

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

כָּאֵל יְמָנָת יְבִיא נִיְּלָה
Afterward he brought H935 H413 me to the temple H1964 and measured H4058 the posts H352

וְשָׁשׁ אַמְуּת אַחֲרָה רְחֵב מִפְּנֵי רְחֵב אַמְуּת וְשָׁשׁ
and six H8337 cubits H520 broad H7341 on the one side H6311 and six H8337 cubits H520 broad H7341

רְחֵב מִפְּנֵי רְחֵב אַמְעָל:
on the one side H6311 broad H7341 of the tabernacle 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.