

# Ezekiel 5:8

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I, even I, am against thee, and will execute judgments in the midst of thee in the sight of the nations.

## Analysis

**Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I, even I, am against thee, and will execute judgments in the midst of thee in the sight of the nations.** The most terrifying words in Scripture: God Himself becomes Israel's enemy. The emphatic Hebrew *hineni ani* (הִנֵּנִי אֲנִי, "Behold, I, even I") intensifies personal divine opposition. The repeated pronoun removes any doubt—the covenant God who delivered Israel from Egypt now declares Himself "against thee" (*alayikh*, אֵלַיִךְ). This reverses holy war: instead of fighting for Israel against enemies, God fights against Israel using enemies as His instruments.

"Execute judgments in the midst of thee" (*asiti bekhtokekh shephatim*, אֲשִׁיתִי בְּתוֹכְךָ שְׁפָטִים) emphasizes public, visible punishment. "In the sight of the nations" (*le'einei ha-goyim*, לְעֵינֵי הַגּוֹיִם) indicates that surrounding peoples will witness God's justice. Israel's judgment becomes object lesson teaching nations that the God of Israel punishes covenant unfaithfulness severely. This vindicates God's holiness when nations might otherwise conclude He couldn't protect His people.

This verse reveals the depth of divine holiness—God cannot compromise with sin even among His chosen people. His covenant love doesn't override His justice; rather, holiness demands judgment of rebellion regardless of relationship history. This makes the gospel astounding—Christ bore this divine opposition on the cross (Matthew 27:46), satisfying God's wrath so believers never face Him as enemy.

(Romans 8:31-34). What Israel experienced as judgment, Christ absorbed as substitute.

## Historical Context

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Throughout Israel's history, God fought for them against enemies—Egypt, Amalekites, Canaanites, Philistines, Assyrians (2 Kings 19:35). But covenant violations reversed this relationship. Already in Deuteronomy 28:15-68, God warned that covenant unfaithfulness would make Him their adversary. Prophets repeatedly declared God fighting against Israel (Isaiah 63:10; Jeremiah 21:5; Lamentations 2:4-5).

Babylon's conquest of Jerusalem (586 BC) demonstrated this reversal. The same God who once destroyed Assyrian armies to save Jerusalem now used Babylonian armies to destroy it. Ezekiel's prophecy became horrific reality: God executed judgments in Jerusalem's midst while surrounding nations watched, learning that covenant relationship without covenant obedience brings divine wrath, not protection.

The visibility 'in sight of nations' served pedagogical purposes. Surrounding peoples needed to understand that Jerusalem's fall vindicated Yahweh's holiness rather than proving His weakness. God's reputation required public demonstration that He judges His own people's sin. Israel's suffering, though painful, testified to God's character before watching world.

## Related Passages

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

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

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

**James 2:17** — Faith and works

## Study Questions

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1. How does God becoming Israel's enemy illustrate the seriousness of covenant unfaithfulness?
2. What does the public nature of judgment teach about God's concern for His reputation among nations?
3. How does Christ's bearing of divine opposition on the cross enable believers to have God as their ally?

## Interlinear Text

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גַּם	עַל	יְהוָה	אֵלֹהֵי	אֲמַר	כֹּה	לֵךְ
H1571	H5921	H2005	H3069	H559	H3541	H3651
				Therefore thus saith		
				the Lord		
מִשְׁפָּטֵי	יָמִים	בְּתוֹכָם	אֲנִי	אֶעֱשֶׂה	אֲנִי	
H4941	H8432	H6213	H589			
				Behold I even I am against thee and will execute		
				in the midst		
				judgments		
				הַגִּוִּים:	לְעֵינַי	
				H1471	H5869	
				of the nations	of thee in the sight	

## Additional Cross-References

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**Jeremiah 24:9** (Parallel theme): And I will deliver them to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth for their hurt, to be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them.

**Ezekiel 15:7** (References Lord): And I will set my face against them; they shall go out from one fire, and another fire shall devour them; and ye shall know that I am the LORD, when I set my face against them.

**Jeremiah 21:13** (References Lord): Behold, I am against thee, O inhabitant of the valley, and rock of the plain, saith the LORD; which say, Who shall come down against us? or who shall enter into our habitations?

**Jeremiah 21:5** (Judgment): And I myself will fight against you with an outstretched hand and with a strong arm, even in anger, and in fury, and in great wrath.

**Ezekiel 21:3** (References Lord): And say to the land of Israel, Thus saith the LORD; Behold, I am against thee, and will draw forth my sword out of his sheath, and will cut off from thee the righteous and the wicked.

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