

# 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

**Psalm 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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לְצֵדֵם יְמִינָה וְמִזְבֵּחַ הַמִּזְבֵּחַ וְמִתְּבֵנָה פְּנֵי וְמִתְּבֵנָה

**Also the breadth of the face of the house and of the separate place toward the east**

H7341

H6440

H1004

H1508

H6921

מֵאַת אַמְתָּה:

**an hundred cubits**

H3967

H520

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