

Ezekiel 33:4

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Then whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet, and taketh not warning; if the sword come, and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head.

Analysis

This verse continues the watchman theme central to Ezekiel's prophetic ministry. God appoints watchmen—whether prophets or pastors—to warn of spiritual danger, yet individuals bear responsibility for their response. From a Reformed perspective, this illustrates divine sovereignty working through appointed means while preserving human moral agency and accountability. The watchman metaphor emphasizes both the seriousness of ministry (those who fail to warn bear blood guilt) and individual responsibility (those warned but who ignore face self-inflicted consequences). This passage prepares Israel for restoration by establishing foundational principles: God's people must heed His warnings delivered through His appointed messengers.

Historical Context

This passage was delivered during the Babylonian exile (c. 586-571 BCE) after Jerusalem's destruction. The exiled community grappled with theological and practical questions: Why had judgment come? Would restoration occur? How should they live in exile? The historical context of ancient Near Eastern covenant patterns, conquest and exile practices, and prophetic literature provides essential background. Archaeological discoveries from this period illuminate the exile's realities and the return's historical fulfillment. Yet Ezekiel's prophecies extend beyond immediate historical context to find fuller realization in Christ and the church, with ultimate consummation in the new creation.

Related Passages

John 15:13 — Greatest form of love

1 Corinthians 13:4 — Characteristics of love

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Revelation 20:12 — Judgment according to deeds

Study Questions

1. How does this verse deepen your understanding of God's character, purposes, or ways of working in history?
2. What specific application does this passage call you to make in your current circumstances or spiritual life?
3. How does this Old Testament passage illuminate New Testament teaching about Christ, salvation, or the church?

Interlinear Text

הַשִּׁימַ עַ	הַשִּׁימַ עַ	אֶת	קוֹל	הַשּׁוֹפָר	וְלֹא
Then whosoever	Then whosoever	H853	the sound	of the trumpet	H3808
H8085	H8085		H6963	H7782	
וְלֹא	וְלֹא	וְלֹא	וְלֹא	וְלֹא	וְלֹא
and taketh not warning	come	if the sword	and take him away	his blood	
H2094	H935	H2719	H3947	H1818	
וְלֹא	וְלֹא	וְלֹא	וְלֹא	וְלֹא	וְלֹא
shall be upon his own head	וְלֹא				
H7218	H1961				

Additional Cross-References

Ezekiel 18:13 (Blood): Hath given forth upon usury, and hath taken increase: shall he then live? he shall not live: he hath done all these abominations; he shall surely die; his blood shall be upon him.

Acts 18:6 (Blood): And when they opposed themselves, and blasphemed, he shook his raiment, and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads; I am clean: from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles.

Jeremiah 6:17 (Parallel theme): Also I set watchmen over you, saying, Hearken to the sound of the trumpet. But they said, We will not hearken.

Ezekiel 33:9 (Parallel theme): Nevertheless, if thou warn the wicked of his way to turn from it; if he do not turn from his way, he shall die in his iniquity; but thou hast delivered thy soul.

2 Chronicles 25:16 (Parallel theme): And it came to pass, as he talked with him, that the king said unto him, Art thou made of the king's counsel? forbear; why shouldest thou be smitten? Then the prophet forbore, and said, I know that God hath determined to destroy thee, because thou hast done this, and hast not hearkened unto my counsel.

Ezekiel 33:5 (Blood): He heard the sound of the trumpet, and took not warning; his blood shall be upon him. But he that taketh warning shall deliver his soul.