

Ezekiel 43:11

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And if they be ashamed of all that they have done, shew them the form of the house, and the fashion thereof, and the goings out thereof, and the comings in thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the laws thereof: and write it in their sight, that they may keep the whole form thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and do them.

Analysis

Conditional upon shame ('if they be ashamed'), God commands comprehensive instruction: 'shew them the form... fashion... goings out... comings in... forms... ordinances... laws.' The repetition emphasizes thoroughness—nothing withheld. The instruction must be written ('write it in their sight') for permanence and accuracy. The purpose: 'that they may keep the whole form... and do them.' Revelation aims at obedience, not mere knowledge. The phrase 'the whole form' warns against selective obedience—God's standards form an integrated whole. Reformed theology emphasizes the regulative principle: worship according to Scripture alone, not human innovation. The command to write it recalls Moses writing the law (Exodus 24:4, Deuteronomy 31:9), ensuring accurate transmission across generations. God provides His Word clearly, completely, and permanently so His people can obey without excuse.

Historical Context

Written revelation distinguished Israel from oral-tradition-based ancient cultures. Moses wrote the law (Deuteronomy 31:24-26), prophets' words were recorded (Jeremiah 36:1-4, Isaiah 8:16), and exilic/post-exilic communities treasured written Scripture (Nehemiah 8:1-8). The command to write the temple vision parallels Habakkuk's instruction to 'write the vision, and make it plain upon tables' (Habakkuk 2:2). Written text prevents distortion across time and distance. The exiles, who maintained identity through Scripture during captivity (Daniel 9:2 references Jeremiah's writings), understood written revelation's importance. The comprehensive detail ('all the forms... all the ordinances... all the laws') prevented innovative worship corrupting true worship—the error that led to exile. This principle continues in New Testament apostolic teaching (2 Thessalonians 2:15, 3:6, 2 Timothy 1:13-14).

Related Passages

John 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Romans 10:9 — Confession and belief for salvation

Study Questions

1. How seriously do you study God's written Word to know 'the whole form' rather than selected favorite passages?
2. What does comprehensive obedience ('keep the whole form... do them') look like versus selective compliance with convenient commands?
3. Does this verse challenge worship innovation not grounded in Scripture—adding human traditions to divine ordinances?

Interlinear Text

וְאִם	וְנִכְלָמוּ	מִכָּל	אֲשֶׁר	וַעֲשׂוּ
H518	And if they be ashamed	H3605	H834	of all that they have done
	H3637			H6213
וּצֹרֹתָיו	הַבַּיִת	וּתְכוּנָתוֹ	וּמוֹצָאיוֹ	
in thereof and all the forms	of the house	and the fashion	thereof and the goings out	
H6699	H1004	H8498	H4161	
וּמוֹבָאיוֹ	וְכָל	וּצֹרֹתָיו	וְאֵת	כָּל
thereof and the comings	H3605	in thereof and all the forms	H853	H3605
H4126		H6699		
וְחֻקֵּי	וְכָל	וּצֹרֹתָיו	וְכָל	
thereof and all the ordinances	H3605	in thereof and all the forms	H3605	
H2708		H6699		
תּוֹרָתוֹ	הוֹדִיעַ	אֹתָם	וְכָתַב	לְעֵינֵיהֶם
thereof and all the laws	shew	H853	thereof and write	it in their sight
H8451	H3045		H3789	H5869
וַיִּשְׁמְרוּ	אֶת	כָּל	וּצֹרֹתָיו	כָּל
that they may keep	H853	H3605	in thereof and all the forms	H853
H8104			H6699	H3605
וְחֻקֵּי	וַעֲשׂוּ	אֹתָם:		
thereof and all the ordinances	of all that they have done	H853		
H2708	H6213			

Additional Cross-References

Ezekiel 11:20 (Parallel theme): That they may walk in my statutes, and keep mine ordinances, and do them: and they shall be my people, and I will be their God.

Ezekiel 36:27 (Parallel theme): And I will put my spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments, and do them.

