



Study Guide: Ezekiel – Chapter 2

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Key Themes

One key theme is divine commissioning, where God calls and equips Ezekiel despite the daunting nature of his task. Another theme is the prophet’s obedience in the face of rebellion; Ezekiel is to speak God’s truth regardless of Israel’s resistance. The chapter also highlights the stubbornness and rebellious nature of the people, emphasizing the difficulty of the prophetic mission. Finally, the theme of internalizing God’s word before proclamation emerges through the symbolic eating of the scroll, illustrating the deep personal cost and commitment required for faithful prophecy.

Cross-References

Jeremiah 1:4-10 parallels Ezekiel’s commissioning, where God calls Jeremiah and commands him not to fear opposition, underscoring the prophetic role amid resistance. Isaiah 6:1-8 provides a similar vision of divine commissioning, highlighting the prophet’s encounter with God’s holiness and the burden of delivering a difficult message. Acts 26:16-18 recounts Paul’s calling, emphasizing divine empowerment and mission despite opposition, connecting the prophetic commission to New Testament ministry. These cross-references illuminate the continuity of God’s call to speak truth in challenging circumstances and the necessity of divine enablement for faithful service.

Application

Modern disciples can learn from Ezekiel’s example of obedience and reliance on the Spirit when facing opposition or rejection for speaking truth. The chapter encourages believers to internalize God’s word deeply before sharing it, ensuring authenticity and commitment. It also challenges Christians to embrace their calling with courage, recognizing that resistance is often part of faithful witness. Additionally, the text reminds believers that God equips and empowers His messengers, providing strength to persevere amid difficult circumstances. This passage invites reflection on how one responds to God’s call and the importance of faithfulness over popularity.



Summary

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Context

Ezekiel 2 follows the dramatic vision of God's glory in Ezekiel 1, where the prophet encounters the divine presence by the Kebar River during the Babylonian exile. The immediate literary context is the transition from vision to vocation, moving from Ezekiel's personal encounter with God to his public commission. Historically, Ezekiel prophesies during the early exile period, addressing a people who have rebelled against God's covenant and face impending judgment. The key speaker is God Himself, who appoints Ezekiel as His messenger, instructing him to speak to a stubborn and rebellious Israel. The setting underscores the tension between divine holiness and human rebellion, framing Ezekiel's prophetic role within the covenantal relationship between God and Israel.

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The chapter can be divided into two main movements. First, God commissions Ezekiel, describing the nature of his mission and the people to whom he will speak. This section emphasizes Ezekiel's empowerment by the Spirit and the solemn responsibility he bears. Second, God warns Ezekiel about the resistance he will face, preparing him for the rejection and obstinacy of Israel. This includes the command not to fear the people despite their rebellion, highlighting the prophet's role as a faithful messenger regardless of the response. Together, these movements establish Ezekiel's prophetic identity and the challenging environment in which he will operate.

Verse-by-Verse Study

Verses 1–3: Ezekiel is commanded to stand up and listen as God sends him to the people of Israel. The Spirit enters him, equipping him for the mission. The people are described as rebellious and obstinate, setting the tone for the difficult task ahead.



Verses 4-5: God explicitly identifies the audience as the “house of Israel,” a people who have rebelled against Him. Despite their stubbornness, Ezekiel is to deliver God’s message faithfully, emphasizing the prophet’s role as a mouthpiece rather than an advocate for the people’s desires.

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Ezekiel 2 follows the dramatic vision of God's glory in Ezekiel 1, where the prophet encounters the divine presence by the Kebar River during the Babylonian exile. The immediate literary context is the transition from vision to vocation, moving from Ezekiel's personal encounter with God to his public commission. Historically, Ezekiel prophesies during the early exile period, addressing a people who have rebelled against God's covenant and face impending judgment. The key speaker is God Himself, who appoints Ezekiel as His messenger, instructing him to speak to a stubborn and rebellious Israel. The setting underscores the tension between divine holiness and human rebellion, framing Ezekiel's prophetic role within the covenantal relationship between God and Israel.

Outline

The chapter can be divided into two main movements. First, God commissions Ezekiel, describing the nature of his mission and the people to whom he will speak. This section emphasizes Ezekiel's empowerment by the Spirit and the solemn responsibility he bears. Second, God warns Ezekiel about the resistance he will face, preparing him for the rejection and obstinacy of Israel. This includes the command not to fear the people despite their rebellion, highlighting the prophet's role as a faithful messenger regardless of the response. Together, these movements establish Ezekiel's prophetic identity and the challenging environment in which he will operate.

Verse-by-Verse Study



Verses 1-3: Ezekiel is commanded to stand up and listen as God sends him to the people of Israel. The Spirit enters him, equipping him for the mission. The people are described as rebellious and obstinate, setting the tone for the difficult task ahead.

Verses 4-5: God explicitly identifies the audience as the “house of Israel,” a people who have rebelled against Him. Despite their stubbornness, Ezekiel is to deliver God’s message faithfully, emphasizing the prophet’s role as a mouthpiece rather than an advocate for the people’s desires.

Verses 6-7: God commands Ezekiel not to fear the people, even though they are rebellious and will oppose him. The Spirit’s presence will empower Ezekiel to speak God’s words, underscoring divine enablement in the face of human hostility.

Verses 8-10: Ezekiel is instructed to eat a scroll containing lamentations, mourning, and woe. This symbolic act represents internalizing God’s message fully before delivering it, highlighting the seriousness and burden of the prophetic word.

Key Themes

One key theme is divine commissioning, where God calls and equips Ezekiel despite the daunting nature of his task. Another theme is the prophet’s obedience in the face of rebellion; Ezekiel is to speak God’s truth regardless of Israel’s resistance. The chapter also highlights the stubbornness and rebellious nature of the people, emphasizing the difficulty of the prophetic mission. Finally, the theme of internalizing God’s word before proclamation emerges through the symbolic eating of the scroll, illustrating the deep personal cost and commitment required for faithful prophecy.

Cross-References

Jeremiah 1:4-10 parallels Ezekiel’s commissioning, where God calls Jeremiah and commands him not to fear opposition, underscoring the prophetic role amid resistance. Isaiah 6:1-8 provides a similar vision of divine commissioning, highlighting the prophet’s encounter with God’s holiness and the burden of delivering a difficult message. Acts 26:16-18 recounts Paul’s calling, emphasizing divine empowerment and mission despite opposition, connecting the prophetic commission to New Testament ministry. These cross-references illuminate the continuity of God’s call to speak truth in challenging circumstances and the necessity of divine enablement for faithful service.



Application

Modern disciples can learn from Ezekiel's example of obedience and reliance on the Spirit when facing opposition or rejection for speaking truth. The chapter encourages believers to internalize God's word deeply before sharing it, ensuring authenticity and commitment. It also challenges Christians to embrace their calling with courage, recognizing that resistance is often part of faithful witness. Additionally, the text reminds believers that God equips and empowers His messengers, providing strength to persevere amid difficult circumstances. This passage invites reflection on how one responds to God's call and the importance of faithfulness over popularity.

Summary

Ezekiel Chapter 2 marks the formal commissioning of Ezekiel as God's prophet to a rebellious Israel. It reveals the divine empowerment through the Spirit, the prophet's call to fearless obedience, and the challenging nature of his mission. The chapter sets the foundation for Ezekiel's ministry by emphasizing the necessity of internalizing God's word and faithfully delivering it despite opposition. This commissioning highlights the tension between divine authority and human stubbornness, framing the prophetic role as one of courageous witness in the face of rejection.