

Ezekiel Part 37 (Ezekiel 30)

1. No date was included for this third prophecy that presented specific details about the fall of Egypt.
2. This message has four parts, each introduced with, "Thus says the Lord God" (vv. 2, 6, 10, 13); and each concluded with a final word, "declares the Lord God" (v. 6), "they will know that I am the Lord" (vv. 8, 19), and "I the Lord have spoken" (v. 12).
3. **30:1-9** This is not a funeral lament such as the one for Tyre.
4. The phrase "that day" in verse 2 is sometimes used in a general sense to mean a day of judgment. That is the context here.
5. Judgment for Egypt and its allies was symbolized by the sword (v. 4).
6. And this "sword" would bring judgment on Egypt, Cush or Ethiopia, Put or northern Africa in the vicinity of Lydia, Arabia, and Libya (vv. 4-5).
7. Eight cities that were prominent centers of religious, political, and military might in Egypt were marked for judgment.
8. **30:10-19** Nebuchadnezzar would bring with him the "sword" of destruction.
9. He and his army were described as the most ruthless national armies (28:7; 31:12; 32:12). They would fill Egypt with slain, which was the same fate described for Tyre in 28:7, fulfilling the prediction of 29:17-21 (vv. 10-11).
10. Nebuchadnezzar would dry the "streams of the Nile." (v. 12)
11. God would destroy the idols of Egypt. (v. 13)
12. **30:20-26** Ezekiel's fourth message has been dated - 587 B.C.
13. When Nebuchadnezzar attacked Jerusalem in 588 B.C. - Pharaoh Hophra initially came to Zedekiah's assistance.
14. Hophra's armies were defeated and returned to Egypt. When Jerusalem fell, Hophra, whose strength was broken, was defeated by Ahmose in a civil war.
15. Nebuchadnezzar invaded and easily conquered Egypt, which subsequently was never a prominent world power.
16. Like the Hebrews, the Egyptians would be dispersed as exiles among the nations (vv. 23, 26).

17. This message bears testimony in graphic detail to the events associated with the fall of Egypt.
18. Ezekiel said that Pharaoh's arms would be broken (vv. 21-22, 24) and that his arms would fall limp (v. 25).
19. This passage presents Pharaoh as helpless and unable to hold a weapon and therefore unable to defend against invading armies (v. 21).
20. Additional references to the defeat of Egypt.
(Isaiah 30:1-14; Jeremiah 37:5ff., 46:1-26, and 2 Kings 24:7)
21. Egypt's devastation and its loss of standing in the family of nations is a constant testimony to the truth of God's word (30:1-19).
22. The great civilization would exist only in ruins and in historical records (30:20-26).