

TTB2022-310 – Week 36 – September 4 to 10

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TTB2022-302, Week 28, July 10 to 16	TTB2022-309, Week 35, Aug 28 to Sept 3
TTB2022-303, Week 29, July 17 to 23	TTB2022-310, Week 36, Sept 4 to 10
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Day 247 – September 4 - Attempted Refuge in Egypt Jer. 42-44; Ezek. 33:21-33**Jeremiah Chapter Forty-Two**

1. Johanan approaches Jeremiah and seeks Divine guidance for his circumstances (Jer. 42:1–6).
 - a. He calls the Lord Jeremiah’s God (v.3).
 - b. He agrees to do whatever the Lord says (v.6).
2. After ten days of prayer, Jeremiah returns with the Lord’s message (Jer. 42:7–22).
 - a. The refugees of Judah are ordered to remain in Judah.
 - b. Their heart is already set on fleeing to Egypt.

Jeremiah Chapter Forty-Three

1. Jeremiah is accused of lying, kidnapped, and brought by Johanan down into Egypt (Jer. 43:1–7).
2. Jeremiah hides some stones in a courtyard in Tahpanhes, and prophesies that this would be Nebuchadnezzar’s headquarters for his Egyptian conquest (Jer. 43:8–13).

Jeremiah Chapter Forty-Four

1. Jeremiah receives his second Egyptian message (Jer. 44:1–14).
 - a. The message is a walk-thru, reminding the refugees that the judgment upon Jerusalem was the expression of God’s righteous judgment (vv.1–6).
 - b. The message is a condemnation—against the continued idolatry of the refugees who fled to Egypt (vv.7–14).

2. The people respond to Jeremiah's message with defiance (Jer. 44:15-19). They intend to continue worshipping the Queen of Heaven.
3. The Lord restates His message of destruction, and provides a sign for that destruction's fulfillment (Jer. 44:20-30).

Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-Three

(Outline continues from Day 248)

5. The Lord opened Ezekiel's mouth the night before the human messenger arrives with news of Jerusalem's destruction (Ezek. 33:22 cf. 24:27).
6. Ezekiel is reminded once more what sort of audience he has (Ezek. 33:23-33).

Day 248 – September 5 - Repent and Live Ezek. 32:17-33:20; Jer. 52:28-30; 1st Chr. 4:24-5:17; Ps. 137

Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-Two

(Outline continues from Day 253)

2. Sheol itself is described and lamented (Ezek. 32:17-32).
 - a. Ezekiel is commanded to wail (Ezek. 32:18).
 - b. The eternal destruction of the Lord's enemies is a cause for lamentation.
3. The one "perfect in beauty" (Ezek. 28:12) is asked whom he surpasses in beauty (Ezek. 32:19).
4. "The death of the uncircumcised" is a human death apart from the blessings of God's covenant; i.e. the death of an unbeliever.
5. The Chiefs of the Mighty Ones will tell the story of the fall of Egypt (Ezek. 32:21).
 - a. "Him and his helpers" is in reference to Egypt & the supporting nations under him (Ezek. 30:5-8; Nah. 3:9).
 - b. There is also a poetic allusion to Rahab and her helpers (Job 9:13; Isa. 30:7).
 - c. The Chiefs of the Mighty ones are the Nephilim offspring of the fallen angels (Gen. 6:4) who sing the "praises" of those very same fallen angels.
6. The arrangement of Sheol is outlined (Ezek. 32:22-32).
 - a. Assyria occupies the remotest part of the pit, having been slain by the sword (vv.22,23).
 - b. Elam also occupies the pit, having been slain by the sword (vv.24,25).
 - c. Meshech, & Tubal occupy the pit, having been slain by the sword (v.26).
 - d. The Nephilim Mighty Ones are there with their swords (v.27; Gen. 6:4).
 - e. You (Pharaoh/Satan) will be in the midst of these people (v.28).
 - f. Edom, having been slain by the sword (v.29).
 - g. The chiefs of the north, and Sidonians, having been slain by the sword (v.30).
 - h. Egypt, having been slain by the sword (vv.31,32).
7. Angelic Conflict principles gleaned from Ezekiel & other passages:
 - a. Satan rules this world (Jn. 12:31; 14:30; 16:11).
 - b. Satan obtained this sovereignty over the kosmos when Adam abdicated his authority to him (1st Jn. 5:19; Matt. 4:8,9).

- c. Satan's forces are organized into layers of agents (Eph. 6:12; Dan. 10:20,21; 11:1; 12:1).
- d. Satan's activity is under God the Father's stated limitations (Job 1:12; 2:6), and God the Holy Spirit's world-wide restraint through the indwelt Church (2nd Thess. 2:6,7).
- e. Satan's goal is to establish an alternative plan and program to God the Father's plan and program (Isa. 14:13,14; Rev. 13).
- f. Satan is already judged, and his parole will soon be revoked (Jn. 16:11; Gen. 3:15; Lk. 10:18-20; 1st Jn. 3:8; Col. 2:15; Heb. 2:14,15; Isa. 49:24-26; Rom. 16:20; Rev. 12:7-12; 20:2,3,10).
- g. God is in total control of human history, and He will fulfill His plan and program regardless of what human or Satanic opposition attempts to stop it (Job 42:2; Prov. 19:21; Eccl. 3:14; Isa. 14:24-27; 46:10; Dan. 4:35).

Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-Three

1. Following the destruction of Jerusalem, Ezekiel is re-commissioned to the prophetic ministry (Ezek. 33:7 cf. 3:17).
2. "The sons of your people" indicates that Ezekiel's message of encouragement is targeted to a coming generation (Ezek. 33:2).
3. The illustration of an earthly watchman (Ezek. 33:2-6) establishes the principle for a spiritual watchman (Ezek. 33:7-9).
4. Ezekiel's message of encouragement tells a people without hope that they can indeed have hope (Ezek. 33:10-20).

Jeremiah Chapter Fifty-Two

(Outline continues from Day 243)

3. Jeremiah 52 tallies the exiles who were taken away (Jer. 52:28-32).

(Chapter Fifty-Two continues and concludes on Day 257)

First Chronicles Chapter Four

(Outline continues from Day 101)

4. The chapter closes with a chapter of Simeon's tribal history (1st Chr. 4:24-43; Gen. 46:10; Num. 26:12-14).

First Chronicles Chapter Five

1. Chapter 5 begins with a chapter of Reuben's tribal history (1st Chr. 5:1-10; Gen. 46:9; Num. 26:5-7).
2. A chapter of Gad's tribal history is included (1st Chr. 5:11-17; Gen. 46:16; Num. 26:15-18).

(Chapter Five continues and concludes tomorrow)

Psalms One Hundred Thirty-Seven

1. The exilic psalmist recounts how sorrowful the captivity was for those who were mindful of Zion (Ps. 137:1-3).
2. To the devout Jew, there could be no substitute for Jerusalem (Ps. 137:4-6).

3. The exiles grief in particular focused anger against Edom for their celebration of the fall of Jerusalem (Ps. 137:7-9 cf. Jer. 49:7-22; Ezek. 25:12-14; Obad. 10-14).

Day 249 – September 6 - There is Hope for the Future **1st Chr. 5:18-26; 6:3-15; 7:1-8:28**

First Chronicles Chapter Five

(Outline continues from yesterday)

2. The Hagride war is a curious episode in the history of the trans-Jordan tribes (1st Chr. 5:18-22).
3. Chapter 5 closes with the last of the trans-Jordan tribes: the ½ tribe of Manasseh (1st Chr. 5:23-26; Gen. 46:20; Num. 26:15-18).

First Chronicles Chapter Six

(Outlines skipped on Day 034, 091, & 119 included in full here)

Rhodes' reading breakdown: Day 034 vv.1-3; Day 249 vv.3-15; Day 119 vv.16-53; Day 091 vv.54-81

1. First Chronicles Chapter Six is a critical passage in the detail of the Tribe of Levi, and the Aaronic priesthood established under Mosaic Law.
2. The Tribe of Levi was divided into three primary Levitical clans: Gershon, Kohath, and Merari (1st Chr. 6:1,16; Gen. 46:11; Num. 26:57-62).
 - a. The Clan of Gershom/Gershon was divided into two Houses: Libni & Shimei (1st Chr. 6:17). Some of their descendants are listed (1st Chr. 6:20,21).
 - b. The Clan of Kohath was divided into four Houses: Amram, Izhar, Hebron, & Uzziel (1st Chr. 6:2,18). Some of their descendants are listed (1st Chr. 6:22-28).
 - c. The Clan of Merari was divided into two Houses: Mahli & Mushi (1st Chr. 6:19). Some of their descendants are listed (1st Chr. 6:29,30).
3. The House of Amram (within the Clan of Kohath) was divided into two families: Aaron & Moses (1st Chr. 6:3). (Miriam was evidently unmarried, and would have become a part of her husband's house had she married). [TTB Day 034]
4. The Family of Aaron is the priestly family of Israel. The line of descent from Aaron to Jehozadak is then detailed (1st Chr. 6:3-15). [TTB Day 249]
5. The Levitical music ministries of Heman (1st Chr. 6:31-38) and Ethan (1st Chr. 6:39-48) are described.
6. The Aaronic heritage is reviewed once again, from Aaron down to Ahimaaz the son of Zadok (1st Chr. 6:49-53). [TTB Day 119] The Levitical territory is defined (1st Chr. 6:54-81; Josh. 21:1-42). [TTB Day 091]
7. The specific Levitical genealogies are important as specific promises of blessing are established for the Division of Zadok within the Family of Aaron (Ezek. 40:46; 43:19; 44:15; 48:11).

First Chronicles Chapter Seven

1. Chapter 7 details the tribal history of six tribes of Israel.
2. The chapter begins with a chapter of Issachar's tribal history (1st Chr. 7:1-5; Gen. 46:13; Num. 26:23-25).

3. A chapter of Benjamin's tribal history is included (1st Chr. 7:6-12; Gen. 46:21; Num. 26:38-41).
4. A brief notice of Naphtali's tribal history is included (1st Chr. 7:13; Gen. 46:24; Num. 26:48-50).
5. A chapter of (½) Manasseh's tribal history is included (1st Chr. 7:14-19; Gen. 46:20; Num. 26:15-18).
6. A chapter of Ephraim's tribal history is included (1st Chr. 7:20-29; Gen. 46:20; Num. 26:35-37).
7. The chapter ends with a chapter of Asher's tribal history (1st Chr. 7:30-40; Gen. 46:17; Num. 26:44-47).

First Chronicles Chapter Eight

1. Chapter 8 returns to the tribe of Benjamin, and introduces the first King of Israel.
2. The line of Benjamin (1st Chr. 8:1-5).
3. The line of Ehud, the Benjamite judge (1st Chr. 8:6,7; Jdg. 3:15ff.).
4. The line of Shaharaim, the polygamous divorcé (1st Chr. 8:8-28).

(Chapter Eight continues and concludes tomorrow)

Day 250 – September 7 - The Humbling of Nebuchadnezzar Dan. 4; 1st Chr. 8:29-40

Daniel Chapter Four

1. Nebuchadnezzar endures another period of nightmares which his supernatural advisory board could not interpret (Dan. 4:1-7).
 - a. Although now a believer, he failed to separate himself from the unbelievers around him (2nd Cor. 6:14-18).
 - b. He returned to his unbelieving ways (2nd Pet. 2:20-22).
2. After some time, Daniel came to Nebuchadnezzar about his dream (Dan. 4:8).
 - a. Nebuchadnezzar did not want to hear from Daniel, and did not summon him.
 - b. Nebuchadnezzar even related the dream to his supernatural advisory board, and only required them to give him the interpretation.
 - c. Daniel provides both the description and the interpretation of the dream.
3. Nebuchadnezzar's dream consisted of a great tree (Dan. 4:10-12). The tree was chopped down and its stump was banded.
 - a. An angelic watcher came down out of heaven and made the angelic pronouncement of the Divine judgment. עִיר ^{#5894}: wakeful one, watcher, angel (Aram. used only here: Dan. 4:13,17,23).
 - b. Nebuchadnezzar was to be placed under Divine discipline. This discipline was to be instructive (Dan. 4:17) and corrective (Dan. 4:25,26). This is the discipline of a Father to a son (Prov. 3:11,12; Heb. 12:5-7).
 - c. Nebuchadnezzar had the opportunity to repent & confess, but failed to do so (Dan. 4:27,28).

4. For seven years Nebuchadnezzar lived as a beast, afterwards recognizing and submitting to the authority of the Most High God (Dan. 4:33-37).

First Chronicles Chapter Eight

(Outline continues from yesterday)

5. The line of Jeiel, including King Saul, Prince Jonathan, and their descendants (1st Chr. 8:29-40).

Day 251 – September 8 - Daniel and the Lions' Den Dan. 6; 9

Daniel Chapter Six

1. Darius the Mede “received” the kingdom at the age of 62 (Dan. 5:31). He was “made” king (Dan. 9:1).
 - a. Known as Gubaru in the cuneiform texts of the period, he was appointed by Cyrus the Great to reign over Babylon, Syria, Phoenicia, & Judah.
 - b. He must not be confused with Darius I (Hystapes) (Darius the Great) who is mentioned elsewhere in Scripture (Hag. 1:1,15; 2:10; Zech. 1:1,7; 7:1; Ezra 4:5,24; 5:5,6,7; 6:1,12,13,14,15). Neither should he be confused with Darius II (the Persian) (Neh. 12:22).
2. Darius restructured the political organization of Babylonia into 120 satraps under three commissioners (NASB), administrators (CSB, LEB, NIV), governors (NKJV), presidents (KJV, Darby, YLT). Daniel shone forth with such wisdom that Darius intended to make him the sole commissioner.
3. The other two commissioners and the satraps conspired to trap Daniel (Dan. 6:6-9).
4. Daniel, in full-knowledge of the consequences, continued his prayer ministry (Dan. 6:10,11).
5. Daniel is arrested and sentenced to die in the lion’s den, but Darius grieved over the trap he had fallen into (Dan. 6:12-18).
6. Darius is pleased to find Daniel alive in the morning, and orders the malicious witnesses to suffer the judgment they had sought for their prey (Dan. 6:19-24).
7. The chapter closes with an expression of Darius’ conversion and a statement of Daniel’s high esteem among the Medes and the Persians (Dan. 6:25-28).

Daniel Chapter Nine

1. This vision came to Daniel during the first year of Darius the Mede, probably before the lion’s den incident (Dan. 5:31; 6:1,22).
2. Daniel’s Bible study in Jeremiah motivated him to undertake an intensive prayer ministry (Dan. 9:2-19; Jer. 25:11,12).
3. His full day of prayer was answered by the angelic visitation of Gabriel (Dan. 9:20,21).
4. The answer to Daniel’s prayer comes as a message and a vision (Dan. 9:24-27).
 - a. Seventy “weeks” (sevens) have been decreed for Daniel’s people (the Jews) and Daniel’s holy city (Jerusalem) (Dan. 9:24). These “weeks” are septads: periods of 7 years.
 - b. Six objectives of the decree are all fulfilled in the course of those seventy septads.
 - c. The beginning of the decreed time-span is marked by another decree—to restore and rebuild Jerusalem (Dan. 9:25). This was the fourth of four Persian decrees concerning the Jews.

- 1) Cyrus' decree in 538BC (2nd Chr. 36:22-23; Ezra 1:1-4; 5:13). This decree authorizes the rebuilding of the temple.
 - 2) Darius I (522-486BC) in 520BC (Ezra 6:1,6-12). This decree was a confirmation of the first decree.
 - 3) Artaxerxes Longimanus (464-424BC) in 457BC (Ezra 7:11-26). Relates to finances for animal sacrifices.
 - 4) Artaxerxes Longimanus issued this decree on March 5, 444BC (Neh. 2:1-8). The previous decrees by Cyrus & Darius did not reference the walls of Jerusalem, as this one did.
- d. After the sixty-ninth septad, Messiah the Prince will be cut off and have nothing (Dan. 9:25,26).
- 1) Daniel's prophetic messages utilize a 360 day "prophetic year," and not the 365¼ day solar year (Dan. 7:25; 9:27; 12:7,11^{**}; Rev. 11:2^{*},3^{**}; 12:6^{**},14; 13:5^{*}).
 - a) A "prophetic year" consists of 12 30-day months.
 - b) The second half of this septad: times, time & half a time 3½ years equals 42 months* equals 1260 days**.
 - c) This understanding compares Scripture to Scripture and upholds the truth value for every passage. It is not a mathematical gimmick to make the dates come out right.
 - 2) The 483 "prophetic years" of the 69 septads therefore equals 173,880 days (just over 476 calendar years) and extended from March 5, 444BC to March 30 (Nisan 10), 33AD. See [BKC chart](#).
 - 3) The 69th septad concluded on Monday, March 30th (Nisan 10), 33AD, with the triumphant entry of the Messiah into Jerusalem. Four days later, on Friday April 3rd (Nisan 14), the Christ was "cut off" (crucified).
- e. After the 69th septad the people of the Prince Who is To Come will destroy the city and the sanctuary (Dan. 9:26). These people were the Romans, the legs of iron from Dan. 2.
- f. The Prince Who is To Come will make a 7 year covenant (treaty), but will break it after 3½ years (Dan. 9:27).
- 1) This time-span is the 70th septad of the 70 septads prophecy, and is still yet future from the perspective of the Church (2nd Thess. 2:6,7).
 - 2) It will end with the fulfillment of the six listed objectives (Dan. 9:24), and the destruction of the Prince Who is To Come (Dan. 9:27; 2nd Thess. 2:8).

Day 252 – September 9 - Blessings Lie Ahead for Israel Ezek. 34-36

Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-Four

1. Chapter 34 is a scathing rebuke upon the shepherds (princes, prophets, priests) of Israel for their dereliction of duty.
2. The shepherds have been taking care of themselves and not caring for the flock (Ezek. 34:2b,3).
3. Their negligence is recorded in five areas (Ezek. 34:4a).
 - a. The sickly need strength.
 - b. The diseased need to be healed.

- c. The broken need to be bound up.
- d. The scattered need to be brought back.
- e. The lost need to be sought.
4. The shepherds' activity is called a "domination" and is characterized by "force" and "severity" (Ezek. 34:4b).
5. The Lord's solution to His flock's lack of a shepherd is to step in and be their Good Shepherd (Ezek. 34:7-24).
 - a. He will relieve the negligent shepherds of duty (Ezek. 34:7-10).
 - b. He will faithfully feed the faithful flock, and destroy the false shepherds & false sheep (Ezek. 34:11-22).
 - c. He will lift up David to be their eschatological theocratic kingdom shepherd (Ezek. 34:23,24; Jer. 30:9; Ezek. 37:24,25; Hos. 3:5).
6. The eschatological theocratic kingdom conditions for this flock are described (Ezek. 34:25-31).

Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-Five

1. Chapter 35 is another prophetic message against Edom (Ezek. 35:1-15 cp. 25:12-14).
2. The Good Shepherd protects His flock from the preying wolves (Ezek. 34:5,8,28), Edom most of all.
3. Historically, Edom celebrated Israel's fall to Babylon. Prophetically, Edom will do likewise (Ezek. 35:5-9).

Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-Six

1. Ezekiel receives a message that describes the glory of the coming eschatological theocratic kingdom.
2. The mountains are addressed (Ezek. 36:1) and promised abundant blessings (vv.8-15).
3. The millennial blessings of Israel will produce amazing birthrates (Ezek. 36:10,11) and the erasure of the infant-mortality rate (v.12).
4. The Lord explains to Ezekiel why the restoration of Israel has been promised, and then delivers three messages concerning this promised restoration (Ezek. 36:16-38).
 - a. Ezekiel's explanation of the promised restoration is that the Lord is acting for the sake of His own name (Ezek. 36:16-21).
 - b. Message #1 highlights the unmerited nature of Israel's eschatological theocratic kingdom blessings, and spotlights the ministry of the Holy Spirit in that day (Ezek. 36:22-32).
 - c. Message #2 indicates the miraculous nature of the rebuilding of the earth after the Tribulation, and the glory that God will receive for restoring Eden on the earth (Ezek. 36:33-36).
 - d. Message #3 describes the blessings of Israel to be multiplied numerically and be blessed spiritually throughout their eschatological theocratic kingdom prosperity (Ezek. 36:37,38).

Day 253 – September 10 - Blessings Lie Ahead for Israel Ezek. 37-39; 32:1-16
Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-Seven

1. Ezekiel is taken on another spiritual journey (Ezek. 37:1).
2. The dry bones prophecy describes the national resurrection of Israel and also forms the clearest Biblical description of the bodily resurrection of individual believers (Ezek. 37:7-14).
3. Ezekiel performs another skit to teach Bible class. Two sticks are joined into one stick in order to teach the unified nation of Israel during the eschatological theocratic kingdom of the Lord (Ezek. 37:15-23).
4. The restored Throne of David is seen, with the resurrected David in view (Ezek. 37:24-28).

Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-Eight

1. Chapters 38 & 39 describe an invasion of Israel by Gog, from the land of Magog (Ezek. 38:2).
 - a. Magog (land of Gog) was the 2nd son of Japheth, & grandson of Noah (Gen. 10:2).
 - b. Chief prince (nesiy' ro'sh) of Meshech & Tubal. The alternate reading: prince of Rosh, Meshech, & Tubal is preferred by those who find etymological affinity between Rosh and Russia.
2. Gog heads a coalition of nations unified in the necessity to invade Israel (Ezek. 38:4-7).
 - a. Persia (modern Iran). A blend of Japhetic peoples.
 - b. Cush (Ethiopia/Sudan). 1st son of Ham (Gen. 10:6,7).
 - c. Put (modern Libya). 3rd son of Ham (Gen. 10:6).
 - d. Gomer (historical Cimmerians, through intermarriage disappeared from history in the 6th century BC; modern Turks could claim such descent). 1st son of Japheth (Gen. 10:2,3).
 - e. Beth-Togarmah (modern Armenians). 3rd son of Gomer, grandson of Japheth (Gen. 10:3).
3. The Gog federation will be summoned to attack a disarmed Israel (Ezek. 38:8-16).
 - a. Gog will have hooks in his jaws, and be summoned (Ezek. 38:4,8).
 - b. Israel has returned from “many nations” (not all nations) (Ezek. 38:8,12).
 - c. Israel has unwallled cities (Ezek. 38:8,11,14; 39:26).
 - d. The purpose for this invasion will be for the instruction of the nations (Ezek. 38:16).
4. The Lord promises to personally destroy Gog and his armies (Ezek. 38:17-23).

Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-Nine

1. The Lord repeats His promise to Gog and indicates how Israel & the nations will respond to Gog's destruction (Ezek. 39:1-8).
 2. The cleanup for this invasion will take seven years (Ezek. 39:9-16).
 - a. The inability to fit a seven year cleanup within the Tribulation has led many scholars to place this event within the Millennium.
 - b. Another possibility places the event within the Tribulation, and places the cleanup within the Millennium.
 - c. A third possibility places the event and the cleanup before the Tribulation.
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- 1) After the Church Age, but before the Dan. 9:27 covenant with Antichrist.
- 2) A time-gap between the Rapture and the Dan. 9:27 covenant is entirely likely. Dan. 9:26 encompasses 37 years.
- 3) It's even possible for this warfare to take place prior to the Rapture, during the Dispensation of the Church. The establishment of the modern State of Israel in 1948 demonstrates how God can set the table for the coming Tribulation even during the Church's presence on earth.
3. The destruction of Gog is a witness to the nations (Ezek. 39:21-24).
4. The restoration to the land is once again promised (Ezek. 39:25-29).

Ezekiel Chapter Thirty-Two

1. Pharaoh, the Dragon of Egypt, is lamented once again (Ezek. 32:1-16).
 - a. The Lord destroys this dragon (Ezek. 32:3-10 cp. 29:3-7).
 - b. The fall of the dragon will leave other kings horrified (Ezek. 32:9,10; Rev. 6:12-17).

(Chapter Thirty-Two continues on Day 248)

Answers to TTB2022-309 Exercises

1. Ezekiel 33.11
2. True
3. Their pride. Ezekiel 31
4. Jeremiah 21 and 22
5. King Zedekiah's dungeon. Jeremiah 32
6. Before the Flood
7. Ezekiel 28:2. The prince of Tyre.
8. True
9. False
10. Gedaliah

TTB2022-310 Exercises

1. The people of Israel wanted to escape from Judah and flee to _____.
Answer:
2. In the description of Sheol, what nation occupies the remotest part of the pit?
Answer:
3. Chapter 5 of 1 Chronicles begins with a description of _____ tribal history.
Answer:
4. What were the three primary Levitical clans of the tribe of Levi?
Answer:
5. The judge Ehud was a member of the tribe of _____.
Answer:
6. Darius the Mede was made king at the age of _____.
Answer:
7. When did Cyrus make his decree authorizing the rebuilding of the Temple?
Answer:
8. How many days are there in a "prophetic year"?
Answer:
9. The nation of Edom celebrated the fall of Israel to Babylon. [True/False]
Answer:
10. Magog was the grandson of _____.
Answer: