

Ezekiel 8-10 • Where is the Glory of God?

A. Abominations

1. (8:5-6) Some abominations are publicly _____ and confuse outside observers as to who is being _____.
2. (8:7-13) Some abominations are only visible from within where _____ of God are misused in devotion to another _____ – not God's.
3. (v.8:14-15) Spiritual abominations become visibly evident by spiritual _____.
4. (v. 8:16-18) In the end, abominations result in knowingly _____ to God.

Summary: God did not initiate this. It all came about because of **MAN'S** forsaking of God's _____ and _____.

B. Judgment

1. (v.9:1-2) Abominations invoke God's _____.
2. (v.9:3a) Abominations result in God's presence _____.
3. (v.9:3b-7) God's judgment always begins first where abominations take place: _____.
4. (v.9:8-11) God _____ the remnant to be saved. _____ is judged for destruction, _____ is judged for salvation.
5. (v.10:1-2) God gives many opportunities for _____, but eventually they come to an end.

Summary: God's presence _____.

C. When God's Glory Returns

1. Matthew 24: Christ departs the temple and gives His End Times discourse from the Mt. of Olives.
2. Luke 24:50-51: Christ **DOES NOT** ascend from the Mt. of Olives, but Bethany.
3. Zechariah 14:4: The Mt. of Olives is the place where Christ will ultimately return

D. Personal Application (1 Cor. 6:18-20)

1. Just as the Shekinah glory dwelt in the temple, so the _____ dwells in us.
2. We are to "_____", the most common form of idolatry and false worship.
3. Indulgence in sin results in the quenching, or "grieving", of the _____.
4. The spirit of prophecy at work in the church today is the _____, warning against unfaithfulness and encouraging righteousness.
5. In the Last Days, judgment will begin with the _____, not the _____.