

Ezekiel 16:42

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

So will I make my fury toward thee to rest, and my jealousy shall depart from thee, and I will be quiet, and will be no more angry.

Analysis

So will I make my fury toward thee to rest, and my jealousy shall depart from thee, and I will be quiet, and will be no more angry. This remarkable verse announces the **cessation of divine wrath** after judgment accomplishes its purpose. "I will make my fury toward thee to rest" uses nuach (נוח), meaning to settle or come to rest—God's wrath would be satisfied through executed justice. **"My jealousy shall depart from thee"** (סר קנאתי ממך) indicates the end of covenant passion aroused by unfaithfulness once sin is purged.

"I will be quiet, and will be no more angry" (shaqat velo-ektzoph, וְלֹא־אֶכְזֹפֹה) expresses divine peace after righteous indignation is vindicated. This verse is **not forgiveness but satisfaction**—justice has been served, wrath exhausted, covenant violation adequately punished. The language anticipates fuller revelation in Isaiah 53:10-11, where God's fury against sin is satisfied through the suffering Servant, enabling peace with sinners.

The NT reveals this principle's ultimate expression: God's wrath against sin was fully exhausted on Christ at the cross. "It is finished" (John 19:30) means judgment is complete, fury satisfied, wrath rest. For those in Christ, "there is therefore now no condemnation" (Romans 8:1) because divine anger has departed—not through ignoring sin but through substitutionary atonement. God can be "quiet" toward believers because Christ absorbed the fury we deserved.

Historical Context

After 70 years of exile (586-516 BC), God's anger ceased. Cyrus's decree (538 BC) permitted return, temple rebuilding resumed (Ezra 1-6), and eventual restoration under Ezra and Nehemiah (458-432 BC) occurred. The prophets Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi announced God's renewed favor toward the remnant. Though challenges remained, divine fury had departed—Israel's idolatry was permanently cured.

The exile's limited duration contrasted with permanent judgment on nations like Edom (Obadiah) and Babylon (Jeremiah 50-51). God's covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob guaranteed Israel's preservation despite severe discipline (Leviticus 26:44-45, Jeremiah 30:11). Judgment was purgative for Israel but destructive for nations without covenant promise. This distinction reveals grace—God disciplines His children unto restoration but judges outsiders unto destruction.

Related Passages

Psalms 19:1 — Heavens declare God's glory

Genesis 1:1 — Creation of heavens and earth

Study Questions

1. How does understanding that Christ absorbed God's fury enable you to rest in divine peace rather than fearing ongoing wrath?
2. What does it mean practically that God's jealousy has 'departed' from believers through Christ's finished work?

Interlinear Text

וְהִנַּחְתָּ יְיָ	חֲמָתִי	בְּרַחֲמֵי	וְסָרָה	קִנְאָתִי יְיָ
toward thee to rest	So will I make my fury	H0	shall depart	and my jealousy
H5117	H2534		H5493	H7068
מִמֶּנִּי	וְשָׁקֵטָה יְיָ	וְלֹא אֶ	אֶכְעַס	עוֹדִי:
H4480	from thee and I will be quiet	H3808	and will be no more angry	H5750
	H8252		H3707	

Additional Cross-References

Ezekiel 5:13 (Parallel theme): Thus shall mine anger be accomplished, and I will cause my fury to rest upon them, and I will be comforted: and they shall know that I the LORD have spoken it in my zeal, when I have accomplished my fury in them.

Ezekiel 39:29 (Parallel theme): Neither will I hide my face any more from them: for I have poured out my spirit upon the house of Israel, saith the Lord GOD.

Ezekiel 21:17 (Parallel theme): I will also smite mine hands together, and I will cause my fury to rest: I the LORD have said it.

Zechariah 6:8 (Parallel theme): Then cried he upon me, and spake unto me, saying, Behold, these that go toward the north country have quieted my spirit in the north country.