

THE PARABLES IN EZEKIEL

Source Unknown

A parable is a truth wrapped in a memorable story or word picture. It could be fictional, dramatized, or the result of a vision. Jesus gave much of His teaching through parables (see "The Parables of Jesus Christ" at Luke 8:4). So did several of the Old Testament prophets, including Ezekiel.



1. The Wood of the Vine (Ezek. 15:1-8)
Symbolized the way in which Judah had become useless to the Lord and now served no other purpose than to be burned up in judgment.



2. The Foundling (Ezek. 16)
Illustrated the nation's betrayal of God's love and compassion.

3. The Eagles and the Cedar (Ezek. 17)
Illustrated the foolishness of King Zedekiah, whose rebellion would bring Nebuchadnezzar's troops to destroy Jerusalem.



4. The Fiery Furnace (Ezek. 22:17-22)
Explained the way in which God was going to purify His people through the "heat" of the siege of Jerusalem.



5. The Two Harlots (Ezek. 23)
Symbolized the spiritual adultery of Israel and Judah.



6. The Cooking Pot (Ezek. 24:1-14)
Symbolized the way in which God was going to "turn up the heat" on Jerusalem in order to cleanse it of its impurities.

7. The Shipwreck (Ezek. 27)
Illustrated the judgment that was going to fall on Tyre.



8. The Irresponsible Shepherds (Ezek. 34)
Signified the worthless leaders of Jerusalem and how God would deal with them.

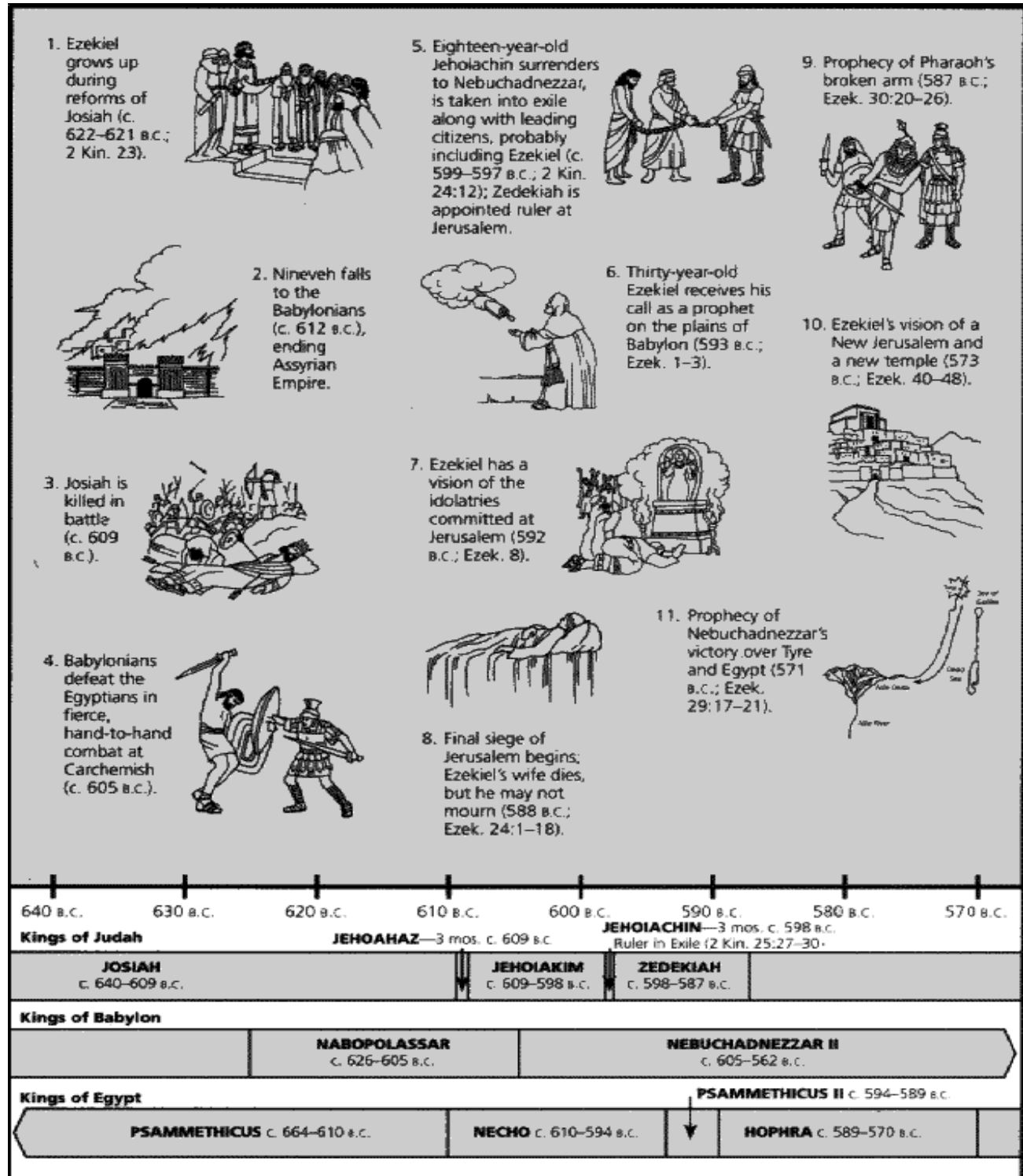


9. The Dry Bones (Ezek. 37)
Symbolized the spiritual renewal of the nation of Israel.

Jeremiah and Zechariah were two other prophets who used parables to communicate their message. See Jer. 18:1-10 and Zech. 5:1-4.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF EZEKIEL

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