

TTB2022-313 – Week 39 – September 25 to October 1

TTB2022-301, Week 27, July 3 to 9	TTB2022-308, Week 34, Aug 21 to 27
TTB2022-302, Week 28, July 10 to 16	TTB2022-309, Week 35, Aug 28 to Sept 3
TTB2022-303, Week 29, July 17 to 23	TTB2022-310, Week 36, Sept 4 to 10
TTB2022-304, Week 30, July 24 to 30	TTB2022-311, Week 37, Sept 11 to 17
TTB2022-305, Week 31, July 31 to Aug 6	TTB2022-312, Week 38, Sept 18 to 24
TTB2022-306, Week 32, Aug 7 to 13	TTB2022-313, Week 39, Sept 25 to Oct 1
TTB2022-307, Week 33, Aug 14 to 20	

TTB2022-313 – Week 39 – September 25 to October 1	1
Day 268 – September 25 - Rebuilding Jerusalem’s City Walls Neh. 3:1-7:3	1
Day 269 – September 26 - Revived By the Word Neh. 7:4-8:12.....	2
Day 270 – September 27 - A Commitment to Obey Neh. 8:13-10:39	3
Day 271 – September 28 - A Dedication Ceremony Neh. 11-12; 1 st Chr. 9:1-34	4
Day 272 – September 29 - Disillusionment and Apathy Mal. 1:1-2:9; Neh. 13 (Rhodes:12:27-13:31; 5:14-19)	5
Day 273 – September 30 - Disillusionment and Apathy Continue Mal. 2:10-4:6	6
Era 8: The Coming of Jesus Christ 6BC-33AD.....	7
Day 274 – October 1 - An introductory class to prepare for Day 275 through Day 320. 46 messages for this era open the New Testament. Scriptures in this era are the first we’ve encountered to be written in Greek rather than Hebrew or Aramaic. Books covered are the four Gospels: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.	7
Answers to TTB2022-312 Exercises	8
TTB2022-313 Exercises	8

Day 268 – September 25 - Rebuilding Jerusalem’s City Walls Neh. 3:1-7:3

Nehemiah Chapter Three

1. The building of the walls and gates of Jerusalem was a group effort. Many people came together and were responsible for their specific portion in the overall work.
2. Eliashib the high priest (Neh. 3:1) was the grandson of Joshua (Neh. 12:10).
3. Meremoth (Neh. 3:4,21) was the priest who received the temple treasures (Ezr. 8:33).
4. Meshullam (Neh. 3:4) spoke against Ezra’s divorce teaching (Ezr. 10:15), and gave his daughter in marriage to Tobiah the Ammonite’s son Jehohanan (Neh. 6:18).
5. The walls were completed, and gates were built, but not yet hung until the final stage of construction (Neh. 6:1).
6. Particular residences are also built up within and adjacent to particular sections of wall (Neh. 3:20,21,23,24,28,29,30,31).

Nehemiah Chapter Four

1. The building project came under the ridicule of Sanballat (Governor of Samaria) and Tobiah (Governor of Ammon) (Neh. 4:1-3).
2. Nehemiah responded to this reproach by leading a prayer meeting (Neh. 4:4-6; cf. 1st Pet. 2:23).

3. Sanballat, Tobiah & the others intended to intensify their opposition, and sponsor terrorism to stop the wall-building (Neh. 4:7,8).
4. Nehemiah responded to the terrorism threat by leading another prayer meeting, and setting round-the-clock guards (Neh. 4:9).
5. The terror nearly succeeded until Nehemiah's leadership encouraged the men to fight for their families (Neh. 4:10-14).
6. The imagery of this building project is totally appropriate for Church Age believers to make application: building up with one hand and holding a weapon in the other hand (Neh. 4:15-23; Eph. 4:12; 6:17).

Nehemiah Chapter Five

1. The Jews building the Jerusalem walls neglected their own farms, and came into serious debt in their service to the Lord (Neh. 5:1-5).
2. Nehemiah became very angry over the profiteering that fellow Jews were engaged in at the expense of their brethren, and preached a message of rebuke against them (Neh. 5:6-13; Ex. 22:25-27).
3. Nehemiah made certain that his personal life was conducted in accordance with his public message (Neh. 5:14-19).

Nehemiah Chapter Six

1. With the wall complete, and the gates nearly mounted, Nehemiah's enemies plot his assassination (Neh. 6:1,2).
2. Nehemiah resists four enticements and a threat of slanderous blackmail (Neh. 6:3-9). Nehemiah maintained a diligent prayer life and was blessed by wisdom in these dealings.
3. Tobiah & Sanballat hired a friend of Nehemiah to betray him, but Nehemiah's diligent prayer life allowed him to see through their plot (Neh. 6:10-14).
4. The completion of the wall in only 52 days was a Divine miracle that produced fear in the heart of the Lord's enemies (Neh. 6:15,16).
5. Tobiah's family alliances with Shecaniah the son of Arah, Meshullam the son of Berekiah (Neh. 3:4,30), and Eliashib the high priest (Neh. 13:4) gave him a political edge in his hostility against Nehemiah (Neh. 6:17-19).

Nehemiah Chapter Seven

1. Having completed the walls of Jerusalem, Nehemiah assigned Hanani & Hananiah as the commanders of Jerusalem's defense (Neh. 7:1-4).
 - a. The gates were opened on a limited basis.
 - b. 24hr guard duty was scheduled upon the walls.

(Chapter Seven continues tomorrow)

Day 269 – September 26 - Revived By the Word Neh. 7:4-8:12

Nehemiah Chapter Seven

(Outline continues from yesterday)

2. The enumeration of the returnees is virtually identical to the account given in Ezra (Neh. 7:5-72 cf. Ezra 2:1-70).
 - a. Nehemiah made use of a previously written record (Neh. 7:5).
 - b. Those who could not verify their lineage were excluded until they could be Divinely validated (Neh. 7:64,65). Urim and Thummim privileges returned to the High Priest (Neh. 7:65 & Ezr. 2:63).

Nehemiah Chapter Eight

1. Within the security of the Jerusalem walls, the people of Jerusalem told Ezra the Scribe to teach them from the Word of God (Neh. 8:1-8).
 - a. The general population was united in spirit, intent on one purpose (Neh. 8:1 cf. Ezr. 3:1; Phil. 2:2). Important to note that unity can also be quite harmful (Jdg. 20:1).
 - b. Bible class was freely available to the assembly of men, women and all the children who could listen with understanding (Neh. 8:2,3).
 - c. This first class by Ezra (Neh. 8:1) was followed by additional daily teaching (Neh. 8:1,13,18).
 - d. The preaching began at dawn and continued until midday, and the people maintained their attentiveness throughout (Neh. 8:3).
 - e. Purposeful pulpit preaching flanked by faithful fellows (Neh. 8:4).
 - f. Sitting, standing, bowing, Amen and Amen! (Neh. 8:5-6).
 - g. Follow-up explanations by a team of Levitical teaching assistants (Neh. 8:7).
 - h. Exegetical exposition specifically provided for the comprehension of the material (Neh. 8:8).
2. Nehemiah encouraged the worshippers to look forward in joy rather than looking back in guilt (Neh. 8:9-12).
 - a. Accurate preaching can spark incredible remorse, which must be transformed into a joyous celebration (Ps. 126:1-3; 19:8-11).
 - b. What a privilege to stand in the council of the Lord (Jer. 23:18,22 cf. 1st Cor. 2:16).

(Chapter Eight continues tomorrow)

Day 270 – September 27 - A Commitment to Obey Neh. 8:13-10:39

Nehemiah Chapter Eight

(Outline continues from yesterday)

3. This teaching produced the greatest Feast of Tabernacles ever observed (Neh. 8:13-18; cf. 2nd Chr. 7:8; Ezr. 3:4,5).

Nehemiah Chapter Nine

1. Two days after the Feast of Tabernacles was completed, all the returnees assembled together for a solemn assembly (Neh. 9:1-3).
 - a. They assembled privately, apart from the Gentiles.
 - b. They listened to the Word of God for 3 hours, then participated in a 3 hour prayer service.

2. A committee of eight Levites stood and led Israel in a Walk-Thru the Bible (Neh. 9:4-31).
3. The Walk-Thru led them right up to the present generation and their ongoing shortcomings (Neh. 9:32-37).

Nehemiah Chapter Ten

1. The returnees from exile desired to demonstrate their commitment to the Law by signing their name to a sealed document (Neh. 9:38).
2. The signers of the document are recorded (Neh. 10:1-27).
3. The non-signers of the document nevertheless take an oath under penalty of a curse to be obedient to the Law of Moses in every respect (Neh. 10:28-31).
4. The non-signers went beyond their stated oath and pledged their support for the Levitical worship services (Neh. 10:32-39).

Day 271 – September 28 - A Dedication Ceremony Neh. 11-12; 1st Chr. 9:1-34

Nehemiah Chapter Eleven

1. Chapters 11-13 describe the circumstances within Israel after the completion of Jerusalem's walls.
2. Jerusalem was under-populated, so a tithe of all the Jews in the land was designated for the building up of the holy city (Neh. 11:1,2).
3. Although individual believers and certain families may represent other Tribes after the captivity (Lk. 2:36), the only significantly large Tribes represented were Judah & Benjamin (Neh. 11:4).
4. The land allotments are all southern territories that had previously been the Tribal territory of Judah & Benjamin (Neh. 11:25-36). The land of the northern Tribes at this time is in Samaritan hands.

Nehemiah Chapter Twelve

1. The detailed census of the post-exilic inhabitants of Judah continues with the lineages and family heads of the priests and Levites (Neh. 12:1-26).
2. The builders of the wall dedicated that wall to the glory of the Lord Who allowed that wall to be completed (Neh. 12:27-30).
3. Ezra & Nehemiah lead to choir processions around the walls of the city (Neh. 12:31-43). The two parades met at the temple, and a great worship celebration was conducted there.
4. The proper activities of singers, gatekeepers, priests & Levites were established (Neh. 12:44-47).

First Chronicles Chapter Nine

1. The importance of maintaining accurate genealogical records becomes all the more critical when Judah is carried away into exile to Babylon (1st Chr. 9).
 - a. For the Family of David, the lineage is important for the coming Christ.
 - b. For the Family of Aaron, the lineage is important for the preserved priesthood.
 - c. For every Jew, lineage is important for land allotment, and inheritance rights.

2. As the Jews return from their captivity, their lineage for land allotment and inheritance rights will once again become important (1st Chr. 9:2-34).

(Chapter Nine continues on Day 106)

Day 272 – September 29 - Disillusionment and Apathy Mal. 1:1-2:9; Neh. 13
(Rhodes:12:27-13:31; 5:14-19)

Malachi Chapter One

1. The Lord's oracle/burden begins with a declaration of His love for Israel (Mal. 1:2a).
 - a. Israel does not have the capacity to understand or appreciate the Lord's love (Mal. 1:2b).
 - b. The Lord's love was an unconditional love (Mal. 1:2c; Rom. 9:10-13).
2. The Lord's oracle/burden continues with an accusation against Israel—their priests despise His name (Mal. 1:6b).
 - a. As their Father and Master He does not receive any honor or fear from His people (Mal. 1:6a).
 - b. Again, Israel does not have the capacity to understand why their carnality was a despisement of the Lord (Mal. 1:6c).
 - c. The Lord also explained that Israel was despising His name by their fraudulent and cheapskate offerings (Mal. 1:7-10).
 - d. The Lord promised a coming day when His name will be magnified, & His offerings will be awesome (Mal. 1:11,12).
3. The entire apostasy of Malachi's day is described as a spiritual fatigue (Mal. 1:13,14).

Malachi Chapter Two

1. The Lord's oracle/burden follows the accusation of chapter one with a warning in chapter two (Mal. 2:1-9).
 - a. They are already under Divine discipline (curse) (Mal. 2:2), but that Divine discipline will progress to fecal disposal (Mal. 2:3).
 - b. The warning charges the priests of Malachi's day to imitate the Levites of Moses' day (Mal. 2:4-7).
 - c. The warning recognizes that their failure was leading the people astray (Mal. 2:8,9).

(Chapter Two continues tomorrow)

Nehemiah Chapter Thirteen

1. Chapter 13 takes place years after the events of chapters 1-12.
2. Nehemiah completed his term as governor, and returned to Persia. After an unknown period of time, he returned to Jerusalem and found more evil at work (Neh. 13:1-9).
 - a. Tobiah the Ammonite (Neh. 2:10) had been given chambers within the temple (Neh. 13:4,5).
 - b. When Nehemiah found out about it, he threw Tobiah out of the temple (Neh. 13:8,9).
3. Nehemiah also discovered that the Levites were working outside jobs to support themselves because they were not being supported by the tithes and offerings (Neh. 13:10-14).

4. Nehemiah also put an end to the Sabbath violations that he observed (Neh. 13:15-22).
5. The mixed marriage snare was also becoming prevalent once again (Neh. 13:23-29).
6. Other seemingly basic tasks were being neglected without Nehemiah's spiritual leadership (Neh. 13:30,31).

Day 273 – September 30 - Disillusionment and Apathy Continue Mal. 2:10-4:6

Malachi Chapter Two

(Outline continues from yesterday)

2. Following the fecal forewarning, the Lord's oracle/burden returns to describing Israel's rebellion (Mal. 2:10-12).
 - a. Israel does not have the capacity to understand that their spiritual adultery and physical adultery placed a barrier between them and the Lord (Mal. 2:13,14,17).
 - b. The Lord God of Israel reminded Israel that their marriage covenants were spiritually binding, and a reflection of His national covenant with them (Mal. 2:15,16).

Malachi Chapter Three

1. The Lord's oracle/burden continues with a promise of a coming messenger, expanding Isaiah's prophecy of the one who will "clear the way" (Mal. 3:1 cf. Isa. 40:3).
 - a. Mal. 3:1a is quoted in the Gospels with reference to John the Baptist (Matt. 11:10; Mk. 1:2; Lk. 7:27).
 - b. Mal. 3:1b is never quoted in the Gospels, and is not fulfilled by 1st Advent. It is fulfilled by the 2nd Advent of Jesus Christ (Zech. 13:9; Dan. 12:10).
 - c. The forerunner's work, and the Lord's refining work are the only means by which Israel will ever again be pleasing to the Lord and enjoy His blessings in the land (Mal. 3:4-6).
 - d. In light of the coming wrath, the Lord appeals for Israel to return to Him (Mal. 3:7a), but Israel lacked the capacity to understand how such a return would be accomplished (Mal. 3:7b).
2. The Lord rebuked Israel for their robbery of His tithes & offerings (Mal. 3:8-12).
 - a. Israel lacked the capacity to give to the Lord either their required tithes or their freewill offerings.
 - b. Israel failed to have faith in the Lord's provision and His reward for their faithful giving.
 - c. Believers are forbidden to test the Lord (Deut. 6:16) except in this one area (Mal. 3:10).
 - d. Israel failed to recognize that their difficult financial circumstances were the result of their lack of grace capacity (Mal. 3:11).
3. The Lord's oracle/burden continues with a rebuke for their rebellion against him (Mal. 3:13a).
 - a. Yet again, Israel lacks the capacity to understand how their mental attitude is one of open rebellion (Mal. 3:13b).
 - b. The Lord spells it out for them (Mal. 3:14,15).
4. The Lord is keeping track of those who are humbled by the rebuke He sends, and their names are recorded in a Divine diary (Mal. 3:16-18).

Malachi Chapter Four

1. The Book of Malachi closes with a view of the 2nd Advent of Jesus Christ (Mal. 4:1-3; Isa. 30:26; 60:1).
2. The coming Day is a day which should prompt believers to live in a Godly manner (Mal. 4:4; 2nd Pet. 3:11).
3. The forerunner is specifically identified as Elijah the prophet (Mal. 4:5,6).
 - a. His work of “clearing the way” (Mal. 3:1; Isa. 40:3) is a moral work of working in the hearts of Israel (Mal. 4:6a).
 - b. Gabriel declared that John the Baptist would be the fulfillment of the Mal. 4:5 Elijah prophecy (Luke 1:17,76).
 - c. Jesus Christ declared John the Baptist to be the fulfillment of the Mal. 3:1 forerunner and Mal. 4:5 Elijah prophecies (Matt. 11:10,14).
 - d. Jesus Christ also declared that although Elijah came, he is coming yet again (Matt. 17:10-13).
4. The Old Testament closes with the Lord expressing a desire to not “come and smite the land with a curse” (Mal. 4:6).
 - a. This was the last given Divine statement of the Old Testament, and must have grown on the minds of Israel through 400 years of silence.
 - b. Matthew, Mark, & Luke focused on the Baptist as the forerunner (Matt. 11:10; Mk. 1:2; Lk. 7:27).
 - c. John focused on the grace that came not to smite, but to save (Jn. 3:17; 12:47).

Era 8: The Coming of Jesus Christ 6BC-33AD

Day 274 – October 1 - An introductory class to prepare for Day 275 through Day 320. 46 messages for this era open the New Testament. Scriptures in this era are the first we’ve encountered to be written in Greek rather than Hebrew or Aramaic. Books covered are the four Gospels: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

Silent Years

Logos Factbook on Intertestamental Period is a great place to start.

Titus Flavius Josephus’ Antiquities of the Jews is our best source for filling the gap between Malachi and Matthew. Born Joseph son of Matthias in 37AD, granted Roman citizenship by the emperor Vespasian in 71AD.

Excellent LBD summary on Josephus’ life and writings.

Bible and Spade 3:3 (Summer 1990) describes the intertestamental period quite nicely.

Bible and Spade 1:3 (Summer 1972) presents an Arabic version of Josephus’ famous Testimonium Flavianum.

Timeline of Jerusalem. Useful Wikipedia summary (even with the anti-Bible and anti-Christian snark).

Dispensational Clarity

The four Gospels were all written in Greek by born-again Jewish Christians after the Acts 2 Day of Pentecost, all of them narrating events entirely prior to Acts 2.

Matthew's Gospel portrays Christ the King. The Book of the Genealogy of Jesus the Messiah, the Son of David, the Son of Abraham (Mt. 1:1). Echoing Genesis and Chronicles, the NT opens with an eager anticipation for remedying the vacated Davidic Throne. Focuses on Jesus' lengthy discourses.

Mark's Gospel portrays Christ the Servant. Written largely for a Gentile audience, focuses on actions more than words: 18 miracles but only four parables. Relied on Peter's remembrances and possibly Matthew's written text.

Luke's Gospel portrays Christ the Man. Written for a specific noble recipient: most excellent Theophilus (Lk. 1:3), focuses on relatable human-interest stories (Mary & Elizabeth, Good Samaritan, Prodigal Son, Rich Man & Lazarus, the Persistent Widow). Independently researched with numerous living and written sources (Lk. 1:1-4).

John's Gospel portrays Christ the God-Man (Word made Flesh). Written years after the Synoptic Gospels, focuses on seven great I AM messages, and a select number of miracles so as to lead the reader to faith in Jesus Christ for eternal life (Jn. 20:31).

Answers to TTB2022-312 Exercises

1. 521 BC. The second year of Darius's reign, according to Wikipedia.
2. True
3. Cyrus
4. True
5. Xerxes
6. Hadassah
7. The name of God does not appear in the book of Esther.
8. Mordecai
9. Xerxes (Ahasuerus)
10. Artaxerxes

TTB2022-313 Exercises

1. There are no exercises for this lesson.
-