

# Ezekiel 19:11

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And she had strong rods for the sceptres of them that bare rule, and her stature was exalted among the thick branches, and she appeared in her height with the multitude of her branches.

## Analysis

---

**And she had strong rods for the sceptres of them that bare rule, and her stature was exalted among the thick branches, and she appeared in her height with the multitude of her branches.** This verse continues Ezekiel's lament for Israel's princes, using the allegory of a vine. The "strong rods" (mattot oz, רַעֲמִים) represent royal leaders who wielded scepters of authority. The Hebrew matteh (מַטָּה) denotes both a tribal staff and a ruler's scepter, connecting dynastic leadership with tribal identity.

The phrase "sceptres of them that bare rule" (shivtei moshelim, שִׁבְטֵי מֶשְׁלִים) emphasizes legitimate royal authority—these weren't usurpers but divinely ordained Davidic kings. The vine's "exalted stature" (qomatah, קָמָתָה) and multiplication of branches depict Israel's former glory, prosperity, and influence among nations. The imagery recalls Jacob's blessing of Judah as a "lion's whelp" with the scepter remaining in Judah (Genesis 49:9-10).

Theologically, this verse mourns what has been lost—strong leadership, national dignity, and visible blessing. The past-tense verbs create poignant contrast with verse 12's coming devastation. The vine allegory appears throughout Scripture (Psalm 80:8-16, Isaiah 5:1-7, John 15:1-8), representing Israel's covenant relationship with God. When Israel proved fruitless and rebellious, the vine faced

uprooting—a judgment fulfilled in the Babylonian exile that stripped away royal authority and national independence.

## Historical Context

---

Ezekiel 19 is a *qinah* (קִנָּה)—a formal funeral lament—composed around 591 BCE, approximately five years before Jerusalem's final destruction. The chapter mourns Israel's princes, particularly focusing on Jehoahaz (609 BCE, exiled to Egypt) and Jehoiachin (597 BCE, exiled to Babylon). Some scholars see Zedekiah (the final king) implied in the prophecy's fulfillment.

The "strong rods" recall the Davidic dynasty's former glory under kings like David, Solomon, Jehoshaphat, Hezekiah, and Josiah. Archaeological discoveries including the "House of David" inscription from Tel Dan confirm the dynasty's historical significance and regional recognition. The royal seals (lemelek stamps) found throughout Judah testify to centralized royal authority during the monarchy's height.

By Ezekiel's time, this glory had diminished dramatically. Jehoahaz reigned only three months before Pharaoh Necho deposed him. Jehoiachin lasted three months before Nebuchadnezzar's first siege. Zedekiah, a Babylonian puppet, witnessed the dynasty's complete collapse. The vine's "strong rods" became kindling for fire (verse 12). The exiled community in Babylon, Ezekiel's audience, needed this lament to process their grief and understand that God's judgment, though severe, was just.

## Related Passages

---

**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

**Revelation 20:12** — Judgment according to deeds

## Study Questions

---

1. What does the imagery of 'strong rods' becoming fuel for fire teach us about the temporary nature of earthly authority?
2. How should we respond when God removes leaders or institutions we thought were permanent fixtures?
3. What does this allegory reveal about the relationship between a nation's righteousness and its prosperity?
4. In what ways does Ezekiel's lament help us process grief over lost spiritual or national vitality?
5. How does the vine imagery in Ezekiel 19 connect to Jesus's teaching about Himself as the true vine in John 15?

## Interlinear Text

---

וְהִיא מִטְמְטָה לְהַלְלִי  
H1961 H0 And she had strong  
H4294 H5797

מִשְׁלֵל יְמִינָה עַל קְוִמָּת הַתְּגִיבָה  
of them that bare rule was exalted and her stature  
H4910 H1361 H6967

בְּרֵב עֲבָתִים בְּגַדְתָּה וְעַל אֶת  
among the thick branches and she appeared in her height with the multitude  
H5688 H7200 H1363 H7230

לְלִלְתִּים  
of her branches  
H1808

## Additional Cross-References

---

**Ezekiel 31:3** (Parallel theme): Behold, the Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of an high stature; and his top was among the thick boughs.

**Psalms 80:15** (Parallel theme): And the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted, and the branch that thou madest strong for thyself.

**Daniel 4:11** (Parallel theme): The tree grew, and was strong, and the height thereof reached unto heaven, and the sight thereof to the end of all the earth: