

# Ezekiel 20:48

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And all flesh shall see that I the LORD have kindled it: it shall not be quenched.

## Analysis

**All flesh shall see** (וְכָל-בָּשָׂר, v'ra'u khol-basar)—universal visibility of God's judgment. כָּל-בָּשָׂר (kol-basar, all flesh) means all humanity, not just Israel. The surrounding nations would witness YHWH's power through Jerusalem's fall.

**I the LORD have kindled it** (אֲנִי יְהוָה בֹּעֲרֵתִיהָ, ani YHWH bi'artiha)—emphatic divine first-person. The verb בָּעַר (ba'ar, to kindle, burn) reinforces God's active agency. **It shall not be quenched** repeats 20:47's unstoppable judgment. This public demonstration of YHWH's sovereignty answers Israel's idolatry, which had profaned God's name among the nations (Ezekiel 36:20-23). The exile would prove YHWH alone is God.

## Historical Context

The fall of Jerusalem shocked the ancient Near East. Judah's God had seemingly failed to protect His city and temple. But Ezekiel reframes this: YHWH Himself destroyed Jerusalem to vindicate His holiness. This paradoxical message—judgment as proof of God's reality—pervades Ezekiel's prophecy.

## Related Passages

**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

## Study Questions

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1. How does God's public judgment serve to reveal His character to both believers and unbelievers?
2. In what ways do Christians today profane God's name before watching nations?

## Interlinear Text

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וְרָאוּ	כָּל	בָּשָׂר	כִּי	אֲנִי	יְהוָה	בְּעֵרַתִּי יְהוָה	לֹא
<b>shall see</b>	H3605	<b>And all flesh</b>	H3588	H589	<b>that I the LORD</b>	<b>have kindled</b>	H3808
H7200		H1320			H3068	H1197	
תִּכְבָּה:							
<b>it it shall not be quenched</b>							
H3518							

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