

“Through the Bible: Nehemiah 5-8”

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I. Airing of Grievances; Fixing of the Same (Nehemiah 5)

A. In Neh. 5:2-5, there are several grievances brought forth from the Jews. Make a list of them. _____

B. Upon hearing these words, Nehemiah said, “And I was very _____ when I heard their _____ and these _____” (Neh. 5:6). He makes a passionate plea to the nobles and rulers in Neh. 5:7-11. Capture his overall message. _____

C. “We will _____ them, and will require _____ of them; so will we do as thou sayest. Then I called the priests, and took an _____ of them, that they should do according to this promise” (Neh. 5:12).

D. Nehemiah humbly lists the good things he had tried to do in Neh. 5:14-18. Ending he said, “_____ upon me, my God, for _____, according to all that I have done for this _____” (Neh. 5:19).

II. Dealing with Troublemakers; Finishing the Wall (Nehemiah 6-7)

A. Sanballat, Tobiah, Geshem and their gang requested of Nehemiah, “Come, let us _____ together in some one of the villages in the plain of Ono.” Nehemiah was wise to their plan though, and knew “they thought to do..._____” (Neh. 6:1-2). They requested this _____ times (Neh. 6:4).

B. To this Nehemiah replied, “I am doing a _____ work, so that I cannot come down: _____ should the work _____, whilst I leave it, and come down to you” (Neh. 6:3).

C. What “fake news” did Sanballat bring against Nehemiah (Neh. 6:6-7)?

D. In response, Nehemiah said, “There are _____ such things done as thou sayest, but thou _____ them out of thine own _____” (Neh. 6:8).

E. What separate “set-up” did Nehemiah recognize in Neh. 6:10-14?

F. "So the wall was _____ in the twenty and fifth day of the month Elul, in _____ days" (Neh. 6:15).

G. How did the enemies respond to this achievement (Neh. 6:16-19)?

H. Nehemiah set up men to watch over and operate the _____ of Jerusalem (Neh. 7:3). As well, and as instructed by God, Nehemiah began to "reckon" the people through _____ (Neh. 7:5).

I. The balance of Neh. 7 inventories "the children of the province, that went up out of the _____, of those that had been _____ away, whom Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon had carried away, and came again to _____ and to Judah" (Neh. 7:6).

III. Ezra Reads to the People; Keeping of God's Law (Nehemiah 8)

A. "And all the _____ gathered themselves together as _____ man into the street that was before the water gate; and they spake unto Ezra the scribe to _____ the book of the law of Moses, which the LORD had commanded to Israel" (Neh. 8:1).

B. There are several important notations in Neh. 2:2-8. Consider these below.

1. Ezra was reading to those who could "_____ with _____" (Neh. 8:2).

2. The peoples _____ were _____ to the book of the law (Neh. 8:3).

3. The people had made a _____ of _____ from which Ezra would read from God's law (Neh. 8:4).

4. When Ezra opened the book, the people _____ up (Neh. 8:5).

5. In response to Ezra's blessing the Lord, the people answered "_____, _____" (Neh. 8:6).

6. The people were _____ to _____ the reading (Neh. 8:7).

7. The book of the law of God was read _____ (Neh. 8:8).

C. Although the people felt the urge to mourn, the leaders actually encouraged them to be and do what (Neh. 8:9-12)? _____

D. Through the reading of God's law, what did the leaders realize needed to be done, and was done (Neh. 8:13-17)? _____

E. "..._____ by _____, from the first day unto the last day, he _____ in the book of the law of God" (Neh. 8:18).

