

Redeemer C.S.I. Church Kansas Bible study

Ezekiel Chapter 35 on 2/13/2025 (7 P.m. to 8 P.m.) Rev. SureshKumar Nelson

Ezekiel 35:1-15 - Word-by-Word Explanation

Verse 1. “Moreover, the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,”

- “Moreover” – Indicates a continuation of prophecies given to Ezekiel.
- “The word of the LORD” – God is the direct source of this prophecy.
- “Came unto me” – Ezekiel is receiving the divine message.
- “Saying” – What follows is God’s spoken revelation.

Verse 2. “Son of man, set thy face against Mount Seir, and prophesy against it,”

- “Son of man” – A title God frequently uses for Ezekiel, emphasizing his human nature.
- “Set thy face against” – A phrase to oppose or declare judgment.
- “Mount Seir” – The region inhabited by the Edomites, representing their nation.
- “Prophesy against it” – Ezekiel is commanded to pronounce divine judgment on Edom.

Verse 3. “And say unto it, thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, O mount Seir, I am against thee, and I will stretch out my hand against thee, and I will make the most desolate.”

- “Thus, saith the Lord GOD” – A formal declaration of divine authority.
- “Behold” – Calls attention to the importance of what follows.
- “O mount Seir” – Addressing the land of Edom directly.
- “I am against thee” – God declares Himself as Edom’s enemy.
- “I will stretch out mine hand” – A symbol of divine action, often for punishment.

- “I will make the most desolate” – God promises the destruction of Edom.

Verse 4. “I will lay thy cities waste, and thou shalt be desolate, and thou shalt know that I am the LORD.”

- “Lay thy cities waste” – Edom’s cities will be destroyed.
- “Thou shalt be desolate” – Reinforces the idea of total ruin.
- “Thou shalt know that I am the LORD” – A common phrase in Ezekiel, indicating that through judgment, people will recognize God’s authority.

Verse 5. “Because thou hast had a perpetual hatred, and hast shed the blood of the children of Israel by the force of the sword in the time of their calamity, in the time that their iniquity had an end:”

- “Because” – Indicates the reason for Edom’s judgment.
- “Thou hast had a perpetual hatred” – Edom had a deep, ongoing hostility toward Israel.
- “Shed the blood of the children of Israel” – Edom acted violently against Israel.
- “By the force of the sword” – Refers to Edom’s military aggression.
- “In the time of their calamity” – When Israel was weak, Edom attacked them.
- “In the time that their iniquity had an end” – Possibly refers to Israel’s exile or punishment, meaning Edom took advantage of their suffering.

Verse 6. “Therefore, as I live, saith the Lord GOD, I will prepare thee unto blood, and blood shall pursue thee: sith thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee.”

- “Therefore” – A conclusion based on Edom’s guilt.
- “As I live, saith the Lord GOD” – A solemn oath, emphasizing certainty.
- “I will prepare thee unto blood” – Edom will face the same violence they inflicted.
- “Blood shall pursue thee” – A poetic way of saying Edom will suffer bloodshed.

- “Sith thou hast not hated blood” – Since Edom loved violence, it will now come upon them.

Verse 7. “Thus, will I make mount Seir most desolate, and cut off from it him that passeth out and him that returneth.”

- “Thus, will I make Mount Seir most desolate” – Repeats the judgment of complete devastation.

- “Cut off from it him that passeth out and him that returneth” – No one will be able to travel through or inhabit Edom anymore.

Verse 8. “And I will fill his mountains with his slain men: in thy hills, and in thy valleys, and in all thy rivers, shall they fall that are slain with the sword.”

- “I will fill his mountains with his slain men” – Many Edomites will die in battle.

- “Hills, valleys, and rivers” – The entire land will be affected.

- “Shall they fall that are slain with the sword” – Edom’s destruction will be widespread.

Verse 9. “I will make thee perpetual desolations, and thy cities shall not return and ye shall know that I am the LORD.”

- “Perpetual desolations” – Long-term destruction, implying Edom will not recover.

- “Thy cities shall not return” – The cities will never be rebuilt.

- “Ye shall know that I am the LORD” – The ultimate purpose is to reveal God’s power.

Verse 10-11. Edom claimed Israel’s land for themselves, thinking God had abandoned it. But God declares He will judge them as they judged Israel.

- “I will do according to thine anger” – God will repay them in kind.

Verse 12-13. Edom spoke against God's people with arrogance. God heard it and will respond.

- “With your mouth ye have boasted” – Their pride led to judgment.

Verse 14-15. “Thus, saith the Lord GOD; When the whole earth rejoiceth, I will make thee desolate. As thou didst rejoice at the inheritance of the house of Israel, because it was desolate, so will I do unto thee: thou shalt be desolate, O mount Seir, and all Idumea, even all of it: and they shall know that I am the LORD.”

- “When the whole earth rejoiceth” – Possibly referring to a time of restoration for Israel.

- “I will make the desolate” – Edom will not share in this joy.

- “As thou didst rejoice at the inheritance of the house of Israel” – Edom celebrated Israel's downfall.

- “So will I do unto thee” – God will repay them with the same judgment.

- “All Idumea” – Another name for Edom.

- “They shall know that I am the LORD” – The final reminder that this judgment is to reveal God's sovereignty.

Ezekiel 35 is a prophecy of divine judgment against Edom for its hatred, violence, and arrogance toward Israel. The chapter emphasizes God's justice—as Edom rejoiced at Israel's suffering, it will suffer the same fate. The repeated phrase “ye shall know that I am the LORD” shows that God's authority is revealed through judgment.