

# Timeline of Ezekiel

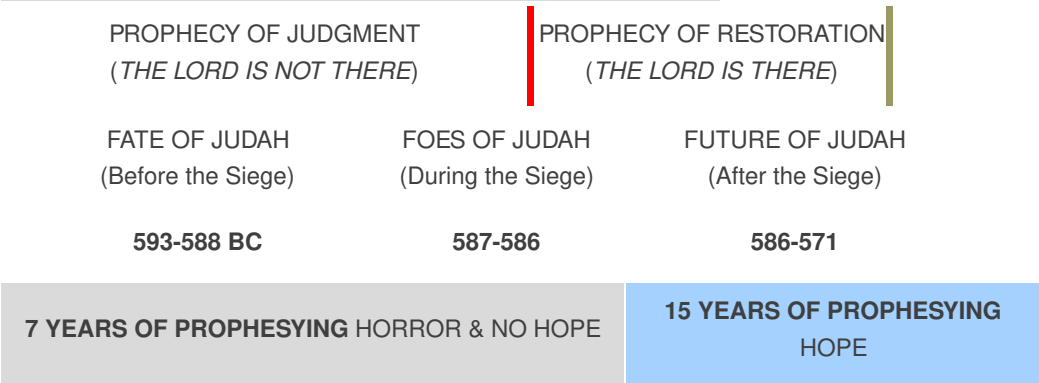
The Glory of Jehovah  
The Burning Bush  
Exodus 3:2  
(Who is the Angel of the LORD?)  
Picture from [Pat Marvenko Smith](#)

NOTE THIS PAGE WILL NO LONGER BE UPDATED -  
THE TIMELINE OF EZEKIEL HAS NOW MOVED HERE.

BOOK OVERVIEW

EZEKIEL: “THE GLORY OF THE LORD”

"You will know that I am the LORD"

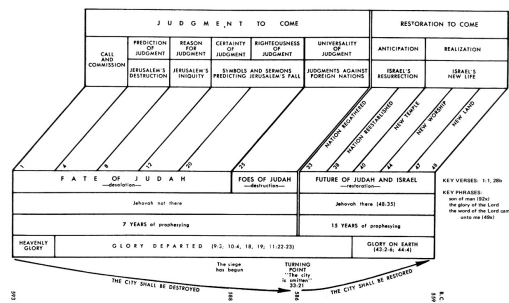


Chapter 1-3: Ezekiel Sees the Glory & Receives the Call	Chapter 4 -24 Judgments Against Judah	Chapter 25-32 Judgments Against the Gloating Nations	Chapter 33-39 Restoration of Israel to the LORD	Chapter 40-48 Visions of the Temple
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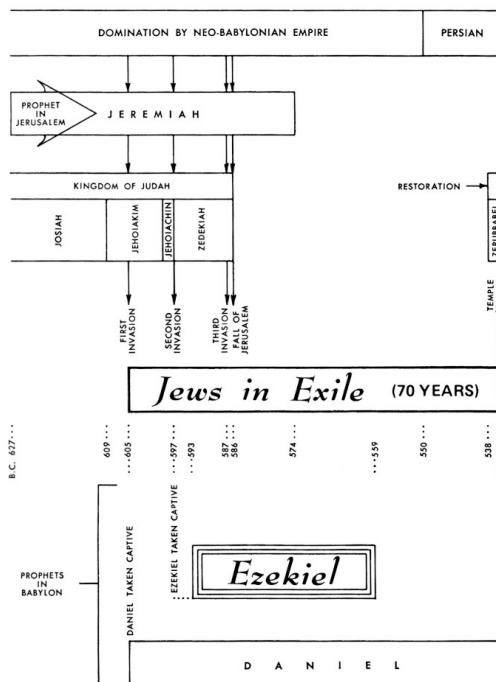
Note that the breakpoint at Ezekiel 25 marks the end of Ezekiel's prophecies of doom and gloom for Judah. This point occurs just after the final siege of Jerusalem begins (Ezekiel 24:2). Note especially the Bold Red vertical line which corresponds to Jerusalem's fall to Babylon (Ezekiel 33:21 Now in the twelfth year of our exile, on the fifth of the tenth month, the refugees from Jerusalem came to me, saying, “The city has been taken.”)

Bible Charts and Timelines

The Book of Ezekiel



Click chart to enlarge



Click chart to enlarge

Chart from recommended resource [Jensen's Survey of the OT](#) - used by permission

[Ezekiel Chart](#) from Charles Swindoll

[Another Ezekiel Chart](#)

## TIMELINE OF EZEKIEL from Biblehub

593 BC	Ezekiel's Prophecy at Chebar	<a href="#">Ezekiel 1</a>
593 BC	Ezekiel's Calling and Instruction	<a href="#">Ezekiel 2</a>
593 BC	Ezekiel Eats the Scroll	<a href="#">Ezekiel 3</a>
593 BC	Ezekiel Foretells Siege of Jerusalem	<a href="#">Ezekiel 4, 5</a>
593 BC	Ezekiel's Vision of the End	<a href="#">Ezekiel 6, 7</a>
592 BC	Ezekiel's First Temple Vision	<a href="#">Ezekiel 8 - 19</a>
591 BC	Ezekiel Sees God Refuse the Elders	<a href="#">Ezekiel 20</a>
591 BC	Ezekiel Prophesies against Jerusalem	<a href="#">Ezekiel 21, 22</a>
591 BC	Ezekiel Prophesies against two Sisters	<a href="#">Ezekiel 23</a>
588 BC	Siege of Jerusalem Begins	<a href="#">Ezekiel 24</a>
587 BC	God's Vengeance on Ammon and Edom	<a href="#">Ezekiel 25</a>
586 BC	Ezekiel Pronounces Judgment on Tyre	<a href="#">Ezekiel 26 - 28</a>
586 BC	Ezekiel Prophesies against Egypt	<a href="#">Ezekiel 29 - 32</a>
586 BC	Ezekiel the Watchman	<a href="#">Ezekiel 33</a>
585 BC	Ezekiel Explains Jerusalem's Fall	<a href="#">Ezekiel 33:21</a>
585 BC	Ezekiel Foresees Reproof and Restoration	<a href="#">Ezekiel 34 - 36</a>
585 BC	Ezekiel Sees Resurrection of Dry Bones	<a href="#">Ezekiel 37</a>
585 BC	Ezekiel Sees Future battle	<a href="#">Ezekiel 38</a>
585 BC	Ezekiel Sees God's judgment upon Gog	<a href="#">Ezekiel 39</a>
573 BC	Ezekiel's Second Temple Vision	<a href="#">Ezekiel 40 - 48</a>

## A SIMPLIFIED APPROACH

# TO THE INDUCTIVE STUDY OF EZEKIEL

## FIRST YOU WILL WANT TO ESTABLISH THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT BY UNDERSTANDING THE TIMELINE

Some of the following notes are adapted from the INTERNATIONAL INDUCTIVE STUDY BIBLE, New American Standard Version from Precept Ministries International. If you don't already own one, I highly recommend you consider purchasing one ([Click here](#)) if you are interested in inductive Bible study.

**NOTE:** Refer to the Timeline above to help get an overview of the timing of the prophesies of Ezekiel. Most of the following questions can be answered from a careful study of the Timeline. **What** are the events associated with the three key dates in **red**? **What** happened to the Northern 10 tribes? **What** are the 3 stages of the fall of Jerusalem and **who** went into exile with each stage? **Where** and **when** did Ezekiel begin his prophetic ministry? **How** long did he prophesy before the final fall of Jerusalem? **When** does the glory depart? **Where** is this tragic divine departure recorded? From those same passages, **why** does the glory depart? **When** was the departure of God's glory prophesied - before or after the fall of Jerusalem? **When** does the glory return (**what** is the the first fulfillment of the glory returning)? **Where** is the glory today (cf 1Co 3:16, 6:19 20, 2Co 3:18, Mt 5:16 1Cor 10:31)?

Note that there are **5 segment divisions** of Ezekiel are at the top table of the chart at the top of this page. These **segments** provide a good way to divide the book up for profitable study and suggestions for inductive study are given for each segment division below. Don't get overwhelmed by the dating of events. I suggest that you record the dates of events in the margin next to the corresponding Scripture. I also suggest recording key cross references in the margin which will prove helpful in the future when you refer to these sections (unless you buy a new Bible and then you have to begin all over again).

### 931BC DIVISION OF ISRAEL FROM JUDAH

**931 BC** The United Kingdom composed of 12 tribes was split (see 1Ki 11:1, 4, 7, 11 and following chapters) into Israel (10 Northern tribes with capital in Samaria) and Judah (2 Southern tribes with capital in Jerusalem).

### 722BC NORTHERN KINGDOM (ISRAEL) DEFEATED BY ASSYRIA

**722 BC** The Northern Kingdom was taken into captivity by the Assyrians. (see 2Ki 17:1ff especially 2Ki 17:5, 6). Although I alluded to the "10 Lost Tribes" as one of the astute Bereans reminded us they are not in fact lost and this idea can lead to some faulty theological conclusions. Bible Knowledge Commentary adds that "*Paul's reference to the 12 tribes of Israel shows the error of British-Israelism*" (which simply stated holds that the Anglo-Saxon peoples, especially England and the US, are descended from the 10 Northern tribes and therefore inherit the promises addressed in Scripture specifically to Israel. This is not Scriptural and we will probably briefly touch on some of these points in class). (see Acts 26:7, Jas1:1, Re 21:12 as support that these 10 tribes are not "lost").

### 622BC BOOK OF THE LAW FOUND BY JOSIAH

**622 BC** (*record next to 2Ki 22:3*) 2Kings 22:1ff describes the incredible events during the reign of Josiah, the godly king over the southern kingdom of Judah at the time that the book of the law was found in the house of the Lord where it had been lost! (2Ki 22:8) King Josiah wept when he heard the Word of God for he saw the awfulness of Judah's sin and knew that God's wrath burned against them. Josiah sought to bring about national "revival" but it was not to last and the prophetess Huldah (2Ki 22:14, 15, 16, 17)

told him that after his death God would bring judgment upon Judah, for they had forsaken God and burned incense to other gods

**609 BC** In 2Ki 23:29 (CP 2Chr 35:20, 21, 22, 23, 24) God's judgment on Judah began when King Josiah was killed on the plain of Megiddo trying to stop Pharaoh Neco, king of Egypt, on his way to Carchemish on the Euphrates. Note that the events rapid cascade downward to doom for Judah in the following chapters as recorded in [2 Kings 24](#) & [2 Kings 25](#).

**605 BC** In Jer 46:2 Pharaoh Neco was defeated at Carchemish by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

## **605BC FIRST SIEGE OF JERUSALEM BY BABYLON**

**605 BC 1<sup>st</sup> SIEGE OF JERUSALEM & EXILE TO BABYLON:** is described in 2Ki 24:1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. (*Record this date in your Bible margin*) In 605 BC Ezekiel was 18 years old when 15 year-old Daniel and his 3 friends were captured by Nebuchadnezzar and taken from to Babylon. Daniel's prophetic ministry from Babylon began about 605BC. Ezekiel was left behind in Jerusalem. At age 30 he would be eligible for the priesthood but before he reached that age he was taken into exile in the next invasion described below. For the next several years things were relatively quiet in Jerusalem and Judah. The false prophets were bringing "good news" of peace (cf Jer 6:14) and the people loved it (cf Jer 5:31) and continued in their sin. Only one lonely voice disturbed their peace - the voice of Jeremiah prophesying in Judah (cf Jer 1:9, 10).

## **597BC SECOND SIEGE OF JERUSALEM BY BABYLON**

**597 BC 2<sup>ND</sup> SIEGE OF JERUSALEM & EXILE TO BABYLON:** is described in 2Ki 24:10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 (*Record this date in your Bible margin*) When Jehoiakim died, Jehoiachin succeeded him as king of Judah and in 597 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar, who with his defeat of Neco had become the dominant world power, besieged Jerusalem for the second time taking King Jehoiachin into exile to Babylon (this event in 597BC helps understand "*the fifth year of Jehoiachin's exile*" specifically given by in Ezekiel 1:2) along with 10,000 Jews, one of whom was the young man Ezekiel.

## **586BC THIRD & FINAL SIEGE OF JERUSALEM BY BABYLON**

**586 BC 3<sup>RD</sup> SIEGE OF JERUSALEM** described in 2Ki 25:1-21 *Record this date in your Bible margin* The siege began in **588 B.C.** (cross reference Ezekiel 24:2 – record **588 BC** in margin there also) and in 586 B.C. Jerusalem were captured and the Temple and city walls were destroyed. Ezekiel would see visions of another temple and another Jerusalem- a city that would be known by the glorious name "**Jehovah-shammah**", the LORD is there! (Ezekiel 48:35) (**Related Resource:** Study on the Name Jehovah Shammah - The LORD is There)

**NOW BEGIN TO READ THROUGH EZEKIEL  
BREAKING IT UP INTO "BITE SIZED" SEGMENTS  
AS OUTLINED BELOW.**

## SECTION 1: Chapters 1-3: Ezekiel's Call

1. Read Ezekiel 1:1-3:27 and mark distinctively (with a color &/or symbol) the key words or phrases. Below are some of the key words and phrases you will be looking for. When you find one don't just mechanically mark it, but interrogate the word or phrase with a few questions (Who? What? Where? When? Why? How?- See interrogate with the 5W'S & H). "*What*" do you learn for example about the "*glory of the Lord*" when you find that passage?, etc.

### THE BOOK OF EZEKIEL: KEY PHRASES & WORDS\*

- "Know that I am the LORD" 63/77x\*\*
- "the glory of the LORD" 10/35x
- "glory of the God of Israel" 5/5x
- "Lord GOD" 218/438x
- "son of man" 93/107x
- "word of the LORD came to me" 50/102x
- "covenant" 17/282x
- "vision(s)" 21/93x
- "sign(s)" 9x
- "rebelled/rebellious" 23/105x
- "wrath" 34/151x
- "heart(s)" 42/689x
- "harlot (ries),adult-(ery) (tress) 39/175x

\* NASB, 1977 Version

63/77x = Phrase found 63 times in Ezekiel out of all 77 uses in the Old Testament

[Click here for list of these verses](#)

**Ezekiel 1:1** says "the 30<sup>th</sup> year" and it appears in context to refer to Ezekiel's age of 30 years, the year in fact that Ezekiel would have been eligible for priesthood (see Nu 4:3), he begins his prophetic ministry. **What year was this?** Verse 2 explains that it was "***the fifth of the month in the fifth year of King Jehoiachin's exile***" which would be 593 BC because Jehoiachin was taken from Jerusalem to Babylon in 597BC, and so the fifth year would be 593 BC and this was the year Ezekiel began his prophetic ministry which would span 2 decades ending around 573 BC. Remember Ezekiel is prophesying from exile to Jews in exile before the final destruction of Jerusalem in the first 24 chapters that emphasize judgment. Once the siege begins, he switches to prophecies against the Gentile nations some of whom are scoffing at Jerusalem. Then after the fall in Chapter 33, he shifts to a message of hope which includes the promise of a new heart. Read 2Ki 24:1ff-2Ki 24:1-21 for a good overview of the historical setting and if you haven't done so yet, record the dates of the 3 STAGES OF CAPTIVITY alluded to in these passages . This will help you understand the timing of Ezekiel's prophecies.

Ezekiel has many references to **time** and you will want to mark these in a distinctive way (e.g., a "clock face" in the margin). There are 13 dated references in Ezekiel and they are listed below. I would suggest recording these in the margin next to the respective Scripture.

### Dating in Ezekiel

(hold pointer over verse for popup)

<a href="#">1:1 1:2 1:3</a>	June/July	593	1 <sup>st</sup> dated message: Call to prophetic of his ministry
<a href="#">8:1</a>	Aug./Sept	592	2 <sup>nd</sup> dated message: the vision of temple abominations
<a href="#">20:1</a>	July/Aug	591	3 <sup>rd</sup> dated message: response to the elders' inquiry

<a href="#">24:1</a>	Dec./Jan	589/588	4 <sup>th</sup> dated message: Jerusalem's judgment
<b>FOLLOWING SECTION SHIFTS FROM PROPHECIES OF JUDGMENTS AGAINST JUDAH TO JUDGMENT AGAINST THE NATIONS</b>			
<a href="#">26:1</a>	March/April	587/586	5 <sup>th</sup> dated message: judgment on Tyre
<a href="#">29:1</a>	Dec/Jan	588/587	6 <sup>th</sup> dated message: judgment on Egypt
<a href="#">29:17</a>	April	571	7 <sup>th</sup> dated message: judgment on Egypt (the latest date in Ezekiel)
<a href="#">30:20</a>	March/April	587	8 <sup>th</sup> dated message: news of Pharaoh's defeat
<a href="#">31:1</a>	June 21	587	9 <sup>th</sup> dated message: news of Pharaoh's final defeat
<a href="#">32:1</a>	March 3	585	10 <sup>th</sup> dated message: lament over Pharaoh
<a href="#">32:17</a>	April	585	11 <sup>th</sup> dated message: funeral dirge for Pharaoh & description of Sheol
<a href="#">33:21</a>	Dec/Jan	586/585	12 <sup>th</sup> dated message: news of Jerusalem's fall
<b>THE LAST SECTION SHIFTS TO PROPHECIES OF COMFORT, CONSOLATION, COMFORT &amp; COMMUNION FOR JUDAH &amp; ISRAEL</b>			
<a href="#">40:1</a>	April 28	573	13 <sup>th</sup> dated message: temple vision

2. As you go through these chapters one at a time, interrogate the text with the five W's and an H. Ask questions such as: What does Ezekiel see? How are they described? Where are they? Where is Ezekiel? What is he told to do? Why is he told to do it? When is Ezekiel to speak? Note what Ezekiel is called to do and how he is to do it. Also note to whom he is sent and why. Record your observations on a separate piece of paper.

4. In summary form list everything you observe from the text about Ezekiel, the people to whom he was sent, and the glory of the Lord.

5. Record the theme or title of each chapter remembering to try to use words that are actually in the chapter. If you have room in your Bible at the beginning of the chapter, record your title once you are satisfied that the title really summarizes what's in the chapter. In other words don't just title chapter 1 "God's Glory". Although that may be a valid observation, it would hardly distinguish this chapter from others.

## **SECTION 2: Chapters 4-24: Prophecies about Judah and Jerusalem**

1. Read through this segment one chapter at a time. Mark every reference to the time of a vision and key words or phrases. Be especially alert to mark the phrase "**know that I am the LORD**". Note in the margin who is going to know and how they will know. When you mark **Spirit**, **heart**, and **the glory of God**, list on paper and then when you are satisfied with the list on your Bible margin what you learn about each of these key words/phrases in that chapter. In this section add **covenant** to your list of key words and list what you learn.

2. Now read through each chapter again. Watch for every reference to **the son of man**. In the margin note God's instructions to Ezekiel, the son of man. Note to whom or to what he was to speak and how. Note whether it was by symbolic acts, messages, visions, parables, or signs. Note why he was to speak in that way and the significance of his action. Notice when Ezekiel's mouth is shut and then later opened.

3. Record the chapter themes/titles as discussed above.

4. Note that Ezekiel 8-11 is a unit composed of several visions. Where is Ezekiel? How did he get there? What happens to the glory of the LORD? Note the progression in your margin.

## **SECTION 3: Chapters 25-32: Prophecies concerning the Nations**

1. Read through this segment one chapter at a time marking the key words. When you mark the phrase **know that I am the Lord** note in the margin who is going to know and how they will know it. How do your observations in this section compare to God's covenant promise to Abraham that "*I will bless those who bless you, and the one who curses you I will curse. And in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.*" (Gen 12:3)?

2. On the second reading of the chapter, identify and record in the margin the nation to whom the prophecy is given and the ruler if mentioned. Note what will happen to the nation and why.

3. Make sure you note or mark when ***the word of the Lord came to Ezekiel***

4. Record the theme/title of each chapter.

5. The distinctive thing about Ezekiel's foreign oracles, apart from their focus on Tyre and Egypt, is that they are more related to contemporary history than are those of Isaiah, Jeremiah, or Amos. Seven of the thirteen dates in Ezekiel are in this section ( Ezek 26:1—587 ; Ezek 29:1—587 ; Ezek 29:17—571 ; Ezek 30:20—587 ; Ezek 31:1—587 ; Ezek 32:1—585 ; Ezek 32:17—586 ). Four of these dates refer to a day and month in 587 b.c., very close to the time of Jerusalem's destruction.

#### **SECTION 4: Chapters 33-39: Prophecies about Israel's Restoration**

1. Read each chapter and once again:

- a. Mark every reference to time. Do not miss when the visions or prophecies were given to Ezekiel.
- b. Mark every key word. In the margin list what you learn from marking **covenant** and then compare it with what you observed about **covenant** in Ezekiel 16-17.
- c. Continue noting the same observations from marking every occurrence of know that I am the Lord. Also list what you learn about the Spirit, heart, and the glory of God.

2. Read the chapter again. List God's instructions to Ezekiel ("the son of man"). Note to whom or to what he was to speak and what the message was to be. As you look at the prophecy, list what is going to happen, to whom or what it will happen, and when it will happen. Put a symbol next to any indication of timing. Also note any symbolic acts he was to perform and why.

3. List the theme of each chapter as before.

#### **SECTION 5: Chapters 40-48: Prophecies about the Temple**

**1. As you begin observing this final segment**, read Ezek 40:1, 2, 3, 4, 5. In a distinctive way, mark **when** the final vision is given. Then in the margin list **who** gives it, **how**, **where**, and **what** Ezekiel is to do.

Remember to read for the literal sense of the passage, even if you do not completely understand the text. Resist the urge to glance at what the commentaries say until you have carefully observed the text.

In the preface of a three part series on Ezekiel's Temple Vision in the 1948 issue of Bibliotheca Sacra, **Merrill Unger** warns us that

"The final nine chapters of the prophecy of Ezekiel, while forming a grand climax to the prophet's message, present problems and difficulties which place them among the most perplexing portions of the entire prophetic word. The most prominent feature of this much-disputed passage is the temple which Ezekiel saw in vision. For this reason it is sometimes called "The Temple Vision." What is to be done with the temple? Where is it to be placed? How is it to be interpreted? These and similar questions have disturbed Bible students and occupied their researches ever since Ezekiel published his vision. There are fewer subjects concerning which greater contrariety of opinion prevails. Much of the literature on the subject is a veritable labyrinth of confusion. The reader is left in a maze, either groping for a mere ethereal and imaginary temple that was never supposed to have any substantial existence at all, or else being presented with an actual sanctuary set in an environment which clashes at every turn with the plans and specifications outlined by the prophet." (Bibliotheca Sacra Volume 105 Page 418-419, 1948)

**2. Read each chapter carefully and do the following:**

- a. Mark key words as before; however, add to your list **temple** (sanctuary, house), **holy**, **offering**, and **gate(s)**. The phrase "**know that I am the Lord**" is not used in this final segment.
- b. Watch for and record the reason for the vision of the temple and its measurements. Also note what you learn about the **glory of the Lord** and the **Spirit**, and their relationship the temple or sanctuary. Compare this with what you saw in Ezekiel 8 through 11.
- c. Warning: This last segment of Ezekiel may seem a little boring after the first 39 chapters. Don't get bogged down in all the temple measurements. Be sure to read the last verse of the book.

**3. Record the theme of each chapter.**

**KEY WORDS  
AND PHRASES**



## IN EZEKIEL

- **Know that I am the LORD [Jehovah]** - Ezek 6:7, 10, 13, 14; 7:4, 27; 11:10, 12; 12:15, 16, 20; 13:9, 14, 21, 23; 14:8; 15:7; 16:62; 17:24; 20:12, 20, 26, 38, 42, 44; 22:16; 23:49; 24:24, 27; 25:5, 7, 11, 17; 26:6; 28:22, 23, 24, 26; 29:6, 9, 16, 21; 30:8, 19, 25f; 32:15; 33:29; 34:27; 35:4, 9, 15; 36:11, 23, 38; 37:6, 13, 28; 38:23; 39:6f, 22, 28; Joel 3:17
- **The glory of the LORD [Jehovah]** - Ezek 1:28; 3:12, 23; 10:4, 18; 11:23; 43:4, 5; 44:4
- **The glory of the God of Israel** - Ezek 8:4; 9:3; 10:19; 11:22; 43:2
- **Lord GOD [Adonai Jehovah]** - Ezek 2:4; 3:11, 27; 4:14; 5:5, 7f, 11; 6:3, 11; 7:2, 5; 8:1; 9:8; 11:7f, 13, 16f, 21; 12:10, 19, 23, 25, 28; 13:3, 8, 9, 13, 16, 18, 20; 14:4, 6, 11, 14, 16, 18, 20f, 23; 15:6, 8; 16:3, 8, 14, 19, 23, 30, 36, 43, 48, 59, 63; 17:3, 9, 16, 19, 22; 18:3, 9, 23, 30, 32; 20:3, 5, 27, 30f, 33, 36, 39, 40, 44, 47, 49; 21:7, 13, 24, 26, 28; 22:3, 12, 19, 28, 31; 23:22, 28, 32, 34, 35, 46, 49; 24:3, 6, 9, 14, 21, 24; 25:3, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16; 26:3, 5, 7, 14, 15, 19, 21; 27:3; 28:2, 6, 10, 12, 22, 24, 25; 29:3, 8, 13, 16, 19, 20; 30:2, 6, 10, 13, 22; 31:10, 15, 18; 32:3, 8, 11, 14, 16, 31, 32; 33:11, 25, 27; 34:2, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, 20, 30, 31; 35:3, 6, 11, 14; 36:2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 32, 33, 37; 37:3, 5, 9, 12, 19, 21; 38:3, 10, 14, 17, 18, 21; 39:1, 5, 8, 10, 13, 17, 20, 25, 29; 43:18, 19, 27; 44:2, 6, 9, 12, 15, 27; 45:9, 15, 18; 46:1, 16; 47:13, 23; 48:29
- **Son of man** - Ezek 2:1, 3, 6, 8; 3:1, 3f, 10, 17, 25; 4:1, 16; 5:1; 6:2; 7:2; 8:5f, 8, 12, 15, 17; 11:2, 4, 15; 12:2f, 9, 18, 22, 27; 13:2, 17; 14:3, 13; 15:2; 16:2; 17:2; 20:3f, 27, 46; 21:2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 19, 28; 22:2, 18, 24; 23:2, 36; 24:2, 16, 25; 25:2; 26:2; 27:2; 28:2, 12, 21; 29:2, 18; 30:2, 21; 31:2; 32:2, 18; 33:2, 7, 10, 12, 24, 30; 34:2; 35:2; 36:1, 17; 37:3, 9, 11, 16; 38:2, 14; 39:1, 17; 40:4; 43:7, 10, 18; 44:5; 47:6
- **Word of the LORD [Jehovah] came to me** - Ezek 3:16; 6:1; 7:1; 11:14; 12:1, 8, 17, 21, 26; 13:1; 14:2, 12; 15:1; 16:1; 17:1, 11; 18:1; 20:2, 45; 21:1, 8, 18; 22:1, 17, 23; 23:1; 24:1, 15, 20; 25:1; 26:1; 27:1; 28:11, 20; 29:1, 17; 30:20; 31:1; 32:1, 17; 33:1, 23; 34:1; 35:1; 36:16; 38:1 (**Note:** Word of the Lord God [Adonai Jehovah] - Ezek 6:3, 25:3, 36:4)
- **Covenant** - Ezek 16:8, 59, 60, 61, 62, 17:13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19; 20:37; 34:25; 37:26; 44:7
- **Vision(s)** - Ezek 1:1, 7:13, 7:26, 8:3, 11:24, 12:22, 12:23, 12:24, 12:27, 13:7, 13:9, 13:16, 13:23, 21:29, 22:28, 40:2, 43:3
- **Sign(s)** - Ezek 4:3, 12:6, 12:11, 14:8, 20:12, 20:20, 21:19, 24:24, 24:27
- **Rebelled/rebellious** - Ezek 2:3; 2:5; 2:6; 2:7; 2:8; 3:9; 3:26; 3:27; 5:6; 12:2; 12:3; 12:9; 12:25; 17:12; 17:15; 20:8; 20:13; 20:21; 24:3; 44:6
- **Wrath** - Ezek 5:13, 15; 6:12; 7:8, 12, 14, 19; 8:18; 9:8; 13:13, 15; 14:19; 16:38; 20:8, 13, 21, 33, 34; 21:17, 31; 22:20, 21, 22, 31; 23:25; 24:8, 13; 25:14; 30:15; 36:6, 18; 38:19;
- **Heart(s)** - Ezek 3:10; 6:9; 11:1; 9 11:21; 14:3; 14:4; 14:5; 14:7; 16:30; 18:31; 20:16; 21:6; 21:7; 21:15; 22:14; 24:25; 27:4; 27:25; 27:26; 27:27; 28:2; 28:5; 28:6; 28:8; 28:17; 31:10; 32:9; 33:31; 36:26; 44:7; 44:9
- **Harlot (Harlotries)** - Ezek 6:9; 16:15; 16:16; 16:17; 16:20; 16:22; 16:25; 16:26; 16:28; 16:29; 16:30; 16:31; 16:33; 16:34; 16:35; 16:36; 16:41; 20:30; 23:3; 23:5; 23:7; 23:8; 23:11; 23:14; 23:17; 23:18; 23:19; 23:27; 23:29; 23:30; 23:35; 23:44; 43:7; 43:9
- **Adultery (Adulteries, Adulteress[es], Adulterous)** - Ezek 6:9, 16:32, 16:38, 23:37, 23:43, 23:45

## OTHER PROPHETIC CHARTS

<a href="#">THE THREE DIVINE DAYS</a>	Of The Lord, Of Christ, Of God
THE END TIME JUDGMENTS	Of Christ, Sheep & Goats, Israel, the Great White Throne
<a href="#">TIMELINE OF JEWISH &amp; GENTILE HISTORY ACCORDING TO DANIEL</a>	World History in Book of Daniel by chapter - 2, 7, 8, 9-12
EZEKIEL TIMELINE	Ezekiel's prophecy in context of Israel's history
GLORY OF THE LORD	Depicts departure of God's glory and His return to the Temple
GOD'S PLAN FOR THE AGES	God's Eye Overview from the first Adam to the last Adam
GOD'S PLAN FOR JERUSALEM	Timeline chart of the "five" prophetic peaks of Jerusalem
DANIEL'S SEVENTIETH WEEK	Detailed Scripturally reference timeline chart on Daniel 9:27
REVELATION CHARTED OUT	Allows quick comparison of events/timing in Revelation 4-22



THE REVELATION	Conservative resources
DANIEL	Conservative resources

## RELATED TOPICS:

- The Millennium 1
- The Millennium 2
- The Millennium 3
- Table comparing Rapture vs Second Coming
- Timing - Pre- Mid- or Post-Tribulation
- Rapture - the Greek word harpazo
- Prophecy, Messianic
- Interpretation of Prophecy - multiple resources
- Prophecy Primer: Brief and Simple: basic guidelines for interpreting prophecy
- The Day of the LORD
- Time gaps in interpretation of prophecy

Resurrection:

- The Two Resurrections - "First" and "Second" - on a timeline
- Seven Resurrections in Scripture
- Resurrection - Is it Taught in the Old Testament?

Christ's Resurrection Prophesied in the Old Testament...

- First Fruits as a prophetic picture of Christ's Resurrection
- The Sign of Jonah as a prophecy of Christ's Resurrection
- The "Third Day" in Hosea - Does it predict Christ's Resurrection?
- See related topic: Resurrection in the Old Testament

## DANIEL 9:24-27 SEVENTY WEEKS OF DANIEL: The Seventieth Week

Daniel 9:24-27: Introductory Comments

- Brief "Prophecy Primer" why interpret [Daniel 9:24-27](#) and other prophecy literally?
- Why Daniel 9:24-27 Is One of Most Significant Passages in Scripture
- Daniel Commentaries grouped by interpretative approach to Daniel 9:24-27
- Anecdotal Stories and Daniel 9:24-27
- Evidence Supporting Unit of Time in Daniel 9:24-27 as Years
- Daniel Commentaries from a literal, usually futuristic perspective

**Verse by Verse Exposition of** Daniel 9:24; Daniel 9:25; Daniel 9:26; Daniel 9:27

- Additional Notes on Daniel 9:24-25
- Additional Notes on Daniel 9:26-27
- Summary Chart of Daniel's Seventieth Week
- Daniel's Seventieth Week Charted in parallel with Daniel's other prophecies
- Lectures by Kay Arthur on [Daniel 9:24-27](#): Lec 14, Lec15, Lec 16