

Ezekiel 41:1

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Afterward he brought me to the temple, and measured the posts, six cubits broad on the one side, and six cubits broad on the other side, which was the breadth of the tabernacle.

Analysis

Ezekiel's temple vision resumes (chapters 40-48) with entrance to the holy place ('temple'). The measurements of doorposts (six cubits broad) emphasize perfect order and divine precision in God's dwelling place. This idealized temple represents God's future restored presence among His people, ultimately fulfilled in Christ (John 2:19-21) and the church (1 Corinthians 3:16).

Historical Context

Ezekiel received this vision circa 573 BC, while exiled in Babylon and Solomon's temple lay in ruins. The vision sustained hope that God would restore His presence. The detailed measurements suggest a real, physical future temple, though interpretation varies.

Related Passages

1 John 4:8 — God is love

John 15:13 — Greatest form of love

Study Questions

1. How does God's detailed care in designing His dwelling place reveal His desire to be among His people?
2. In what ways is the church today God's temple where His Spirit dwells?

Interlinear Text

וַיְבִיֵא נִי	אֶל	הַהֵיכָל ל	וַיִּמָּד	אֶת	הָאֵילִים	
Afterward he brought	H413	me to the temple	and measured	H853	the posts	
H935		H1964	H4058		H352	
וְשֵׁשׁ	אַמּוֹת	רָחֹב	מִפִּי	וְשֵׁשׁ	אַמּוֹת	רָחֹב
and six	cubits	broad	on the one side	and six	cubits	broad
H8337	H520	H7341	H6311	H8337	H520	H7341
מִפִּי	רָחֹב	הָאֵהֶל:				
on the one side	broad	of the tabernacle				
H6311	H7341	H168				

Additional Cross-References

Ezekiel 41:23 (Temple): And the temple and the sanctuary had two doors.

Ezekiel 40:17 (Parallel theme): Then brought he me into the outward court, and, lo, there were chambers, and a pavement made for the court round about: thirty chambers were upon the pavement.