

THE BOOK OF EZEKIEL



Outline of Ezekiel

1–3 The Call of the Prophet

4–24 God's Judgment on Judah & Jerusalem
Given before the siege of Jerusalem

25–32 God's Judgment on the Surrounding Nations
Given during the siege

33–48 The Restoration of the Jews
Given after the siege

33–36 The return to their land

37 They experience new life and unity

38–39 They are protected from Gog and Magog

40–48 The Millennial Temple & Kingdom

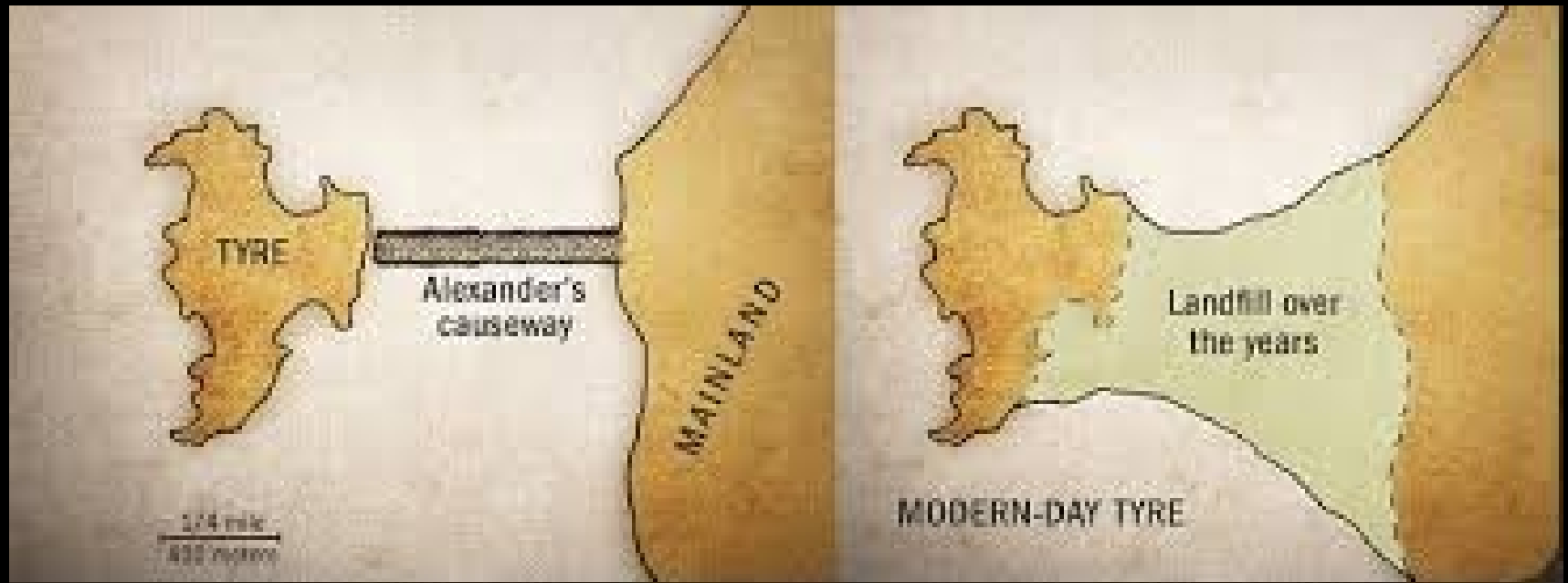
Judgment of the Nations

- Ammonites 25:2-7
- Moab 25:8-11
- Edom 25:12-14
- Philistines 25:15-17
- Tyre 26:1-21
- Sidon 28:21-24
- Egypt 29:2-16
- Ethiopia /Libya/Lydia 30:1-9



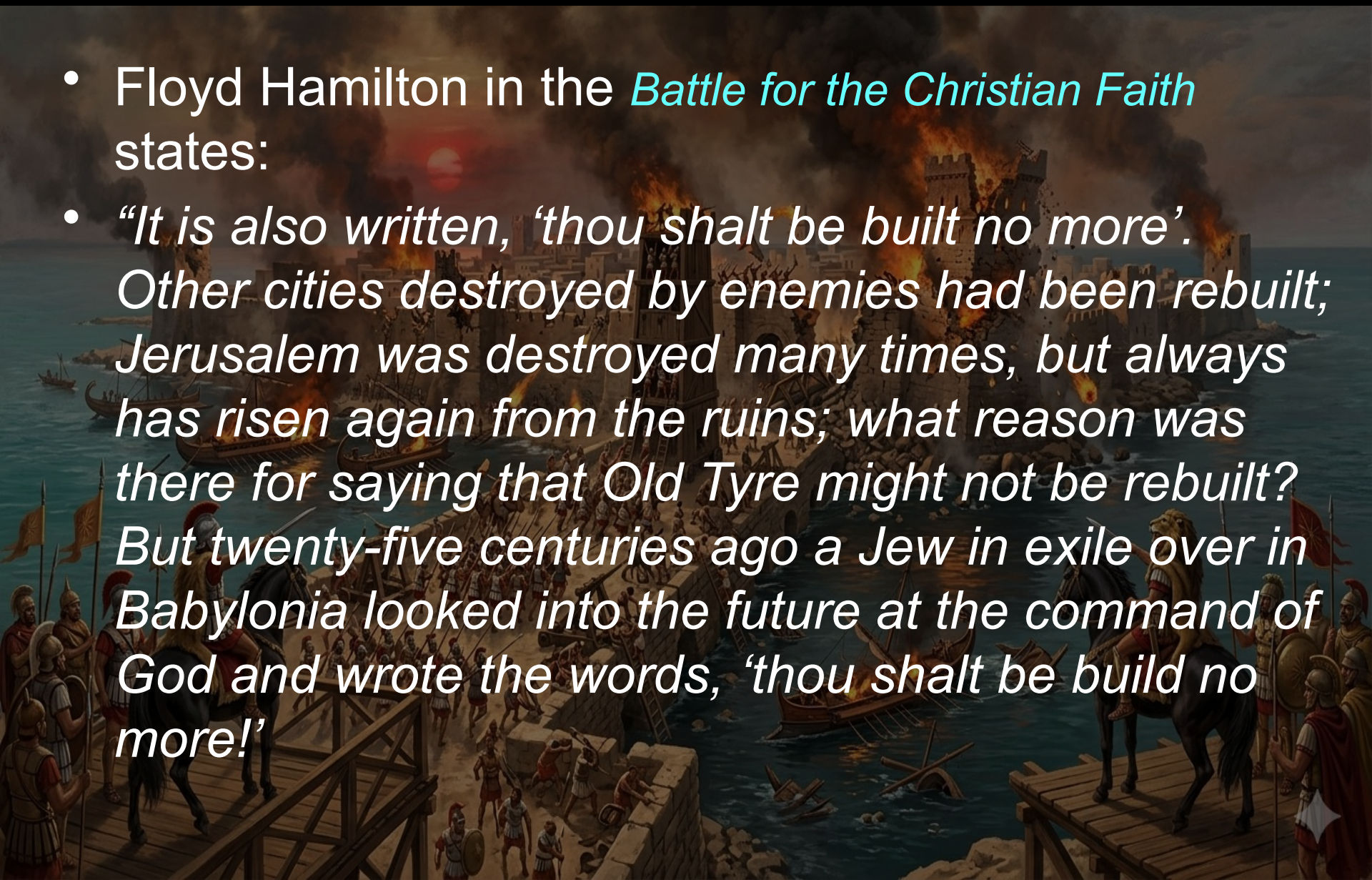
The Destruction of Tyre

- Alexander's Causeway



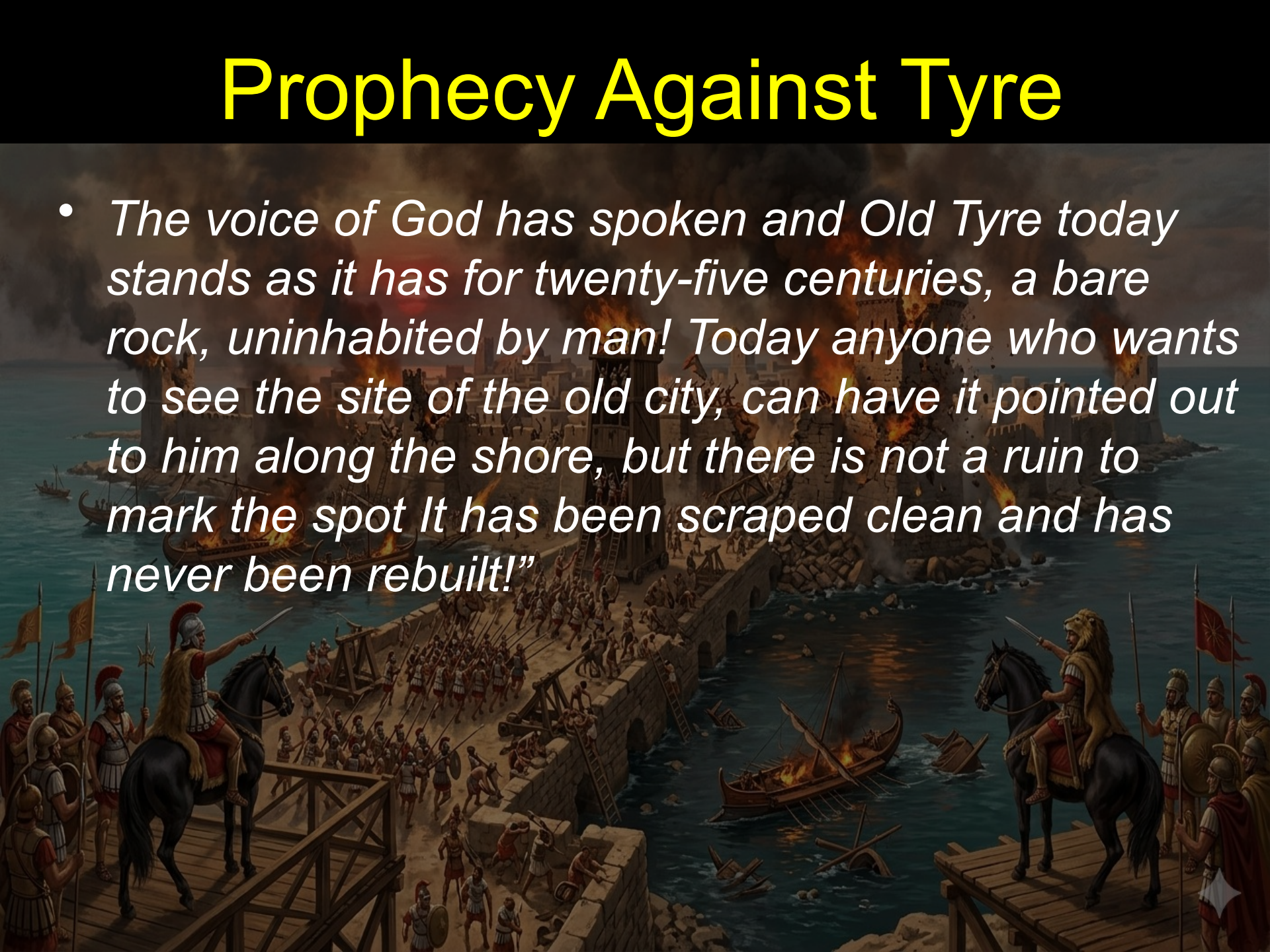
Prophecy Against Tyre

- Floyd Hamilton in the *Battle for the Christian Faith* states:
- *“It is also written, ‘thou shalt be built no more’. Other cities destroyed by enemies had been rebuilt; Jerusalem was destroyed many times, but always has risen again from the ruins; what reason was there for saying that Old Tyre might not be rebuilt? But twenty-five centuries ago a Jew in exile over in Babylonia looked into the future at the command of God and wrote the words, ‘thou shalt be build no more!’*



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- The voice of God has spoken and Old Tyre today stands as it has for twenty-five centuries, a bare rock, uninhabited by man! Today anyone who wants to see the site of the old city, can have it pointed out to him along the shore, but there is not a ruin to mark the spot It has been scraped clean and has never been rebuilt!”*



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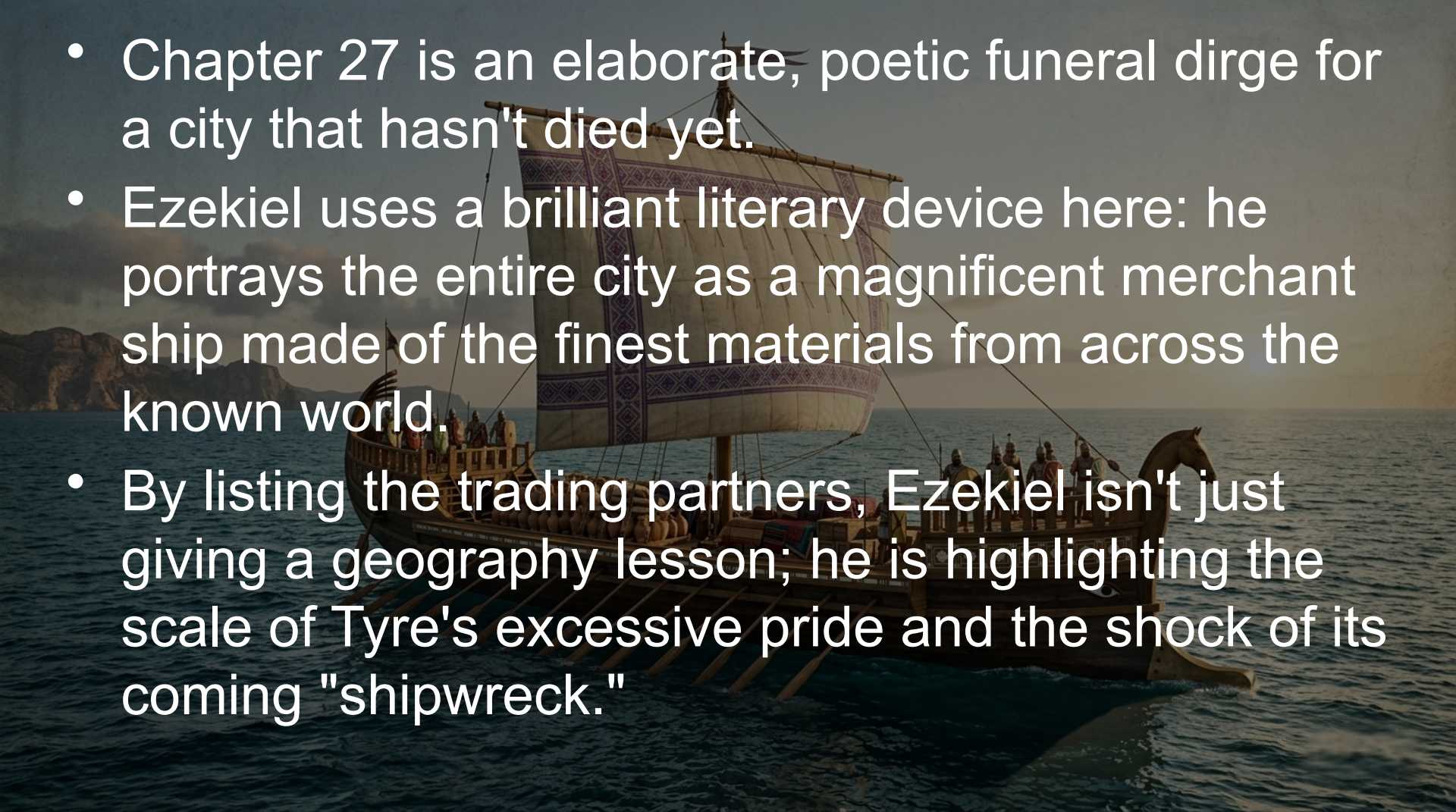
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Chapter 27

Judgment Against Tyre cont'd

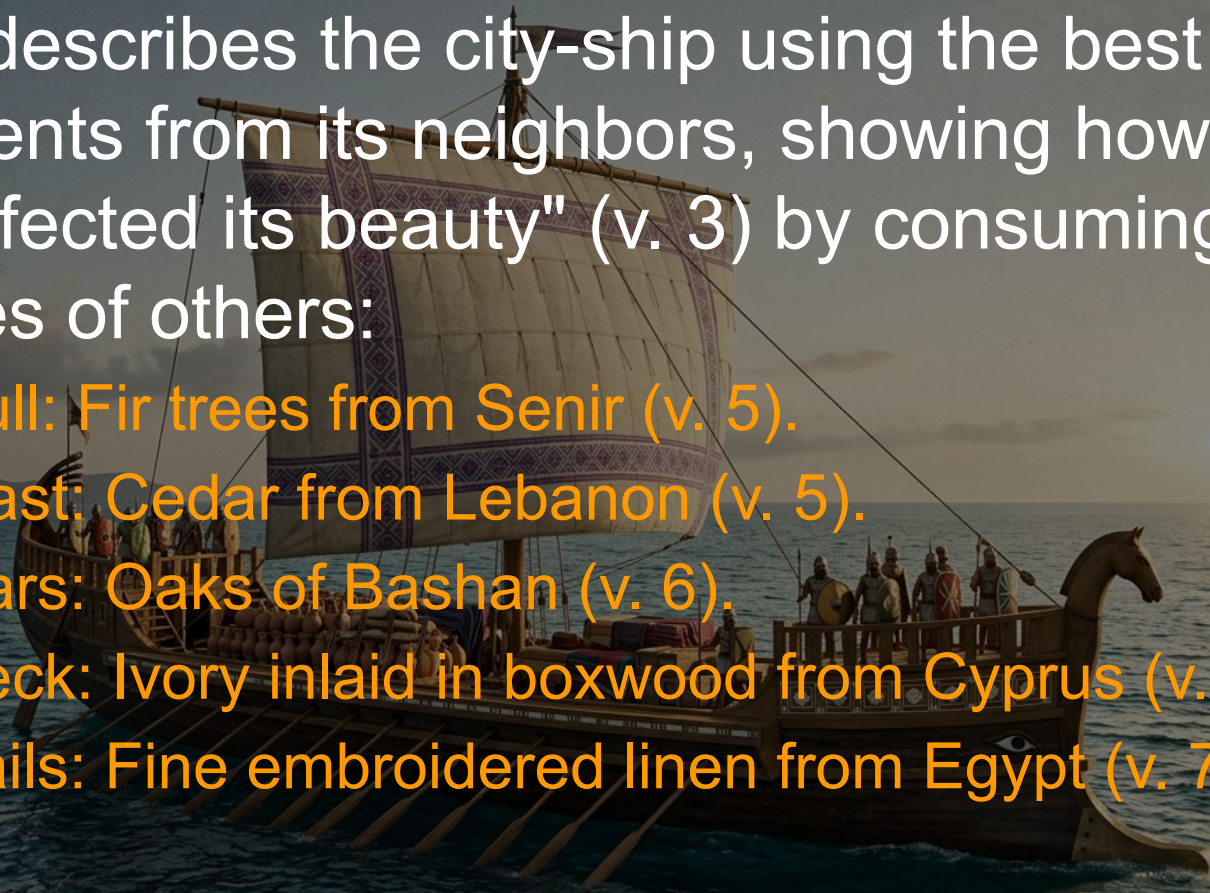
The Judgment of Tyre

- Chapter 27 is an elaborate, poetic funeral dirge for a city that hasn't died yet.
- Ezekiel uses a brilliant literary device here: he portrays the entire city as a magnificent merchant ship made of the finest materials from across the known world.
- By listing the trading partners, Ezekiel isn't just giving a geography lesson; he is highlighting the scale of Tyre's excessive pride and the shock of its coming "shipwreck."



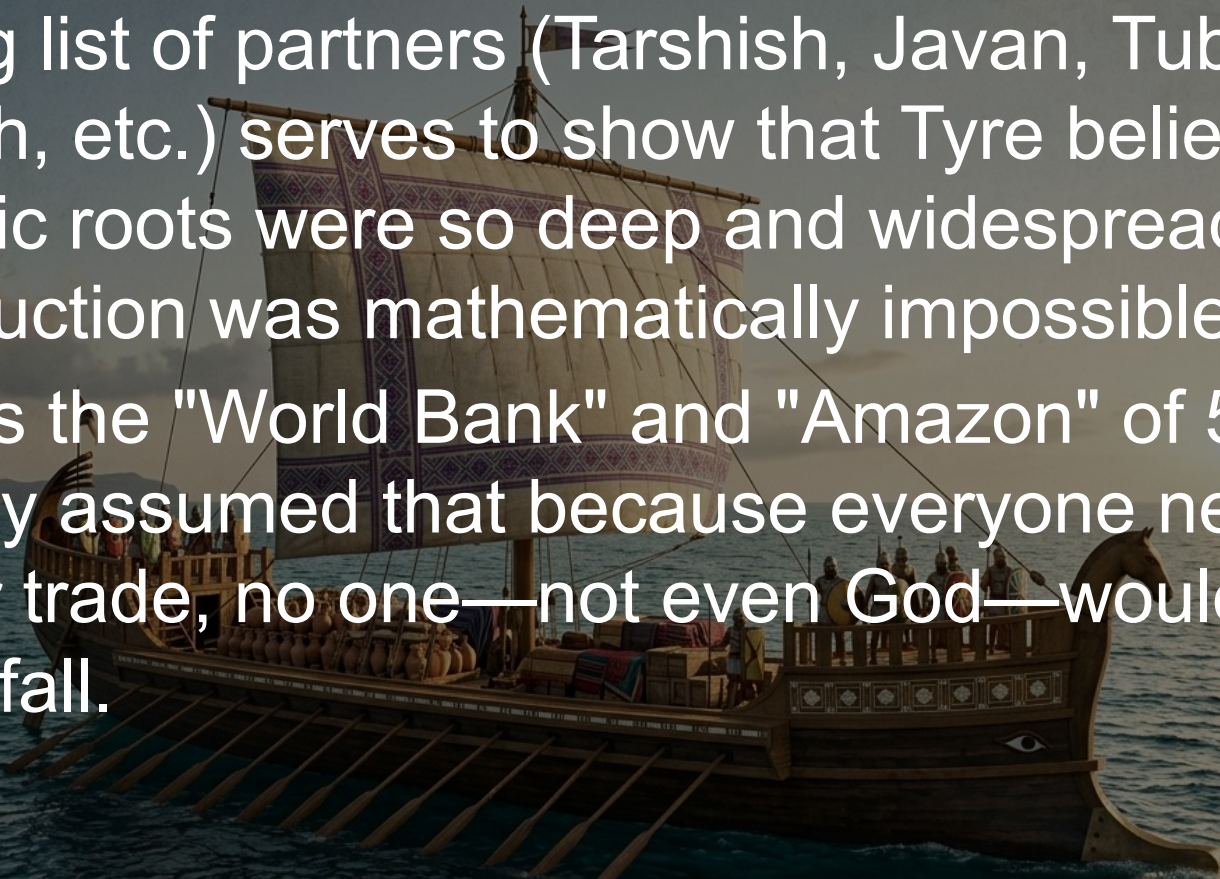
The Anatomy of the "Ship of State"

- Ezekiel describes the city-ship using the best components from its neighbors, showing how Tyre had "perfected its beauty" (v. 3) by consuming the resources of others:
 - The Hull: Fir trees from Senir (v. 5).
 - The Mast: Cedar from Lebanon (v. 5).
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 - The Sails: Fine embroidered linen from Egypt (v. 7).



Tyre - to big to fail?

- The long list of partners (Tarshish, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, etc.) serves to show that Tyre believed its economic roots were so deep and widespread that its destruction was mathematically impossible.
- Tyre was the "World Bank" and "Amazon" of 586 BC. They assumed that because everyone needed them for trade, no one—not even God—would allow them to fall.



¹ The word of the Lord came again unto me, saying,

² Now, thou son of man, take up a lamentation for Tyre;

³ And say unto Tyre, O thou that art situate at the entry of the sea, which art a merchant of the people for many isles, Thus saith the Lord God; O Tyre, thou hast said, I am of perfect beauty.

⁴ Thy borders are in the midst of the seas, thy builders have perfected thy beauty. Ezekiel 27:1-4

- 5 They have made all thy ship boards of fir trees of Senir: they have taken cedars from Lebanon to make masts for thee.
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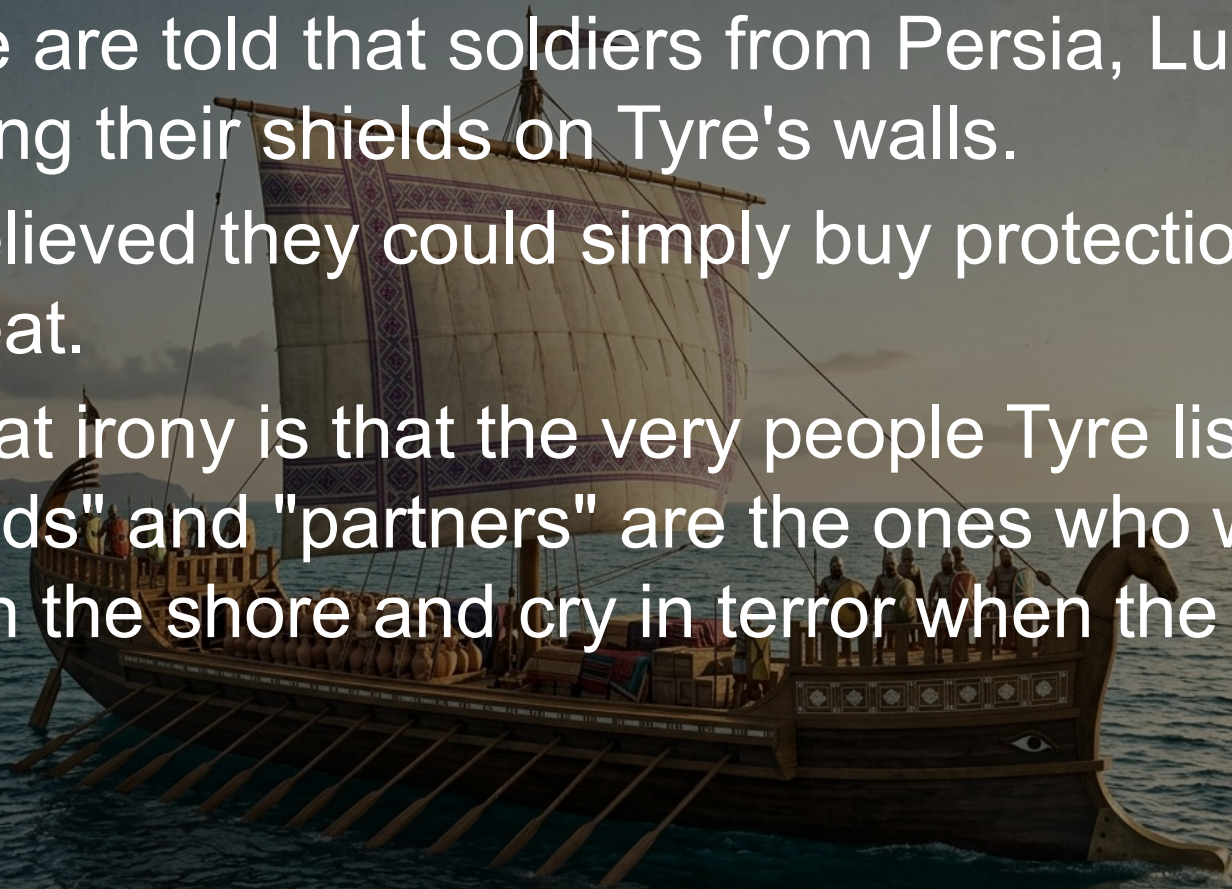
- 7 Fine linen with broidered work from Egypt was that which thou spreadest forth to be thy sail; blue and purple from the isles of Elishah was that which covered thee.
- 8 The inhabitants of Zidon and Arvad were thy mariners: thy wise men, O Tyre, that were in thee, were thy pilots.

9 The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers: all the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to occupy thy merchandise.

Ezekiel 27:9

Verses 10-11

- Here we are told that soldiers from Persia, Lud, and Phut hung their shields on Tyre's walls.
- They believed they could simply buy protection from any threat.
- The great irony is that the very people Tyre lists as its "friends" and "partners" are the ones who will stand on the shore and cry in terror when the ship sinks.



- IO** They of Persia and of Lud and of Phut were in thine army, thy men of war: they hanged the shield and helmet in thee; they set forth thy comeliness.
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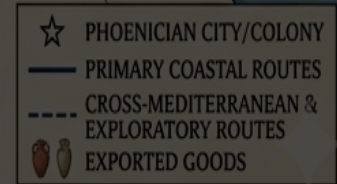
11 The men of Arvad with thine army were upon thy walls round about, and the Gammadims were in thy towers: they hanged their shields upon thy walls round about; they have made thy beauty perfect.

12 **Tarshish** was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of all kind of riches; with silver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded in thy fairs.

Tarshish

THE PHOENICIAN MARITIME TRADING EMPIRE:
ROUTES AND COLONIES (c. 1000 - 600 BC)

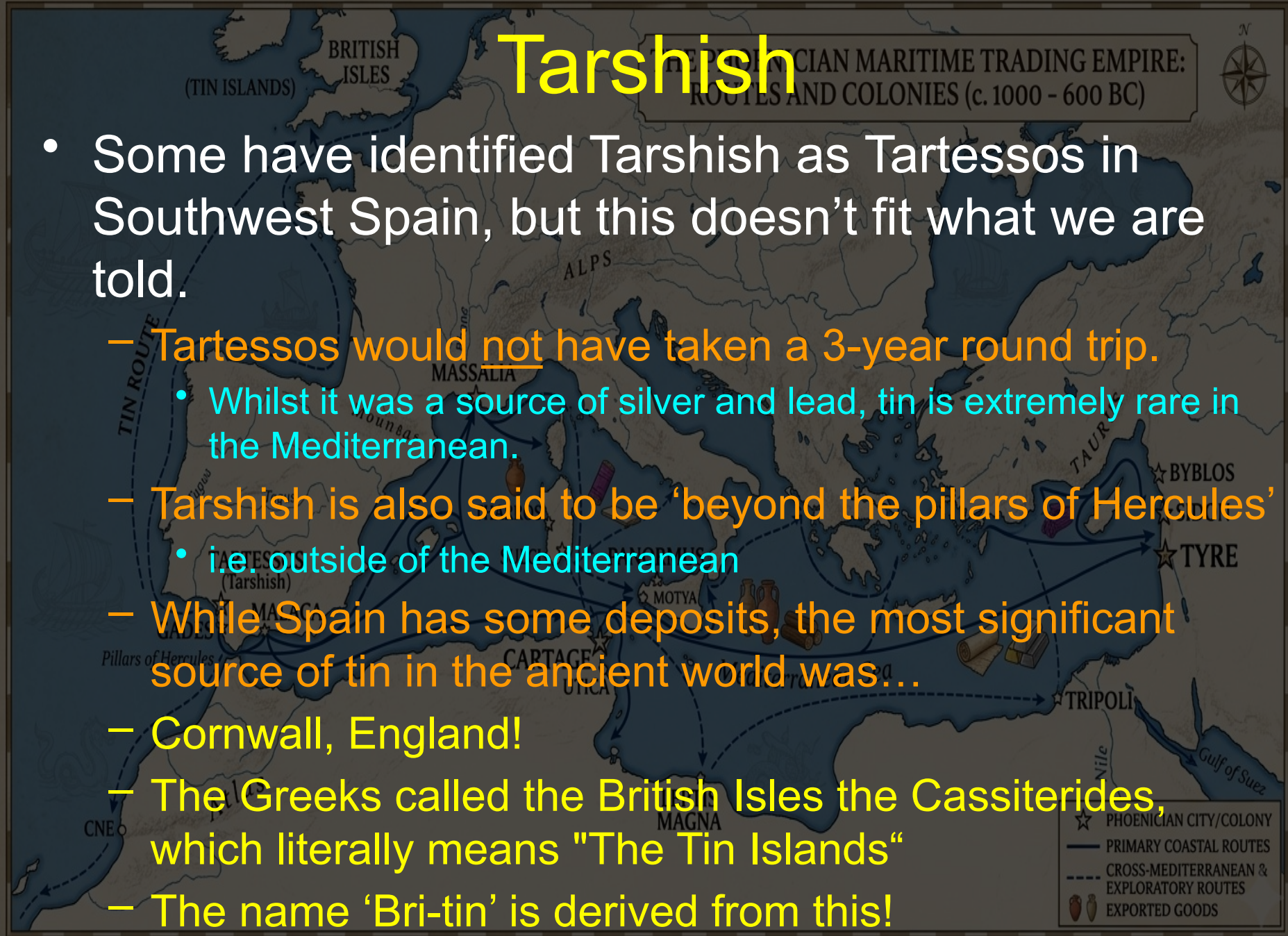
- Tarshish is famous as the place to which Jonah attempted to flee in Jonah 1:3
 - He was fleeing Nineveh (East) so was heading West
- Tarshish is first mentioned in Genesis as a son of Javan and grandson of Japheth.
 - Japheth is the father of the Europeans
 - Javan is the ancestor of the Greeks and maritime peoples.
- King Solomon had a 'navy of Tarshish' that brought produce every three years 1 Kings 10:22
- We know Tarshish was a source of Tin



Tarshish

PHOENICIAN MARITIME TRADING EMPIRE:
ROUTES AND COLONIES (c. 1000 - 600 BC)

- Some have identified Tarshish as Tartessos in Southwest Spain, but this doesn't fit what we are told.
 - Tartessos would not have taken a 3-year round trip.
 - Whilst it was a source of silver and lead, tin is extremely rare in the Mediterranean.
 - Tarshish is also said to be 'beyond the pillars of Hercules'
 - i.e. outside of the Mediterranean
 - While Spain has some deposits, the most significant source of tin in the ancient world was...
 - Cornwall, England!
 - The Greeks called the British Isles the Cassiterides, which literally means "The Tin Islands"
 - The name 'Bri-tin' is derived from this!



Tarshish

THE PHOENICIAN MARITIME TRADING EMPIRE:
ROUTES AND COLONIES (c. 1000 - 600 BC)

- Classical writers like Herodotus and Strabo place the "Tin Islands" and the source of western metals far beyond the Strait of Gibraltar.
- The term "Tarshish" may have functioned less like a specific city name and more like a regional designation for the "Far West."
- If a Phoenician ship left Tyre, passed the "Pillars of Hercules", and headed north, their ultimate destination was Britain.
- To a person in Ezekiel's (or Jonah's) world, Britain was the literal "end of the earth."

☆ PHOENICIAN CITY/COLONY
— PRIMARY COASTAL ROUTES
- - - CROSS-MEDITERRANEAN & EXPLORATORY ROUTES
🏺 EXPORTED GOODS

Tarshish

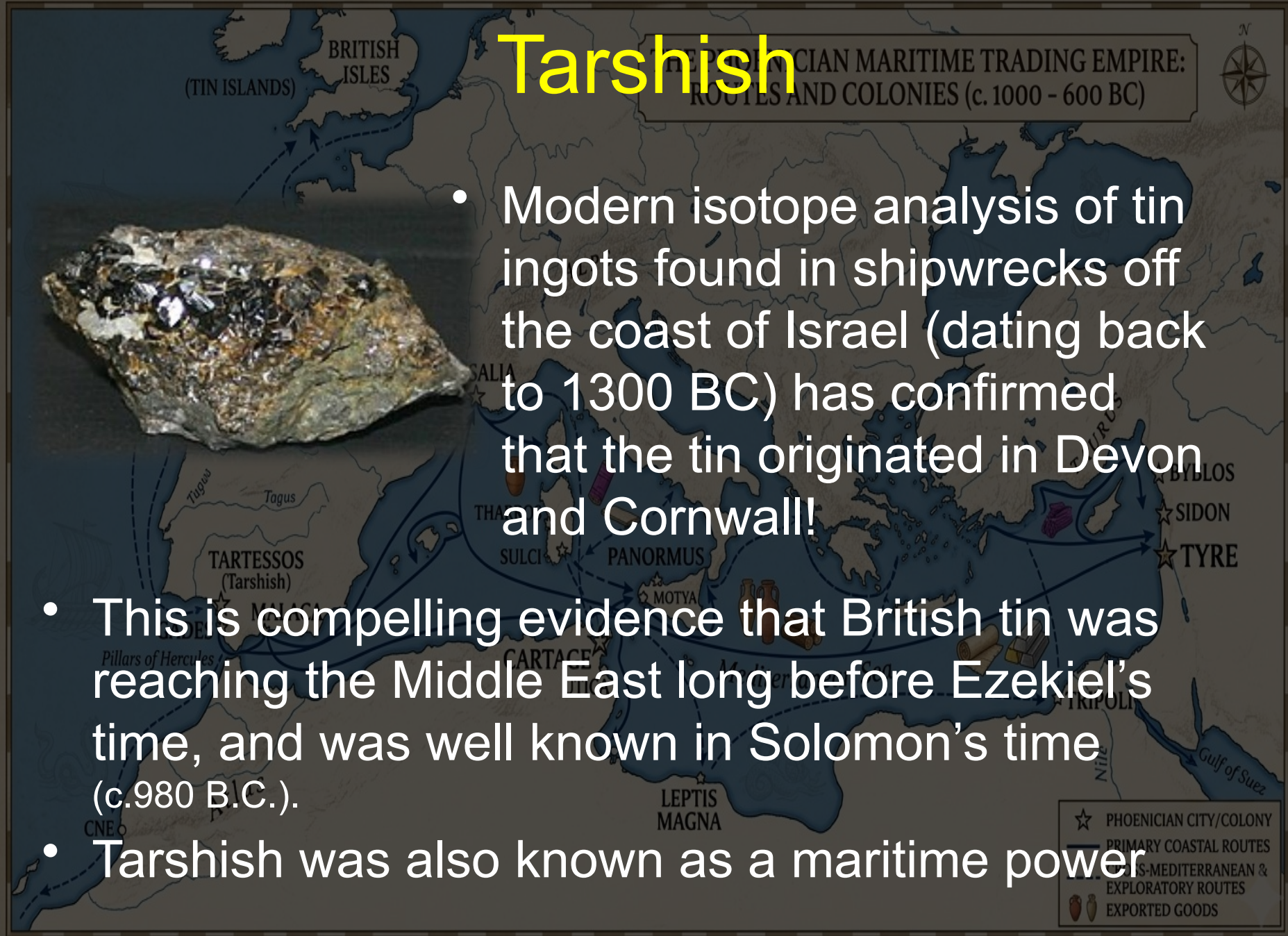
THE PHOENICIAN MARITIME TRADING EMPIRE:
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- Modern isotope analysis of tin ingots found in shipwrecks off the coast of Israel (dating back to 1300 BC) has confirmed that the tin originated in Devon and Cornwall!

- This is compelling evidence that British tin was reaching the Middle East long before Ezekiel's time, and was well known in Solomon's time (c.980 B.C.).

- Tarshish was also known as a maritime power



- ★ PHOENICIAN CITY/COLONY
- PRIMARY COASTAL ROUTES
- - - - - MEDITERRANEAN & EXPLORATORY ROUTES
- 🏺 EXPORTED GOODS

A Chilling Thought!

THE PHOENICIAN MEDITERRANEAN TRADING EMPIRE:
ROUTES AND COLONIES (c. 1000 - 600 BC)



- Tarshish is often used as a symbol of human pride and commercial power that God will eventually humble.
- In Isaiah 23 there is another long prophecy against Tyre (similar to Ezekiel 27).
- It calls the ships of Tarshish to "howl" because their strength is laid waste (v. 1, 14)!
- In Isaiah 2:16 God's judgment is leveled against "all the ships of Tarshish" and "all pleasant pictures"
 - Rule Britannia? Our Green and Pleasant Land?

★ PHOENICIAN CITY/COLONY
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THE PHOENICIAN MEDITERRANEAN TRADING EMPIRE:
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- In the Hebrew text, the phrase used for "pleasant pictures" is *sekiyot ha-chemdah*
- It refers to "desirable sights" or "beautiful things to look at."
- Isaiah contends that when the "East Wind" comes, the things people built purely for beauty and status—their "pleasant pictures"—will provide zero protection.
 - What has come upon Britain from the east, as a wind (in the form of judgment) that cannot be stopped?
- We will see Tarshish again in Ezekiel 38!
 - ...but not getting involved in a Middle Eastern war!

☆ PHOENICIAN CITY/COLONY
— PRIMARY COASTAL ROUTES
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🏺 EXPORTED GOODS

Tyre and Tarshish

THE PHOENICIAN MARITIME TRADING EMPIRE:
ROUTES AND COLONIES (c. 1000 - 600 BC)



- When Ezekiel says Tarshish was Tyre's "merchant by reason of the multitude of all kind of riches," he is essentially saying:
- "You think you are secure because you control the world's most distant and essential resources. You think that because you hold the keys to the 'Tin Islands' (Britain), the world cannot function without you."



☆	PHOENICIAN CITY/COLONY
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🏺 🏺	EXPORTED GOODS

- ¹³ Javan, Tubal, and Meshech, they were thy merchants: they traded the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market.
- ¹⁴ They of the house of Togarmah traded in thy fairs with horses and horsemen and mules.
- ¹⁵ The men of Dedan were thy merchants; many isles were the merchandise of thine hand: they brought thee for a present horns of ivory and ebony.

¹⁶ Syria was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of the wares of thy making: they occupied in thy fairs with emeralds, purple, and broidered work, and fine linen, and coral, and agate.

¹⁷ Judah, and the land of Israel, they were thy merchants: they traded in thy market wheat of Minnith, and Pannag, and honey, and oil, and balm.

- ¹⁸ Damascus was thy merchant in the multitude of the wares of thy making, for the multitude of all riches; in the wine of Helbon, and white wool.
- ¹⁹ Dan also and Javan going to and fro occupied in thy fairs: bright iron, cassia, and calamus, were in thy market.
- ²⁰ Dedan was thy merchant in precious clothes for chariots.

- ²¹ Arabia, and all the princes of Kedar, they occupied with thee in lambs, and rams, and goats: in these were they thy merchants.
- ²² The merchants of Sheba and Raamah, they were thy merchants: they occupied in thy fairs with chief of all spices, and with all precious stones, and gold.
- ²³ Haran, and Canneh, and Eden, the merchants of Sheba, Asshur, and Chilmad, were thy merchants.

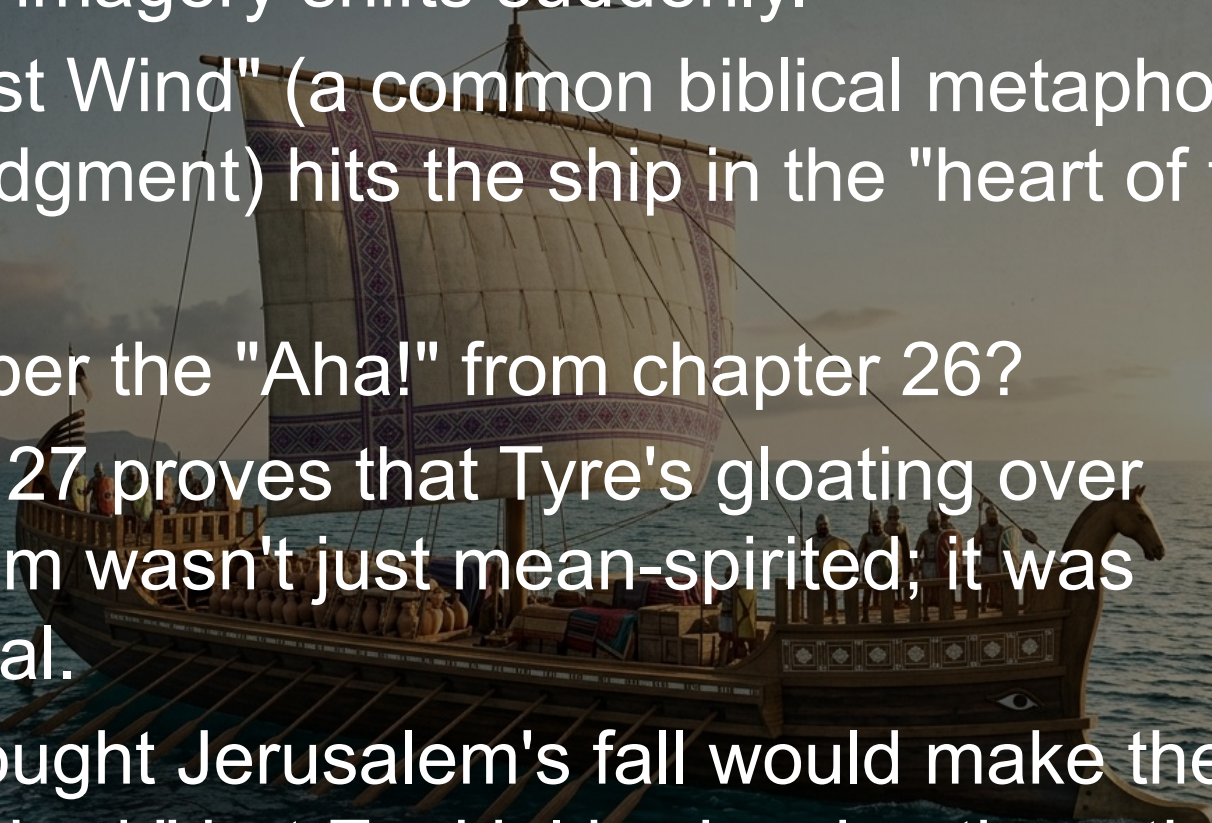
²⁴ These were thy merchants in all sorts of things, in blue clothes, and broidered work, and in chests of rich apparel, bound with cords, and made of cedar, among thy merchandise.

²⁵ The ships of Tarshish did sing of thee in thy market: and thou wast replenished, and made very glorious in the midst of the seas.

Ezekiel 27:24-25

Verses 26-27

- Now the imagery shifts suddenly.
- The "East Wind" (a common biblical metaphor for God's judgment) hits the ship in the "heart of the seas."
- Remember the "Aha!" from chapter 26?
- Chapter 27 proves that Tyre's gloating over Jerusalem wasn't just mean-spirited; it was delusional.
- They thought Jerusalem's fall would make them "replenished," but Ezekiel is showing them that their own "ship" is already taking on water.



26 Thy rowers have brought thee into great waters: the east wind hath broken thee in the midst of the seas.

27 Thy riches, and thy fairs, thy merchandise, thy mariners, and thy pilots, thy calkers, and the occupiers of thy merchandise, and all thy men of war, that are in thee, and in all thy company which is in the midst of thee, shall fall into the midst of the seas in the day of thy ruin.

28 The suburbs shall shake at the sound of the cry of thy pilots.

29 And all that handle the oar, the mariners, and all the pilots of the sea, shall come down from their ships, they shall stand upon the land;

30 And shall cause their voice to be heard against thee, and shall cry bitterly, and shall cast up dust upon their heads, they shall wallow themselves in the ashes:

31 And they shall make themselves utterly bald for thee, and gird them with sackcloth, and they shall weep for thee with bitterness of heart and bitter wailing.

32 And in their wailing they shall take up a lamentation for thee, and lament over thee, saying, What city is like Tyre, like the destroyed in the midst of the sea?

- 33 When thy wares went forth out of the seas, thou filledst many people; thou didst enrich the kings of the earth with the multitude of thy riches and of thy merchandise.
- 34 In the time when thou shalt be broken by the seas in the depths of the waters thy merchandise and all thy company in the midst of thee shall fall.

35 All the inhabitants of the isles shall be astonished at thee, and their kings shall be sore afraid, they shall be troubled in their countenance.

36 The merchants among the people shall hiss at thee; thou shalt be a terror, and never shalt be any more.

Ezekiel 27:35-36

- The word "astonished" in Hebrew (shamem) carries the sense of being "appalled" or "stunned into silence."
 - ‘Hiss’ in this context, it is more likely a sharp intake of breath—the sound people make when they see a horrific accident.

THE BOOK OF EZEKIEL

To be
continued..

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
27th JUNE

Teach
the **Word**
2026

www.calvarychapel.uk

27.06.26
OXFORD

Calvary Leatherhead

(aka Disciples Church)

A group of people, mostly young adults, are seen from behind, standing in a circle with their arms around each other. In the background, a large, stylized sign reads 'SUMMER CAMP' in orange and teal letters. The setting is outdoors with trees and string lights.

SUMMER CAMP

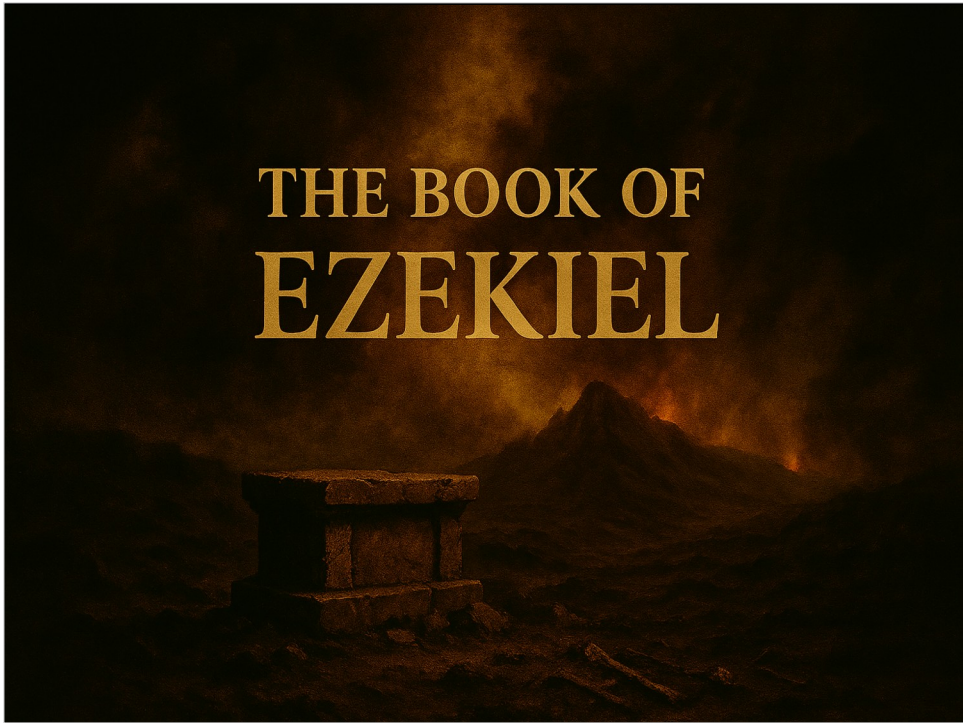
- ADULTS (11yrs+): £10 PER DAY (full week = £70)
- CHILDREN (4yrs – 10yrs): £7 PER DAY (full week = £49)
- UNDER 4'S (0yrs – 3yrs): NO CHARGE

Hampshire Christian Trust

Lockerley, SO51 0LW

20–27 July 2026

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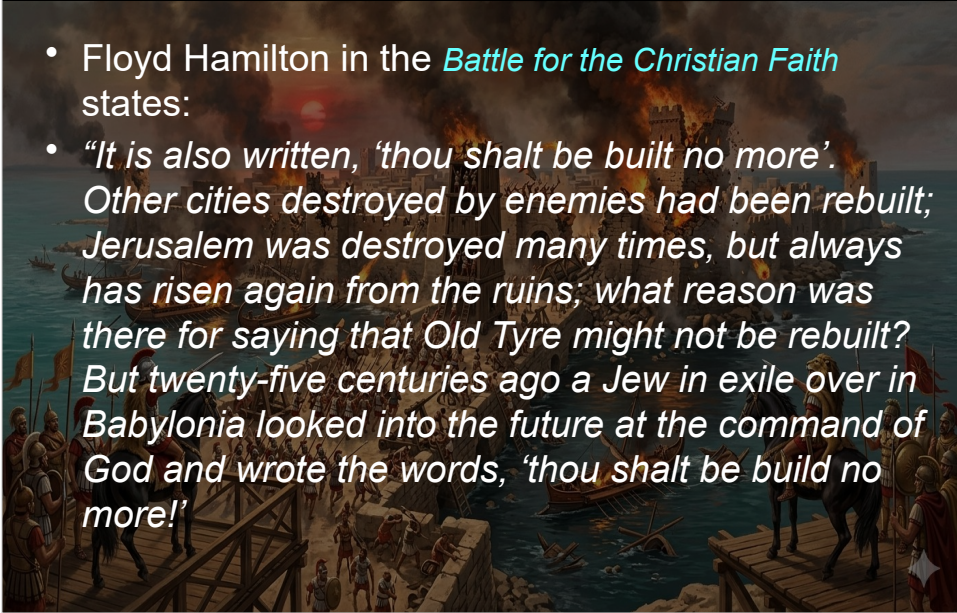
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shsh

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Chapter 27

Judgment Against Tyre cont'd

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Ezekiel 27:5-6

Click to add Notes

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Ezekiel 27:10-11

Click to add Notes

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Ezekiel 27:11-12

Tarshish

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ROOTS AND COLONIES (c. 1000 - 600 BC)

- Tarshish is famous as the place to which Jonah attempted to flee in Jonah 1:3
 - He was fleeing Nineveh (East) so was heading West
- Tarshish is first mentioned in Genesis as a son of Javan and grandson of Japheth.
 - Japheth is the father of the Europeans
 - Javan is the ancestor of the Greeks and maritime peoples.
- King Solomon had a 'navy of Tarshish' that brought produce every three years 1 Kings 10:22
- We know Tarshish was a source of Tin

The map illustrates the Phoenician maritime trading empire, highlighting its roots and colonies from approximately 1000 to 600 BC. It shows primary coastal routes along the Mediterranean Sea, as well as cross-Mediterranean and exploratory routes. Key locations marked include the British Isles, Tin Islands, Tartessos, Malaca, Carthage, Utica, Leptis Magna, and various Phoenician cities like Byblos, Sidon, and Tyre. A legend in the bottom right corner identifies symbols for Phoenician cities/colonies, primary coastal routes, cross-Mediterranean and exploratory routes, and exported goods.

shsh

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The map illustrates the Phoenician maritime trading empire from approximately 1000 to 600 BC. It shows primary coastal routes (solid lines) and cross-Mediterranean and exploratory routes (dashed lines). Key Phoenician cities and colonies are marked with stars, including Tyre, Sidon, Byblos, Tartessos, Sulci, Panormus, Utica, and Tripoli. Exported goods are indicated by red icons. The map also shows the British Isles and the Strait of Gibraltar, with a compass rose in the top right corner.

shsh

Tarshish



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PHOENICIAN MARITIME TRADING EMPIRE: ROUTES AND COLONIES (c. 1000 - 600 BC)

BRITISH ISLES (TIN ISLANDS)

TARTESSOS (Tarshish)

SIDON

TYRE

LEPTIS MAGNA

PHOENICIAN CITY/COLONY

PRIMARY COASTAL ROUTES

MEDITERRANEAN & EXPLORATORY ROUTES

EXPORTED GOODS

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A Chilling Thought!

The map, titled "THE PHOENICIAN TRADING EMPIRE: ROUTES AND COLONIES (c. 1000 - 600 BC)", illustrates the extensive maritime network of the Phoenicians. It shows primary coastal routes along the Mediterranean and Red Seas, as well as cross-Mediterranean and exploratory routes. Key Phoenician cities and colonies are marked with stars, including Tartessos, Massalia, Tyre, Sidon, Byblos, and others. The map also indicates the locations of tin islands, the Nile river, and the Gulf of Suez. A legend in the bottom right corner defines the symbols used for Phoenician cities, primary coastal routes, cross-Mediterranean and exploratory routes, and exported goods.

- Tarshish is often used as a symbol of human pride and commercial power that God will eventually humble.
- In Isaiah 23 there is another long prophecy against Tyre (similar to Ezekiel 27).
- It calls the ships of Tarshish to "howl" because their strength is laid waste (v. 1, 14)!
- In Isaiah 2:16 God's judgment is leveled against "all the ships of Tarshish" and "all pleasant pictures"
 - Rule Britannia? Our Green and Pleasant Land?

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A Chilling Thought!

The map, titled "THE PHOENICIAN TRADING EMPIRE: ROUTES AND COLONIES (c. 1000 - 600 BC)", illustrates the extensive trade network of the Phoenicians. It shows primary coastal routes along the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, with secondary routes crossing the Mediterranean. Key cities and colonies are marked with stars, including Tyre, Sidon, Byblos, and various locations in the West Indies, the British Isles, and the Atlantic. The Nile River and the Gulf of Suez are also depicted. A legend in the bottom right corner identifies the symbols used for Phoenician cities/colonies, primary coastal routes, cross-Mediterranean and laboratory routes, and exported goods.

- In the Hebrew text, the phrase used for "pleasant pictures" is *sekiyot ha-chemdah*
- It refers to "desirable sights" or "beautiful things to look at."
- Isaiah's contends that when the "East Wind" comes, the things people built purely for beauty and status—their "pleasant pictures"—will provide zero protection.
 - What has come upon Britain from the east, as a wind (in the form of judgment) that cannot be stopped?
- We will see Tarshish again in Ezekiel 38!
 - ...but not getting involved in a Middle Eastern war

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- ¹³ *Javan, Tubal, and Meshech, they were thy merchants: they traded the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market.*
- ¹⁴ *They of the house of Togarmah traded in thy fairs with horses and horsemen and mules.*
- ¹⁵ *The men of Dedan were thy merchants; many isles were the merchandise of thine hand: they brought thee for a present horns of ivory and ebony.*

Ezekiel 27:13-15

Click to add Notes

¹⁶ Syria was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of the wares of thy making: they occupied in thy fairs with emeralds, purple, and broidered work, and fine linen, and coral, and agate.

¹⁷ Judah, and the land of Israel, they were thy merchants: they traded in thy market wheat of Minnith, and Pannag, and honey, and oil, and balm.

Ezekiel 27:16-17

- ¹⁸ Damascus was thy merchant in the multitude of the wares of thy making, for the multitude of all riches; in the wine of Helbon, and white wool.
- ¹⁹ Dan also and Javan going to and fro occupied in thy fairs: bright iron, cassia, and calamus, were in thy market.
- ²⁰ Dedan was thy merchant in precious clothes for chariots.

Ezekiel 27:18-19

- ²¹ *Arabia, and all the princes of Kedar, they occupied with thee in lambs, and rams, and goats: in these were they thy merchants.*
- ²² *The merchants of Sheba and Raamah, they were thy merchants: they occupied in thy fairs with chief of all spices, and with all precious stones, and gold.*
- ²³ *Haran, and Canneh, and Eden, the merchants of Sheba, Asshur, and Chilmad, were thy merchants.*

Ezekiel 27:21-23

²⁴ These were thy merchants in all sorts of things, in blue clothes, and broidered work, and in chests of rich apparel, bound with cords, and made of cedar, among thy merchandise.

²⁵ The ships of Tarshish did sing of thee in thy market: and thou wast replenished, and made very glorious in the midst of the seas.

Ezekiel 27:24-25

Verses 26-27

- Now the imagery shifts suddenly.
- The "East Wind" (a common biblical metaphor for God's judgment) hits the ship in the "heart of the seas."
- Remember the "Aha!" from chapter 26?
- Chapter 27 proves that Tyre's gloating over Jerusalem wasn't just mean-spirited; it was delusional.
- They thought Jerusalem's fall would make them "replenished," but Ezekiel is showing them that their own "ship" is already taking on water.

shsh

²⁶ Thy rowers have brought thee into great waters: the east wind hath broken thee in the midst of the seas.

²⁷ Thy riches, and thy fairs, thy merchandise, thy mariners, and thy pilots, thy calkers, and the occupiers of thy merchandise, and all thy men of war, that are in thee, and in all thy company which is in the midst of thee, shall fall into the midst of the seas in the day of thy ruin.

Ezekiel 27:26-27

28 The suburbs shall shake at the sound of the cry of thy pilots.

29 And all that handle the oar, the mariners, and all the pilots of the sea, shall come down from their ships, they shall stand upon the land;

30 And shall cause their voice to be heard against thee, and shall cry bitterly, and shall cast up dust upon their heads, they shall wallow themselves in the ashes:

Ezekiel 27:28-30

³¹ And they shall make themselves utterly bald for thee, and gird them with sackcloth, and they shall weep for thee with bitterness of heart and bitter wailing.

³² And in their wailing they shall take up a lamentation for thee, and lament over thee, saying, What city is like Tyre, like the destroyed in the midst of the sea?

Ezekiel 27:31-32

33 When thy wares went forth out of the seas, thou filledst many people; thou didst enrich the kings of the earth with the multitude of thy riches and of thy merchandise.

34 In the time when thou shalt be broken by the seas in the depths of the waters thy merchandise and all thy company in the midst of thee shall fall.

Ezekiel 27:33-34

Click to add Notes

³⁵ All the inhabitants of the isles shall be astonished at thee, and their kings shall be sore afraid, they shall be troubled in their countenance.

³⁶ The merchants among the people shall hiss at thee; thou shalt be a terror, and never shalt be any more.

Ezekiel 27:35-36

- The word "astonished" in Hebrew (shamem) carries the sense of being "appalled" or "stunned into silence."
 - 'Hiss' in this context, it is more likely a sharp intake of breath—the sound people make when they see a horrific accident.

Their faces "quiver" or "drop." In ancient Near Eastern culture, the face was the mirror of one's status and peace. This describes a loss of composure that spreads across the known world.



THE BOOK OF EZEKIEL

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continued..

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