

## Lesson 13

### Isaiah: Continuing the study of the book as a whole

1. We have seen that Isaiah falls into three large sections: 1-35; 36-39; and 40-66. It will be our purpose now to see what is the nature and general content of each of these sections; and how they are related.
2. In looking at the first large sections (1-35), we find a series of messages. What do they deal with? Read 1:2; 5:3-5; 9:13,14; 28:1; 30:1 31:1; 33:1. What do these verses indicate is part of the content of this section? To whom are they spoken?
3. Read 8:4; 10:5,12; 13:17,19; 16:14; 34:2. What is this theme? To whom are these spoken? What is the relationship between this and that of question #2?
4. Now read 2:2; 4:2; 11:11; 26:1; 35:1. What theme do these suggest? To whom is it spoken? Note 16:4,5; 19:18,19,21,23; 17:7,8. Of what does this speak? To whom?
5. How would you summarize these chapters, or what heading would you give this first section?
6. The third section (40-66) is very different from 1-35. Read 40:1-2; 41:10,13; 43:1,5,6; 43:14; 44:24-28; 45:1; 48:14; 48:20. What seems to be the condition of Judah when these were given? What nation is prominent? How does this compare with chapters 1-35?
7. What two events are described in chapters 36-39? Do you see any reason for including these chapters in a book of prophecy? Is there any relationship between the first event and chapters 1-35? Any relationship between the second event and chapters 40-66?

### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 14

### Isaiah: Chapters 1-6

1. We will study chapters 1-12 in more detail than some of the other parts of the book and we will be responsible for knowing the content of each of the twelve chapters. Read through these chapters hurriedly and jot down a work or phrase summarizing the content of each chapter.
2. Into what two parts would you divide this section if you divided it on the basis of the time when the messages were given?
3. Read through chapter 1 for detail study and outline it according to paragraphs. Looking at your chart, see if you can find during what period of Isaiah's time conditions prevailed as described in this chapter. (Note especially verses 7-9.) Why do you think Isaiah placed this message first?
4. Work through the first paragraph (vs. 2-9), making some kind of outline of its contents. What is the sin that is condemned? What is he describing in verses 5-6? Is the picture of the sick man a picture of their sin? What else could it be? Note the context.
5. What is the sin condemned in verses 10-17? To whom is he speaking in verse 10? See if you can make a paraphrase of verses 11-15 making modern applications in place of such terms as "sacrifices," etc.
6. What is the theme of verses 18-20? To what theme does he return in verses 21-24?
7. What theme is presented in the closing paragraph (24-31)? Compare verse 26 with verse 21.
8. Now do you see why this discourse was placed first? What themes does he present? How are these related to the book of Isaiah?

### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 14 (continued)

9. Notice that chapters 2-4 seem to be one discourse (note the "for" of 3:1 and the "and" of 4:1). Read through this section with what one theme does it open and close? What goes in between? What heading would you give to this section?
10. Make a list of the things promised in 2:2-4. What does the figure of the mountain "on top of the mountains" mean?
11. What two sins are prominent in the pronouncement of judgment in 2:5-22? What does he do in the first paragraph? (5-11) What in the second? (12-22)
12. Two groups of people are condemned in chapter 3. Who are they? What is the sin of each group? Who are "the daughters of Zion"?
13. What is the "branch of Jehovah"? (4:2) Is it Christ? Note what is promised in this closing paragraph.
14. Chapter 5 stands alone as a separate discourse. How does it open? Who is the "well-loved"? What is the vineyard? What are the grapes? What are the wild grapes?
15. List the six "woes" of 5:8-23. Identify the specific sin referred to by each. Is there any relation between these "woes" and the opening parable? How does the theme of vs. 24-30 fit in with the parable?
16. Chapter 6 of course stands as a separate message. What are the four large facts of the vision? Why does Isaiah place his account of his call here? Is there any relation between this experience and what he has been dealing with?

Study Questions Notes

## Lesson 15

### Isaiah: Chapters 7-12

1. We assume that chapters 7-12 were written during the reign of Ahaz. Reread II Chron. 23 for a picture of this period. Read through chapters 7-12 of Isaiah noting the passages that have some political implication.
2. Chapter 7 is a separate discourse. What is the main idea of the two messages given to Ahaz? To whom does 7:14 refer? (Note 8:3-4 and Matt. 1:20-23) Notice the phrase "in that day" in vs. 18-25. What is he describing?
3. Chapters 8:1-10:4 is a unit. Read it as such trying to get the twofold theme. Note such verses as 8:5-7; 8:13,19; 9:4-7 for the first part of the theme. About whom is he speaking from 9:8-10:4? What is the message?
4. Someone has called the section 10:5-34 "the grandest expression of the religious interpretation of history ever written." What part of history is interpreted? How is it interpreted? Does Assyria realize what she is doing? Is she responsible? Note the teaching of the remnant.
5. Chapter 11-12 go together to give a picture of what? Who is the Branch? (Note the context of 11:1 from the last of chapter 10.) List the things that are said about the Branch. What is the picture given in 11:6-9? What in 10:10? What future thing is described in 11:11-16? What is chapter 12?
6. In reviewing this section (1-12) see if you can get down a word or phrase for the content for each chapter (or small group of chapters). How many direct, personal prophecies of Christ do you have in these 12 chapters? What great facts do they give you about Him?

### Chapters 13-23

7. Having given his messages to Judah (1-12), Isaiah now turns to the nations. Glance through these chapters and make a list of the nations to whom he speaks.
8. Into what two parts does the message concerning Babylon fall? What topic is dealt with in each part? What is the significance of such a prophecy given at this time? Who is to be the agent of the judgment? To whom do verses 12-20 refer?
9. Chapters 15-16 deal with Moab. Who are the Moabites? Note that Jehovah speaks twice (16:13-14). What is the idea of the second message? Read the first message looking for these important points?
  - The usually vivid picture of destruction
  - The only time Isaiah expresses his feelings
  - Relationship of Moab and Judah in the future.

## Lesson 15 (continued)

10. Chapter 17 gives the message concerning Damascus. What other nation is linked with her? Why do you think these two were judged together? Notice that vs. 4-11 seem to speak only of this other nation. Note this figure of the remnant in vs. 6.
11. Chapters 18-20 might be grouped together as having to do with Egypt. Chapter 18 is given to Ethiopia. The background seems to be the fear of advancing Assyrian armies. (Remember that Egypt was the ultimate goal of the Assyrian campaign.) What will Jehovah do to Assyria (4-6)? What will be the response of Ethiopia?
12. Chapter 19 deals with Egypt proper. What is the theme of vs. 1-15? Notice carefully the unusual prophecies of vs. 16-24. List the five or six specific things that are promised for "that day." What is the meaning of the symbolic action of chapter 20?
13. Chapter 21 gives brief messages concerning Babylon (1-10), Dumah (or Edom) 11-12; and Arabia (13-17). To whom is he speaking in 22:1-14? (Compare Isaiah 1:7-9.) Note the prediction in 22:15-25 (see 36:3,11.)
14. Note the message against Tyre (or Phoenicia) in chapter 23. What is the outstanding characteristic of this nation? Note the judgement (13-16). What is to come in the future?

### Isaiah: Chapters 24-27

15. These chapters are peculiar in that there is no reference to historical events of Isaiah's day. It is almost apocalyptic, and may be thought of as a finale to chapters 13-23. Notice how the section 1-6 ends, how 7-12 ends, and how 13-23 are followed with this glimpse of the future.
16. Chapter 24 presents a picture of judgment on the material dwelling place of man: the earth. Read the chapter and underline the word "earth," noting what is said about it each time. Notice the striking figure in vs. 20.
17. Chapters 25-26 are a series of songs of praise and worship. What 3 causes for rejoicing are given in chapter 25? What is the city of vs. 2? Note the "all" of vs. 6-8.
18. Chapter 26 is the glory song, giving praise for His goodness (1-7) and promising deliverance for Israel (8-21). Note the destruction of Israel's enemies and her ingathering in chapter 27.

## Lesson 15 (continued)

### Chapters 28-35

19. Chapters 28-33 give the six woes with chapters 34 and 35 a finale of judgment and restoration. The first woe is in chapter 28. Against whom is this given (1-13)? Who does Isaiah warn in vs. 14-29? What is her failure? (note vs. 15, 18).
20. Chapter 29 has two woes (vs. 1 and 15). Who is Ariel? What is to happen to him? What is condemned in verse 15 and following?
21. The fourth woe is in chapter 30. Note how the problem is presented more specifically (1-7). Is the project to succeed? Note the words of encouragement from vs. 15 on. The fifth woe is in chapter 31. It is Jehovah, not Egypt, who will deliver.
22. Chapter 32 is a parenthetical picture of restoration. What is the theme of vs. 1-8? Of 9-20? To whom is the sixth woe against (33:1-6)?
23. This section closes with a picture of judgment on the nations (34: what nation in particular? Why this one?) and a picture of restoration (35). What things are here promised for the future?

### Chapters 36-39

24. These chapters constitute a link between the first part of the book (1-35) and the second part (40-66). Read chapter 36 and 37 hurriedly. Now read the following verses in the first part of Isaiah: 7:17,18,20; 8:4,7; 10:5,12; 11:16. Do you see how this historical event ties in with the first half of Isaiah?
25. Now read hurriedly chapters 38 and 39. Why is the illness of Hezekiah presented? Underline each occurrence of "Babylon" in chapter 39. Now read 43:14; 47:1; 48:14,20. Do you see how chapters 38 and 39 tie in with this last part of Isaiah?
26. Of course the most important characteristic of the second part of which is linked with chapters 38 and 39 is that it is written as though the people were in captivity in Babylon. BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THIS!

### Study Question Notes

Lesson 16

Isaiah: Chapters 40-48

1. Chapters 40-66 of Isaiah are divided into three sections of nine chapters each. Notice the verse that is repeated at the close of two of these sections. Note also how each section begins.
2. What is the theme of chapters 40-48? It might be thought of as a three-fold theme. The first aspect of it is suggested by such verses as 40:1,2; 41:10,13; 43:1-7. What is this part of the theme? Remember where the people are.
3. The next aspect of the theme is suggested by such verses as 40:18,26; 42:5,8; 44:24-17; 45:18,19. What is this aspect of the theme?
4. The last aspect of the theme is suggested by such verses as 43:6,14; 44:24-28; 45:1-5; 47:1-7. Putting all this together, what is the great theme of this section?
5. Read through chapters 40-48 marking those passages in which Jehovah makes claims for Himself, and those passages in which He promises something for His people. What specific thing does Jehovah use throughout these chapters to prove His superiority over other gods?
6. Chapter 40 is the key chapter for this section. Read vs. 1, 17, and 31 and you have the message of the section. Verses 1-11 seem to be an introduction to the whole section. Can you find four voices in these verses? What do they say? Vs. 12-31 presents the outstanding truth of this section. What is it?
7. Chapter 41 presents a debate between Jehovah and those who follow other gods. Read the argument (omitting vs. 8-20, which is parenthetical) and get the central point He is making. What is it?
8. Chapter 42:1-43:13 is the next discourse. What great theme of Isaiah 40-66 is introduced in chapter 42? Who is "my servant" (compare 41-8). The discourse is one of deliverance. Notice especially 43:1-13.
9. Chapters 43:14-45:25 give a picture of deliverance through His appointed one. Notice the judgment of idols in 44:9-20. In 44:24-45:25 is found the climax of the picture of Jehovah's political deliverer. Why does Jehovah make so much of Cyrus? (Note 44:8,24,26; 45:3,11,21-15.)
10. Chapters 46-47 give a picture of the fall of Babylon and her gods. 46 is a comparison between Bel and Jehovah. What does Jehovah use again to prove His superiority?
11. Chapter 48 is a good summary of this section (40-48). List the ideas in this chapter that have been running through the section.

## Lesson 17

### Isaiah: Chapters 49-57

1. Read through these chapters to get a general idea of its main theme. Note that the themes of the greatness of God and deliverance from Babylon, so prominent in 40-48, have been dropped.
2. The burden of the last section was political deliverance from Babylon through Cyrus. What is the burden in this section? Note such verses as 49:5,14,15; 50:1; 51:4,9; 52:1,2,11, 53:4; 54:14; 55:7.
3. Who is to be the agent (as was Cyrus above) of this deliverance? Note 49:3-6; 50:10; 52:13.
4. Who is the "Servant of Jehovah"? Read 41:8; 44:1,2; 48:20. To whom do these verses refer? Now read 49:3-5. To whom does this refer? Now read 52:13-15. What is different about this passage? To whom does this refer?
5. In view of all these passages what would you say about the identity of the "Servant of Jehovah"? Compare this with the "son" of Jehovah of Hosea 11:1.
6. What is the great characteristic of this agent of Jehovah? Chapter 53 would be the key chapter of this section. What heading would you give to this section.
7. For the detail study of this section take the three great "servant" passages (49:1-6; 50:4-7; and 52:13-53:12) and find the central message about the servant in each. For the last one (52:13-53:12) work out an outline indicating the theme of each of the stanzas.
8. Now read the parts again of this section not covered in the above passages. What seems to be the main theme of these parts?

### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 17 (continued)

### Isaiah: Chapters 58-66

9. We have seen that the theme of Isaiah 40-66 is restoration: 40-48, restoration from Babylon by Cyrus: 49-57, restoration from sin through the suffering Servant: and now as a climax chapters 58-66 give the glorious millennial restoration.
10. Chapters 58 and 59 might be grouped together. What general theme is presented here which usually precedes Isaiah's promises of restoration? What two religious activities are dealt within chapter 58? How are the people misusing them? Why is so much importance given to these (see 56:2,4,6 and remember where the people are)?
11. Verses 1 and 2 give the key to chapter 59. What kind of sins are listed? Notice how the prophet identifies himself with them in verses 9-15. What is the picture given in 15-21?
12. Chapter 60 is the key chapter of this section (58-66). Here you have a full display of the future glory of Jerusalem. It begins with the picture of a new and glorious day dawning upon God's people. Make a list of the things that are promised for that day.
13. Chapter 61 opens with a reference to Messiah. What is different in this one from many of the others? In Luke 4:16-21, why did Christ stop reading where He did?
14. In 62:1-63:6, Isaiah presents Jehovah preparing to bring glory to Jerusalem. Note verses 1, 6, 10-12. What is the meaning of the one presented in 63:1-6 (see Isaiah 34:1-6)?
15. What is the nature of the last part of 63 and chapter 64? See 63:15; 64:1,8,11-12. Chapters 65 and 66 give Jehovah's answer to this: What two classes of people are dealt with? What is the "new heaven and a new earth" of 65:17? How does this compare with that of Rev. 21:1?

### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 18

### Micah

1. Where do the prophecies of Micah appear historically? (Check with your chart.) Note Micah 1:1 and recall the conditions prevailing during these kings. To whom are the prophecies given? How does this compare with the other prophets we have studied?
2. The plan of the book of Micah is not clear but it is obvious that the book falls into two large parts: chapters 1-5 and chapters 6-7. As you work through the book see if you can notice any difference between these two parts.
3. What is the specific theme of chapter 1? Note vs. 3 and compare with Amos 1:2. What specific event is prophesied in vs. 6-7? What event is prophesied in vs. 9? Why do you think Micah mentions the many villages in vs. 10-15?
4. Read through chapters 2 and 3 and notice the kinds of sins dealt with. How does this compare with Amos? With Hosea? How does Micah compare with Isaiah as to background and experience? What specific result of the sins is given in 3:12? (see Jer. 26:16-19)
5. Read chapters 4 and 5 and notice its prominent theme. In what other prophets does 4:1-5 appear? What is predicted in 4:6-8? What in 4:9-5:1? Notice the direct prophecy of Messiah in 5:2-9. What other things are promised concerning Him here?
6. Chapters 6 and 7 give Micah's final plea. What is the nature of chapter 6 (see vs. 1-2)? Who speaks in vs. 3-5? in vs. 6-7? in vs. 8? Verses 9-16 is the final word: what is it?
7. Note how chapter 7 begins (1-7) and how it closes (18-20). Verse 7 is the pivot. Note Micah's "psalm" that follows vs. 7.
8. Make a list of any similarities or dissimilarities that you have noticed between Micah and Isaiah.

### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 19-20

### Jonah

We come now to the last two Assyrian prophets.

1. Jonah is the first one of these. Read 2 Kings 14:25. Where does this prophet come historically in relation to the Assyrian crisis and the prophets already studied?
2. Read through the book and outline it according to chapters. How is this book different from the other prophets that have been covered? There are two very significant ways in which it is different. Do you see them? What do you think is the main message or purpose of the book of Jonah?
3. In reading through the book did you see that the book falls clearly into two parts? Apparently there are two problems with which God is dealing. Glance through the first part again and write down what you think this problem is. Now read carefully this part and see how God deals with it.
4. Now glance through the second part and jot down your understanding of this second problem. Now read carefully through this section and note how God deals with this one.

### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 21

### Joel

1. Joel, as in the case of several other prophets, gives no indication as to when his ministry occurred. Since there are no references in the book to the Assyrian or the Babylonian crisis, scholars have assumed that it came before (c. 800 B.C.) or after (c. 500 B.C.) these events. Another assumption is that the crisis with which the book deals is given within the book.
2. Read through the book hurriedly to see if you can see any crisis described in the book. Note specifically chapter one. What has happened? What type of an event is this? How does it differ from "crisis A" and "crisis B"? What does Joel call this in 1:15? This event is the occasion of the book of Joel.
3. The theme of Joel is of course related to this crisis. "Thumb through" the book again to see if you can find any other occasions where Joel uses the phrase he used in 1:15 to describe the crisis. What do you think this phrase means basically? Keep in mind its connection with the crisis as well as its connection with any future event.
4. As to the plan of the book there does not seem to be any clear breaks or divisions. However, Joel does move very clearly from one through to another. Note the opening phrase of 2:12, 2:18 and 2:28. Do these indicate transitions of thought? If so, how would you describe the general content of the sections within these divisions?
5. Now study carefully the first part of the message: 1:2-2:11. Keep in mind the type of crisis the people of God are facing now. In the section God gives the first thing the people of God are to do when facing this type of crisis. What is this first step?
6. The second, and critical, step is given in 2:12-17. Read these verses carefully. What are God's people to do next? How does this apply to you as an individual Christian?
7. The last part of the book gives what God will do when man has done his part. Reread carefully through this part and list every promise. Be sure to relate them to the crisis.

### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 22

### Nahum

1. The second prophet is Nahum. It is very difficult to date the prophecy of Nahum. It comes some time after the fall of the city of Noamon (Thebes) in 664 B.C. (see 3:8-10) and before the destruction of Ninevah (607) which it predicts. Thus it would come somewhere around the reign of Manasseh or Josiah. How would this fit in with the Assyrian crisis?
2. Read through the book of Nahum hurriedly to get an impression of its theme. The main point of this book is very clear. Note carefully these verses: 1:1; 1:11; 2:8; 3:1,5,18,19. What is the theme of this book? How is it different from the prophets we studied previously?
3. The book of Nahum falls into two parts: chapter 1 and chapters 2-3. Read the first chapter and jot down a sentence that would summarize its theme. This is one of the greatest passages on this theme in the Bible and as far as form is concerned it is one of the most wonderful pieces of poetry ever written.
4. Now read chapters 2 and 3 looking for a description of Ninevah (Assyria) and for a picture of her fall. Assyria has been called "the most brutal empire which was ever suffered to roll its force across the world." Jot down anything in these chapters that bear this out.

### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 23

### Jeremiah

#### A. Historical Background

1. Read 2 Chron. 33-36 for a picture of the times which faced Jeremiah. The keynote of this period is set by Manasseh. Jot down several of the outstanding things that he did which characterize his reign (read also 2 Kings 21:1-18). Amon followed in the same line.
2. From Josiah to the Babylonian Captivity is the period which Jeremiah actually ministers. How many kings were there? Note Jer. 1:1-3. How many does he list? Why does he list the one he does?
3. What was the general character of Josiah's reign (2 Chron. 34-35)? What did he do in his eighth year? In his twelfth year? In his eighteenth year? When did Jeremiah begin his ministry? Do think the reign of Josiah was a real reversal of the trend set by Manasseh? (see such verses as 2 Chron. 34:24-28; 2 Kings 23:25-27)
4. How would you characterize the kings that followed Josiah? Notice any outstanding events that took place during the reign of each one.
5. What were the Gentile nations doing during this period? (See your chart.) What powerful nation comes up during the reign of Josiah and Jehoahaz? What nation rises with the reign of Jehoiakim? (See 2 Kings 24:7). Be sure you are familiar with the three invasions of this last nation.
6. In summary how would you characterize this period as far as Judah was concerned? What is approaching? What is the importance of this event? During which prophet already studied did similar circumstances prevail in Israel?

#### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 24

### Jeremiah

#### The Man

1. Read chapter one of the book of Jeremiah. What was the background training and experience of Jeremiah? How does this compare with that of Isaiah? Jot down any indications in this chapter as to the kind of man Jeremiah is.
2. Chapter one gives the call of Jeremiah. Reread 1:4-10. Now read Isaiah, chapter 6. What similarities and differences do you see?
3. Read the following passages with a view toward understanding Jeremiah as a man: 4:19-22; 8:18-9:2; 10:19-22; 15:10; 20:14-18. How would you describe Jeremiah as a person now?
4. Jeremiah shares more of his own experiences in his book than any other prophet (except Daniel, which is historical). Read the following passages hurriedly to get a general picture of his life: 11:18-23; 20:1-6; 26:8-24; 37:11-21; 38:7-13; 39:11-14; 40:1-6.

#### The Book

5. There is no logical plan to the book of Jeremiah. At this point he would be like what other prophet we have studied? Do you see any similarities between the two men? Any likeness between the situations to which each had to minister?
6. Since the book of Jeremiah has no plan or outline we will not work through the content chapter-by-chapter. Rather we will follow two characteristic threads of content and master theme. The first of these is the symbolic acts used by Jeremiah. These are something like "object lessons" we use in helping others to understand the message. Look up "symbols" in a Bible dictionary to get some general understanding about what these are and how to interpret them.
7. Now look at chapter one and find the two symbolic acts here. List the object and then see if you can get the interpretation of each one. These are given in connection with the call of Jeremiah and should be interpreted in the light of this.

#### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 25

### Jeremiah

#### Symbolic Acts

1. Review your definition of a "symbol" and your study of the two symbolic acts in chapter one.
2. The symbolic acts in the body of the book of Jeremiah give a good summary of its message. There seems to be some progressive development of thought as you move through these. You will be responsible for the content of these parts of the book.
3. Study carefully the following chapters to get the symbolic acts and its message. In each case note the object and then jot down what you think is its message:

Jer. 13:1-11  
18:1-12  
19:1-13  
24:1-10  
27:1-11 (see 28:1-11 for one from false prophets)  
32:1-15 (see vs. 16-44 for the sequel)

#### Significant Messages

4. The second thread of content we will trace through Jeremiah is the outstanding message he gives in his book. There will be five of these and you will be responsible for the content of each.
5. Study carefully the following sections of Jeremiah. It would be helpful if you would outline each message and give a summary title to each:  
Chapter 7-9  
22-23  
25  
29 (note this is different from any other message in form and to whom it is given)  
30-31

#### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 26

### Ezekiel

#### A. Historical background

1. In general the historical situation for the Book of Ezekiel was the same as that for Jeremiah. However, as far as the specifics are concerned there are some significant differences. What outstanding difference do you see in Ezek. 1:1,3; 3:15? In what one chapter was Jeremiah like Ezekiel at this point?
2. Jeremiah began his ministry in the 13th year of Josiah and continued until the fall of Jerusalem, a total of about how many years? Or, in other words, how many years before the fall of Jerusalem did Ezekiel begin? (Think carefully from 1:2) Note Ezek. 29:17 and figure how long the ministry of Ezekiel continued and how long before the fall of Jerusalem and how long after.

#### B. The Man

3. What do you find in 1:1-3 as to the background of Ezekiel? How does this compare with Jeremiah? When was he taken into captivity? (See Ezek. 1:1-2 and 2 Kings 24:10-16.) Which phase of the captivity was this? How does this compare with the captivity of Daniel? (Dan. 1:1; 2 Chron. 36:5-7)
4. Read Ezek. 24:15 and 8:1. What do you see in the personal life of Ezekiel that was different from Jeremiah?

#### C. The Book

5. The book of Ezekiel is like Isaiah in that it is logically arranged. It falls naturally into two parts (1-32 and 33-48). What do you find in chapter 3 for the first section that is repeated in chapter 33? Compare carefully 3:24-26 with 33:22. What does this suggest about these two sections? What event in the historical background would you think would be the point of division between these two sections?

### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 26 (continued)

### Ezekiel

#### Chapters 1-7

6. In chapters 1-32 Ezekiel is dealing with the problems existing among the Jews in Babylon before the fall of Jerusalem. This section is divided into two parts: 1-24 and 25-32. What is the nature of the last part? (See 25:1; 25:8; 25:12, etc.) Chapters 1-24 are primarily messages concerning the sin of Jerusalem and the judgment that is to come upon her.
7. Read chapters 1-3 carefully to get an understanding of the vision as a whole. Notice that God comes to Ezekiel three times in connection with his call: 1:4; 3:16; 3:22. What is the difference between the first one and the last two?
8. Read 1:4-3:15 carefully to get a picture of the first part of the call. Notice that 2:1-3:11 gives the actual call (see 2:1). What is chapter 1? How is this related to the call of chapter 2? What four things does he see in chapter 1? Jot down the outstanding details given in connection with each one.
9. What do you think these things refer to? What light does 1:28 throw on it?
10. Read 2:1-3:15 again. To whom is Ezekiel to go? What kind of reception is promised? What symbolic action appears in the midst of the call? What does it mean? (cf. Rev. 10:8-11) What is the substance of the message of 3:16-21; of 3:22-27?
11. Read chapters 4-7. In this section there are four symbolic actions (4 & 5) and two messages. Jot down the four symbolic actions with a word about the meaning of each. Write a summary sentence about each of the two messages (chapters 6 & 7). What would you say was the theme of this section (4-7)?

#### Study Question Notes

## Lesson 27

### Ezekiel

#### Chapters 8-13

1. Chapters 8-11 is one of Ezekiel's outstanding messages, so study it carefully. In what form is it given? (See 8:1,2; 9:1; 10:1; 11:1; 11:24,25.) When was it received? How many years before the Fall of Jerusalem? Read this message through hurriedly to get the general theme. Where is Ezekiel taken?
2. What did Ezekiel see at the gate of the inner court (8:3-6)? What did he see in the wall of the court (8:7-13)? At the "door of the gate" (8:14,15)? In the inner court (vs. 16-18)? What does Jehovah promise?
3. In chapter 9 you see God beginning to work. Notice the man in linen. What two things does he do? What was the basis of which some received the mark? What happened to the others?
4. What does the man in linen do in chapter 10? What does Ezekiel see in connection with this activity of the man? How does it compare with chapter one? Does it give any additional light on the meaning of chapter one?
5. Where is Ezekiel taken in chapter 11? What is the "wicked counsel" that the men are giving? What is the meaning of the figure of the caldron and the flesh? What message does Ezekiel give to them (vs. 5-12)? What was Ezekiel's reaction? What message does God give in reply? Now go back through chapters 8-11 and note carefully the "glory of Jehovah." Can you trace its movements? What light does this message throw on the significance of the Babylonian Captivity?
6. In chapter 12 there are two symbolic actions. Read the first one (vs. 1-16). What does Ezekiel do? What is the meaning of it? The second sign is in vs. 17-20. What is it? What does it mean? How do these fit in with the theme of the first half of Ezekiel?
7. Read chapter 13 hurriedly. Against what group of people is he speaking? What is their general failure? Their specific failure?

#### Study Question Notes