

“To Whom Shall I Compare You”
Ezekiel 31

Note: Chapter 31 is another _____ given to Ezekiel depicting the judgment of God upon a nation – actually, two. It is very similar to the lament over Tyre in chapter 27 and next chapter (32).

v. 1 Q. What is the chronological information?

A. “In the _____ year, in the _____ month on the _____ day, the word of the LORD came to me: (Ezek. 31:1 NIV)

v. 2 Q. To whom is the word directed and what key question is posed?

A.

1. Given to _____ of Egypt and his hordes.
2. Who can be _____ with you in _____?

v. 3 Q. Who is chosen?

A.

Q. How is it described in verses 3-9

A.

v. 3 a. a _____ in Lebanon,
b. with _____ branches
c. _____ the forest
d. _____ high above the foliage.

v. 4 a. Waters _____ it.
b. Deep springs made it _____.
c. Streams flowed _____ it.
d. It nourished _____ around it.

v. 5 a. It towered _____ than all other trees.
b. Its bows _____.
c. Its branches grew _____ and
_____ because of abundant nourishment.

v. 6 a. The birds _____ in her.
b. The beasts gave _____ under her.
c. The great _____ lived in her _____.

Note: The description is similar to Daniel 4:12 and
_____, and _____ and the
Kingdom in Matthew 13:32 (the Mustard Tree parable).

v. 7 a. It was _____ in beauty with its spreading bows.
b. Its _____ went down to abundant waters.

a v. 8 a. The cedars even in the _____ of God could not
_____ it.
b. b. The _____ could _____ its boughs.
b. c. _____ could the _____ trees _____ with its
branches.
a d. No tree in the _____ of God could
_____ its beauty.

v. 9 a. _____ made it _____ with abundant branches.

b. It was the _____ of all the trees in Eden, the _____ of God.

The Felling of a Mighty Tree

v. 10 Q. What was the key characteristic that would ultimately bring judgment upon Assyria (and every other nation)?

A.

v. 11 Q. What did God do?

A.

1. God brought Nebuchadnezzar and the Babylonians as _____ of his justice toward the Assyrians.
2. God cast the Assyrians aside as one who is _____ with something and _____ it.

v. 12-13 Q. How is the felling described?

A.

1. Nebuchadnezzar and Babylonians _____ Assyria down and left her. [conquered]
2. They _____ Assyria apart and scattered her. [diaspora]
3. The nations that depended on Assyria for protection, _____ her.
4. Others came, like _____, to pick Assyria apart.
5. Others came, _____, and made the land of Assyria their home.

v. 14 Q. What was the verdict for ALL nations?

A.

1. God will _____ a nation to rise to such hubris again.
2. Each one will have their own _____ and _____.

Note: Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Seleucids, Romans...Islam, Turks, Mongols, the British..._____...all gone or reduced to a shadow of their former glory. America?

Q. What was the Lord's further description of the fall of Assyria? (vv. 15-17)

A.

v. 15 1. When Assyria died as a nation, God _____ the resources that fed into her national nourishment and growth.

 2. God brought an _____ fear to Lebanon (Sidon/Tyre) and to others who stood in similar pride.

vv. 16-17 3. The nations that supported Assyria _____ that if she could fall, so could they.

 4. The nations that were like Assyria and had perished, took _____ that others would end up as they would.

v. 18 Q. Who is God really warning?

A.

Application Questions:

Q. Read Daniel 2:44-45a. How does this chapter relate?

A.

Q. Hubris. Pride. Arrogance. How divinely fragile nations are. Speak to this combination.

A. God exalts a nation, but he can just as easily and quickly reduce it to nothing. Beware America!