

Ezekiel 8:4

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And, behold, the glory of the God of Israel was there, according to the vision that I saw in the plain.

Analysis

And, behold, the glory of the God of Israel was there, according to the vision that I saw in the plain. This verse confirms that Ezekiel sees in vision the same divine glory he encountered in chapter 1, validating what follows as authentic divine revelation. The glory of God presence in the temple vision provides both authority and tragic irony—God is present to expose temple corruption.

The glory of the God of Israel emphasizes both divine majesty (glory) and covenant relationship (God of Israel). This is not generic deity but the specific God who entered covenant with Abraham descendants, chose Israel, and gave them the law. His glory represents the fullness of His revealed character, holiness, and presence.

According to the vision that I saw in the plain references Ezekiel inaugural vision by the Chebar river (1:1-28). Seeing the same glory confirms continuity in divine revelation. This is the same God, the same prophet, the same authenticating presence. The plain (or valley) location of the earlier vision (3:22-23) witnessed God glory then; now it appears again in temple vision context.

From Reformed perspective, this demonstrates consistency in God self-revelation. He does not change or contradict Himself; His glory remains constant while human circumstances change. The presence of divine glory in this vision also heightens the tragedy—God Himself reveals how His own house has been defiled, showing He will not tolerate corruption even in sacred spaces.

Historical Context

The glory of God (kabod YHWH in Hebrew) was central to Israelite theology. It appeared at Sinai (Exodus 24:16), filled the tabernacle (Exodus 40:34-35), and filled Solomon temple at its dedication (1 Kings 8:10-11). This glory represented God manifest presence dwelling with His people.

By Ezekiel time, temple theology held that God glory guaranteed Jerusalem safety —He would not allow His dwelling place to be destroyed. This gave false confidence to those persisting in sin. Ezekiel vision systematically dismantles this presumption by showing:

1. God glory is present and sees all corruption
2. God glory will depart from the defiled temple (chapters 10-11)
3. God glory presence does not protect institutions that violate His holiness.

The reference back to chapter 1 vision establishes prophetic credentials.

Ezekiel is not inventing visions but receiving consistent divine revelation. Ancient Near Eastern prophets were evaluated partly on consistency—true prophets did not contradict themselves or previous revelations.

For the exiles, this confirmation would be both sobering and reassuring. Sobering because the same glory that appeared in Babylon would expose Jerusalem sins. Reassuring because God revealed presence in exile meant He had not utterly abandoned His people.

Related Passages

John 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

Romans 1:17 — The righteous shall live by faith

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

Study Questions

1. What does the consistency of God glory in multiple visions teach about His unchanging nature?
2. How does God presence expose sin rather than automatically protecting sacred institutions?
3. In what ways do people today presume on God protection while ignoring His holiness?
4. What is the relationship between God revealed glory and His demands for holiness?
5. How does Christ as the radiance of God glory (Hebrews 1:3) fulfill what the temple glory foreshadowed?

Interlinear Text

בְּבֹקֶשָׁה:	כִּי	אָשָׁר	יִתְּהַלֵּךְ	הַמְּרַאָה	בְּמִזְרָחָה
was there according to the vision	H4758	H834	that I saw	in the plain	H1237

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