

EZEKIEL 35:1-48:35 | THE RESTORATION

EZEKIEL 40:1-48:35 | RESTORATION OF ISRAEL

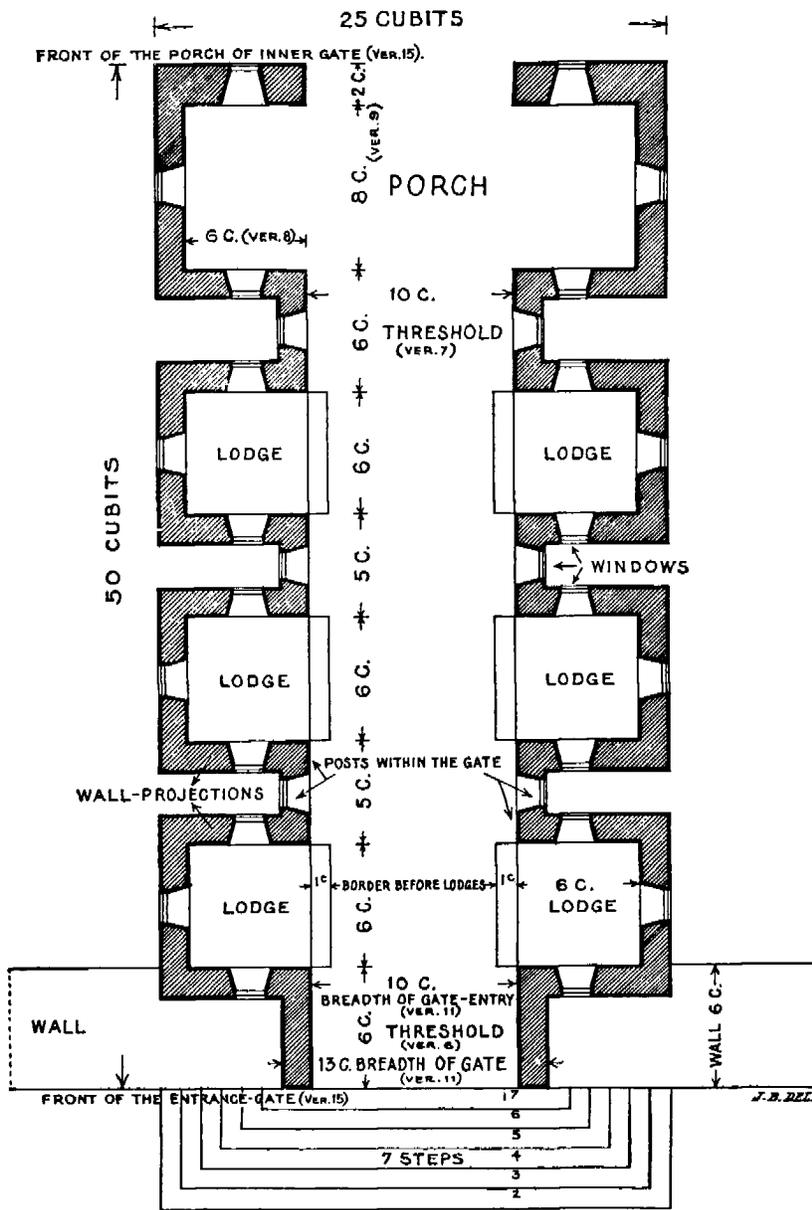
EZEKIEL 40:1-44:31 | RESTORATION OF THE HOUSE (TEMPLE)

- *Verses 1-16 – see session 29*
- Ezekiel 40:17-19 - The Outer Court and its chambers
 - The **outward court** had **chambers** that will be used for Levitical duties and supplies.
 - In the entirety of the outward court there are **thirty chambers**.
 - We would presume 10 on each of three sides.
 - There is a **pavement** (v. 18) in the outer court. The area of pavement is 100 cubits (not including the chambers).
- [Ezekiel 40:20-27](#) - The Outer Gates
 - Ezekiel begins measuring for the northern gate (vv. 20-23)(the Temple itself faces eastward).
 - The gate complex itself had three **little chambers** (v. 21) on each side of the entry. The gate complex itself (including the chambers) was 25 cubits wide and 50 cubits long.
 - The outer gates sat parallel to the inner gate, with 100 cubits of pavement between.
 - Ezekiel moves to the southern gate (vv. 24-27), giving the same measurements and details as the northern gate.
- [Ezekiel 40:28-37](#) - The Inner Gates
 - Ezekiel measures the three inner gates.
 - The southern gate - vv. 28-31
 - The eastern gate - vv. 32-34
 - The northern gate - vv. 35-37
 - The details of the gates are the same (from what we can tell) of the outer gates, except that the inner gate have eight steps rather than seven.
- [Ezekiel 40:38-43](#) - The area of sacrifice
 - These verses provide detail concerning the provisions for the preparation of sacrifices, namely the **burnt offering and the sin offering and the trespass offering** (v. 39). Various tables and rooms will be allotted for these sacrifices.
 - We will discuss the meaning of these sacrifices later.
- [Ezekiel 40:44-47](#) - The Priests chambers and the inner court
 - Ezekiel describes chambers for three groups of people:
 - **the singers in the inner court** (v. 44)
 - **The priests, the keepers of the charge of the house** (v. 45).
 - **The priests, the keepers of the charge of the altar** (v. 46).
 - This position is reserved for **the sons of Zadok**, who are Levites.
 - Zadok was the first “high priest” in the first temple era ([1 Chron. 9:22](#)) and was a descendant of Phineas, who stopped the plague by his

execution of judgment ([Ps. 106:30](#)) and to whom God promised an **everlasting priesthood because he was zealous for his God** ([Num. 25:13](#)).

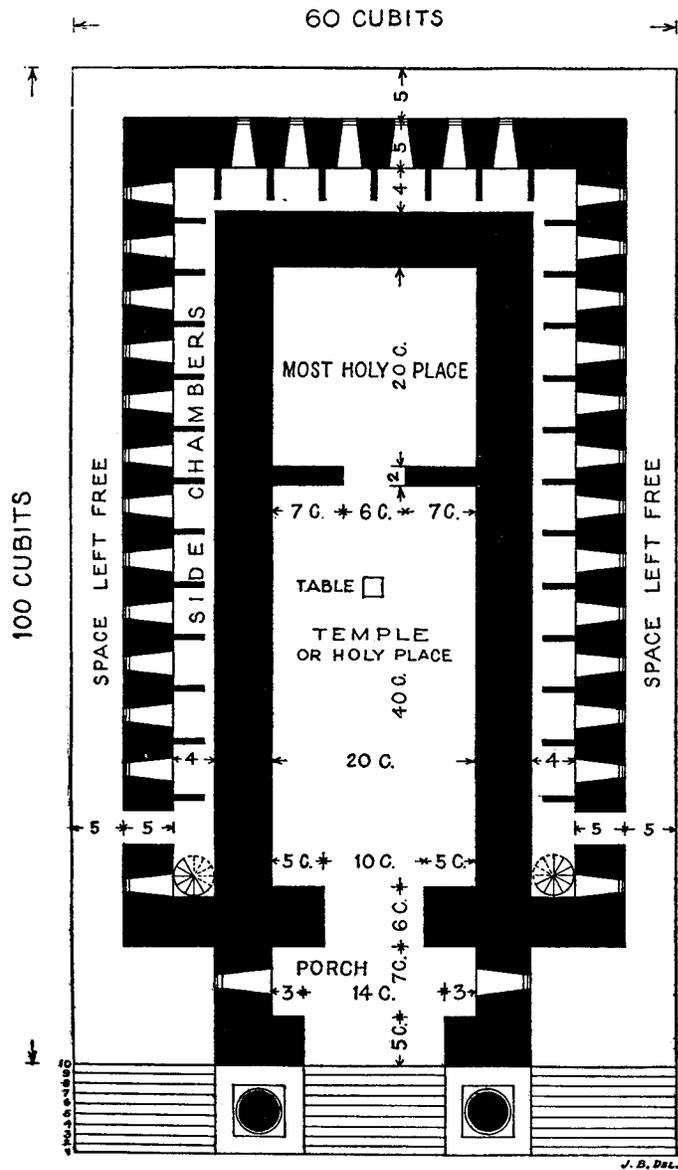
- From this we are reminded of God's faithfulness to Phinehas, who earned righteousness by his works ([Ps. 106:31](#)). We also learn that the precision of the DNA of the priesthood will be known in that day.
- The inner court of the Temple is 100 cubits square (v. 47), with an altar for sacrifice in front of the Temple itself.
- [Ezekiel 40:48-49](#) - The porch of the Temple
 - Ezekiel provides measurements and description of the porch leading into the Temple.
- [Ezekiel 41:1-4](#) - Measurements of the Temple
 - The doorway to the Temple was 10 cubits, with 5 additional cubits on either side of the door after entering, thus the width of the interior of the Temple is 20 cubits. The length of the "Holy Place" is 40 cubits (v. 2).
 - The Holy of Holies (vv. 3-4) had **the post of the door** (depth of the entry) that was two cubits.
 - Rashi (the Jewish commentator of the 11th Century) speaks of the six cubits of the door, saying, "I cannot explain this except as a reference to its height."
 - The breadth of the door is given as seven cubits.
 - The Holy of Holies itself was 20 cubits square.
- [Ezekiel 41:5-11](#) - The Porch Around the Temple
 - The wall of the Temple was six cubits (v. 5). There were side chambers that were four cubits, on the outside of the wall (v. 5).
 - The side chambers were **three, one over another, and thirty in order** (v. 6). There will be three stories of chambers, each with either 10 or 11 (the word translated **thirty in order** can be *three and thirty times* (as in the KJV marginal note). The upper side chambers were larger than the lower chambers (v. 7).
 - The **height of the house** (v. 8) is not given, but the foundation is said to be **six great cubits** (a cubit plus a handbreadth).
 - For more detailed information, see the commentary of *Rashi* available at Chabad.org
- [Ezekiel 41:12-15](#) - Measurements of the Temple
 - The Temple building itself was 70 cubits, with a wall 5 cubits thick on either side, thus 60 inside (v. 12).
 - The measurement is said to be on **the end toward the west** (v. 12), which is literally, *the side toward the way of the sea*.
 - The full length of the building is 100 cubits.
- [Ezekiel 41:16-26](#) - The Holy of Holies
 - The last words of verse 15 belong with verse 16, and the attention goes to **the porches of the court** of the Temple. This porch is completely covered in wood (Rashi says Cedar wood), as is the full stone building (later to be plated with gold, which will not stick to stone).
 - The wood had carvings of cherubim and palm trees. Each cherub had the face of a young lion facing a palm tree, and a man facing a palm tree on the other side.

- Ezekiel says of **the face of the sanctuary** that **the appearance of the one as the appearance of the other** (v. 21). This is literally, *the appearance as the appearance*. Likely, *the appearance of the Holy of Holies was like the appearance of the Glory of God which I saw at the river Chebar*.
- The altar is described in verse 22. In addition, the doors are described as having **two leaves *apiece*** (v. 24), that is, two panels each (see Rashi for more information).



PLAN OF THE GATE BUILDINGS





PLAN OF THE HOUSE

