## **Interpreting Apocalyptic: Ezekiel and His Strange Visions**

(Dr. Carl Laney, 2019)

## Introducing... Ezekiel

The Prophet of Pantomime

Isaiah

Jeremiah

Hosea's Gomer



"OK, Ezekiel, what is God saying to us today?"

#### Facts on Ezekiel

Author: God Strengthens

• Date: 570 B.C.

Setting: Exiled in 597 B.C

### Three Captivities to Bablyon

605 B.C. Daniel & friends 597 B.C. Ezekiel & 10,000 586 B.C. The Remnant

(the good figs)

#### Tel Abib

<u>Judgment</u> <u>Consolation</u> 593-586 B.C 586-570 B.C.

The Fall of Jerusalem

#### Facts on Ezekiel

Author: God Strengthens

Date: 570 B.C.

Setting: Exiled in 597 B.C.Purpose: "Yahweh is God!"

Theme: Destruction and restoration of

Jerusalem and the Temple

• Theology: "the glory of Yahweh"

## Ezekiel, the "Son of Man"

- Used 93 times to refer to Ezekiel.
- Means "mortal man."
- Expresses human weakness in the presence of God.

Ezekiel the Watchman 3:17

"Eat this book!" 3:1

Lamentations, mourning and woe. Ezekiel 3:10

## Ezekiel's Physical Limitations Literal or figurative

- Secluded in his house 3:24
- Bound with ropes 3:25
- Mute 3:26

Ezekiel's Call and Commissioning

Ezekiel Among the Exiles in Babylon



#### What did Ezekiel see? 4 Creatures; 4 Wheels

Cherub?

What is your interpretation of Ezekiel's vision?

#### The *Merkavah*

The four wheeled chariot-throne of God driven by the four living creatures.

The *Merkabah* is the central theme for Jewish mysticism and esoteric literature such as the Kabbalah.

Dream Visions
6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Century Mesopotamia

The Setting
The Vision
The Interpretation

### **Apocalyptic**

From the Greek word, *apokalypsis* which means "uncovering" or "revelation."

The apokalpsis of John" (Rev. 1:1)

#### Apocalyptic literature is . . .

"symbolic, visionary, prophetic literature, composed during oppressive conditions consisting of visions whose events are recorded exactly as they were seen by the author and explained through a divine interpreter, and whose theological content is primarily eschatological."

Dr. Ralph Alexander

## Major Elements of Apocalyptic

- Description of the Setting
  - Date
  - Recipient
  - Place
  - Circumstances
- Record of the Vision
- Interpretation of the Vision

## Hermeneutical Principles for Apocalyptic Visions

- 1. Use normal, grammatical-historical interpretation.
- 2. Look for the interpretation provided in the text.
- 3. Don't add to the interpretation of the divine interpreter.

# Hermeneutical Principles for Apocalyptic Visions

- 4. Do not seek to interpret the minute details of the vision.
- 5. Exception: When a symbol has revelatory significance on the basis of antecedent theology or analogy of Scripture.

Winken, Blynken and Nod, by Eugene Field

## **Applying the Principles**

- 1. Interpreted normally.
- 2. Look for the text says.
- 3. Don't add to the interpretation.
- 4. Don't interpret the details. (there may be exceptions)

## Laney's additional rule

We may be more accurate interpreters... ...when we say *less*.

Speculating Guessing Hopeful Confident Now, how do you interpret Ezekiel's vision?

"Such was the likeness of the *glory of* God!"

How did God intend for Ezekiel to respond to this unusual vision?

How should we respond to Ezekiel's vision?

Another Example: Revelation 1

- Description of the Setting 1-11
- Record of the Vision 1:12-17
- Interpretation of the Vision 1:18-20

## How should we interpret this apocalyptic vision?

What explanation does Jesus provide?

## 7 Stars = "angels" (aggeloi)

Who are the aggeloi?

- Human leaders or pastor
- Guardian angels of the churches
- Human *messengers* of the churches

#### The Seven Churches of Revelation

- Ephesus
- Smyrna
- Pergamum
- Thyatira
- Sardis
- Philadelphia
- Laodicea

### Responding to Apocalyptic

- 1. Follow normal interpretation.
- 2. Focus on what the text itself says.
- 3. Avoid speculation on details.
- 4. Greater accuracy *and confidence* comes with saying less.
- 5. Respond with awe and worship.