

## Redeemer C.S.I Church Kansas Bible study

Ezekiel Chapter 19 on 07/18/2024 (7 P.m. to 8 P.m.) Rev. Suresh Kumar Nelson

### \*Introduction to Ezekiel 19: \*

Ezekiel 19 is composed of two lamentations, or sorrowful songs, lamenting the fall of the royal house of Judah. The chapter uses metaphors and imagery to express the downfall and judgment of Israel's leaders.

#### 1. \*Verses 1-4: The Lioness and Her Cubs\*

- **\*Lioness** (Verse 2) \*: Represents Israel or Judah, depicted as a lioness who reared young lions. This symbolizes the nation's royalty and strength.
- **\*First Cub** (Verse 3) \*: Refers to King Jehoahaz, who was taken captive in Egypt (Verse 4). His brief reign and capture signify the nation's diminished power and lost potential.

#### 2. \*Verses 5-9: The Second Lion\*

- **\*Second Cub** (Verse 5) \*: Represents King Jehoiachin, who, like the first lion, learned to catch prey and devour men, indicating his reign of terror.
- **\*Capture** (Verses 8-9) \*: Jehoiachin's capture and deportation to Babylon symbolizes the end of Judah's independence and the humiliation of its leaders.

#### 3. \*Verses 10-14: The Vine\*

- **\*Fruitful Vine** (Verse 10) \*: Judah is compared to a vine planted by the waters, signifying its initial prosperity and potential for growth.
- **\*Destruction** (Verses 12-14) \*: The vine is plucked up and withered, representing Judah's downfall due to divine judgment. The fire from one of its branches (Zedekiah) suggests internal rebellion leading to destruction.

### Keywords from Ezekiel 19

#### 1. \*Lamentation

 (Verse 1) \*

- **\*Meaning\***: A mournful song or poem expressing sorrow.
- **\*Explanation\***: The chapter contains two lamentations that mourn the downfall of the royal family of Judah.

#### 2. \*Lioness

 (Verse 2) \* **\*Meaning\***: Symbolizes Judah or Jerusalem.

- **\*Explanation\***: Represents the nation as a nurturing entity that raised powerful leaders (kings).

3. **\*Young Lion** (Verse 3) \*

- **\*Meaning\***: Represents the young kings of Judah.

- **\*Explanation\***: Specifically refers to Jehoahaz and Jehoiachin, who were captured and taken away, symbolizing their short and tragic reigns.

4. **\*Pit** (Verse 4) \*

- **\*Meaning\***: A trap or prison.

- **\*Explanation\***: Refers to the captivity of the young lions (kings), indicating their downfall and capture by foreign nations.

5. **\*Vine (Verse 10)** \*

- **\*Meaning\***: Represents Judah in a state of blessing and prosperity.

- **\*Explanation\***: Symbolizes the nation's initial growth and strength, nourished by God's blessings.

6. **\*Strong Rods** (Verse 11) \*

- **\*Meaning\***: Represents rulers' scepters.

- **\*Explanation\***: Indicates the power and authority of Judah's leaders when the nation was thriving.

7. **\*Plucked Up in Fury** (Verse 12) \*

- **\*Meaning\***: Uprooted in anger.

- **\*Explanation\***: Represents God's judgment, resulting in the nation's destruction and exile.

8. **\*East Wind** (Verse 12) \*

- **\*Meaning\***: A destructive force.

- **\*Explanation\***: Symbolizes the Babylonians who came from the east and destroyed Judah.

9. **\*Fire** (Verse 14) \*

- **\*Meaning\***: Represents internal rebellion and divine judgment.

- **\*Explanation\***: The fire signifies Zedekiah's rebellion and Jerusalem's destruction.

10. **\*No Strong Rod** (Verse 14) \*

- **\*Meaning\***: Absence of solid leadership.

**\*Explanation\***: Indicates that no influential leader will be left to rule Judah after the judgment.