

# Ezekiel 44:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And thou shalt say to the rebellious, even to the house of Israel, Thus saith the Lord GOD; O ye house of Israel, let it suffice you of all your abominations,

## Analysis

God rebukes Israel: 'O house of Israel, let it suffice you of all your abominations'—demanding cessation of sin. The Hebrew 'תִּסְעַט' (dai, 'suffice'—enough!) expresses divine exasperation. The Hebrew 'תַּעֲבֹתָה' (to'evot, 'abominations') are detestable practices, particularly idolatry and syncretism. God's patience has limits—persistent rebellion exhausts divine forbearance. The phrase 'house of Israel' addresses the entire covenant community, not merely individuals. Corporate sin requires corporate repentance. Reformed theology emphasizes that God's longsuffering, while extensive (2 Peter 3:9), isn't infinite—unrepentant sin brings judgment. The 'let it suffice' echoes warnings throughout Scripture: God desires mercy but demands justice when mercy is trampled (Amos 5:15, Micah 6:8).

## Historical Context

Israel's 'abominations' included idolatry (2 Kings 21:2-9), child sacrifice (2 Kings 16:3, 21:6), syncretism (2 Kings 17:33), injustice (Ezekiel 22:6-12), and Sabbath violation (Ezekiel 20:13, 21, 24). Despite repeated prophetic warnings (2 Kings 17:13-14, Jeremiah 7:25-26), Israel persisted, forcing God's judgment through Babylonian exile. The 'let it suffice' represents final warning before restoration—future opportunities shouldn't be squandered like past ones. Post-exilic Israel largely abandoned idol worship (proving exile's educational effect), though other sins persisted (Malachi's prophecies). Jesus warned Jerusalem similarly (Matthew

23:37-38), and judgment fell in AD 70. Church history shows similar patterns—persistent rebellion eventually incurs discipline (Revelation 2-3).

## Related Passages

## **Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment**

## **Revelation 20:12 – Judgment according to deeds**

## Study Questions

1. What persistent sin in your life or church has reached the 'let it suffice' point requiring immediate cessation?
2. How seriously do you treat God's warnings versus presuming on His patience indefinitely?
3. What contemporary 'abominations' parallel ancient Israel's detestable practices—syncretism, injustice, Sabbath violation?

## Interlinear Text

כ ה יִשְׂרָאֵל:	בְּ יִת אֶל מְרִיא אֶל אֶת	אֶת אֶל מְרִיא אֶל אֶת אֶת	בְּ יִת אֶל מְרִיא אֶל אֶת אֶת	אֶת אֶל מְרִיא אֶל אֶת אֶת	אֶת אֶל מְרִיא אֶל אֶת אֶת
And thou shalt say H559	to the rebellious H4805	O ye house H1004	of Israel H3478		

מְכַל	לֹכֶם	נָבָג	אָמָר	אָדָן	יְהוָה	נָבָג	לְכָל
And thou shalt say	the Lord	GOD	let it suffice			H0	H3605
H559	H136	H3069	H7227				

ישׂרָאֵל בְּ יְהוָה תֹּעַב וְתִיכְסַח  
of Israel O ye house of all your abominations you of

## Additional Cross-References

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**Ezekiel 45:9** (References God): Thus saith the Lord GOD; Let it suffice you, O princes of Israel: remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice, take away your exactions from my people, saith the Lord GOD.

**Ezekiel 3:9** (Parallel theme): As an adamant harder than flint have I made thy forehead: fear them not, neither be dismayed at their looks, though they be a rebellious house.

**1 Peter 4:3** (Parallel theme): For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings, and abominable idolatries:

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