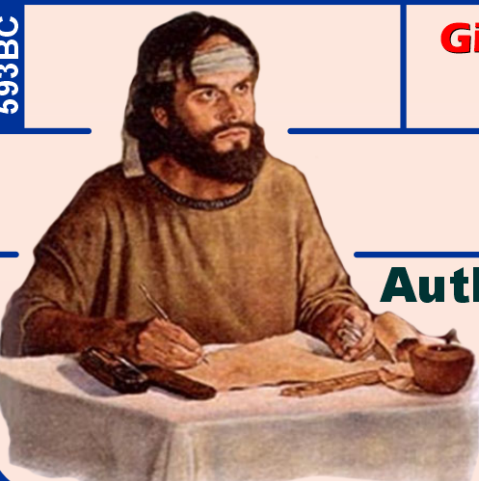


JUDGMENT ON GENTILE NATIONS

30

EZEKIEL

BOOK OF EZEKIEL — OUTLINE

INWARD → Personal		OUTWARD ↺ Peoples		ONWARD → Prophetic													
1 — 3		4 — 24		25 — 32		33 — 48											
Ezekiel's Call to Ministry - Ezekiel Birth (623BC) and Ministry Years (593-571BC) 597BC is the 2nd Deportation; Ezekiel taken at age 25 593BC Ezekiel begins Ministry at age 30		Sinfulness of Israel and Fall of Jerusalem - A Disobedient Nation (4-7) - A Departed Glory (8-11) - A Disciplined Nation (12-24) - The Futility of False Optimism (12-19) - The History of Judah's Corruption (20-24)		Judgment on Nations that Opposed Israel - Ammon (25:1-7) - Moab (25:8-11) - Edom (25:12-14) - Philistia (25:15-17) - Tyre (26:1—28:19) - Sidon (28:20-24) - Egypt (29-32)		Restoration of Israel in the Future - Return of Israel to the land (33-39) - Restoration of Israel in the Kingdom (40-48) - Promised Land; Millennial Temple, and the Glory of God											
593BC		Given BEFORE the siege of Jerusalem		587BC		Given DURING the siege of Jerusalem		586BC		Given AFTER the siege of Jerusalem		571BC					
						The City Destroyed 7 Years Prophesying <u>JUDGMENT</u>						The City Restored 15 Years Prophesying <u>HOPE</u>					
Author: Ezekiel (“God strengthens”) Place: Babylonia Time: About 22 years (593-571BC)																	
Events: 605BC — FIRST Siege upon Israel by Nebuchadnezzar (Daniel taken) Ezekiel 17 years old																	
597BC — SECOND assault upon Jerusalem (Ezekiel taken) Ezekiel 25 years old																	
593BC — Ezekiel at age 30 called by God to testify against Israel Ezekiel 30 years old																	
586BC — THIRD assault upon Jerusalem (City & Temple destroyed) Ezekiel 37 years old																	

INTRODUCTION: EZEKIEL 30

- **Unlike Ezekiel's other prophecies against Egypt, he did not date this one, which stressed Babylon's judgment on Egypt and her allies.**
- **It has four sections, each beginning with This is what the "Lord" (or Sovereign Lord) says (Ek.30:2, 30:6, 30:10, 30:13).**



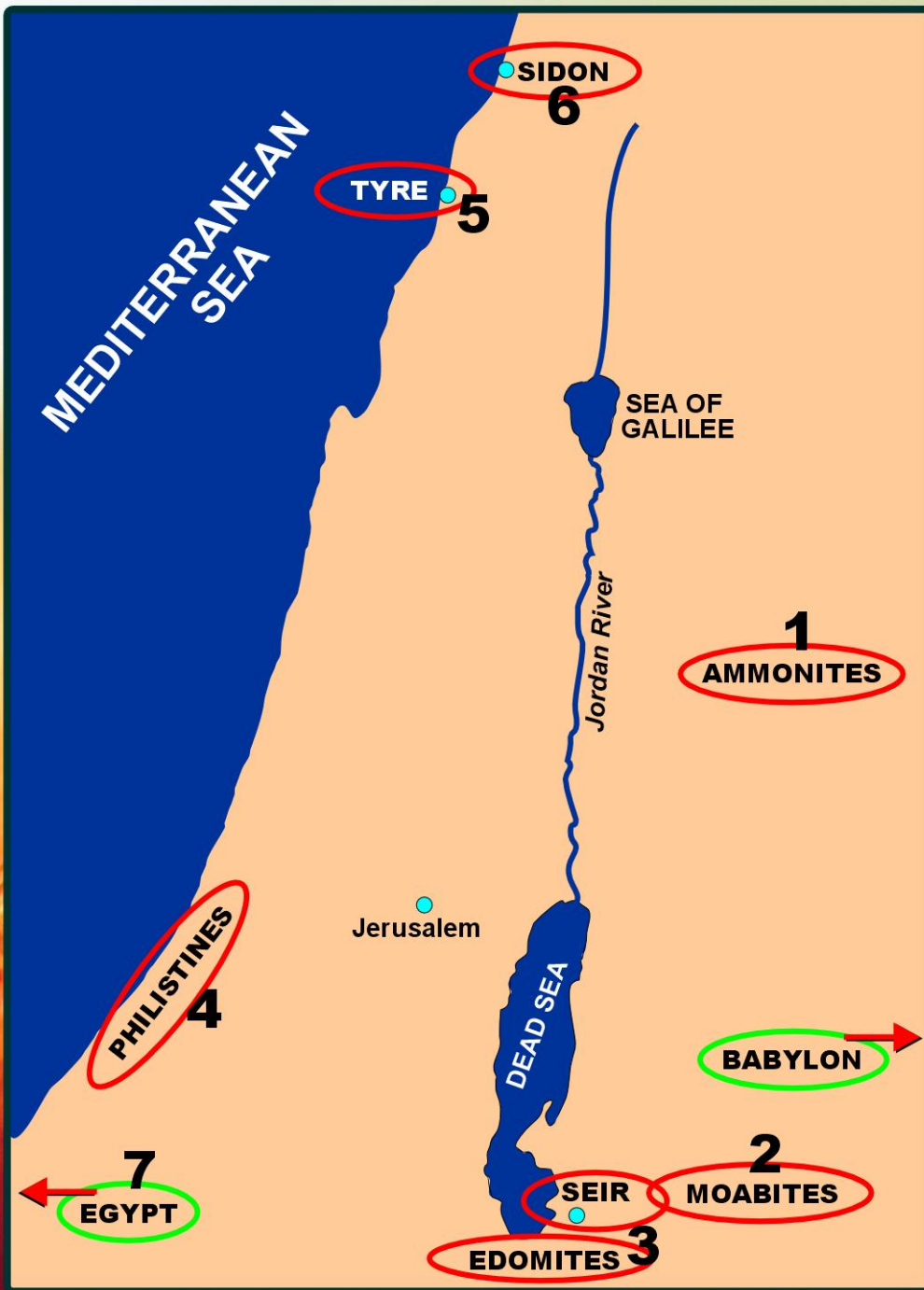
JUDGMENT ON GENTILE NATIONS THAT OPPOSED ISRAEL

Ezekiel 25-32



Fall of Egypt

Ezekiel 29 —32



FALL OF JERUSALEM AND SURROUNDING NATIONS

CHAPTER

24

Fall of Jerusalem PREDICTED

25

1. Ammon (25:1-7)
2. Moab and Seir (25:8-11)
3. Edom (25:12-14)
4. Philistia (25:15-17)

26-28

5. Tyre (26:1—28:19) [Satan]
6. Sidon (28:20-24)

29-32

7. Egypt (29:1—32:32)

33

Fall of Jerusalem ACCOMPLISHED

Jerusalem Struck Down (33:21-33)

EZEKIEL 24-33

**The word of the LORD
came to me again, saying,**

EZEKIEL 30:1



The word of the LORD came to me again, saying, (Ek.30:1)

- **Ezekiel is giving the word that came from the Lord.**
- **YHWH is the source of the message, not Ezekiel.**
- **This is a lament for Egypt and its allies. Because of the Egyptians' pride and idolatry, they would be brought down.**



Message

1

Ezekiel 30:2-5

**Son of man, prophesy and
say, 'Thus says the Lord
GOD: "Wail, 'Woe to the day!"**

EZEKIEL 30:2

Son of man, prophesy and say, 'Thus says the Lord GOD: 'Wail, 'Woe to the day!' (Ek.30:2)

- **Ezekiel was to wail and bemoan the fact that the day of the Lord was near.**
- **“Prophecy” is used 37 times in Ezekiel as the book is a series of messages from God to Judah through Ezekiel.**
- **“Woe” is common in the prophets and envision a wounded animal crying out. This judgment is upon people.**



**For the day is near, Even the day
of the LORD is near; It will be a
day of clouds, the time of the
Gentiles.**



EZEKIEL 30:3



For the day is near, Even the day of the LORD is near; It will be a day of clouds, the time of the Gentiles. (Ek.30:3)

- **Clouds often pictured doom (Ek.30:18; 32:7-8; 34:12; Jl.2:2; Zp.1:15).**
- **It would be a dark day for several nations since it would involve judgment for them.**
- **“The day of the Lord” is any day in which God acts in a dramatic way in history.**



For the day is near, Even the day of the LORD is near; It will be a day of clouds, the time of the Gentiles. (Ek.30:3)

- **Though some think this refers to the future day of the Lord when God will judge the world for her sin, that view divorces the phrase from its context.**
- **True, “the day of the Lord” usually refers to God’s future judgment on the earth (Is.13:6-16; 34:8; Mt.4:1-6).**
- **It will be a time when Israel and the nations will be judged and when Israel will be restored to her place of national blessing.**



For the day is near, Even the day of the LORD is near; It will be a day of clouds, the time of the Gentiles. (Ek.30:3)

- **The “day” of the Lord can refer to any time God comes in judgment (Lm.2:21-22).**



²¹"Young and old lie On the ground in the streets; My virgins and my young men Have fallen by the sword; You have slain them in the day of Your anger, You have slaughtered and not pitied. ²²"You have invited as to a feast day The terrors that surround me. In the day of the LORD's anger There was no refugee or survivor. Those whom I have borne and brought up My enemies have destroyed." (Lm.2:21-22).

- **Both Israel and Judah experienced a “day” of God’s judgment when they were punished for their sins (Ek.7:1-14, esp. 7:7, 10, 12).**
- **Now God’s “day” of judgment would extend to Egypt, who would be defeated by Babylon (Ek.30:10-12).**



**The sword shall come upon Egypt,
And great anguish shall be in
Ethiopia, When the slain fall in
Egypt, And they take away her
wealth, And her foundations are
broken down.**

EZEKIEL 30:4



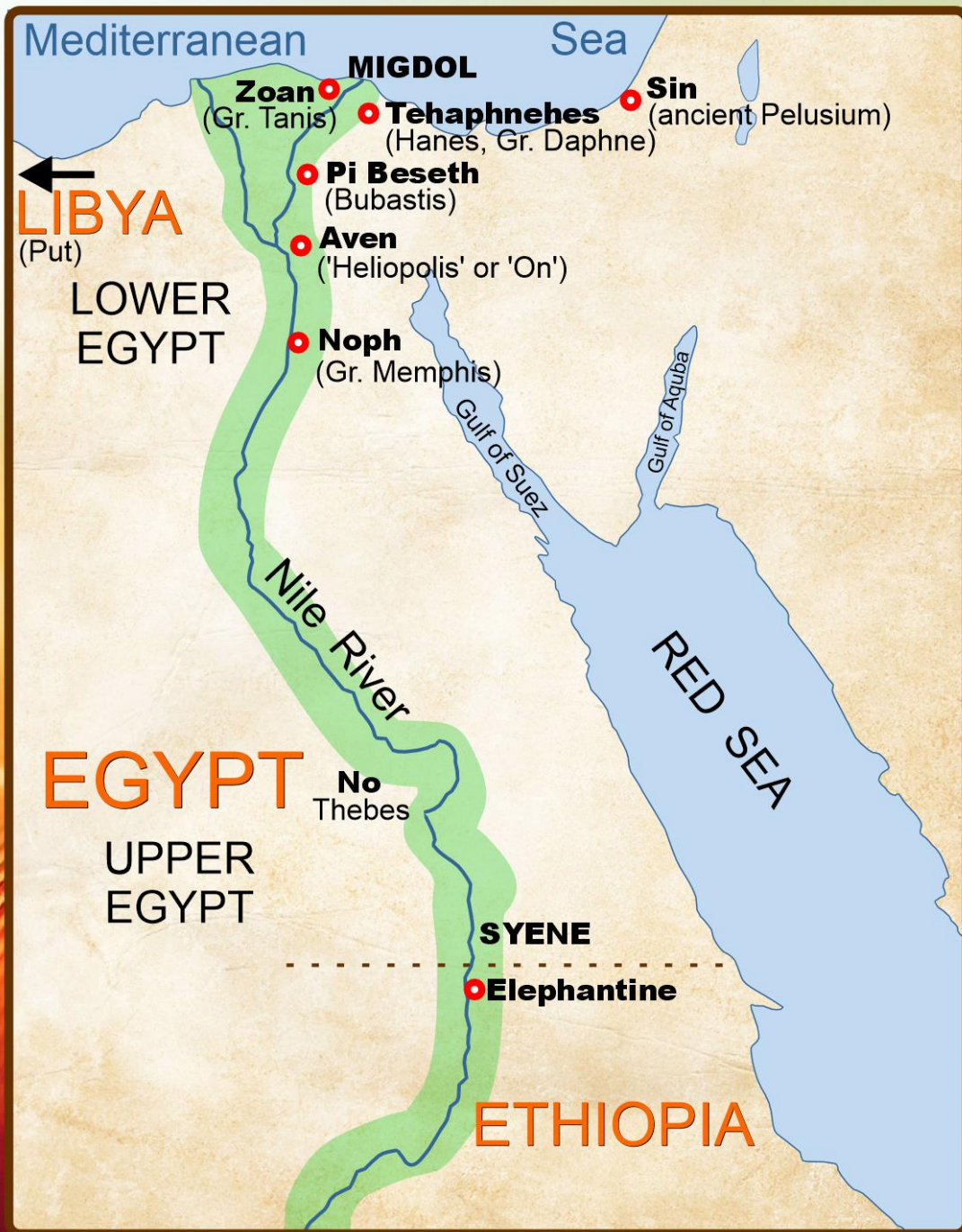
The sword shall come upon Egypt, And great anguish shall be in Ethiopia, When the slain fall in Egypt, And they take away her wealth, And her foundations are broken down. (Ek.30:4)

- **The sword drawn against Israel (Ek.21:1-17) would also overtake Egypt, and anguish would extend to Ethiopia (Cush).**
- **Egypt's people would be killed and her treasuries looted.**
- **An enemy would invade Egypt, slay many of her people, take away her wealth, and tear down her national foundations.**
- **Her neighbor Ethiopia (Cush, Nubia) would despair when this happens because Ethiopia had strong ties to Egypt.**



"Ethiopia, Libya, Lydia, all the mingled people, Chub, and the men of the lands who are allied, shall fall with them by the sword."

EZEKIEL 30:5



EZEKIEL 30

- Memphis was an important religious center with numerous temples.
- Zoa (Gr. Tanis) was a royal residence in the Delta region
- Aven was a major religious center during much of Egypt's ancient history.
- "Pathros" was a synonym for upper Egypt (Je.44:1) and possibly for all Egypt (Ek.29:14).
- "Pi Beseth" served briefly as a capital of Egypt

"Ethiopia, Libya, Lydia, all the mingled people, Chub, and the men of the lands who are allied, shall fall with them by the sword." (Ek.30:5)

- Egypt's allies would also be caught in her judgment.**
- Chub is an unidentified nation.**
- Egypt had many mercenary soldiers in her army (Je.46:8-9, 20-21).**
- The "men of the lands who are allied" probably refers to those Israelites who fled to Egypt to avoid Nebuchadnezzar's attacks against Judah (Je.42:19-22; 44:1-14).**



"Ethiopia, Libya, Lydia, all the mingled people, Chub, and the men of the lands who are allied, shall fall with them by the sword." (Ek.30:5)

- **Ethiopia refers to present-day southern Egypt, Sudan and/or northern Ethiopia (Es.1:1; Je.46:9; Ek.27:10)**
- **"Libya" (Put) is modern-day Libya (Is.66:19; Je.46:9; Ek.27:10)**
- **"Lydia" was on the west coast of Asia Minor (Ek.27:10).**



"Ethiopia, Libya, Lydia, all the mingled people, Chub, and the men of the lands who are allied, shall fall with them by the sword." (Ek.30:5)

- **Jeremiah used “the mingled people” to refer to all the foreigners residing in Egypt (Je.25:20).**
- **These “mingled people” from other countries served Egypt as mercenary soldiers (Ek.27:10; Je.25:19-20; Ek.46:9; 21).**
- **The Judeans who had fled to Egypt from the Babylonians would have suffered too, and they would have been part of this “mingled people.”**





Message

2

Ezekiel 30:6-9

'Thus says the LORD: "Those who uphold Egypt shall fall, And the pride of her power shall come down. From Migdol to Syene Those within her shall fall by the sword," Says the Lord GOD.

EZEKIEL 30:6



'Thus says the LORD: "Those who uphold Egypt shall fall, And the pride of her power shall come down. From Migdol to Syene Those within her shall fall by the sword," Says the Lord GOD. (Ek.30:6)

- Ezekiel continued to discuss the defeat of Egypt's mercenary allies within Egypt's borders.**
- Throughout the land, from Migdol to Syene (the northern and southern extremities of Egypt, Ek.29:10) are affected.**
- The Lord announced again that the nations that supported Egypt would fall with her.**
- Egypt would suffer humiliation from north to south as the enemy slew many Egyptians.**



**They shall be desolate in the
midst of the desolate countries,
And her cities shall be in the
midst of the cities that are laid
waste.**

EZEKIEL 30:7



They shall be desolate in the midst of the desolate countries, And her cities shall be in the midst of the cities that are laid waste. (Ek.30:7)

- **These allies would be crushed and the cities where they had settled would be ruined.**
- **The people and the cities of Egypt would become desolate.**



**Then they will know that
I am the LORD, When I
have set a fire in Egypt
And all her helpers are
destroyed.**

EZEKIEL 30:8



Then they will know that I am the LORD, When I have set a fire in Egypt And all her helpers are destroyed. (Ek.30:8)

- **The destruction would force these nations to acknowledge the God who predicted their downfall.**
- **The news of Egypt's destruction would spread rapidly, causing panic among her allies.**
- **Then the Egyptians would know that the Lord is God when He destroyed the land as with a fire and rendered Egypt's allies ineffective when they tried to help her.**
- **The “helpers” are all of Egypt's alliances and their arms will be useless in the day of God's judgment.**



**On that day messengers shall go
forth from Me in ships To make
the careless Ethiopians afraid,
And great anguish shall come
upon them, As on the day of
Egypt; For indeed it is coming!**

EZEKIEL 30:9



**On that day messengers shall go forth from Me in ships To make the careless Ethiopians afraid
And great anguish shall come upon them, As on the day of Egypt; For indeed it is coming! (Ek.30:9)**

- **Messengers would travel in ships up the Nile River south to Cush to announce Egypt's defeat.**
- **God would send soldiers against Egypt in ships, and they would frighten even the distant Ethiopians (Ek.30:4).**
- **The news would cause panic in Ethiopia because they, having sided with Egypt against Babylon, would now be vulnerable to attack.**
- **Some Egyptians will flee to Ethiopia and increase that nation's fear of its own inevitable judgment.**



**On that day messengers shall go forth from Me in ships To make the careless Ethiopians afraid
And great anguish shall come upon them, As on the day of Egypt; For indeed it is coming! (Ek.30:9)**

- **Anguish would take hold of them (Ek.30:4).**
- **“The day of the Lord” (Ek.30:3) was now explained as the day of Egypt’s doom.**
- **The terror and consternation of Egypt in that hour can only be likened to the time of Egypt's judgment when Israel was delivered from Egyptian servitude in the exodus (Ex.15:12-16).**





Message

3

Ezekiel 30:10-12

**Thus says the Lord GOD: "I will
also make a multitude of Egypt
to cease By the hand of
Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon.**

EZEKIEL 30:10

Thus says the Lord GOD: "I will also make a multitude of Egypt to cease By the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon. (Ek.30:10)

- **In a third message (Ek.30:10-13), the Lord said He would make the vast wealth of Egypt cease when He sent Nebuchadnezzar against her.**
- **"Multitude" was mentioned 14 times in chapters 30-32 by Ezekiel, apparently to stress that proud nation's overflowing populace.**
- **Egypt's judgment would come by the hand of Nebuchadnezzar (Ek.29:17-21).**



**He and his people with him, the most
terrible of the nations, Shall be
brought to destroy the land; They
shall draw their swords against
Egypt, And fill the land with the
slain.**

EZEKIEL 30:11



He and his people with him, the most terrible of the nations, Shall be brought to destroy the land; They shall draw their swords against Egypt, And fill the land with the slain. (Ek.30:11)

- **God selected Babylon, the most ruthless of nations (Ek.28:7; 30:10-11; 32:12), to accomplish His judgment.**
- **Babylon treated her captives cruelly.**
- **Nebuchadnezzar would come with his allies and fight against the Egyptians and slay large numbers of them.**



He and his people with him, the most terrible of the nations, Shall be brought to destroy the land; They shall draw their swords against Egypt, And fill the land with the slain. (Ek.30:11)

- **After King Zedekiah of Judah rebelled, Nebuchadnezzar forced him to watch soldiers kill all his sons.**
- **Then Zedekiah's eyes were put out so the last thing he ever saw was his sons' deaths (2Ki.25:7).**
- **Ezekiel said that Babylon, after defeating Judah, would turn her cruel war machine against Egypt, killing the Egyptians with swords (Ek.30:4).**



**I will make the rivers dry, And
sell the land into the hand of
the wicked; I will make the
land waste, and all that is in
it, By the hand of aliens. I,
the LORD, have spoken.**

EZEKIEL 30:12



I will make the rivers dry, And sell the land into the hand of the wicked; I will make the land waste, and all that is in it, By the hand of aliens. I, the LORD, have spoken. (Ek.30:12)

- In describing Babylon's attack, Ezekiel carefully pointed up the ultimate Source of destruction.**
- Three times in Ezekiel 30:10-12 God said "I will" do this.**
- Babylon was only a tool God used to accomplish His judgment.**
- God declared that by the hand of aliens (foreigners) "I will lay waste the land."**



I will make the rivers dry, And sell the land into the hand of the wicked; I will make the land waste, and all that is in it, By the hand of aliens. I, the LORD, have spoken. (Ek.30:12)

- Apart from the Nile River and its branches, Egypt was a barren desert. Her life depended on an annual inundation of the land by the flooding Nile.**
- Yahweh would cause the canals of the Nile River to dry up as a result of the warfare.**
- The irrigation canals in Egypt required constant attention and maintenance, but during war the Egyptians would not have time for that.**
- Egypt would stop producing food. The Babylonians, aliens to Egypt, would take over Egypt and desolate it.**





Message

4

Ezekiel 30:13-19

**Thus says the Lord GOD: "I will
also destroy the idols, And cause
the images to cease from Noph;
There shall no longer be princes
from the land of Egypt; I will put
fear in the land of Egypt.**

EZEKIEL 30:13



Thus says the Lord GOD: "I will also destroy the idols, And cause the images to cease from Noph; There shall no longer be princes from the land of Egypt; I will put fear in the land of Egypt. (Ek.30:13)

- In this fourth section (vs.13-19) of the prophecy Ezekiel promised to destroy the idols of Egypt.**
- There would no longer be a king over Egypt. The Egyptians regarded their Pharaoh as the incarnation of a god.**
- No major city there would escape God's wrath.**



Thus says the Lord GOD: "I will also destroy the idols, And cause the images to cease from Noph; There shall no longer be princes from the land of Egypt; I will put fear in the land of Egypt. (Ek.30:13)

- **God said He would destroy the idols and put an end to the images in “Noph” (Memphis, Ek.30:16).**
- **According to legend, Memphis was the first capital of united Egypt (ca. 3200 B.C.).**
- **But later, when Memphis was no longer the capital, the city still was important as a religious center.**
- **Numerous temples were built there. A colony of Jews had settled in Memphis (Je.44:1).**



**I will make Pathros desolate,
Set fire to Zoan, And execute
judgments in No.**

EZEKIEL 30:14



I will make Pathros desolate, Set fire to Zoan, And execute judgments in No. (Ek.30:14)

- **Other cities would also feel the sting of judgment. Pathros was an area about midway between Cairo and Aswan.**
- **“Pathros” was a synonym for upper Egypt (Je.44:1) and possibly for all Egypt (Ek.29:14).**
- **Zoan (Gr. Tanis) was a royal residence in the Delta region (Ps.78:12, 43; Is.19:11, 13). Later Zoan was called Tanis by the Greeks.**



I will make Pathros desolate, Set fire to Zoan, And execute judgments in No. (Ek.30:14)

- **“No” (or Thebes), mentioned three times in this passage (Ek.30:14-16), was in southern (upper) Egypt about 400 miles south of Cairo at the site of modern Karnak and Luxor.**
- **For a long time it was the country’s capital.**
- **The city was destroyed by the Assyrians in 663 B.C. (Na.3:8-10) but was rebuilt. Jeremiah also predicted Thebes’ destruction (Je.46:25).**
- **All the towns mentioned in these verses were important religious centers as well as large cities.**



**I will pour My fury on Sin,
the strength of Egypt; I
will cut off the multitude
of No,**

EZEKIEL 30:15



I will pour My fury on Sin, the strength of Egypt; I will cut off the multitude of No, (Ek.30:15)

- **“Sin” was the name referred to ancient Pelusium, a key city at the tip of the Nile River's eastern arm near the Mediterranean Sea.**
- **The “multitude of No” (Thebes) would be slain and the city would be taken suddenly like a storm.**
- **Since “Sin” and “No” (Thebes) were at opposite borders of Egypt the passage speaks of judgment on the entire land.**



**And set a fire in Egypt; Sin shall
have great pain, No shall be
split open, And Noph shall be
in distress daily.**

EZEKIEL 30:16



And set a fire in Egypt; Sin shall have great pain, No shall be split open, And Noph shall be in distress daily. (Ek.30:16)

- **“Sin” (or Pelusium) was in the Delta about a mile from the Mediterranean Sea.**
- **“Sin” was one of the northernmost strongholds of Egypt. It was a major military center and guarded the northern entrance to Egypt.**
- **God would allow the walls of “No” (Thebes) to be breached and its people slain.**
- **“Noph” (Memphis) would also experience daily distress during the war.**



**The young men of Aven and
Pi Beseth shall fall by the
sword, And these cities shall
go into captivity.**

EZEKIEL 30:17



The young men of Aven and Pi Beseth shall fall by the sword, And these cities shall go into captivity. (Ek.30:17)

- **“Aven” (or 'Heliopolis' or 'On') was in northern (lower) Egypt just south of the Delta region.**
- **It was a major religious center during much of Egypt’s ancient history.**
- **Possibly Jeremiah had Heliopolis in mind when he predicted the destruction of “the temple of the sun in Egypt” (Je.43:13).**



The young men of Aven and Pi Beseth shall fall by the sword, And these cities shall go into captivity. (Ek.30:17)

- **“Pi Beseth” (or Bubastis) was northeast of the modern city of Cairo, in northern (lower) Egypt.**
- **“Pi Beseth” served briefly as a capital of Egypt, and it too was an important religious center.**
- **The city was on the northeast branch of the Nile River where cats were mummified in honor of the cat-headed goddess, Ugastet.**



**At Tehaphnehes the day shall also be
darkened, When I break the yokes of
Egypt there. And her arrogant strength
shall cease in her; As for her, a cloud
shall cover her, And her daughters
shall go into captivity.**

EZEKIEL 30:18



At Tehaphnehes the day shall also be darkened, When I break the yokes of Egypt here. And her arrogant strength shall cease in her; As for her, a cloud shall cover her, And her daughters shall go into captivity. (Ek.30:18)

- **“Tehaphnehes” (Hanes, Gr. Daphne) was near the present Suez Canal. It was named after an Egyptian queen, and was the residence of the Pharaohs.**
- **In Jeremiah’s day Pharaoh had a palace in that city (Je.43:9) which may be why Ezekiel mentioned it last — for climactic effect.**
- **Jeremiah was forced to go there after Gedaliah was assassinated (Je.43:7-8).**



At Tehaphnehes the day shall also be darkened, When I break the yokes of Egypt here. And her arrogant strength shall cease in her; As for her, a cloud shall cover her, And her daughters shall go into captivity. (Ek.30:18)

- **By naming Egypt's major cities God was saying that the strength of the entire nation would be ended, like the breaking of a yoke.**
- **She would be covered with clouds, a figurative way to express doom and judgment (Ek.30:3; 32:7-8; 34:12; Jl.2:2; Zp.1:15).**
- **Major cities would be destroyed, and people in the villages would be taken into captivity.**
- **The Egyptian women would go into captivity.**



**Thus I will execute judgments
on Egypt, Then they shall know
that I am the LORD.**

EZEKIEL 30:19



Thus I will execute judgments on Egypt, Then they shall know that I am the LORD. (Ek.30:19)

- **The people of Egypt would know that He is the true God.**
- **Various forms of misery characteristic of the Day of the Lord are mentioned here as what the cities of Egypt may expect.**
- **All the judgment are intended to apply to all of Egypt though they may sound like different cities receive specific miseries.**





Pharaoh's Broken Arm

Ezekiel 30:20-26

**And it came to pass in the eleventh
year, in the first month, on the
seventh day of the month, that
the word of the LORD came to me,
saying,**

EZEKIEL 30:20



And it came to pass in the eleventh year, in the first month, on the seventh day of the month, that the word of the LORD came to me, saying, (Ek.30:20)

- **The date was April 29, 587 B.C., almost four months after Ezekiel's first prophecy against Egypt (Ek.29:1).**
- **This was eleven years after the deportation of Judah in 597 B.C.**



**Son of man, I have broken the arm of
Pharaoh king of Egypt; and see, it
has not been bandaged for healing,
nor a splint put on to bind it, to
make it strong enough to hold a
sword.**

EZEKIEL 30:21



Son of man, I have broken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt; and see, it has not been bandaged for healing, nor a splint put on to bind it, to make it strong enough to hold a sword. (Ek.30:21)

- **The theme of the prophecy was Egypt's defeat by God: I have broken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt.**
- **This Pharaoh was Hophra, who ruled Egypt from 589 to 570 B.C.**
- **Nebuchadnezzar broke the "arm" of Egypt so she was unable to defend Judah.**



Son of man, I have broken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt; and see, it has not been bandaged for healing, nor a splint put on to bind it, to make it strong enough to hold a sword. (Ek.30:21)

- **Ironically, the strong-armed king had suffered a broken arm.**
- **It had not been set in a splint and supported, so he could not wield a sword effectively.**
- **This may refer to Egypt's defeat at Carchemish in 605 B.C. when Egypt lost its share of control over the ancient Near East (2Ki.4:7; Je.46:2).**



**Therefore thus says the Lord GOD:
'Surely I am against Pharaoh king
of Egypt, and will break his arms,
both the strong one and the one
that was broken; and I will make
the sword fall out of his hand.**

EZEKIEL 30:22



Therefore thus says the Lord GOD: 'Surely I am against Pharaoh king of Egypt, and will break his arms, both the strong one and the one that was broken; and I will make the sword fall out of his hand. (Ek.30:22)

- **Egypt's arm, symbolizing strength, was not even put in a splint so as to become strong enough to hold a sword.**
- **God said He would break both of Egypt's arms, the good arm as well as the broken one.**
- **God would totally destroy Egypt's strength. Her ability to protect both others and herself would be eliminated.**
- **Both the defeat of Pharaoh Hophra (Je.37:5 ff.) and the earlier defeat of Pharaoh Necho at Carchemish (2Ki.24:7; Je.46:2) are in view.**



**I will scatter the Egyptians
among the nations, and
disperse them throughout
the countries.**

EZEKIEL 30:23



I will scatter the Egyptians among the nations, and disperse them throughout the countries. (Ek.30:23)

- **Egypt would suffer another defeat at the hands of the Babylonians and would never again regain its former strength.**
- **Yahweh would scatter the Egyptians from their homeland, and they would go to live in other countries.**



**I will strengthen the arms of the king
of Babylon and put My sword in his
hand; but I will break Pharaoh's arms,
and he will groan before him with the
groanings of a mortally wounded man.**

EZEKIEL 30:24



I will strengthen the arms of the king of Babylon and put My sword in his hand; but I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he will groan before him with the groanings of a mortally wounded man. (Ek.30:24)

- **Though God would destroy the power of Egypt, He would strengthen the power of Egypt's chief foe, Babylon.**
- **Nebuchadnezzar would break Hophra's arms as they battled. Egypt would groan like a wounded soldier.**



**Thus I will strengthen the arms of the
king of Babylon, but the arms of
Pharaoh shall fall down; they shall know
that I am the LORD, when I put My
sword into the hand of the king of
Babylon and he stretches it out against
the land of Egypt.**

EZEKIEL 30:25



Thus I will strengthen the arms of the king of Babylon, but the arms of Pharaoh shall fall down; they shall know that I am the LORD, when I put My sword into the hand of the king of Babylon and he stretches it out against the land of Egypt. (Ek.30:25)

- **Nebuchadnezzar's arms would be strengthened by God, and Pharaoh, groaning like a mortally wounded man, would be utterly defenseless before the Babylonians.**
- **Ezekiel's 'point was to contrast the recent defeat suffered by Egypt (her one "broken arm") with the still greater defeat she would suffer.**
- **She had been disarmed when she tried to intervene in Babylon's attack on Jerusalem, but she would later be destroyed by Babylon.**
- **When Nebuchadnezzar attacked Egypt herself, she would fall to him (Ek.29:1-20).**



**I will scatter the Egyptians among
the nations and disperse them
throughout the countries. Then
they shall know that I am the
LORD.**

EZEKIEL 30:26



I will scatter the Egyptians among the nations and disperse them throughout the countries. Then they shall know that I am the LORD. (Ek.30:26)

- **God would then disperse Egypt among the nations (stated twice for emphasis; Ek,30:23, 26; 29:12). Egypt would follow Judah into exile.**
- **The people would know that Yahweh was God when He put His sword of power into Nebuchadnezzar's arms and strengthened him to defeat Hophra and when the Egyptians dispersed from their land (Ek.30:17-18; 23; 29:12).**
- **People often don't learn that God is Lord until His judgment falls.**



JUDGMENT ON GENTILE NATIONS

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EZEKIEL