## Class \#47-Justice \& Worship (Ezekiel 45)

## Objectives:

- Explain the emphasis on justice and fairness in Ezekiel's envisioned society.
- Explain the emphasis on ritual observance in Ezekiel's envisioned society.


## Economic Regulation (Ezekiel 45:8-17)

- In this new land, the princes will not longer $\qquad$ the people, specifically by $\qquad$ them from their land. (45:8-9; see Ezekiel 34; also 1 Kings 21)
- Instead, they will execute $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ and let the people live on their land. (45:9; more in 46:16-18; see Psalm 45:6; Amos 5:24; Micah 2;1-2)
- To that end, there are economic $\qquad$ -the resetting of weights \& measures so that transactions are done fairly. (45:10-12; see Amos 8:5-6)
- There is a $\qquad$ relationship between people \& prince-the people bring an offering to the prince; the prince provides the offerings for the feasts. (45:13-17)
- Question: How does the emphasis on justice translate to the new covenant?


## Ritual Observance (Ezekiel 45:18-46:24)

- On the subject of feasts, the Lord lays out the $\qquad$ celebrations that take place in this imagined society:
- There is a "New Year" offering for the purification and atonement of the temple. (18-20; no real parallel in the Law of Moses)
- The Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread are kept. (21-24; Exodus 12-13)
- Feast of Booths (or something parallel) is held in the autumn. (25; Lev. 23:34)
- Next, God lays out the more frequent observances made by the people, namely the $\qquad$ (weekly) and the $\qquad$ (monthly). (46:1-10)
- Offerings are made $\qquad$ as a perpetual statute; again, the prince plays a central role in the offerings for the feasts. (46:11-15; see Exodus 29:38-46)
- The chapter ends by returning to the spaces of the temple and describing the rooms where the offerings would be $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ . (46: 19-24)
- Question: How does all this ritual observance translate to the new covenant?

