Senior Adults & Friends Bible Study — Summit View Church of Christ Fall 2023

PART 9: REFORMS OF EZRA & NEHEMIAH

Ezra 9:1 to 10:17 • Nehemiah 1-2, 5, 6:15 to 7:3, 7:73b to 10:39, 13

Date: about 457 to between 431 and 407 BC

EZRA'S FIRST REFORMS — EZRA 9:1 to 10:17

Date: about 457 BC — Ezra 7:9 dates Ezra's arrival in Jerusalem to the seventh year of Persia's King Artaxerxes, which was about 458 BC.

Ezra 9 — Bad News

9:1-3 — What sin of many Israelites did the leaders inform Ezra about?

KINGS OF PERSIA

Cyrus (539-530 BC) — permitted Jews to return to Jerusalem (Ezra 1)

Cambyses (530-522 BC)

Darius I (522-486 BC) — authorized completion of the temple (Ezra 5-6)

Xerxes (486-464 BC) — King in Esther's time (book of Esther)

Artaxerxes (464-423 BC) —

authorized Ezra's journey to Jerusalem to teach God's law (Ezra 7); appointed Nehemiah governor of Jerusalem & authorized rebuilding of Jerusalem's defensive wall (Nehemiah 2)

background — prohibited intermarriage

The Israelites/Jews were not entirely free to marry anyone they wished. God had forbidden them to intermarry with certain peoples—peoples whose idolatry and sin had become so great that God decreed their destruction (and gave their land to Israel instead):

- Deuteronomy 7:1-6 Why did God forbid intermarriage with these particular nations?
- 1 Kings 11:1-6 Which Israelite king had blatantly violated this command? How had this sin affected his relationship with God?

9:6-15 — Summarize Ezra's prayer in 1 or 2 sentences:

9:6-15 — What are 2 or 3 traits of God that Ezra mentions in his prayer?

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Ezra 10:1-19 — The People's Response

- 10:1 How did the people respond to Ezra's prayer at first?
- 10:3 What solution to this sin did Shekaniah propose?
 - 10:5-11 Did Ezra and the people accept this plan?
- 10:13 The people suggested that they take more than just a day to correct this sin because...
 - ...and because...
- 10:18 Notice that even several of the priests had been involved in this sin!

for group discussion...

What do you think of the Jews' solution to this sin? Was this the right thing for them to do? Why/Why not?

NEHEMIAH REBUILDS JERUSALEM'S WALL Nehemiah 1-2, 5, 6:15 to 7:3

Date: about 446-445 BC — Nehemiah 2:1 dates these events to the 20th year of King Artaxerxes (about 445 BC).

Nehemiah 1 — Problems & Prayer

November-December 446 BC

- 1:1 Where was Nehemiah living?
 - What was important about that city in the book of Esther?
- 1:3 What problems in Jerusalem did Nehemiah hear about?
- Recall Daniel 9:25, (about 539 BC). In response to Daniel's prayer for Jerusalem, the angel Gabriel predicted that it would be rebuilt, "but in times of trouble."
- 1:11 What specific request did Nehemiah make of God?
- 1:11 What was Nehemiah's occupation?

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Nehemiah 2:1-10 — Nehemiah's Request

- 2:5 What did Nehemiah ask the king to let him do?
- 2:7 What did the king send with Nehemiah?
 - verse 7 —
 - verse 8 —
 - verse 9 —
- 2:10 Two officials who were unhappy about Nehemiah coming to help the Israelites:

 _______ the Horonite (extrabiblical records say he was later

 governor of Samaria; he may have been governor there at this time, too)

 ______ the Ammonite official

Nehemiah 2:11-20 — Spreading the Vision

June-July 445 BC

2:17-18 — How did the Jewish officials respond to Nehemiah's plan to rebuild Jerusalem's wall?

2:19 — How did Sanballat, Tobiah, and Geshem respond to the Jews' plan?

Nehemiah 3 — Rebuilding Commences (June-September 445 BC)

Nehemiah 3 lists the people and families who courageously helped to rebuild Jerusalem's wall. Some notable persons include the high priest and his fellow priests, some men who came from other cities to help, some craftsmen, several local officials, and some temple servants. But notice 3:5—The nobles from Tekoa "would not put their shoulders to the work under their supervisors." Perhaps they didn't support Nehemiah's effort, or perhaps they thought they were too good to do manual labor.

— Opposition to the Rebuilding	I
Strategy of Nehemiah's Opponents	Nehemiah's Response
RIDICULE	PRAYER
NOTHING NEW	ARMED THE WORKERS DEVELOPED RESPONSE PLAN STAYED READY
	ber 445 BC Strategy of Nehemiah's Opponents RIDICULE

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Nehemiah 5 — Defending the Poor

June-September 445 BC

- 5:1-5 There was a famine at this time (5:3).
 - 5:3 What did some people have to do, to their financial detriment, to get grain?
 - 5:4 What did some people have to do *financially* to pay the king's tax?
 - 5:5 What did some people have to do to their children to pay their debts?
- Consider Deuteronomy 23:19-20 and Nehemiah 5:6-8. How were the nobles and officials violating God's law? What effect did this have on their people, especially those who were poorer?
- 5:9-13 What did Nehemiah command the nobles and officials to do? How did they respond?
- 5:14-18 As governor, what rights did Nehemiah have but decline to use because they would have been hard on the people economically?

for group discussion...

Consider Nehemiah's concern for the poor, the demands he made of the nobles and officials, and the sacrifices he himself made to help his people economically. Also notice his prayer in 5:19. How might we put the godly priorities of Nehemiah here into practice today? What principles might we need to consider? What might we need to do to help people around us who are less economically advantaged?

Nehemiah 6:1-14 — Facing More Opposition

June-September 445 BC

- 6:1-2 How did Sanballat, Tobiah, & Geshem try to stop the rebuilding of the wall this time?
 - 6:3-4 How did Nehemiah respond?
- 6:5-9 The next strategy of Nehemiah's opponents, and Nehemiah's response:
- 6:10-14 Another strategy of Nehemiah's opponents, and Nehemiah's responses:

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Nehemiah 6:15 to 7:3 — After the Rebuilding	
August-September 445 BC	
6:15 — The wall was completed in days.	
6:19 — Official who continued to try to intimidate Nehemiah:	
7:2 — Nehemiah placed his brother in charge of Jerusalem (and	
also a commander named), because he was a man of integrity	
and more than most people do.	
NEHEMIAH & EZRA'S FURTHER REFORMS	
Nehemiah 8-13	
Date: September/October 445 BC (Nehemiah 8-10), unknown (probably 445-431 BC;	
Nehemiah 11:1 to 13:3), and sometime in the period of about 431-407 BC	
(Nehemiah 13:4-31)	
Nahawiah 7,72h ta 9,49 - Balaawing Cadla Laur	
<u>Nehemiah 7:73b to 8:18 — Relearning God's Law</u> September-October 445 BC	
8:5 — What did the people do when Ezra opened the Book of the Law of God?	
8.5 — What did the people do when Ezra opened the book of the Law of God:	
8:9-12 — What was the people's reaction when they heard the words of God's law?	
Why do you think they reacted this way?	
• What did Nehemiah, Ezra, and the Levites urge the people to do that day? Why?	
background — The Festival of Tabernacles (Nehemiah 8:14-17)	
For information on the Festival of Tabernacles, which commemorated God's care for	
Israel while they wandered in the desert, read Leviticus 23:33-43.	
Nehemiah 9 & 10:28-39 — Renewal of the Covenant	
September-October 445 BC	
• What sorts of actions of God did the Levites and the people recall in this prayer?	
• What sorts of sins of Israel did the Levites and the people confess to God?	
10:28-39 — What did the leaders and the people pledge to dowith God's law?	
with their sons & daughters?	
with neighboring merchants on the Sabbath?	

...with the annual firstfruits of their crops?

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Nehemiah 12:27-47 — Dedication of the New Wall (about 445 BC)

The now-completed wall was dedicated with a musical celebration and a procession led by Ezra. All the people rejoiced, and great sacrifices were offered to God. Levite musicians were appointed, and the giving of tithes and other gifts in support of the Levites was restored, bringing the Jews closer to full compliance with the regulations God had established for their worship of him in centuries past.

Nehemiah 13 — Further Reforms
about 445 BC (13:1-3) • sometime between 431 and 407 BC (13:4-31)
13:1-3 — When the people heard from the law that no Ammonite or Moabite should
ever be admitted into the assembly of God's people, they
13:4 + 2:19 — Tobiah was an
 13:4-5 — What did Eliashib the priest provide to Tobiah?
• 13:6-9 — What did Nehemiah do about this when he returned to Jerusalem?
13.0 5 What did Nehemian do about this when he retained to serasalem.
13:10 — When the Levites were not given the food portions assigned to them in the
law, what did they do?
 What did Nehemiah do about this problem?
42.45.46 11.12 2 1 5 11.11 11.11 11.11 11.11 11.11
13:15-16 — List 2 or 3 unlawful things Nehemiah saw the people doing on the Sabbath:
13:23 — Nehemiah found Jewish men who had married women from
(a Philistine city),, and (recall 13:1-2).
13:28 — One of the sons of Joiada son of Eliashib the high priest (that is, one of the high
priest's grandsons) was son-in-law to the Horonite.
• 13:29 — Nehemiah called on God to them for how they had
defiled the office and covenant of the
for group discussion
What types of issues arose from the Jews' failure to obey God's commands, which
Nehemiah had to address? Some of these issues continued to be issues of Jewish
focus over the next 4 centuries, down to the time of Jesus.
13:1-14 —
42.45.22
13:15-22 —
13:23-31 —