

# Ezekiel 45:7

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And a portion shall be for the prince on the one side and on the other side of the oblation of the holy portion, and of the possession of the city, before the oblation of the holy portion, and before the possession of the city, from the west side westward, and from the east side eastward: and the length shall be over against one of the portions, from the west border unto the east border.

## Analysis

**And a portion shall be for the prince on the one side and on the other side of the oblation of the holy portion**—Ezekiel's temple vision allocates land to the prince (הַנָּשִׂיא, hannasi), a civil ruler distinct from the priesthood. Unlike Israel's corrupt monarchy that seized property (1 Kings 21), this prince receives designated territory flanking the sacred district, preventing oppression. The Hebrew *terumah* (תְּרוּמָה, "oblation" or "contribution") refers to the consecrated land set apart for temple, priests, and Levites.

The detailed boundaries—**from the west side westward, and from the east side eastward**—ensure the prince's portion runs parallel to the tribal allotments, symbolizing that civil authority serves alongside, not above, sacred worship. This geographical arrangement embodies the proper relationship between governance and religion: the prince protects and provisions worship but does not control it. In Christ, this finds ultimate fulfillment—He is both our Prince of Peace (Isaiah 9:6) and our Great High Priest (Hebrews 4:14), perfectly uniting civil authority and spiritual mediation.

## Historical Context

---

Written during Babylonian exile (circa 573 BCE), Ezekiel's vision offered hope for restoration with reformed governance. Israel's monarchy had frequently exploited the people (1 Samuel 8:10-18), and kings like Ahab murdered to seize vineyards (1 Kings 21). By designating the prince's land, this vision prevents such abuse in the restored community.

## Related Passages

---

**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

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

## Study Questions

---

1. How does designated provision for leaders prevent corruption and abuse of power?
2. What does the prince's position—alongside the holy portion, not controlling it—teach about the relationship between civil and spiritual authority?

## Interlinear Text

---

וּמִזֶּה	מִזֶּה ה	וְלִנְשׁ יֵא		
H2088	H2088	H5387		
And a portion shall be for the prince				
הַקֹּדֶשׁ	תְּרוֹמַת			
H6944	H8641			
of the holy	on the one side and on the other side of the oblation			
פְּנֵי	אֶל	הָעִיר	אֲחֵי ת	
H6440	H413	H5892	H272	
before	of the city	portion and of the possession		
פְּנֵי	וְאֶל	הַקֹּדֶשׁ	תְּרוֹמַת	
H6440	H413	H6944	H8641	
before	of the holy	on the one side and on the other side of the oblation		
מִן	מִן	וּמִפְּאֵת	הָעִיר	אֲחֵי ת
H3220	H3220	H6285	H5892	H272
from the west	from the west	side	of the city	portion and of the possession
לְעֵמּוֹת	וְאֵל כֶּחַ	קְדִימָה:	קִדְמָה	וּמִפְּאֵת
H5980	H753	H6921	H6924	H6285
shall be over against	and the length	eastward	and from the east	side
קְדִימָה:	גֹּב וְל	אֶל	מִן	גֹּב וְל
H6921	H1366	H413	H3220	H1366
eastward	border	from the west	border	of the portions
אֶחָד	וְל	גֹּב וְל	הַמִּלְקָה יִם	אֶחָד
H259			H2506	H259
one			of the portions	one

## Additional Cross-References

---

**Ezekiel 48:21** (Holy): And the residue shall be for the prince, on the one side and on the other of the holy oblation, and of the possession of the city, over against the five and twenty thousand of the oblation toward the east border, and westward over against the five and twenty thousand toward the west border, over against the

portions for the prince: and it shall be the holy oblation; and the sanctuary of the house shall be in the midst thereof.

**Ezekiel 37:24** (Parallel theme): And David my servant shall be king over them; and they all shall have one shepherd: they shall also walk in my judgments, and observe my statutes, and do them.

**Ezekiel 34:24** (Parallel theme): And I the LORD will be their God, and my servant David a prince among them; I the LORD have spoken it.

---

From KJV Study • [kjevstudy.org](http://kjevstudy.org)