

NOTE: The following are one student's notes from a lecture on Ezekiel where the teacher covers a particularly complex set of inter-relating perspectives, prophecies, and events. The notes have been duplicated in this manner so that students may concentrate fully upon the lecture, rather than have their attention diverted to the mechanics of note-taking.

BACKGROUND AND INFORMATION ABOUT TAMMUZ

1. Babylonian Tammuz = Greek Adonis, Satan's counterfeit Christ.
 - a. He was a type of the Anti-Christ, who is also a counterfeit Christ. He will sit in the holy place in the last day.
I Thessalonians 2:3,4
The Jews would not allow it, except they thought he was God.
 - b. Adonis is the handsome youth figure - a beautiful youth beloved of Venus. Venus' paramour, Mars, became jealous of Adonis and arranged for Adonis to be killed by a wild boar they were hunting.
Venus interceded with Zeus, who allowed her to spend a part of each succeeding year with Adonis by having him resurrected each spring.
 - 1) These are gods without holiness or immortality. Their gods were more full of vice than the people were.
 - c. Tammuz was the earlier form of Adonis, and some think the "image of jealousy" in Ezekiel 8:3 was either Tammuz or Semerimis (a forerunner of Venus), or Semerimis holding Tammuz. The latter is the most likely.
 - 1) The women weeping in Ezekiel 8:14 may have been doing so because of the jealousy of their husbands (as Mars was jealous of Venus). They were possibly religious prostitutes having intercourse with the priests and elders before Tammuz. They provoked both God and their husbands to jealousy. (An educated guess based on the knowledge of pagan spring rites.) These women were in the court of the men and possibly usurping the place of men.
 - d. Tammuz became the god of spring vegetation. He symbolically died in June (when the earth's productive powers decayed), went down to hades, and was resurrected each spring.
 - 1) The word "June" in Syriac is "Tammuz."
 - 2) During this time, very licentious, immoral ceremonies took place. They had fertility rites, etc., which included women wearing the male organ.
2. Tammuz came from Babylon, Phoenicia, and Greece, where he became Adonis.
 - a. Adonis became the Hebrew, "Adonai."
 - b. Satan used Tammuz to deceive the world. Satan had a greater understanding of the plan of God than most of us give him credit for.
Satan had to be able to understand prophecies or know from God Himself, in order to be able to anticipate the coming of Christ. He has been able to foist counterfeit Christs on the world through history so that when the real Christ came, men did not recognize Him. Christ became one of the many "saviours." This has had many effects:
 - 1) Men have been deceived about who Jesus is.
 - 2) Liberal thinkers have been able to ascribe conservative Christianity to an evolutionary process which grew out of these pagan systems.
 - c. Tammuz was born of the virgin mother, Queen Semerimis. Tammuz was her beautiful, powerful child.
 - d. Tammuz's mother married her own son (even as Mary will be in the Bride of Christ).

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2. (continued)

- e. The son was known as Bacchus ("the lamented one") and as a winebibber.
- f. The son was also called Ninus ("the son") who became "King" Ninus (just as Jesus will be King of kings and Lord of lords).
 - 1) Ninus was otherwise known as Nimrod. His mother was the "goddess mother," and mother and son were worshipped together. (We see this today in the Roman Catholic church. This is why the Catholic church considers itself the "mother church.")
- g. Tammuz became both son and husband. This led to confusion, and in Egyptian religions Osiris and Isis were mistaken for one another because they were both called the same god at times. One was a greater god and one a lesser god, yet both the same. It was a great mystery.
 - 1) The same thing that happened to Tammuz also happened to Osiris, Adonis, and all the subsequent gods (because they are actually the same god).
 - a) Osiris died, was lamented, then transported into the after world (like Tammuz, Adonis, and the true God, Jesus).
 - b) In India, the same characters in Satan's masque are called Iswara, and Isi or Parvati, his mother.
- h. When alive, Tammuz was a hero. When he died he became a god. (Even as Christ was a "hero" to the world in life, and then became a God.)
 - 1) These gods of men are not gods by nature (Theoae) but heroes deified (demonae).

3. Tammuz's mother.

- a. Semerimis became Aphrodite of the Greeks and Venus of Rome.
 - 1) Aphrodite was the perfection of womanhood and was thought of as the hope of the world.
 - 2) Like Mary, she became the Alma Mater ("virgin, fostering mother").
 - a) This applies to colleges. They are spoken of as being the "mother that bore" the one speaking.
 - 3) Aphrodite's symbol was the dove with the olive branch in its mouth.
- b. Semerimis and Aphrodite were both unfaithful and bore sons.
 - 1) Semerimis became the goddess of love and sex.
 - a) She bore a son named Eros (root of erotic). Eros is now known as Cupid.
 - b) Nimrod of Babylon is the same god-symbol as Cupid. He was the son of a virgin goddess who was unfaithful to her husband. She said that her son came from God.
 - c) Alexander the Great had a similar background. His mother said Alexander was not the product of she and Philip, but of a god.
 - Alexander therefore thought himself to be God and people worshipped him as a god.
 - 2) Semerimis brought forth Nimrod by a God (through a virgin birth), so Nimrod was considered a god.
 - a) Nimrod built the tower of Babel and other cities, beginning the first attempt at world government. (This was one of Satan's first attempts to control all men through the use of religion.)
 - This has strong parallels to the Roman Catholic Church's methods of controlling kings and countries during the middle ages by means of the Papal Interdict.

3. (continued)

- b) There are many references both in the Old Testament and in history that connect a whole host of gods and goddesses with Nimrod and his mother. We have familiar rhymes, verses, signs, sayings, songs, and religious practices that can be traced to Nimrod.
 - Pope Gregory the Great brought in songs identical with the tunes used in Persian worship of these false gods.
- c) Most gods, when traced far enough back, can be found to be connected directly to the legend of Nimrod and his mother. They are counterparts and evolutions of the original Anti-Christ.

4. Evolution of the various gods.

- a. Bel, Bellus, or Cush.
 - 1) Founder of Babel, a god of Babylon.
 - 2) Beltis was the goddess of Babylon. (A speech by Nebuchadnezzar extols Beltis).
 - 3) Bellus became Baal. Beltis became Baalti.
 - Latin for Beltis is Mea Domina. Later it became Madonna (Italian), or the English "my lady."
 - 4) Cush's son, Nimrod, was Bellus. His mother was Semerimis. Semerimis became Nimrod's bride. Cush became angry and slew Nimrod. Nimrod was mourned and deified.
- b. Cush begat Nimrod. Ham begat Cush. Ham was cursed.
 - 1) Cush is closely tied in with Nimrod's accomplishments of city building.
- c. Adon became Athon or Athan. Athana is the feminine form, which became Athena (the mother of Corybantes by Helius, her son).
- d. Ham or Hem (in ancient Chaldee) is Her. This name evolved into Hermes. Ham was worshipped in his own land.
 - 1) Ham begat Cush who begat Nimrod, who founded Babel.
 - 2) Ham (black or burnt one) was identified with the sun and was worshipped as the sun god. (Baal also became sun god.)
 - 3) In Egypt, Ra was the sun god. Ra became Rameses or Pharaoh or Cush.
 - 4) Osiris means black. He was a Negro and was clothed in a spotted garment of leopard skins. (Parallel to Nimrod in life history and appearance.)
 - 5) In China, Buddha is a Negro.
 - 6) Black magic came from the black god.
 - 7) In Egypt, M.S. means "to bring forth" or refers to a woman bringing forth. It was derived from Mes. They combined Her (Her was Ham) and M.S. (or Mes) and got Hermes. Hermes is a Greek God. Ham + M.S. = "to bring forth a child."
 - Today's liberated woman takes the ms name which goes back to ancient Greek and Babylon. A "ms" is a woman, married or not, virgin or not. Like Semerimis, she can conceive, have intercourse as she pleases, and is "above" the laws of God. She is a goddess in her own sight and has to answer to no one. She can conceive and bring forth a son.

Prediction: Next the liberated women will begin to take their sons as their lovers and husbands. It will become common practice. The standards against incest and inter-marriage will have to be changed.

The sons will be submissive to their mothers and will better serve as lovers than husbands would.

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4. (continued)

Prediction (continued):

The liberated woman pays great attention to the ownership of her own body. She claims that she is not owned by her husband (i.e. Christ does not own the church.) She is being led into lesbianism by being brainwashed that her husband does not understand her as a female lover can.

- e. Nearly all gods and goddesses of religions of the world, as well as their rites and symbols, are modifications and evolutions and derivations of Ham, Cush, Nimrod, and Queen Semerimis.

This includes:

- 1) The American Indian buffalo dance with its horns and their symbolism.
- 2) Saturday comes from Saturn (which is related to satyrs, the man-horse with a bow).
- 3) Atlas.
- 4) Zero became Zorro. This was derived from an ancient Babylonian hero, Zoroaster.
- 5) Nuns.
- 6) "By Zeus" (meaning "the savior").
- 7) Amulets, especially erotic things.
- 8) Astarte, Baal, and Cupid.

- This has infiltrated in so many areas that the world is unaware of their sources. When scholars begin to dig, however, these connections come out. Satan planted a diabolical trail throughout history.

- f. Evolution of the myths surrounding Mary.

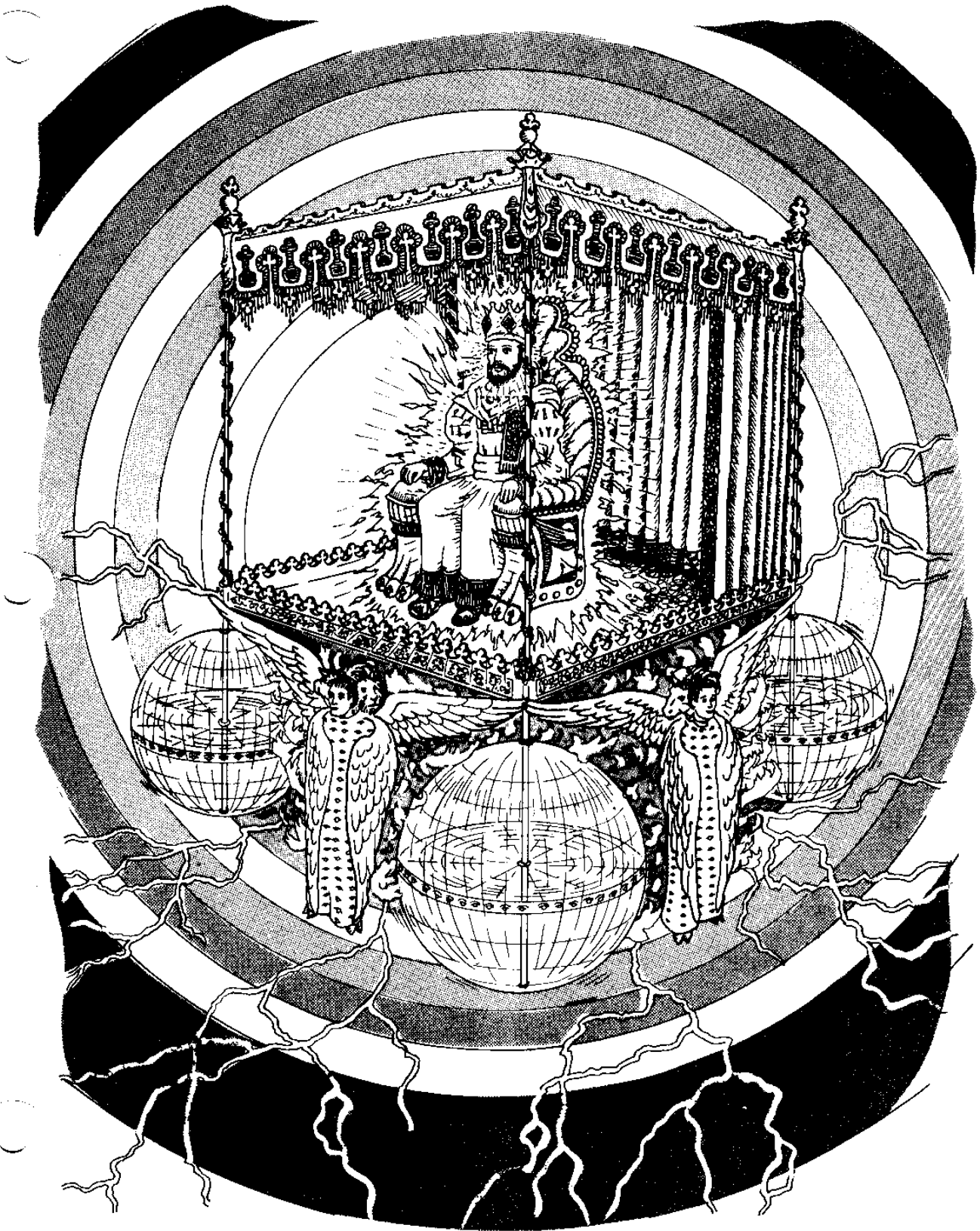
- 1) Mary, Jesus' mother, was Jewish. She probably had dark hair and dark eyes. Ancient pictures before Raphael departed from tradition, show her as a blue-eyed blonde. All of the following were also blue-eyed and blonde:
 - a) Europa, a Roman goddess.
 - b) Minerva, a goddess of wisdom.
 - c) Diana, goddess of the hunt. She was Jupiter's daughter.
 - d) Dione, mother of Venus, and Venus.
 - e) Lakshmi, the Indian goddess (mother of the universe). Mary is called the queen of heaven.
 - f) Ariadne, mother of Bacchus or Nimrod.
 - g) Atergatis, fish goddess of Syria. She was the mother of Semerimis. We get mermaids from this.
 - h) Athor, the Egyptian cow goddess (the Venus of Egypt). She had a golden head and neck and was manifested as a woman also.

- g. Evolutions of myths concerning the sun.

- 1) Christ's halo came from the disc of the sun divinity - Sol.
- 2) Sunday is the sun god's day.
- 3) Constantine felt there could not be a better day to worship the son of righteousness than the day of the sun god. It was acceptable to pagans.

5. "Image of jealousy" - Ezekiel 8:3.

- 1) Rev. Hislop thinks it directly points to mother and child worship ("the two Babylons").



EZEKIEL
Test: Chapters 12-28
117 points total

File 4 (BC) R814
(H-BC-EZE4)

Name _____
Date _____
Corrector _____

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct answer. Each question has only one correct answer.

1. (3 pts.) Whom did Ezekiel liken to "foxes in the deserts" (Chapter 13)?
 - a. All the Jews in Babylon.
 - b. All the Jews in Judah.
 - c. Foolish prophets.
 - d. Wicked priests.
 - e. Oppressive kings.

2. (3 pts.) The false prophets were said to be daubing walls with "untempered mortar." What did this refer to?
 - a. The false prophets each had their own message; they could not agree.
 - b. They were bringing false prophecies of peace for Jerusalem.
 - c. The message they brought was from the Lord, but they had unconfessed sin in their lives.
 - d. They were painting a bleak picture for Judah — one of sword, famine, and pestilence.
 - e. God's "wall of truth" appeared to have gaps in it, which they were attempting to fill in by using the writings of pagan priests.

3. (5 pts.) "The word of the LORD came again to me, saying, Son of man, when the land sinneth against me by trespassing grievously, then will I stretch out mine hand upon it, and will break the staff of the bread thereof, and will send famine upon it, and will cut off man and beast from it: Though these three men, Noah, Daniel, and Job, were in it, they should deliver but their own souls by their righteousness, saith the Lord GOD (Eze. 14:12-14)." What principle is embodied in this prophecy?
 - a. The presence of righteous men in a nation is never taken into account by God when He considers sending His judgment.
 - b. A nation's entire populace would have to be righteous before God would forego physical calamity.
 - c. The sole criterion for determining whether or not a nation will be judged is the percentage of holy men within it.
 - d. Only those nations which have known God and have apostatized will be judged by God.
 - e. The presence of righteous individuals is no guarantee of mercy when the nation has committed gross iniquity against God.

4. (3 pts.) Who is the Daniel mentioned in the verse quoted in question 3 above?
 - a. The prophet Daniel, author of the book which bears his name.
 - b. One of the sons of King David, by Abigail.
 - c. The Dan'el of the ancient Ras Shamra literature.
 - d. A priest of the family of Ithamar who returned from the exile with Ezra.
 - e. An older Daniel who is not mentioned elsewhere in the Bible.

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5. (3 pts.) "And say, Thus saith the Lord GOD unto Jerusalem; Thy birth and thy nativity is of the land of Canaan; thy father was an Amorite, and thy mother a Hittite (Eze. 16:3)." What is the meaning of this verse?
- Judah had intermarried with the sinful Canaanite tribes, thus corrupting the pure Shemitic seed.
 - Terah, Abraham's father, was descended from Amorite and Hittite peoples.
 - Israel had become like the rank heathen who inhabited the land before them.
 - God made His covenant with Abraham in Canaan, where he learned obedience, suffering at the hands of the ungodly Canaanites.
6. (2 pts.) "And as for thy nativity, in the day thou wast born thy navel was not cut, neither wast thou washed in water to supple thee; thou wast not salted at all, nor swaddled at all (Eze. 16:4)." What is the meaning of "swaddled"?
- Anointed.
 - Cuddled.
 - Fed.
 - Washed.
 - Wrapped.
7. (3 pts.) "Now when I passed by thee, and looked upon thee, behold, thy time was the time of love; and I spread my skirt over thee, and covered thy nakedness: yea, I swore unto thee, and entered into a covenant with thee, saith the Lord GOD, and thou becamest mine (Eze. 16:8)." To which event does this refer?
- God's covenant with Abraham at Ur.
 - God's covenant with Jacob at Bethel.
 - God's covenant with Israel at Sinai.
 - God's covenant with David at Jerusalem.
 - God's covenant with Israel during Josiah's reign.
8. (2 pts.) "And I put a jewel on thy forehead, and earrings in thine ears, and a beautiful crown upon thine head (Eze. 16:12)." What is the literal meaning of the Hebrew for "forehead"?
- Finger.
 - Hand.
 - Neck.
 - Nostril.
 - Teeth.
9. (3 pts.) "And say, Thus saith the Lord GOD; A great eagle with great wings, longwinged, full of feathers, which had divers colours, came unto Lebanon, and took the highest branch of the cedar (Eze. 17:3)." Who is the "great eagle"?
- Alexander the Great.
 - Antiochus Epiphanes.
 - Cyrus the Great.
 - Nebuchadnezzar.
 - Pharaoh-Hophra.

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10. (3 pts.) "He took also of the seed of the land, and planted it in a fruitful field; he placed it by great waters, and set it as a willow tree (Eze. 17:5)." Who is "the seed"?
- Jehoahaz.
 - Jehoiachin.
 - Jehoiakim.
 - Josiah.
 - Zedekiah.
11. (3 pts.) "Thus saith the Lord GOD; I will also take of the highest branch of the high cedar, and will set it; I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain and eminent (Eze. 17:22)." Who is the "tender one"?
- Christ.
 - Jehoiachin.
 - Josiah.
 - Zedekiah.
 - Zerubbabel.
12. (5 pts.) What is the principle underlying God's refutation of Israel's proverb of the sour grapes (Chapter 18)?
- One generation influences another.
 - Each man will be judged for his own sins only.
 - Environment has little or no effect on one's life.
 - Salvation is by God's grace, not by man's works.
 - Each generation inevitably reaps what the previous one has sown.
13. (3 pts.) Which three kings of Judah fit the descriptions (and were possibly in view) when Ezekiel used three generations to illustrate the above principle?
- Manasseh, Amon, and Josiah.
 - Saul, David, and Solomon.
 - Hezekiah, Manasseh, and Josiah.
 - Josiah, Jehoiakim, and Zedekiah.
 - Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.
14. (3 pts.) Who is the "lioness" described in the lamentation of Ezekiel 19:2ff?
- Babylon.
 - False prophets.
 - God.
 - Judah.
 - Tyre.
15. (2 pts.) What is the meaning of "Bamah" (Eze. 20:29)?
- Cursed.
 - High place.
 - Mercy.
 - Return.
 - Without hope.

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16. (2 pts.) "Thus saith the Lord GOD; Remove the diadem, and take off the crown: this shall not be the same: exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high (Eze. 21:26)." What is the literal meaning of the Hebrew word translated "diadem"?
- Headship.
 - Robe.
 - Sceptre.
 - Turban.
 - Wreath.
17. (2 pts.) What is "usury" (Eze. 22:12)?
- Divination.
 - Guilt.
 - Healing.
 - Interest.
 - Supplies.
18. (3 pts.) To what does the term "Aholibah" (Eze. 23:4) refer?
- Babylon.
 - Egypt.
 - False prophets.
 - Judah.
 - The ten tribes (Israel).
19. (2 pts.) What is the meaning of the Hebrew word for "doted" (Eze. 23:5)?
- Cried.
 - Hated.
 - Lusted.
 - Selected.
 - Wondered.
20. (3 pts.) What is likened to a "pot" in Ezekiel 24:3?
- Captive Jews in Babylon.
 - City of Babylon.
 - Ezekiel.
 - God's decrees.
 - Jerusalem.
21. (3 pts.) Why did God say that the Jews taken captive in the fall of Jerusalem would not mourn or weep (Eze. 24:23)?
- Their Babylonian captors would treat mourning as treason and would punish them.
 - The calamity would be so great that they would sigh inwardly, being too stunned for tears.
 - They were too stubborn and cold-hearted to feel any sorrow.
 - Everything would happen too fast for any expression of grief.
 - They would feel a sense of relief that it was all over.

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22. (3 pts.) When was Ezekiel permitted by God to again speak freely to the Jews?
- When the elders came to him requesting information.
 - When Ezekiel's wife died.
 - When Babylon began the final siege against Jerusalem.
 - When a fugitive notified Ezekiel of Jerusalem's fall.
 - When Ezekiel finished lying on his side.
23. (2 pts.) Tyre was said to be situated "at the entry of the sea" (Eze. 27:3). To what does this refer?
- Her great navy.
 - Her two harbors.
 - Her able mariners.
 - Her flourishing cargo business.
 - Her worship of the sea gods.
24. (3 pts.) The prince of Tyre said, "I am a God" (Eze. 28:2). What Hebrew term is used for "God"?
- Adonai.
 - El.
 - Eloah.
 - Tsur.
 - Yahweh.
25. (3 pts.) God denounced Tyre's leader with the assertion, "...yet thou art a man" (Eze. 28:2). What is the Hebrew word for man?
- Adam.
 - Bachur.
 - Enosh.
 - Geber.
 - Ish.
26. (2 pts.) The prince of Tyre was said to be wiser than which individual?
- Daniel.
 - Job.
 - Moses.
 - Samuel.
 - Solomon.
27. (3 pts.) God said of Tyre's king, "Thou sealest up the sum" (Eze. 28:12). To what does this refer?
- Satan's beauties, attributes, perfections.
 - Satan's unrepentant heart of wickedness.
 - Satan's mystery of iniquity.
 - Satan's allotted time on earth.
 - Satan's angelic hosts.
28. (2 pts.) Which three stones from the high priest's breastplate are absent from the nine stones attributed to Satan (Eze. 28:13)?
- Sardius, Topaz, and Carbuncle.
 - Emerald, Sapphire, and Diamond.
 - Ligure, Agate, and Amethyst.
 - Beryl, Onyx, and Jasper.
 - Ruby, Turquoise, and Pearl.

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PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a "✓" in the space provided, beside each correct answer.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 or more wrong, -5.

1. Which action(s) did Ezekiel perform (Chapter 12) in order to indicate the calamities about to befall Jerusalem?
- a. Threw an earthen bottle into the River Chebar.
 - b. Removed his baggage from his house.
 - c. Fasted in sackcloth and ashes.
 - d. Donned the black garb of the mourner.
 - e. Ate his food with trembling and anxiety.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 or more wrong, -5.

2. According to Ezekiel 16:49, what was the iniquity of Sodom?
- a. Careless ease.
 - b. Cruelty in warfare.
 - c. Homosexuality.
 - d. Neglect of the poor.
 - e. Pride.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 or more wrong, -5.

3. What form(s) of divination did Nebuchadnezzar use when approaching Canaan with his army?
- a. Arrows.
 - b. Idols.
 - c. Liver.
 - d. Rocks.
 - e. Stars.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 or more wrong, -5.

4. In Ezekiel 22:2, the prophet is asked if he is prepared to judge the city of Jerusalem. In what way(s) did he do this?
- a. By exposing its sins and pronouncing God's judgment.
 - b. By not speaking God's Word to the Jews.
 - c. By praying that God would judge them.
 - d. By traveling to the city itself and declaring its doom.
 - e. By sitting in the gate of Telabib, as a judge would.

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -4; 4 wrong, -5; 5 or more wrong, -6.

5. What nation(s) is (are) prophesied against by Ezekiel in Chapters 25-32?
- a. Ammon.
 - b. Babylon.
 - c. Edom.
 - d. Egypt.
 - e. Moab.
 - f. Persia.
 - g. Philistia.
 - h. Sidon.
 - i. Syria.
 - j. Tyre.

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PART III. MATCHING.

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -4; 4 wrong, -5; 5 or more wrong, -6.

1. In each of the blanks provided, write in the name of the correct country, taken from this list. Names may be used more than once; some may not be used at all.

Amalek	Midian
Ammon	Moab
Assyria	Persia
Babylon	Philistia
Edom	Sidon
Egypt	Syria
Elam	Tyre
Ethiopia	

- _____ a. Among enemies of Israel, referred to in Old Testament more often than any other nation.
- _____ b. Its capital city is present Amman, Jordan.
- _____ c. Located on small offshore island.
- _____ d. Its king hired a Jew to assassinate the governor of post-exilic Judah.
- _____ e. Its inhabitants originated in Caphtor.
- _____ f. Hired a Mesopotamian prophet to curse Israel.
- _____ g. Presently Saida, Lebanon.
- _____ h. Daughter of one of its kings married King Ahab of Israel.
- _____ i. Refused Israel passage through its land during journey to Canaan.
- _____ j. Also called "Cherethims."

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -4; 4 wrong, -5; 5 or more wrong, -6.

2. Match the following place-names with their identity. (Some numbers will not be used; others may be used more than once.)

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| _____ a. Arvad. | 1. Lydia in Asia Minor. |
| _____ b. Dedan. | 2. Island in western Mediterranean. |
| _____ c. Elishah. | 3. Turkey. |
| _____ d. Gebal. | 4. Descended from Ishmael. |
| _____ e. Helbon. | 5. Island 100 miles north of Tyre. |
| _____ f. Javan. | 6. Same as Elam. |
| _____ g. Kedar. | 7. Amorite name for Hermon. |
| _____ h. Lud. | 8. In Arabia. |
| _____ i. Meshech. | 9. In Ammon, near Heshbon. |
| _____ j. Minnith. | 10. One of Javan's sons. |
| _____ k. Phut. | 11. In southern Arabia (from Cush). |
| _____ l. Senir. | 12. Russia. |
| _____ m. Sheba. | 13. Capital city of Assyria. |
| _____ n. Togarmah. | 14. Same as Byblos. |
| _____ o. Tubal. | 15. In British isles. |
| | 16. Libya. |
| | 17. North of Damascus; same as Aleppo. |
| | 18. Greece. |

EZEKIEL
Test: Chapters 29-39

File 8 (BC) 825
(H-BC-EZE8)

Name _____
Date _____
Corrector _____
56 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (2 pts.) "Speak and say, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I am against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great dragon that lieth in the midst of his rivers, which hath said, My river is mine own, and I have made it for myself" (Eze. 29:3). To what animal does the word "dragon" refer?
 - a. Crocodile.
 - b. Giant squid.
 - c. Sea serpent.
 - d. Shark.
 - e. Whale.

(1 pt.) What is an alternate translation for, "I have made it for myself"?

 - a. "It has been made for myself."
 - b. "I, myself, have been made by it."
 - c. "I have not made it for myself."
 - d. "I have made myself."
 - e. "I have not myself been made."
2. (2 pts.) "But I will put hooks in thy jaws, and I will cause the fish of thy rivers to stick unto thy scales, and I will bring thee up out of the midst of thy rivers, and all the fish of thy rivers shall stick unto thy scales" (Eze. 29:4). What do the "fish" represent?
 - a. Pharaoh's hopes and dreams of world conquest.
 - b. The inhabitants (or allies) of Egypt.
 - c. The judgments of Yahweh against Egypt.
 - d. The successors in the dynasty of that Pharaoh.
 - e. The false gods of Egyptian religion.
3. (3 pts.) What is the interpretation of the following prophecy against Egypt? "No foot of man shall pass through it, nor foot of beast shall pass through it, neither shall it be inhabited forty years" (Eze. 29:11).
 - a. It was literally fulfilled in the forty-year period following Nebuchadnezzar's conquest of Egypt in 568-567 B.C.
 - b. It is a hyperbole, showing that Egypt will receive her just recompense; the land was not actually totally desolate, nor was the period involved literally forty years.
 - c. It is a typological use of the number forty, indicating that Egypt would undergo a time of trial and testing.
 - d. There is a scribal error: the number should read four months, not forty years; Egypt was besieged by Alexander for four months before capitulating.
 - e. There is no such forty-year period known in Egyptian history; the prophecy will be literally fulfilled in the future.

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4. (1 pt.) "And I will bring again the captivity of Egypt, and will cause them to return into the land of Pathros, into the land of their habitation; and they shall be there a base kingdom" (Eze. 29:14). What is meant by "a base kingdom"?
 - a. A central kingdom.
 - b. A foundational kingdom.
 - c. A strong kingdom.
 - d. A lowly kingdom.
 - e. A typical kingdom.

5. (2 pts.) Why did God send Babylon to plunder the land of Egypt (Eze. 29:18-20)?
 - a. Because, relatively speaking, the Babylonians were more righteous than the Egyptians.
 - b. Because Babylon had taken very little booty many years earlier in their siege against Tyre, which also had been directed by God.
 - c. Because Egypt's great wealth was upsetting the international balance of trade.
 - d. Because Babylon would have occupied Israel to get its agricultural wealth had they not taken a sizable plunder from Egypt.
 - e. Because Babylon was in danger of economic ruin, which would have resulted in turmoil and disorder on the world scene.

6. (3 pts.) In Chapter 31, Ezekiel sets forth a prophetic parable in which the overthrow of mighty Assyria is used as an example of what Egypt's fate would be. Why is it ironic that Assyria was chosen to be the example?
 - a. Egypt and Assyria worshipped the very same deities.
 - b. God had earlier, in the Book of Isaiah, reversed the roles, using Egypt as an example of what would happen to Assyria.
 - c. Assyria had earlier conquered Egypt, only to be later conquered herself by Babylon.
 - d. Assyria had not yet fallen when this was written; therefore, it was prophetic, although it was written from the standpoint of past history.
 - e. Egypt and Assyria were historically close allies.

7. (2 pts.) When was Ezekiel's ritual dumbness to end?
 - a. When the last siege of Jerusalem began.
 - b. When Egypt came to Judah's aid during the siege of Jerusalem.
 - c. When Jerusalem fell.
 - d. When news reached Ezekiel that Jerusalem had fallen.
 - e. When the Jews in exile repented of their stubbornness and sins.

(continued)

8. (2 pts.) "Say unto them, As I live, saith the Lord GOD, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turn from his way and live: turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die, O house of Israel" (Eze. 33:11). As stated in class, how do the Calvinists (e.g., Feinberg) interpret this statement?
- God gave this warning in order to bring carnal Israelites to repentance, but never intended to carry out this threat.
 - God was speaking only of a physical chastisement of some kind, not of the second death.
 - The threat referred only to a "national death"; i.e., Judah going into captivity.
 - The "wicked" refers to the Gentiles, and the last clause is merely admonishing Israel not to get like the heathen.
 - The whole verse is showing God's absolute unwillingness to let Israel die—proof that they are eternally secure, for He never asserts that they actually will die.
9. (1 pt.) "Yet the children of thy people say, The way of the Lord is not equal: but as for them, their way is not equal" (Eze. 33:17). What is a more literal rendering of the phrase "is not equal"?
- "Is not adjusted to the right standard."
 - "Is evil."
 - "Is without love and compassion."
 - "Is frustrating."
 - "Is burdensome."
10. (3 pts.) Even after the fall of Jerusalem, what rationale (involving Abraham) deceived the Jews into believing that the land was unconditionally theirs?
- Abraham sinned, and God nevertheless gave him the land; therefore, their sin would not prevent them from keeping the land.
 - Abraham had only one covenant with God (Abrahamic), and he was given the land; therefore, they with two covenants (Abrahamic and Mosaic) had even greater title to it.
 - Abraham was given the land while he was still uncircumcised; therefore, the Jews, being circumcised, had even more right to it.
 - Abraham did not know God by His covenant name, Yahweh, and yet he was given the land; therefore, the Jews, knowing the Name, would certainly keep the promised land.
 - Abraham was given the land, even though he was alone; therefore, the Jews, being populous, would surely inherit it.
11. (1 pt.) What is the alternate name for Edom?
- Ammon.
 - Elam.
 - Kedar.
 - Midian.
 - Mt. Seir.
12. (1 pt.) "Son of man, when the house of Israel dwelt in their own land, and by their doings; their way was before me as the uncleanness of a removed woman" (Eze. 36:17). What is referred to by "a removed woman"?
- A harlot.
 - An idolatress.
 - A woman during menstruation.
 - A divorced woman.
 - A dead woman.

(continued)

13. (2 pts.) What is a better rendering for "chief" in "chief prince of Meshech and Tubal" (Eze. 38:2)?
- Dark.
 - Idolatrous.
 - Powerful.
 - Rosh.
 - Wicked.
14. (3 pts.) "And I will turn thee back, and leave but the sixth part of thee, and will cause thee to come up from the north parts, and will bring thee upon the mountains of Israel" (Eze. 39:2). What is a plausible alternate translation to "leave but the sixth part of thee"?
- "Lead thee on."
 - "Utterly destroy thee."
 - "Cast thee to the earth."
 - "Tear thee into pieces."
 - "Put terror into thine heart."
15. (1 pt.) How long does Israel burn the weapons of Gog's army?
- 40 days.
 - 7 months.
 - 1 year.
 - 7 years.
 - 40 years.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response. Point values for partial credit are noted above each question.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

1. Ezekiel 29-32 consists of seven prophecies against Egypt. Why did Ezekiel (under the influence of the Holy Spirit) devote such a large section of his book to prophecies against one nation?
- a. Judah was foolishly involved in a mutual defense pact with Egypt (and others) against Babylon at this point in time.
 - b. Since Egypt was to be the next world empire, God was warning the Jews not to make alliances with them.
 - c. Egypt was a formidable, ancient enemy of Israel, having afflicted them for over 400 years in the past, and continuing to be a stumbling block through their pagan religion and culture.
 - d. Egypt serves as a type of the ungodly nations of the world in general; thus, the prophecies are not limited to that one sixth-century B.C. country.
 - e. Egypt went beyond the measure of wickedness of the other nations, being the only one whose monarchs blasphemed Yahweh and His people.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

2. Which nations were so dependent upon Egypt that they fell with it when Babylon conquered it?
- a. Chub.
 - b. Ethiopia.
 - c. Libya.
 - d. Lydia.
 - e. Phoenicia.
 - f. Syria.

(continued)

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -4; 4 wrong, -5; 5 or more wrong, -6.

3. How is Christ prefigured in Ezekiel 29-39?

- _____ a. Counselor.
- _____ b. David.
- _____ c. Horn of the house of Israel.
- _____ d. Judge of Israel.
- _____ e. King of kings.
- _____ f. Plant of renown.
- _____ g. Shepherd.
- _____ h. Stone of stumbling.
- _____ i. Tabernacle of God.
- _____ j. Watchman unto the house of Israel.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

4. What reason(s) does God give for judging Edom?

- _____ a. Bloodshed against Israel.
- _____ b. Bloodshed against Arabs.
- _____ c. Worship of Molech.
- _____ d. Boasting against God and Israel.
- _____ e. Trying to possess land of Israel.

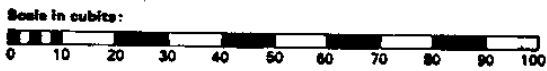
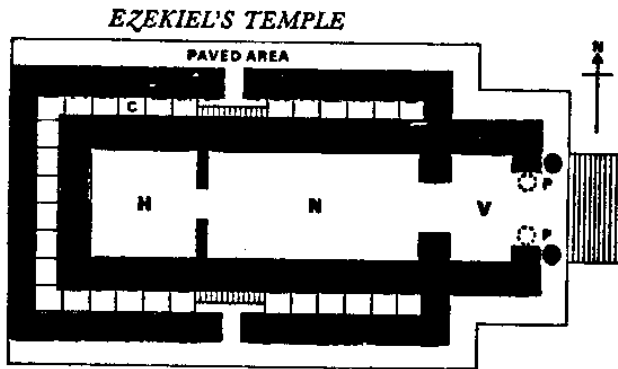
PART III. MATCHING. Match the responses in the right column to their corresponding premises in the left column by placing the letters of the correct responses in the blanks provided. Some responses will not be used; none will be used more than once.

10 points (1 pt. per blank)

1. Match the place names on the left with the present-day countries they represent.

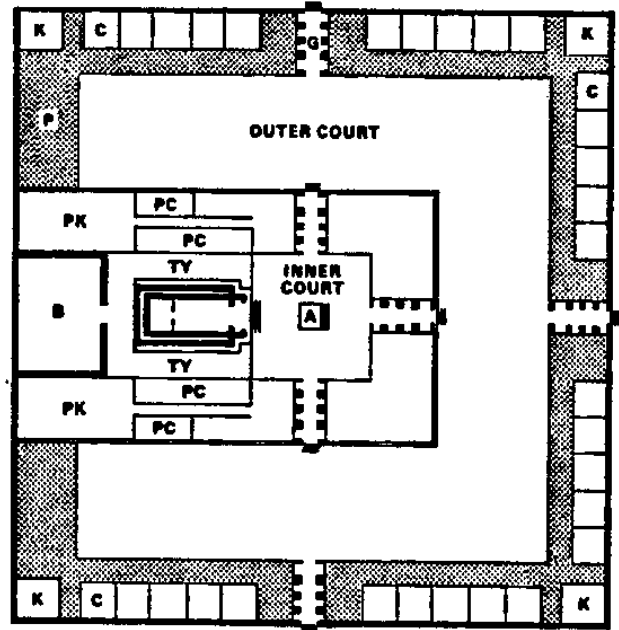
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|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ a. Ethiopia. | 1. Arab nations. |
| _____ b. Gomer. | 2. China. |
| _____ c. Libya. | 3. Egypt. |
| _____ d. Meshech. | 4. Ethiopia. |
| _____ e. Persia. | 5. Germany. |
| _____ f. Rosh. | 6. India. |
| _____ g. Sheba, Dedan. | 7. Iran. |
| _____ h. Tarshish. | 8. Libya. |
| _____ i. Togarmah. | 9. Moscow (N.W. Russia). |
| _____ j. Tubal. | 10. Russia. |
| | 11. Spain. |
| | 12. Tobolsk (central Russia). |
| | 13. Turkey. |

EZEKIEL'S TEMPLE



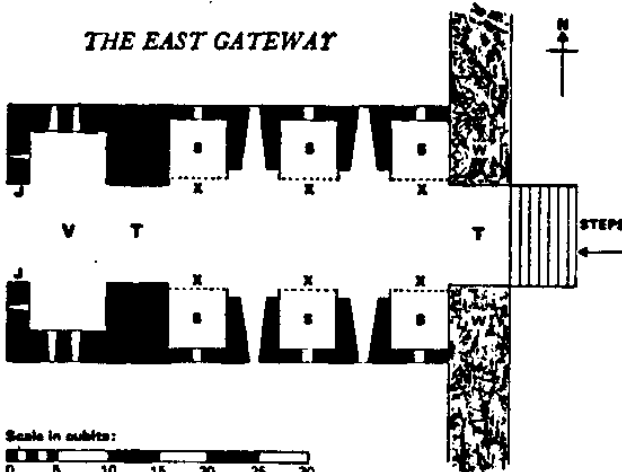
- C: Side-chambers (41:5-7)
 - P: Pillars (40:49): position not certain
 - V: Vestibule (40:48, 48)
 - N: Nava, or holy place (41:1, 2)
 - H: Inner room, or holy of holies (41:3, 4)
- For the paved area, or platform, see 41:8-11.

PLAN OF EZEKIEL'S TEMPLE AREA



- A: Altar
- B: Building
- C: Chamber
- G: Gateway
- K: Kitchen
- Pavement
- PC: Priests' chambers
- PK: Priests' kitchens
- TY: Temple yard (AV separate place)

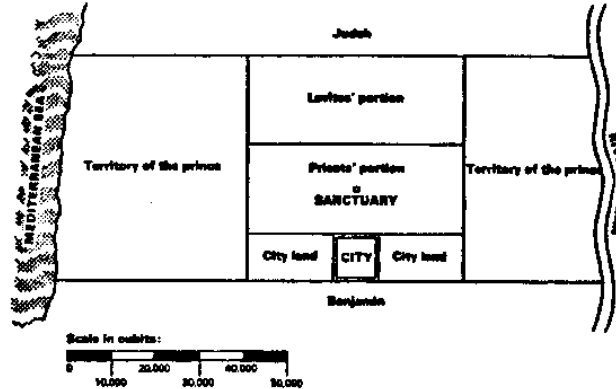
THE EAST GATEWAY



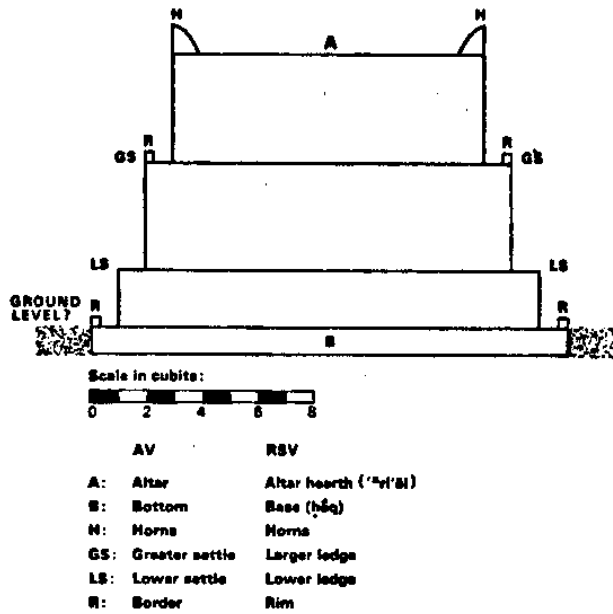
- AV
- RSV
- J: Posts
- S: Chambers
- T: Threshold
- V: Porch
- W: Wall
- X: Space
- Jambs (of the vestibule)
- Side rooms (or guard-rooms)
- Threshold
- Vestibule
- Wall (surrounding temple area)
- Barrier (probably a low wall)

(continued)

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LAND



THE ALTAR OF BURNT-OFFERING



Source: Taken from Ezekiel by John B. Taylor. © 1969 by the Tyndale Press, England, and used by permission of InterVarsity Press, Downers Grove, IL 60515.

Note: The descriptions of Ezekiel's Temple are somewhat sketchy and incomplete and involve some obscure terminology. Thus, any drawings must utilize assumptions and guesswork; as a result, commentators and scholars do differ in their artist's conceptions. Mr. Taylor's book is one of the easiest to read.