

Ezekiel 48 - Division of the Promised Land Among the 12 Tribes of Israel; David's Inheritance; Details on Millennial Mountain; Gates & Details on Millennial Jerusalem

III. Restoration of Israel (Ezek 33:1—48:45)

(7) Restored Temple (Ezek 40:1—48:35)

(C) Land (Ezek 47:1—48:35)

(c) Division of the land (47:21—48:29)

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(a) Seven northern tribes (48:1-7)

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Ezekiel 48

(ii) Among the tribes (48:1-29)

The land west of the Jordan River will be divided among the 12 tribes in equal portions, arranged in parallel bands running east to west. The order of the tribes, from north to south, is not based on birth order but rather on historical and other considerations. The sequence is: Dan, Asher, Naphtali, Manasseh, Ephraim, Reuben, Judah, Benjamin, Simeon, Issachar, Zebulun, and Gad. The Holy Oblation is situated between Judah and Benjamin.

(a) Seven northern tribes (48:1-7)

1 "Now these are the names of the tribes: from the northern extremity, beside the way of Hethlon to Lebo-hamath, as far as Hazar-enan at the border of Damascus, toward the north beside Hamath, running from east to west, Dan, one *portion*.

1 "Now these are the names of the tribes: from the northern extremity, beside the way of Hethlon to Lebo-hamath, as far as Hazar-enan at the border of Damascus, toward the north beside Hamath, running from east to west, Dan, one *portion*.

1 "These are the names of the tribes from the northernmost extremity westward along the road from Hethlon to the entrance of Hamath, Hazar-enan (a border of Damascus) northward to the coast of Hamath. The perimeter is to run east-to-west; the tribe of Dan with one portion;

1 Now these are the names of the tribes. From the north end to the coast of the way of Hethlon, as one goeth to Hamath, Hazarenan, the border of Damascus northward, to the coast of Hamath; for these are his sides east and west; a portion for Dan.

- Each tribe will receive a parallel strip of land extending from the east to west across the full width of the Promised Land. Each tribal territory is of equal breadth (north-south), although their lengths vary due to the land's geography.

Although the land will have 12 tribal divisions, these subdivisions will differ from those during Joshua's day. Verses 1-7 describe the northern subdivisions for 7 of the 12 tribes. From north to south they will be: Dan (v1), Asher (v2), Naphtali (v3), Manasseh (v4), Ephraim (v5), Reuben (v6) and Judah (v7).

2 Beside the border of Dan, from the east side to the west side, Asher, one *portion*.

2 Beside the border of Dan, from the east side to the west side, Asher, one *portion*.

2 running along the border of the tribe of Dan from the eastern perimeter to the western perimeter, the tribe of Asher with one portion;

2 And by the border of Dan, from the east side unto the west side, a portion for Asher.

3 Beside the border of Asher, from the east side to the west side, Naphtali, one *portion*.

3 Beside the border of Asher, from the east side to the west side, Naphtali, one *portion*.

3 running along the border of the tribe of Asher from the eastern perimeter to the western perimeter, the tribe of Naphtali with one portion;

3 And by the border of Asher, from the east side even unto the west side, a portion for Naphtali.

4 Beside the border of Naphtali, from the east side to the west side, Manasseh, one *portion*.

4 Beside the border of Naphtali, from the east side to the west side, Manasseh, one *portion*.

4 running along the border of the tribe of Naphtali from the eastern perimeter to the western perimeter, the tribe of Manasseh with one portion;

4 And by the border of Naphtali, from the east side unto the west side, a portion for Manasseh.

- Joseph's land inheritance (v4-5) is divided between his two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim, who each receive a separate portion.
- This is due to the transfer of firstborn birthright from Reuben to Joseph due to Reuben's grave sin. Thus, Manasseh and Ephraim are the only grandchildren of Jacob to receive a land inheritance, due to Joseph's elevated status in the family.

5 Beside the border of Manasseh, from the east side to the west side, Ephraim, one *portion*.

5 Beside the border of Manasseh, from the east side to the west side, Ephraim, one *portion*.

5 running along the border of the tribe of Manasseh from the eastern perimeter to the western perimeter, the tribe of Ephraim with one portion;

5 And by the border of Manasseh, from the east side unto the west side, a portion for Ephraim.

6 Beside the border of Ephraim, from the east side to the west side, Reuben, one *portion*.

6 Beside the border of Ephraim, from the east side to the west side, Reuben, one *portion*.

6 running along the border of the tribe of Ephraim from the eastern perimeter to the western perimeter, the tribe of Reuben with one portion;

6 And by the border of Ephraim, from the east side even unto the west side, a portion for Reuben.

- Even though Reuben forfeited his birthright (Cf. notes on v4), he still retains an inheritance in the Promised Land.

7 Beside the border of Reuben, from the east side to the west side, Judah, one *portion*.

7 Beside the border of Reuben, from the east side to the west side, Judah, one *portion*.

7 and running along the border of the tribe of Reuben from the eastern perimeter to the western perimeter, the tribe of Judah with one portion."

7 And by the border of Reuben, from the east side unto the west side, a portion for Judah.

- Judah receives the land inheritance located closest to the "Holy Oblation" (Millennial Mountain). Judah's unique role in the messianic lineage and his tribe's historic loyalty to David secure this privilege.

— Note that in this northern portion of the Promised Land, the descendants of Jacob's wives (Rachel and Leah) are placed closest to the Holy Oblation while the descendants of the handmaids (Bilhah and Zilpah) are positioned further away.

Verses 8-22 provide additional details regarding the Holy Oblation (Millennial Mountain), expanding on the description given earlier (Cf. 45:1-8).

(b) Prince's portion (48:8-22)

8 "And beside the border of Judah, from the east side to the west side, shall be the allotment which you shall set apart, **twenty-five thousand cubits in width**, and in length like one of the portions, from the east side to the west side; and **the sanctuary shall be in the middle of it**.

8 "And beside the border of Judah, from the east side to the west side, shall be the allotment which you shall set apart, 25,000 *cubits* in width, and in length like one of the portions, from the east side to the west side; and the sanctuary shall be in the middle of it.

8 "Running along the border of the tribe of Judah from the eastern perimeter to the western perimeter you are to set apart the Terumah, 25,000 units wide, with its east-west length equal to one of the other apportionments, from the eastern perimeter to the western perimeter, with the Temple in the middle of it.

8 And by the border of Judah, from the east side unto the west side, shall be the offering which ye shall offer of five and twenty thousand reeds in breadth, and in length as one of the other parts, from the east side unto the west side: and the sanctuary shall be in the midst of it.

- This verse refers to the location of the Holy Oblation (Millennial Mountain). It will be located south of Judah's border and run the entire breadth of the land east to west. It will serve as the dividing line between the seven northern tribes and five southern tribes.

- "...twenty-five thousand *cubits* in width" - approximately 50 miles (80 km) square

- "...the sanctuary shall be in the middle of it" - the Millennial Temple complex, approximately one mile square, will be specifically located in the center of the northern portion. This position highlights the centrality of the Temple in the Millennial Kingdom.

Northern Section

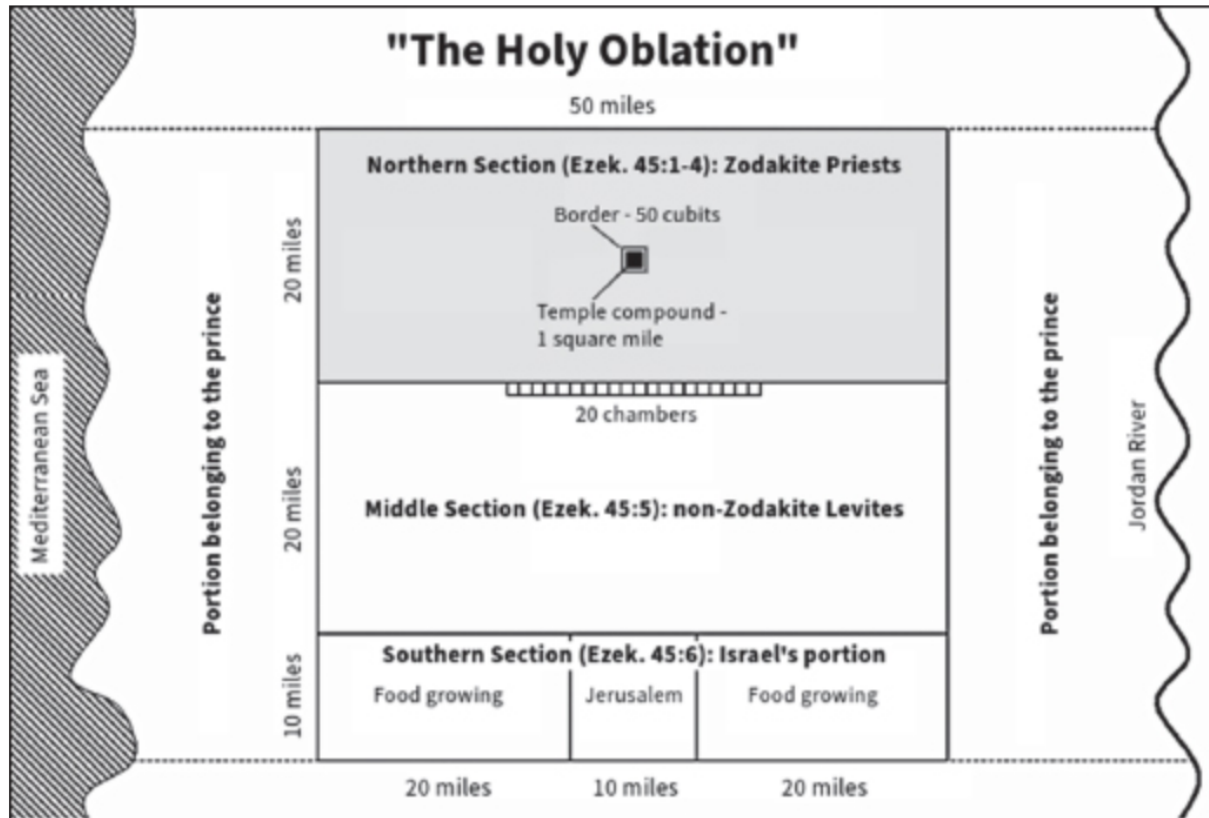
9 The allotment that you shall set apart to the LORD *shall be* twenty-five thousand *cubits* in length and ten thousand in width.

9 The allotment that you shall set apart to the LORD *shall be* 25,000 *cubits* in length and 10,000 in width.

9 The Terumah that you are to give to the LORD is to be 25,000 units wide."

9 The oblation that ye shall offer unto the LORD shall be of five and twenty thousand in length, and of ten thousand in breadth.

- The northern section measures 50 miles across (east-west) and 20 miles in breadth (north-south). It contains the Millennial Temple, located in the center.



10 The holy allotment shall be for these, *namely* for the priests, toward the north twenty-five thousand *cubits in length*, toward the west ten thousand in width, toward the east ten thousand in width, and toward the south twenty-five thousand in length; and the sanctuary of the LORD shall be in its midst.

10 The holy allotment shall be for these, *namely* for the priests, toward the north 25,000 *cubits in length*, toward the west 10,000 in width, toward the east 10,000 in width, and toward the south 25,000 in length; and the sanctuary of the LORD shall be in its midst.

10 "The holy Terumah is to be reserved for these, the priests: Toward the north, 25,000 units in length; toward the west, 10,000 units in width; toward the east, 10,000 units in width; and toward the south, 25,000 units in length. The LORD's sanctuary is to be in its midst.

10 And for them, even for the priests, shall be this holy oblation; toward the north five and twenty thousand in length, and toward the west ten thousand in breadth, and toward the east ten thousand in breadth, and toward the south five and twenty thousand in length: and the sanctuary of the LORD shall be in the midst thereof.

- The northern section of the Holy Oblation is specifically set apart for the sons of Zadok, who will reside there (Cf. 44:28; 45:4).

11 *It shall be* for the priests who are sanctified of the sons of Zadok, who have taken the responsibility I gave them, who did not go astray when the sons of Israel went astray as the Levites went astray.

11 *It shall be* for the priests who are sanctified of the sons of Zadok, who have kept My charge, who did not go astray when the sons of Israel went astray as the Levites went astray.

11 It is to be for use by priests from the descendants of Zadok, who have observed the things with which I charged them and who did not wander astray when the Israelis went astray, just as the descendants of Levi wandered astray.

11 It shall be for the priests that are sanctified of the sons of Zadok; which have kept my charge, which went not astray when the children of Israel went astray, as the Levites went astray.

- This verse identifies the priests as the sons of Zadok, who remained loyal to Yahweh when Israel, including the Levites, strayed from Him (Cf. 40:46; 44:10,12,15).

12 It shall be an allotment to them from the allotment of the land, a most holy reserve, by the border of the Levites.

12 It shall be an allotment to them from the allotment of the land, a most holy place, by the border of the Levites.

12 It is to be a Terumah for them from the allotment of the land, a Most Holy Place, adjoining the border of the descendants of Levi."

12 And this oblation of the land that is offered shall be unto them a thing most holy by the border of the Levites.

- The sons of Zadok are given this northern section, which is considered most holy, akin to the Holy of Holies in the Temple. This sanctity contrasts with the other sections of the Holy Oblation, which are comparable to the Holy Place.

— The southern border of the Zadokites' land touches the northern border of the central section of the Holy Oblation, which belongs to the Levites.

Central Section

13 And alongside the border of the priests, the Levites *shall have* twenty-five thousand *cubits* in length and ten thousand in width. The entire length *shall be* twenty-five thousand *cubits* and the width ten thousand.

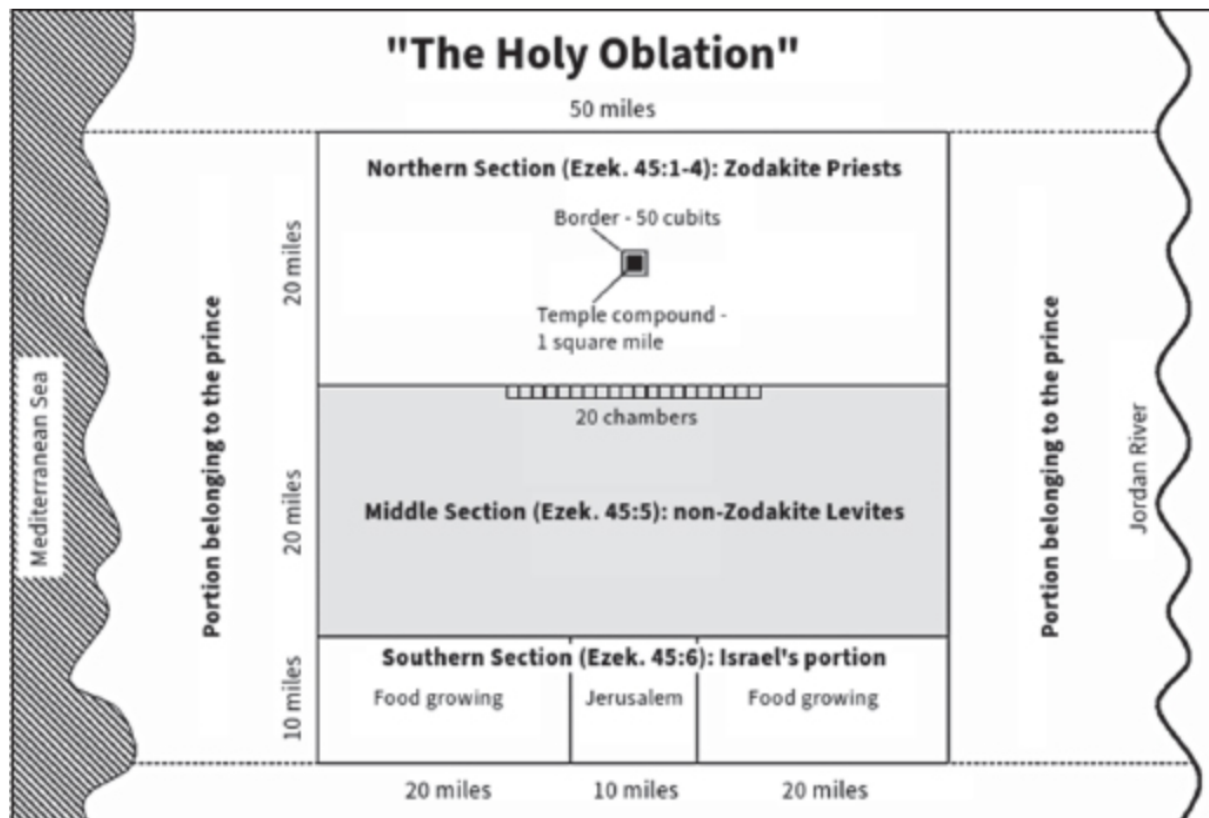
13 Alongside the border of the priests the Levites *shall have* 25,000 *cubits* in length and 10,000 in width. The whole length *shall be* 25,000 *cubits* and the width 10,000.

13 "Alongside the border of the priests, the descendants of Levi are to be allotted 25,000 units in length and 10,000 units in width. The entire length is to be 25,000 units and its width 10,000 units.

13 And over against the border of the priests the Levites shall have five and twenty thousand in length, and ten thousand in breadth: all the length shall be five and twenty thousand, and the breadth ten thousand.

- The central section of the Holy Oblation measures 50 miles in width (east-west) and 20 miles in breadth (north-south).

- Unlike the northern section where the Zadok priests reside, the entire central section will be inhabited by the Levites, due to their larger population. The Zadok priests are forbidden to reside within the one mile square Temple complex in the northern section.



14 Moreover, they shall not sell or exchange any of it, or allow this choice *portion* of land to pass to *others*; for it is **holy to the LORD**.

14 Moreover, they shall not sell or exchange any of it, or alienate this choice *portion* of land; for it is holy to the LORD.

14 Furthermore, they are not to sell or exchange any part of it, nor transfer these first fruits of the land, because it is holy to the LORD.

14 And they shall not sell of it, neither exchange, nor alienate the firstfruits of the land: for it is holy unto the LORD.

- These laws reinforce the sanctity of the Millennial Mountain

- "...it is holy to the LORD" - the northern section is likened to the Most Holy Place and the central section is likened to the Holy Place.

Southern Section

15 "The remainder, five thousand *cubits* in width *and* twenty-five thousand in length, shall be **for common use for the city**, for homes and for open spaces; and the city shall be in its midst.

15 "The remainder, 5,000 *cubits* in width and 25,000 in length, shall be for common use for the city, for dwellings and for open spaces; and the city shall be in its midst.

15 "The rest, 5,000 units wide and 25,000 units along its front, will serve as a common portion for use by the city for housing and open spaces, since the city is to be in its midst.

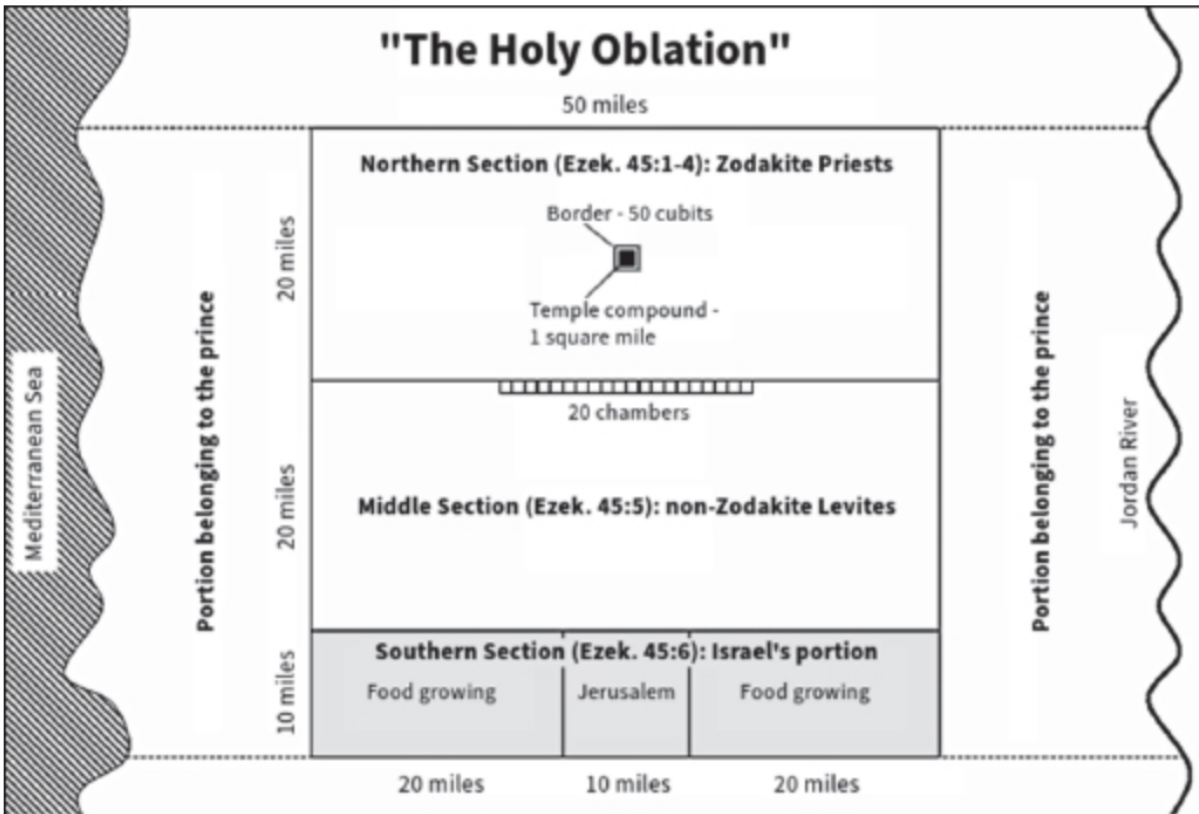
15 And the five thousand, that are left in the breadth over against the five and twenty thousand, shall be a profane place for the city, for dwelling, and for suburbs: and the city shall be in the midst thereof.

- The dimensions of the southern section are 50 miles wide (east-west) and 10 miles in breadth (north-south).

- "...for common use" - as noted above, the northern section is likened to the Most Holy Place; the central section is likened to the Holy Place. Now the southern section is for common use, meaning it is likened to the Outer Court.

- "...for the city" - Millennial Jerusalem will be located in the central segment of the southern section

- The southern section will house the city's inhabitants including suburbs and an area of open land surrounding the city.



16 And these *shall be* its measurements: the north side, 4,500 *cubits*, the south side 4,500 *cubits*, the east side 4,500 *cubits*, and the west side, 4,500 *cubits*.

16 These *shall be* its measurements: the north side 4,500 *cubits*, the south side 4,500 *cubits*, the east side 4,500 *cubits*, and the west side 4,500 *cubits*.

16 These are to be its dimensions: the north side, 4,500 units; the south side, 4,500 units; the east side, 4,500 units; and the west side 4,500 units.

16 And these shall be the measures thereof; the north side four thousand and five hundred, and the south side four thousand and five hundred, and on the east side four thousand and five hundred, and the west side four thousand and five hundred.

- The measurements for Millennial Jerusalem will be 8.86 miles square

17 The city shall have open spaces: on the north 250 *cubits*, on the south 250 *cubits*, on the east 250 *cubits*, and on the west 250 *cubits*.

17 The city shall have open spaces: on the north 250 *cubits*, on the south 250 *cubits*, on the east 250 *cubits*, and on the west 250 *cubits*.

17 The city is to have urban areas set aside: on the north 250 units; on the south, 250 units, on the east, 250 units; and on the west, 250 units.

17 And the suburbs of the city shall be toward the north two hundred and fifty, and toward the south two hundred and fifty, and toward the east two hundred and fifty, and toward the

west two hundred and fifty.

- Surrounding the city on all four sides will be the suburbs, which will measure about a half-mile, which separate the city from the rest of the section.

- Note: the city itself measures 8.86 miles square, with the additional 1 mile of this open space surrounding it on all four sides. This additional one mile is how you get to the 10 mile square measurement on the map above.

18 The remainder of the length alongside the holy allotment shall be ten thousand *cubits* toward the east and ten thousand toward the west; and it shall be alongside the holy allotment. And its produce shall be food for the workers of the city.

18 The remainder of the length alongside the holy allotment shall be 10,000 *cubits* toward the east and 10,000 toward the west; and it shall be alongside the holy allotment. And its produce shall be food for the workers of the city.

18 "The remainder of the length that borders the holy Terumah is to be 10,000 units long eastward and 10,000 units westward. It is to lie adjacent to the holy Terumah. Its harvest will produce food for those who work in the city.

18 And the residue in length over against the oblation of the holy portion shall be ten thousand eastward, and ten thousand westward: and it shall be over against the oblation of the holy portion; and the increase thereof shall be for food unto them that serve the city.

- Measurements are provided for the agricultural areas to the east and west of Millennial Jerusalem. Each section is 20 miles (32 km) in breadth (east-west) and extend from the city to the eastern and western ends of the Millennial Mountain.

- The purpose of these two areas will be to provide food for those who work in Millennial Jerusalem.

19 And the workers of the city, out of all the tribes of Israel, shall cultivate it.

19 The workers of the city, out of all the tribes of Israel, shall cultivate it.

19 The city workers who cultivate it are to come from all the tribes of Israel.

19 And they that serve the city shall serve it out of all the tribes of Israel.

- Unlike the past, where Jerusalem was associated primarily with a specific tribe, Millennial Jerusalem will be a shared possession of the entire nation, with workers from all 12 tribes.

Millennial Mountain

20 The whole allotment *shall be* twenty-five thousand by twenty-five thousand *cubits*; you shall set apart the holy allotment, a square, with the property of the city.

20 The whole allotment *shall be* 25,000 by 25,000 *cubits*; you shall set apart the holy allotment, a square, with the property of the city.

20 The entire Terumah is to be 25,000 units by 25,000 units—you are to reserve it as a holy Terumah in the form of a square within the city limits."

20 All the oblation shall be five and twenty thousand by five and twenty thousand: ye shall offer the holy oblation foursquare, with the possession of the city.

- The total area of the Holy Oblation (Millennial Mountain) will be 50 miles by 50 miles square.

— Rather than being allocated to a specific tribe, the entire 50 square mile area is consecrated and devoted to *Yahweh*.

The Allotment for the Prince (David)

21 "The remainder *shall be* for the prince, on the one side and on the other of the holy allotment and of the property of the city; in front of the twenty-five thousand *cubits* of the allotment toward the east border and westward in front of the twenty-five thousand toward the west border, alongside the portions, *it shall be* for the prince. And the holy allotment and the sanctuary of the house shall be in the middle of it.

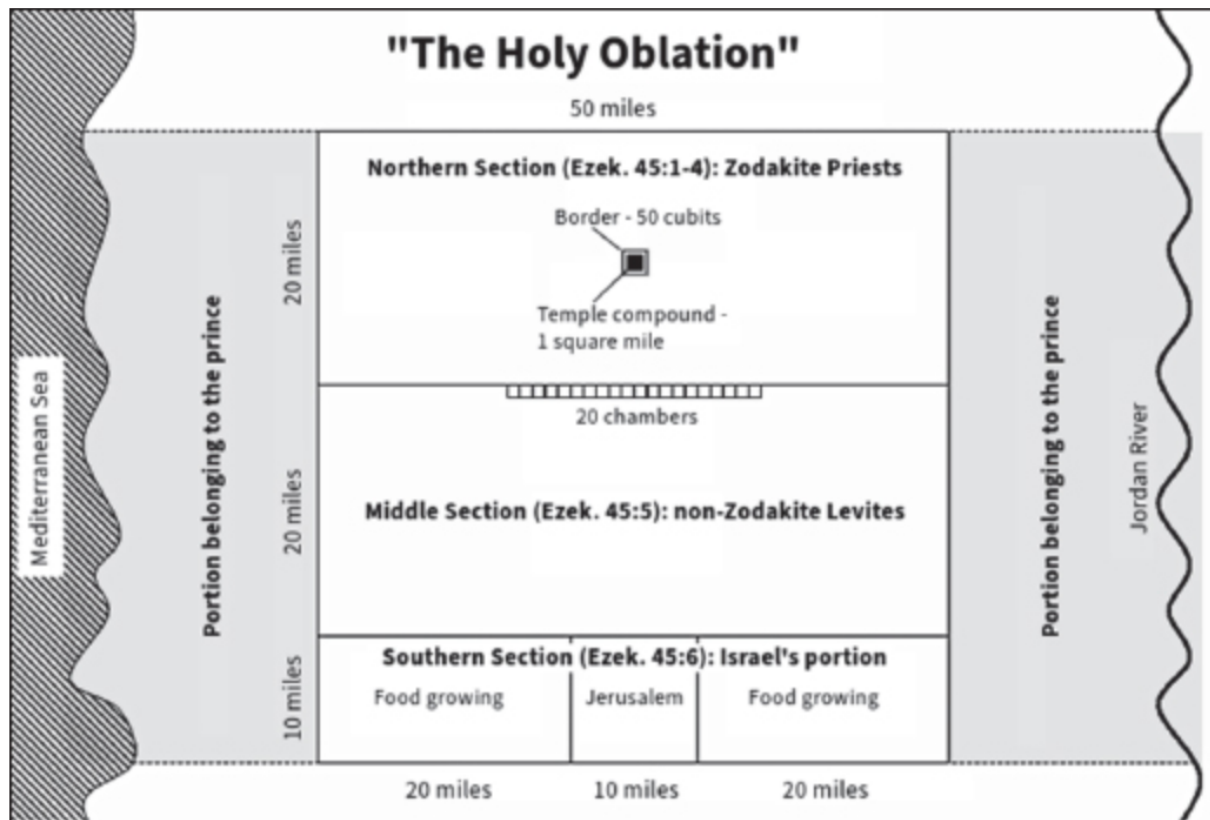
21 "The remainder *shall be* for the prince, on the one side and on the other of the holy allotment and of the property of the city; in front of the 25,000 *cubits* of the allotment toward the east border and westward in front of the 25,000 toward the west border, alongside the portions, *it shall be* for the prince. And the holy allotment and the sanctuary of the house shall be in the middle of it.

21 "Now the remainder of the allotment on either side of the holy Terumah is to be for the Regent Prince and for city property—adjoining the 25,000 units along the eastern border and adjoining the 25,000 units along the western border, and parallel to the allotments. These are to be for the Regent Prince. The holy Terumah and the sanctuary of the Temple is to stand in the middle of it.

21 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.

- The land inheritance for David the prince will be positioned on both the eastern and western sides of the Holy Oblation (Millennial Mountain).

— These sections extend across the 50 miles of tribal territory, reaching both the eastern and western borders. The prince's land, therefore, flanks the entire 50-square-mile area, with the Temple at its center.



22 And exclusive of the property of the Levites and the property of the city, *which are* in the middle of that which belongs to the prince, *everything* between the border of Judah and the border of Benjamin shall belong to the prince.

22 Exclusive of the property of the Levites and the property of the city, *which are* in the middle of that which belongs to the prince, *everything* between the border of Judah and the border of Benjamin shall be for the prince.

22 Except for what belongs to the descendants of Levi and the city property, which will stand in the middle of what belongs to the Regent Prince, whatever is between the border of Judah and the border of Benjamin is to belong to the Regent Prince."

22 Moreover from the possession of the Levites, and from the possession of the city, being in the midst of that which is the prince's, between the border of Judah and the border of Benjamin, shall be for the prince.

(c) Five southern tribes (48:23-29)

23 "As for the rest of the tribes: from the east side to the west side, Benjamin, one *portion*.

23 "As for the rest of the tribes: from the east side to the west side, Benjamin, one *portion*.

23 "Now as to the rest of the tribes: from the east side to the west side, Benjamin is to retain one *portion*.

23 As for the rest of the tribes, from the east side unto the west side, Benjamin shall have a portion.

- The northern border of Benjamin's land inheritance abuts the southern edge of the Millennial Mountain.

— Note that the two tribes closest to the Millennial Mountain—Judah in the north and Benjamin in the south—were the two tribes loyal to King David.

24 Beside the border of Benjamin, from the east side to the west side, Simeon, one *portion*.

24 Beside the border of Benjamin, from the east side to the west side, Simeon, one *portion*.

24 Adjacent to the border of Benjamin running from east to west, Simeon is to retain one portion.

24 And by the border of Benjamin, from the east side unto the west side, Simeon shall have a portion.

25 Beside the border of Simeon, from the east side to the west side, Issachar, one *portion*.

25 Beside the border of Simeon, from the east side to the west side, Issachar, one *portion*.

25 Adjacent to the border of Simeon running from east to west, Issachar is to retain one portion.

25 And by the border of Simeon, from the east side unto the west side, Issachar a portion.

26 Beside the border of Issachar, from the east side to the west side, Zebulun, one *portion*.

26 Beside the border of Issachar, from the east side to the west side, Zebulun, one *portion*.

26 Adjacent to the border of Issachar running from east to west, Zebulun is to retain one portion.

26 And by the border of Issachar, from the east side unto the west side, Zebulun a portion.

27 Beside the border of Zebulun, from the east side to the west side, Gad, one *portion*.

27 Beside the border of Zebulun, from the east side to the west side, Gad, one *portion*.

27 Adjacent to the border of Zebulun running from east to west, Gad is to retain one portion.

27 And by the border of Zebulun, from the east side unto the west side, Gad a portion.

28 And beside the border of Gad, at the south side toward the south, the border shall be from Tamar to the waters of Meribath-kadesh, to the brook of *Egypt*, to the Great Sea.

28 And beside the border of Gad, at the south side toward the south, the border shall be from Tamar to the waters of Meribath-kadesh, to the brook of *Egypt*, to the Great Sea.

28 Adjacent to the border of Gad to the south and extending toward the south, the border is to proceed from Tamar to the waters of Meribath-kadesh, then to the Wadi of Egypt, and from there to the Mediterranean Sea.

28 And by the border of Gad, at the south side southward, the border shall be even from Tamar unto the waters of strife in Kadesh, and to the river toward the great sea.

- This verse summarizes the southern border of Gad, which is also the southern border of the Promised Land.

29 This is the land which you shall divide by lot to the tribes of Israel for an inheritance, and these are their *several* portions," declares the Lord GOD.

29 This is the land which you shall divide by lot to the tribes of Israel for an inheritance, and these are their *several* portions," declares the Lord GOD.

29 This is the land that you are to allocate by lottery to the tribes of Israel as their inheritance, and these are their respective divisions," declares the Lord GOD.

29 This is the land which ye shall divide by lot unto the tribes of Israel for inheritance, and these are their portions, saith the Lord GOD.

- The key point here is that, for the first time in their history, the Jewish people will settle in the entirety of the Promised Land, fulfilling God's declaration: these are their several portions.

Millennial Jerusalem

Ezekiel's description of Millennial Jerusalem adds details not found elsewhere. He describes the city's four sides, along with the gates and their names (after Jacob's 12 sons). The north side (v30–31) will measure 10 miles (v30); its three gates will be: Reuben, Judah, and Levi (v31). The eastern side (v32) will measure 10 miles (v32a); its gates will be Joseph, Benjamin, and Dan (v32b). The southern side (v33) will measure 10 miles (v33a) having Simeon, Issachar, and Zebulun as its gates (v33b). Finally, the western side (v34) will also measure 10 miles (v34a) with its gates named after Gad, Asher, and Naphtali (v34b).

This 10-mile square city's name will not be Jerusalem (v35a), but *Jehovah Shammah*, meaning "Jehovah is there" (v35b). Since the Messiah will personally reign from this city, not only will it fulfill its prior name's meaning (city of peace) but also its new name. For this same reason the city will also be called Jehovah Our Righteousness (Jer 33:16).

For more expansive details about the city's future glory and role, complementary scriptural references include: Ps 48:1-3; 87:1-7; 122:1-9; 147 (especially v2-3,12-14,19-20); Is 1:26-27; 4:3-6; 14:32; 33:20-24; 52:1-2,7-10; 60:10-14; 62:1-12; 65:18-19; 66:10-14; Jer 3:17; 31:6; 33:9-11; Joel 4:6-8; Micah 4:6-8; Zeph 3:14-17; Zech 1:14-17; 2:1-5,10-12; 8:1-8,20-22; 14:9-11,20-21. These references offer a broader perspective on the city's significance during the Messianic Age.

(d) City (48:30-35)

(i) Gates (48:30-34)

30 "Now these are the exits of the city: on the north side, **4,500 cubits by measurement**,

30 "These are the exits of the city: on the north side, 4,500 *cubits* by measurement,

30 "These are the exits to the city: On the north side, 4,500 units by measurement,

30 And these are the goings out of the city on the north side, four thousand and five hundred measures.

- "...4,500 *cubits* by measurement" - ~8.86 miles (Cf. v16)

31 shall be the gates of the city, **named for the tribes of Israel**, three gates toward the north: the gate of Reuben, one; the gate of Judah, one; *and* the gate of Levi, one.

31 shall be the gates of the city, named for the tribes of Israel, three gates toward the north: the gate of Reuben, one; the gate of Judah, one; the gate of Levi, one.

31 are to be the gates of the city. Named after the tribes of Israel, three gates are to serve the north site: one named the Reuben Gate, one named the Judah Gate, and one named the Levi Gate.

31 And the gates of the city shall be after the names of the tribes of Israel: three gates northward; one gate of Reuben, one gate of Judah, one gate of Levi.

- "...named for the tribes of Israel" - the gates of Millennial Jerusalem are named after the 12 sons of Jacob rather than the 12 tribes of Israel. This is why Joseph is included in the gates, whereas his two sons (Manasseh and Ephraim) were in Joseph's place in land inheritance.

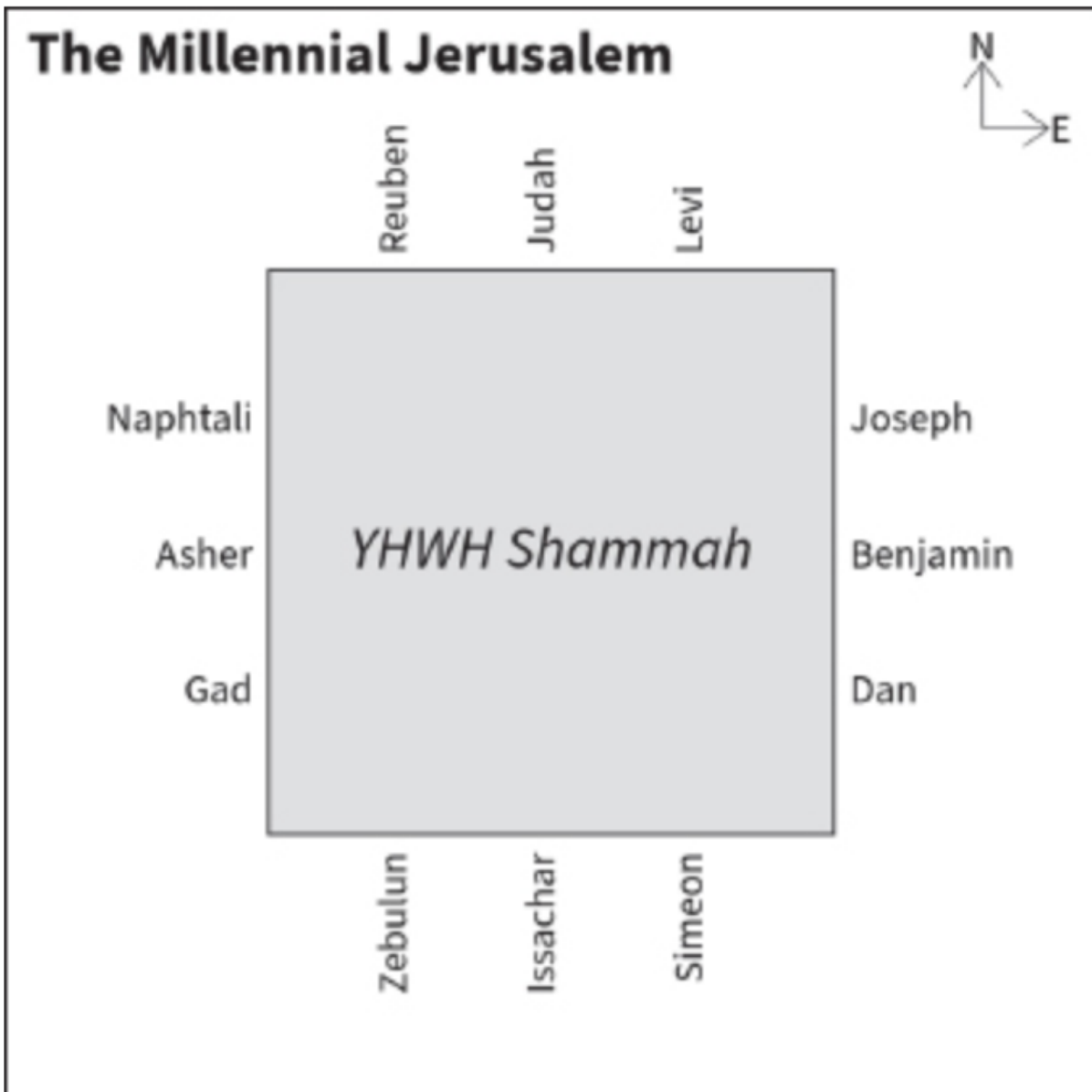
32 On the east side, 4,500 *cubits*, shall be three gates: **the gate of Joseph**, one; the gate of Benjamin, one; *and* the gate of Dan, one.

32 On the east side, 4,500 *cubits*, shall be three gates: the gate of Joseph, one; the gate of Benjamin, one; the gate of Dan, one.

32 On the east side, 4,500 units by measurement, there are to be three gates: one named the Joseph Gate, one named the Benjamin Gate, and one named the Dan Gate.

32 And at the east side four thousand and five hundred: and three gates; and one gate of Joseph, one gate of Benjamin, one gate of Dan.

- "...the gate of Joseph" - the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh are combined as the tribe of Joseph (Gen 48:1).
- Joseph and Benjamin were both sons of Rachel (Gen 30:22-24; 35:16-18).
- Dan was the first son of Rachel's servant Bilhah, who became Jacob's concubine (Gen 30:4-6).



33 On the south side, 4,500 *cubits* by measurement, shall be three gates: the gate of Simeon, one; the gate of Issachar, one; *and* the gate of Zebulun, one.

33 On the south side, 4,500 *cubits* by measurement, shall be three gates: the gate of Simeon, one; the gate of Issachar, one; the gate of Zebulun, one.

33 On the south side, 4,500 units by measurement, there are to be three gates: one named the Simeon Gate, one named the Issachar Gate, and one named the Zebulun Gate.

33 And at the south side four thousand and five hundred measures: and three gates; one gate of Simeon, one gate of Issachar, one gate of Zebulun.

- These three were also born to Leah (Gen 29:33; 30:17-20)

- Since each of these tribes was relocated in the southern portion of the land the gates faced their inheritances (v24-26)

34 On the west side, 4,500 *cubits*, shall be three gates: the gate of Gad, one; the gate of Asher, one; and the gate of Naphtali, one.

34 On the west side, 4,500 *cubits*, shall be three gates: the gate of Gad, one; the gate of Asher, one; the gate of Naphtali, one.

34 On the west side, 4,500 units by measurement, there are to be three gates: one named the Gad Gate, one named the Asher Gate, and one named the Naphtali Gate.

34 At the west side four thousand and five hundred, with their three gates; one gate of Gad, one gate of Asher, one gate of Naphtali.

- These three tribes descended from sons of Jacob's concubines: Gad and Asher were born to Zilpah (Gen 30:9-13); Naphtali was born to Bilhah (Gen 30:7-8).

(ii) Size (48:35a)

(iii) Name (48:35b)

35 *The city shall be* eighteen thousand *cubits* all around; and the name of the city from *that day shall be*, '**The LORD is there.**'"

35 *The city shall be* 18,000 *cubits* round about; and the name of the city from *that day shall be*, 'The LORD is there.'"

35 A perimeter is to measure 18,000 units, and the name of the city from that time on is to be: 'THE LORD IS THERE.'"

35 It was round about eighteen thousand measures: and the name of the city from that day shall be, The LORD is there.

- The circumference of Millennial Jerusalem will be 35 miles (56 km)

- "...The LORD is there" - the city will be named Jehovah-*shammah*. This new name symbolizes the permanence of the divine presence in a new city.

— The city will also be called "Jehovah Our Righteousness" - Jehovah-*zidkenu* (Cf. Jer 33:16).