20a 1. Personal responsibility for _____ warning a righteous man who has turned to evil.

v. 21 2. Personal exoneration _____ warning a righteous man who stays righteous. He and you will be saved from God's judgment.

v. 22 Q. How does Ezekiel describe God's guidance in the prophetic movement?

A.

Q. What does he tell Ezekiel to do?

A.

v. 23 Q. What did Ezekiel observe when he arrived?

A.

Q. What was the common response?

A.

v. 24 Q. What happened? Cp. v. 12.

A.

Q. What was the command?

A.

v. 25 Q. What was Ezekiel to command the people?

A.

v. 26 Q. What else was God going to do?

A.

v. 27 Q. What was the exemption?

A.

Q. What is the poetic expression of result?

A. Whoever _____, let him listen
Whoever will _____, let him refuse,
For they are a rebellious house.

Q. How did Jesus express this last poetic expression? Cp. Luke 8:8-16; 14:34-35

A.

Q. Do we have a similar calling as Ezekiel to be a watchman on the wall?

A.

Q. What does that mean?

A.

Q. How do we apply the idea of God holding our tongue?

A.

Q. Are we to be concerned about the results?

A.

Q. What is the difference between Ezekiel and those of us who are followers of Jesus regarding the guidance of the Holy Spirit?

A.

Q. Do you think people still react toward God in a bitter, angry way to their calling, to their ministry?

A.