

Logos Educator's Network Video #8 –

What is the northern nation's name and how many tribes constitute this nation? **The north kingdom is called the Israel and there 10 tribes**

What was the name of the southern nation and how many tribes constitute this nation? **Judah and there are 2 tribes**

What nation takes the northern nation into captivity? **Assyria**

What nation takes the southern nation into captivity? **Babylon**

What do the exilic books emphasize? **He books of exilic emphasize the period where God's people were in captivity**

What is the focus of Ezra? **Ezra focus is to turn the hearts of the people back to God**

What was the "remnant"? **Remnant is that God judgement is going to fall he will preserve a small portion of the people that he will bring back to restore**

Why does God preserve a remnant? **God preserves a remnant because God always has a plan and uses a man or woman to preserve his people**

Who was the leader of the first return of the nation from captivity? **Zerubbabel**

What was the focus of the people at this time? **The focus was worship**

What do we find in common among these books? **The book have in common is that there was a lot of confrontation from the people against the people looking to restore the Temple**

When did Darius allow the people of Judah to return to the Promised Land? **Darius allowed people to return in 605 B.C.**

What is the theme of Esther? **The theme of Esther is providence God's hand moving over the people**

What verse sums up this theme? **Esther Chapter 4 verse 14**

What person can you trace Haman's ancestry to? **Haman ancestry is Esau**

How was God's sovereignty displayed in the book? **God's sovereignty was displayed when Esther placed her trust in God and the people were delivered because of that**

What happens to the gallows that Haman made? **The gallows were flipped around and Haman was hung with them**

Who gives authority? **God gives authority**

What do these stories show us? **The stories show us God's hand moving and how his hand is over the earth. God is in control. And we see how God is moving and how his plan is moving forward.**

What was the problem that Nehemiah faced? **Nehemiah faced a period was that all the walls of Israel was destroyed.**

What dream does King Nebuchadnezzar have and what is its interpretation? **The dream he had was of a statue that had many layers of metal, head of statue was gold, chest and upper arms are silver, the abdomen and the upper legs and thighs are bronze, legs are iron, feet are iron mixed with clay. Daniel interpretation was the head the different empires in world history. Nebuchadnezzar**

What is Nehemiah's responsible? **He was responsible to rebuild the defenses of the city rebuild the walls**

Who opposed him? **He was opposed by Sanballat**

How does Nehemiah overcome adversity? **He overcame adversity by really becomes a man of great prayer**

In what revelation can we find courage to overcome? **When we realize God is real.**

How long did it take to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem? **It took 52 days**

How did Nehemiah divide the task to rebuild the walls? **He divided the task by giving the responsibility of building the wall to the Israelite that lives closes to their home**

Ezra and Nehemiah (David Shepherd)–

What are these books about—the “what” and the “who”?

The What

1. **the rebuilding of the alter,**
2. **the reconstruction of the temple**
3. **the reconstruction of the great wall**
4. **the trails and tribulation of the community**
5. **the blessings of the people**

The Who

Ezra and Nehemiah, Sheshbazzar, Zerubabel, the Persian kings, Cyrus, Darius, Artaxerxes, the part God played in the restoration.

What is the “when” and “where” of the restoration?

The where

Imperial Persia, Susa, Babylon, Jerusalem, Province of Yehud

The When

Precise dates in the seventh year of the King Artaxerxes

How is God active in the restoration? God is active in the restoration in the way that he orchestrated the events sometimes behind the scene to facilitate the return of the people

What is the background on the book? The Babylonians arrived in 586 B.C. and created havoc.

What does the book of Lamentations tell us about these times? It tells us about the anxiety and the emotion of that terrible event

What is the Cyrus cylinder and what did it say? The first great King of Persia, this meant the possibility of return of the people

Who opposed the reconstruction of the temple and the walls? The Samaritans and the Ammonites

Where else do we hear about Sanballat? We also hear from him in the ancient Egyptian record.

What autobiographical material do we find in the book? The autobiographical material was Ezra and Nehemiah

What other kinds of material do we find in the books? We also find materials of correspondence and documents from the Persian Empire.

What language do we find in the book that is from the Persian Empire? The language we find in the Persian Empire was Aramaic

What kinds of lists do we find? The kind of lists we find are of all kinds of things: people who returned to the land, people who had problems and people who signed up to covenant

Who was the Chronicler? The Chronicler was the person who was responsible to bringing everything together for the book of Ezra and Nehemiah and the writer of 1 and 2 Chronicles

What similarities and differences do we see between these books and the books of Chronicles? Similarities are list, the differences are language used, the interests are not the same from the books of Ezra and Nehemiah are not the same as Chronicles

What was the author interested in? **The author interest was routing the event of the return in the historical time and place of the Persian Empire**

Seven Building Blocks for Leaders –

What seven leadership skills did Charles Swindoll describe from the book of Nehemiah?

1. **A passion for the project**
2. **The ability to motivate others**
3. **Unswerving confidence in God**
4. **Resilience and patience through opposition**
5. **A practical, balance grip on reality**
6. **Willingness to work hard and remain unselfish**
7. **The discipline to finish the job**

What is Nehemiah's journal filled with? **His journal was filled with a storehouse of leadership insights. It was also filled with prayers-silent ones, short ones, specific ones.**

What opposition did Nehemiah face? **He faced: sarcasm, suspicion, gossip, mockery, threats, anonymous notes, open letters, and false accusations.**

What balance did Nehemiah maintain? **He maintained the balance of being positive and being aware of the negative**

What is servant leadership? **A servant leader refuses special treatment and willingly sacrifices for the good of the people**

How did the people celebrate when the walls were built? **They walked on the wall, marching, dancing, shouting and singing. They invited 2 choirs whose "songs of praise and hymns of thanksgiving to God could be heard from afar**

Ezra Overview Chart –

According to the chart, what were the two major activities recorded in the book of Ezra? **The 2 major activities were Construction and Reformation**

What were the associated emphases? **Construction of the Temple and Reformation of the people**

According to Charles Swindoll, what is the major theme of the book? **Revival and reformation**

And in what way do we find Christ in the book of Esther? **His birth, anticipated in the preservation of the Davidic line and the remnant's return to the Promised Land; His work as spiritual rebuilders and restorers pictured in Zerubbabel and Ezra; His meditating presence and glory pictured in the altar and the temple**

Nehemiah Overview Chart –

What activity do we find at the beginning and at the end of the book of Nehemiah? **Prayer**

What were the three occupations of Nehemiah? **Cupbearer to the King, Builder of the Wall and Governor of the People**

According to Charles Swindoll, what is the focus of the book? **Leadership of a man and Revival of a nation**

What difficulties did Nehemiah face and what were the associated victories?

The King-Release

Enemies-Accomplishments

Tradition- Obedience

Compromise- Changes

According to Charles Swindoll, what is the theme of the book? **Nehemiah's trust in the covenant-keeping God**

In what way do we find Christ in the book of Nehemiah? **Suggested in Nehemiah, who leaves an exalted position to identify with the plight of his people and lead them into restoration, pictured in Nehemiah's prayerful dependence on God**

Esther –

What book is contemporary with the book of Daniel? **The book of Esther**

What two books in the Bible are written principally about women? **Ruth and Esther**

What two books of the Bible never mentioned God? **Song of Solomon and Esther**

Who conquered the Babylonians? **A coalition of the Medes and the Persians**

What is the Hebrew name for Esther? **Hadassah**

In what way is the book of Esther attested to? **The way that book of Esther attested is because it's a late book in the Old Testament and there are many outside records to confirm what we read in the book of Esther**

What was the extent of King Xerxes' kingdom? **The King Xerxes kingdom was from India to Egypt**

Give a brief outline of the story of Esther. Esther was entered a beauty contest for the king of Xerxes and won. She became the Queen. She was from the tribe of Benjamin. She was an orphan who was adopted by her cousin Mordecai

Explain the hatred of the Agagites and the nation of Israel. The hatred came because Prophet Samuel told Saul to go in to defeat Agag and to kill him for his wickedness. He refused so Samuel the prophet took over and hacked him to pieces before the alter of the Lord. So they have hated themselves ever since.

What is the Hebrew word for “lot”? The Hebrew word is pur

What is the plural form? Purim

Why is the thirteenth day of the month held with such superstition? The lots cast the 13th day of the moth for the Holocaust, for the annihilation of the Jewish people

What coincidences took place? King couldn't sleep read his diary and saw Mordecai had saved his life but never rewarded him for it. So he rewarded him. Mordecai replaces Haman as ordered by the King. When the King found out about Haman plot to kill Mordecai he ordered Haman to be hung I the gallows built to kill Mordecai by Haman

What would have happened if all the Jews had been killed? There would be no Jewish people left and Jesus would not have been born

What did David Pawson reveal about the structure of the book? That it was superbly written. It was built up to a point of tension then the tension got relieved. The structure built up to a climax in the first half and it matched to the second half put together beautifully

What does the story ends upon? It ends up in having a feast because the Jewish people were saved

What other theme does he reveal? The other theme is Feast

Who is behind abortion? Satan

Who tried to bring genocide to the nation of Israel? Satan

Who is the unseen actor in this drama? The unseen actor was God

What shows the providence of God behind the book? It is shown by Mordecai belief that God would preserve the people

What did David Pawson say about the finger of God? He says that if the name of God is not in the book of Esther his finger certainly is.

Where does God appear in the book of Esther? God appears in Chapter 1:20, 5:4, 5:13 7:7, 7.5

What are acrostics? **The initials letter of either His name or His title. It can be forward or backwards**

What letters are used and what do they mean? **JHVH they are the letters of God's name in Hebrew that is pronounced Jehovah in English and Yahweh in Hebrew**

When were the letters spelled backwards? **1:20, 5:13, 7:5**

When were they spelled forwards? **5:4, 7:7**

Why did the author probably write the name of God in acrostics? **It was used because at that time it was dangerous to mention the Jewish God**

What does this say about God in this book? **This says that God was all the way through the book of Esther it was really God who arranged the whole thing to save his people**

What lessons can we learn from this book? **The lessons we learned**

1. **God uses individuals**
2. **God preserves his people**
3. **God Rules the world**

Esther Overview Chart –

According to Charles Swindoll what is illustrated in the book of Esther about God? **God's providence among His people**

What are the circumstances and major theme of the book?

Threat and trust, Deliverance and praise

The sovereign accomplishment of God's purposes through ordinary people and apparent coincidences

What do we see about esters character in this book? **That she was loyal to her people and to God**

How does Esther points us to Jesus Christ? **Pictured in Esther, who was an advocate for her people, even willing to die for them**