

# Ezekiel 41:14

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Also the breadth of the face of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits.

## Analysis

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**The breadth of the face of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits**—the measurement of one hundred cubits (approximately 150 feet) emphasizes the temple's imposing eastern facade facing the rising sun. This orientation signifies anticipation of divine glory, as Ezekiel elsewhere sees God's glory returning from the east (Ezekiel 43:1-4).

The Hebrew panim (פָּנִים, face) suggests the temple's 'countenance' turned toward God's coming—a posture of expectant worship. The church likewise awaits Christ's return from the east (Matthew 24:27), maintaining readiness through faithful worship and witness.

## Historical Context

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Eastern orientation was standard for Israelite worship, contrasting with pagan sun worship. Here it represents watching for Yahweh's return to His people—a hope partially fulfilled in second temple period and ultimately in Christ's incarnation and promised return.

## Related Passages

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**Ephesians 2:8** — Salvation by grace through faith

**Romans 10:9** — Confession and belief for salvation

**Psalms 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

## Study Questions

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1. How does your worship reflect expectant readiness for Christ's return rather than mere routine?
2. What does the temple's eastward orientation teach about maintaining hope in God's promises during seasons of waiting?

## Interlinear Text

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וְרֹחַב	פְּנֵי י	הַבַּיִת	וְהַגִּזְרֹת	לְקֶדֶם יָם
Also the breadth	of the face	of the house	and of the separate place	toward the east
H7341	H6440	H1004	H1508	H6921
מֵאָה	אַמָּה:			
an hundred	cubits			
H3967	H520			

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