

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

Ezekiel Chapter 42 on 04/3/2025 (7 P.m. to 8 P.m.) Rev. SureshKumar Nelson

Ezekiel 42 is part of Ezekiel's vision of the new temple (Ezekiel 40–48). This chapter focuses on the chambers designated for the priests, emphasizing the temple's holiness and the careful separation between the sacred and the common.

Verses 1–12: The Chambers for the Priests

Ezekiel is led by the angelic guide to the outer court and sees chambers on the north and south sides of the temple. These chambers were designed for the priests who officiated in the temple, particularly those handling the most sacred duties.

- **Location and Measurements (vv. 1-3)**
 - The chambers are in the northern part of the temple, adjacent to the separate area and the outer court.
 - The mention of “hundred cubits long and fifty cubits wide” indicates their considerable size, reinforcing their importance.
- **Purpose and Layout (vv. 4-9)**
 - These chambers had access from both the inner and outer courts.
 - There were three stories, showing a structured, organized design.
 - They were used by priests who handled sacred offerings and performed temple duties.
- **Parallel Structures (vv. 10-12)**
 - A similar set of chambers is described on the south side.
 - This symmetry highlights the intentional design of the temple, emphasizing balance and order in worship.

Verses 13–14: The Holiness of the Chambers

These chambers were reserved for priests who had the responsibility of offering sacrifices and other holy duties.

- **Sacred Use (v. 13)**

- The priests would eat the offerings in these chambers, signifying that these spaces were sacred.

- This practice echoes Leviticus 6:16-18, where specific offerings had to be eaten in a holy place.

- **Separation from the Common (v. 14)**

- The priests were required to change their garments before leaving these chambers.

- This represents a strict distinction between the sacred and the profane, illustrating God's holiness.

Verses 15–20: Measuring the Outer Boundary

After describing the chambers, the angelic guide measures the entire temple complex.

- **The Temple's Dimensions (vv. 15-19)**

- The temple is measured at 500 cubits on each side, forming a perfect square.

- This suggests completeness and divine perfection in God's design.

- **Separation from the Profane (v. 20)**

- The wall around the temple serves as a boundary between the holy and the common.

- This highlights the principle of holiness—God’s dwelling place must remain set apart.

Theological Themes in Ezekiel 42

1. Holiness and Separation

- The temple’s layout and the priestly chambers reflect the necessity of holiness.
- Just as the priests had to separate themselves, believers today are called to be holy (1 Peter 1:15-16).

2. Order and Structure in Worship

- The precise measurements and organization of the temple indicate that worship should not be approached carelessly.
- Worship must align with God’s instructions, showing reverence and intentionality.

3. God’s Presence and Future Restoration

- The temple represents God’s desire to dwell among His people.
- This foreshadows Christ, in whom “the fullness of God dwells bodily” (Colossians 2:9), and ultimately the New Jerusalem in Revelation 21.

Practical Application: **Holiness in Everyday Life** • Just as the priests had to be careful in handling sacred things, believers must live in a way that reflects God’s holiness (2 Corinthians 7:1).

•**Reverence in Worship**• Worship should not be taken lightly; it should be approached with respect, just as the temple had clear guidelines.

- God’s Desire to Dwell with His People
- Through Christ, we now have direct access...