

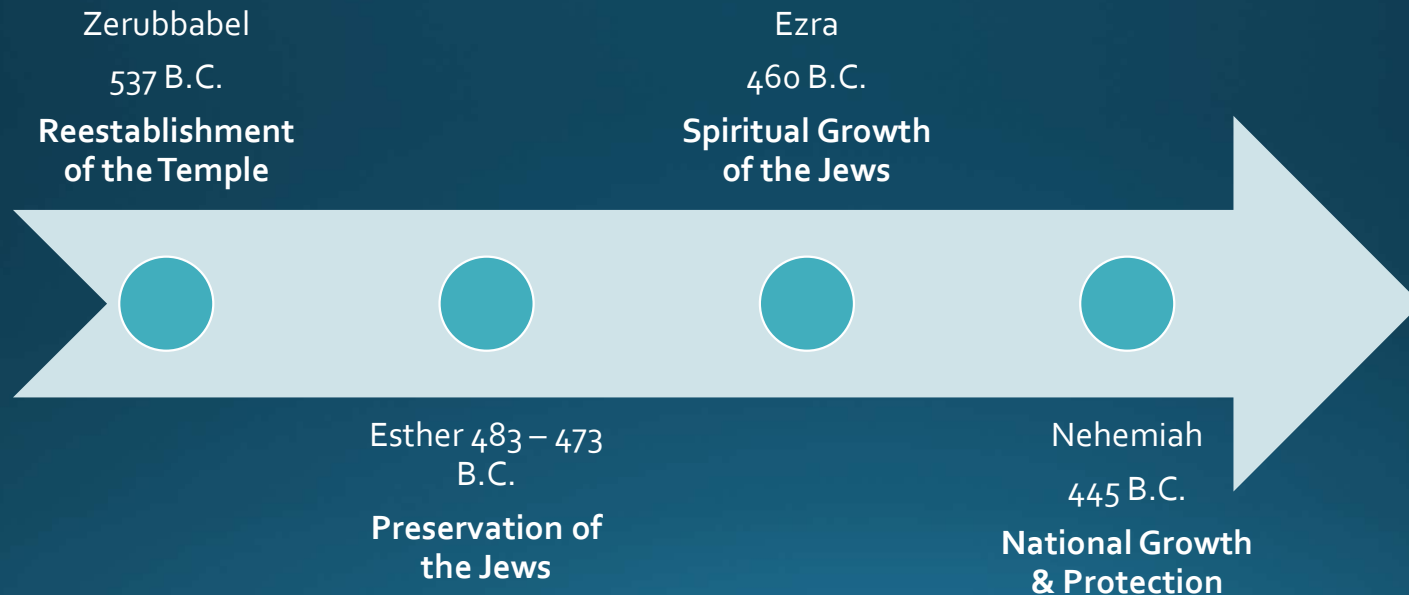
Nehemiah lived out three roles as a leader. He begins as the cupbearer to the king. In the middle section of the book, he is the builder of the wall. In the last third of the book, he is governor of the city and surrounding areas of Jerusalem.

The first role takes place from chapter 1 through chapter 2, verse 10, and in it we see Nehemiah playing his part as the king's cupbearer. Beginning at verse 11 of chapter 2 to the end of chapter 6, there is the second role of Nehemiah as the builder. In Chapter 7 to the end of the book we see Nehemiah in the role as the governor.

Restoring God's People

Nehemiah

The Providence and Promise of God



The books of Ezra and Nehemiah were probably written soon after the events, about 430 B.C. This would be during the reign of Artaxerxes I (464-424 B.C.). Nehemiah was the third great leader in the Jewish restoration. Zerubbabel led the first group of exiles back to Jerusalem in 538-537 B.C. (Ezr 2) and supervised the building of the temple. Almost eighty years later, Ezra the scribe came to the holy city with a second group of Jews, bringing sweeping reforms through his ministry of God's Word. Zerubbabel dealt with establishing the place of worship. Ezra dealt with the spiritual rebuilding and spiritual growth of the people. Nehemiah dealt with their physical protection and development as a nation. In this we have three aspects of leadership which today's leaders must be concerned with; the gathering together of the local church, the spiritual growth of the local church and the spiritual protection of the local church.

Catching God's Plan



Restoration | Protection

- Walls
 - Chapters 1 – 6
- People
 - Chapters 7 – 13

Nehemiah's Leadership

- Love for the people of God and the city of God
- Realization of his place
- Petition
- Preparation

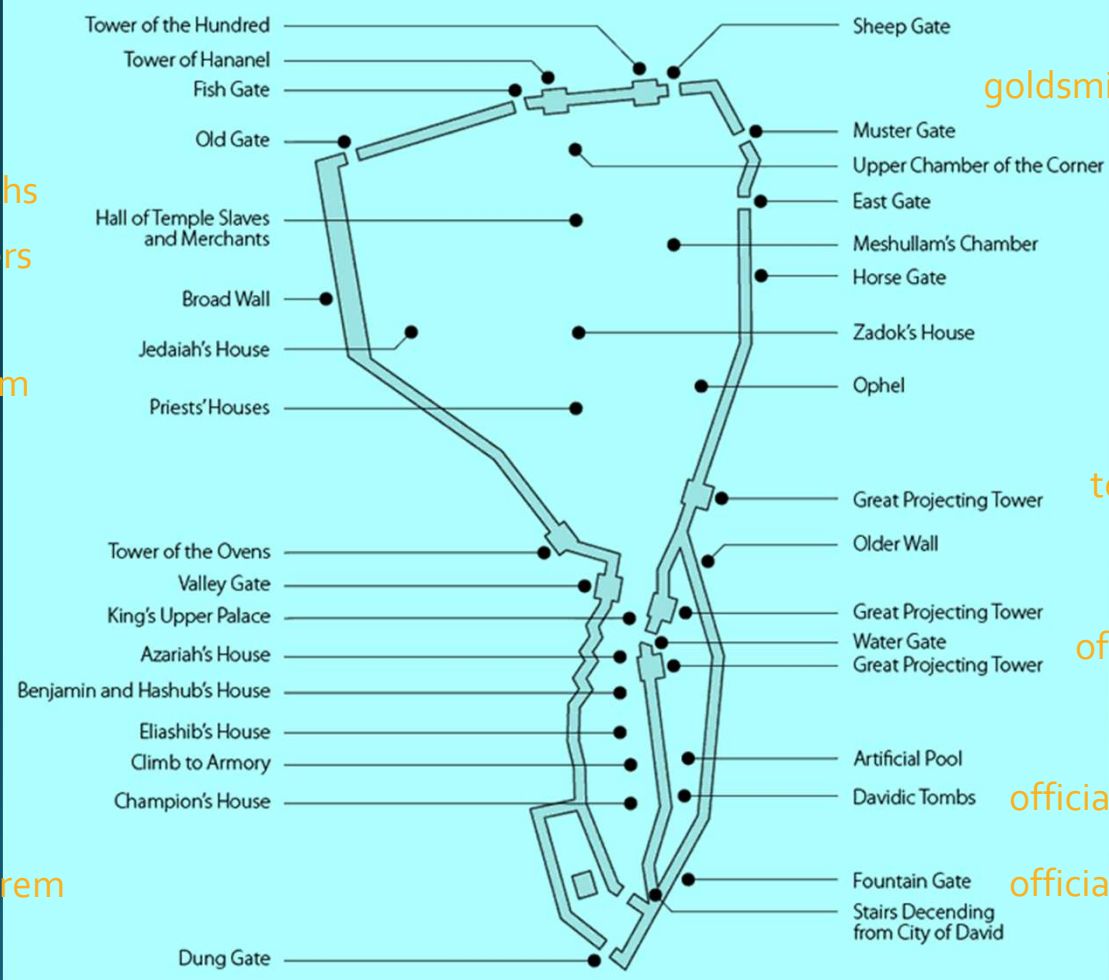
Assignments of the people to
the work

goldsmiths
perfumers

official of Jerusalem
w/his daughters

official of Beth-haccherem

Jerusalem's Wall in Nehemiah's Day



goldsmiths and merchants

priests

temple servants

priests

officials of Keilah

Levites

official of Beth-zur

official of Mizpah

Opposition and Response

Problems	Responses
Walls broken and gates burned	Grief and prayer (1:4), and motivation of the people to rebuild (2:17-18)
False accusation of the workers (2:19)	Confidence that God would give them success (2:20)
Ridicule of the workers (4:1-3)	Prayer (4:4-5) and action (greater diligence in the work, 4:6)
Plot to attack the workers (4:7-8)	Prayer and action (posting of a guard, 4:9)
Physical exhaustion and threat of murder (4:10-12)	Positioning of people by families with weapons (4:13,16-18) and encouragement of the people (4:14,20)
Economic crisis and greed	Anger (5:6), reflection, rebuke (5:7), and action (having the people return the debtors' interest, 5:7b-11)
Plot to assassinate or at least harm Nehemiah (6:1-2)	Refusal to cooperate (6:3)
Slander against Nehemiah (6:5-7)	Denial (6:8) and prayer (6:9)
Plot to discredit Nehemiah (6:13)	Refusal to cooperate and prayer (6:14)
Tobiah moved into a temple storeroom (13:4-7)	Tossing out Tobiah's furniture (13:8)
Neglect of temple tithes and offerings (13:10)	Rebuke (13:11a), stationing the Levites at their posts (13:11b), and prayer (13:14)
Violation of business activities (13:15-16)	Rebuke (13:17-18), posting of guards (13:19), and prayer (13:22)
Mixed marriages (13:23-24)	Rebuke (13:25-27), removal of a guilty priest (13:28), and prayer (13:29)