



Study Guide: Ezekiel – Chapter 6

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This study guide provides an educational overview of Ezekiel Chapter 6 using a verse-by-verse structure, theological context, and application-oriented insights grounded in Scripture.

Introduction

Ezekiel Chapter 6 serves as a pivotal moment in the prophet’s message, emphasizing the consequences of Israel’s persistent idolatry. This chapter contributes to the overall flow of Ezekiel by highlighting God’s judgment against the high places where false worship occurred. Readers should watch for the vivid descriptions of divine punishment and the call to repentance embedded within the warnings. The chapter sets the tone for understanding the seriousness with which God views covenant unfaithfulness and idolatry.

Context

Ezekiel 6 is situated early in the prophet’s ministry during the Babylonian exile, a time when Israel’s covenant relationship with God was severely strained due to widespread idolatry and rebellion. The immediate literary context follows God’s commissioning of Ezekiel as a watchman and his initial visions of divine glory. The chapter’s key speaker is God Himself, delivering a pronouncement of judgment through Ezekiel. Historically, this period reflects the consequences of Israel’s failure to uphold the Mosaic covenant, particularly the prohibition against idol worship. The setting is the land of Israel, where the high places—local shrines often dedicated to pagan gods—became centers of spiritual corruption.

Outline

The chapter can be divided into three main movements. First, there is the divine command to Ezekiel to prophesy against the mountains of Israel, symbolizing the high places of idolatry. Second, the pronouncement of judgment details the destruction of these altars and the consequences for the people who persist in their idolatrous practices. Third, the chapter concludes with a promise that despite the judgment, a remnant will be spared so that the people may acknowledge God’s holiness and turn away from their sins. This structure moves from accusation and judgment to a glimpse of hope and restoration.



Verse-by-Verse Study

Verses 1-3: God commands Ezekiel to direct his prophecy against the mountains of Israel, which represent the high places of idol worship. The imagery of the mountains highlights the entrenched nature of idolatry in the land. The command to “prophecy” underscores Ezekiel’s role as a divine messenger.

Verses 4-7: These verses describe the coming judgment, where altars and idols will be destroyed, and the slain bodies of the idolaters will be scattered. The destruction is comprehensive, emphasizing the severity of God’s response to covenant violation. The mention of the slain lying among the idols symbolizes the futility and danger of idolatry.

Verses 8-10: God declares that a remnant will be spared, those who will remember Him and turn away from their idols. This section introduces the theme of mercy amid judgment, showing that God’s purpose is ultimately restoration and holiness.

Verses 11-14: The chapter closes with a reaffirmation of God’s holiness and the consequences of profaning His name through idolatry. The destruction of the high places and the scattering of the people serve as a warning that God’s name must be honored. The final verse emphasizes that God’s glory will no longer dwell among the rebellious, highlighting the spiritual loss that results from sin.

Key Themes

One key theme is the holiness of God and the necessity of honoring His name. The chapter reveals how idolatry profanes God’s holiness and provokes His judgment. Another theme is the inevitability of divine judgment against persistent sin, particularly idolatry, which breaks the covenant relationship. The chapter also presents the theme of mercy through the preservation of a remnant, indicating God’s desire for repentance and restoration. Lastly, the destruction of the high places symbolizes the removal of false worship and the call to exclusive devotion to God.

Cross-References

Deuteronomy 12:2-3 provides background on the command to destroy high places and idols, clarifying the covenant’s demand for exclusive worship of Yahweh. Leviticus 26:30 echoes the judgment theme with the destruction of altars and idols as punishment for disobedience. Jeremiah 2:20-28 offers a prophetic critique of Israel’s idolatry, reinforcing



the seriousness of covenant unfaithfulness. Finally, 1 Kings 18:30–40 recounts Elijah’s destruction of Baal’s altars, illustrating God’s demand for pure worship and the rejection of false gods, which parallels Ezekiel’s message.

Application

Modern disciples can learn from Ezekiel 6 the importance of honoring God’s holiness in everyday life. The chapter challenges believers to examine areas where idolatry—whether in the form of misplaced priorities, materialism, or false beliefs—may have taken root. It calls for repentance and a turning away from anything that competes with wholehearted devotion to God. The promise of a spared remnant encourages hope that God’s mercy is available even when judgment is deserved. This passage also reminds the church to guard against complacency in worship and to pursue genuine holiness as a reflection of God’s character.

Summary

Ezekiel Chapter 6 confronts the sin of idolatry with a clear message of judgment and the destruction of the high places, symbolizing the removal of false worship from Israel. Yet, amid the pronouncement of judgment, God’s mercy is evident in the preservation of a remnant who will turn back to Him. The chapter underscores the holiness of God and the necessity of honoring His name, serving as a solemn warning and a call to repentance. This passage fits within Ezekiel’s broader prophetic ministry by illustrating the consequences of covenant unfaithfulness and pointing toward restoration through repentance and renewed devotion.