

Ezekiel 7:25

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Destruction cometh; and they shall seek peace, and there shall be none.

Analysis

Destruction cometh; and they shall seek peace, and there shall be none.

This brief, stark verse announces the futility of seeking peace through human means when divine judgment has been decreed. All diplomatic efforts, negotiations, and attempts at resolution will fail because God has determined the outcome.

Destruction cometh is declarative and inevitable. The Hebrew word uses definite article—the destruction, the specific calamity God has pronounced. Cometh indicates active approach, an unstoppable force already in motion. This is not potential threat but certain reality moving toward its target.

They shall seek peace introduces human response. When destruction approaches, natural impulse is to negotiate, make alliances, seek diplomatic solutions. Jeremiah contemporary prophecies show Judah constantly seeking peace through Egyptian alliances, treaty negotiations, political maneuvering (Jeremiah 37:5-10, Ezekiel 17:11-18). There shall be none announces the futility. No human effort can secure peace when God has decreed judgment.

From Reformed perspective, this demonstrates that true peace comes from right relationship with God, not human diplomacy. When covenant relationship is broken through persistent sin, no amount of political maneuvering can provide security. This points forward to Christ who is our peace (Ephesians 2:14), making peace

through His blood (Colossians 1:20). Only divine initiative, not human effort, secures lasting peace.

Historical Context

In the years leading to Jerusalem fall (589-586 BC), Judah leadership constantly sought peace through political means while ignoring prophetic calls for repentance. King Zedekiah vacillated between submitting to Babylon and rebelling with Egyptian support, hoping diplomacy could avert disaster.

Jeremiah repeatedly counseled submission to Babylon as God will, but was ignored or imprisoned for his message (Jeremiah 37-38). Instead, Judah entered anti-Babylonian coalition with Egypt, Tyre, and other states. When Babylon responded with siege, Judah sent delegations seeking Egyptian military intervention (Jeremiah 37:5-7).

Egypt did briefly march toward Jerusalem, causing temporary Babylonian withdrawal. But as Jeremiah prophesied, Egypt retreated and Babylon resumed siege (Jeremiah 37:7-10). Every human attempt at securing peace failed. No diplomatic initiative, military alliance, or negotiation could prevent the judgment God had decreed.

This pattern repeats throughout history: nations seeking peace through human means while ignoring divine requirements for justice, righteousness, and covenant faithfulness. True peace requires right relationship with God, which itself requires His gracious initiative through Christ.

Related Passages

1 Corinthians 13:4 — Characteristics of love

1 John 4:8 — God is love

Study Questions

1. What does futile peace-seeking teach about human inability to secure genuine peace apart from God?
2. How does this passage challenge modern confidence in diplomacy and political solutions?
3. In what ways do people today seek peace through wrong means while ignoring God?
4. What is the relationship between covenant faithfulness and experience of peace?
5. How does Christ as Prince of Peace provide what human efforts cannot achieve (Isaiah 9:6)?

Interlinear Text

קִפְּזָה	בָּא	וּבְקִשׁוּ	שְׁלֵמוֹת	יֵאָמְרוּ:
Destruction	cometh	and they shall seek	peace	
H7089	H935	H1245	H7965	H369

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