# Rebuilding What Was Lost The Book of Ezra-Nehemiah



# Rebuilding What Was Lost

- A Little Bit of BackgroundThe Return

- Laying the Foundation
   Letters to Kings
   The Return of the Heroes (part 2)



Funky little teaching moment...

So last week, we talked about Darius the Great, who may have been the king who interacted with Daniel and the lions' den—then again, he may not have been Remember our quick chronology of foreign kings—Resyrians Tiglath-Pileser III 745-727 BC Shalmaneser V 727-722 BC Shalmaneser V 727-722 BC Shalmaneser V 721-705 BC 705-681 BC

Sargon II Sennacherib

Esarhaddon

Ashurbanibal Ashurbanibal Nebuchadnezzar II Babylonians 605-562 BC

Nabonidus 556-539\ co-regents

Belshazzar

Persians Cyrus the Great

Cambyses Darius the Great 530-522 BC 522-486 BC

Xerxes (Ahasuerus) 486-465 BC

465-424 BC Artaxerxes

Technically, Daniel 5:31 (and 6:28) would suggest that the "King Darius" of the Daniel story came to power between the reigns of the Babylonian King Belshazzar and the Persian King Cyrus—but there was no king between those guys



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Persians Cyrus the Great 559-530 BC

1) Maybe the Bible just made this King Darius up
The book of Daniel needed a king that learned to like the Jews, so the writer just invented one
This presupposes that you can't really trust the Bible to be historically accurate—which is actually the opposite of what we clearly see throughout most of the Bible (including the totally historical King Nebuchadnezzar[s] seen earlier on in the book)

in the book)

(remember—Nabonidus was also called "Nebuchadnezzar in official court records)



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The book of Daniel needed a king that learned to like the Jews, so the writer just invented one This presupposes that you can't really trust the Bible to be historically accurate—which is actually the opposite of what we clearly see throughout most of the Bible
Besides, both Cyrus and the real Darius would've worked at least as well for the

story as a fake guy would have—and everyone in Israel would've known their neo-Babylonian kings well enough to recognize a fake one





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Cyrus the Great

559-530 BC



1) Maybe the Bible just made this King Darius up
Maybe "Darius" is just another name for Cyrus
An alternate reading of Daniel 6:28 could be
"Daniel prospered during the reign of
Darius, I.e.; the reign of Cyrus the Persian"
(as if "Darius" were a common
metonym for Persian kings back then
—which may even explain the
"Darius the Mede" comment from
Daniel 9:1... which could then

be describing Artaxerxes?)





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An alternate reading of Daniel 6:28 could be
"Daniel prospered during the reign of Darius, i.e.; the reign of Cyrus the Persian"
Remember that the writer of Daniel is a little imprecise in his naming of foreign kings—like when he appears to refer to Nabonidus as "Nebuchadnezzar" in Daniel 4

(which, again, we know that the Babylonians themselves did too —which creates a precedent for using metonyms in Daniel)





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But we have no historical evidence of the Babylonians using "Darius" as a royal metonym like this



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Maybe the Bible just made this King Darius up
 Maybe "Darius" is just another name for Cyrus
 Maybe this is a general named Gaubaruva
 He was crucial in Cyrus' invasion and conquest of Babylon, and may have served as a temporary ruler over parts of the empire (and when he did, maybe they gave him the "kingly" metonym of "Darius"?)



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 But that's a lot of "maybe" arguments—and no historical records indicate that he ever

ruled over anything (or that he ever would've ever been called "Darius" —especially since he later served under Darius when he was older)





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1) Maybe the Bible just made this King Darius up
2) Maybe "Darius" is just another name for Cyrus
3) Maybe this is a general named Gaubaruva
4) Maybe it's the Median King Cyaxares II

He was the king of the Medes when their kingdom was subsumed into Neo-Babylon when Cyrus took over everything

So maybe he was "a" king of the Assyrian region who interacted with Daniel in chapter 6 and could thus also be our "Darius the Mede"

from Daniel 9

from Daniel 9



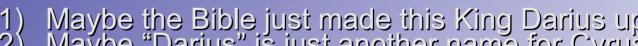
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 Maybe it's the Median King Cyaxares II He was the king of the Medes when their kingdom was subsumed into Neo-Babylon when Cyrus took over everything But the "Darius the Mede" in Daniel 9 is

specifically a son of the Persian King Xerxes, and only a Mede "by descent" and doesn't match anything else that we know about Cyaxares





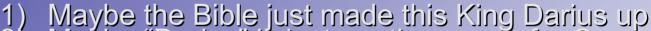
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 Maybe this is a general named Gaubaruva
 Maybe it's the Median King Cyaxares II
 Maybe it really is actually Darius the Great
 But we know that Darius came 17 years later, and not right after Belshazzar was slain, as in Daniel 5:31, or right before Cyrus in 6:28
 Then again, as we said, Daniel is fairly consistently imprecise—and 7:1 then takes us back all the way to the first year of Belshazzar's reign, so we know that he's jumping around





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 Maybe it really is actually Darius the Great If so, then we should read 6:28 and 7:1 together as if the writer is working backwards "Daniel prospered during the reign of Darius and of [his predecessor] Cyrus the Persian—and [hey, even way back] in the first year of Belshazzar king of Babylon, Daniel had a dream..."





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Whatever is the case here, we're left with thinking that by the time Darius the Great issues his edict in Ezra 6, God had made a profound impact on a king called "Darius"—which, at the very least would have affected Darius the Great when he performed his requested review of the official royal archives...





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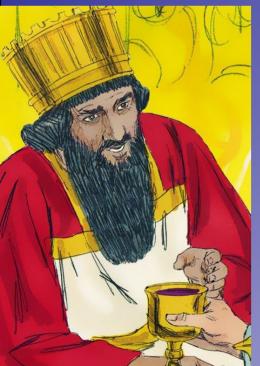
Whatever is the case here, we're left with thinking that by the time Darius the Great issues his edict in Ezra 6, God had made a profound impact on a king called "Darius"

So I'm standing by our "Daniel in the lions' den probably influenced Darius supporting rebuilding God's Temple" argument





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So we've got options
Twenty years after the death of Darius the Great came King Artaxerxes—a generation after the completion of the Temple in Jerusalem—and that's where we'll pick things back up in Ezra 7...





We've met several characters so far in our study of Ezra-Nehemiah
Ironically, two people we haven't met yet are Ezra and Nehemiah
Please read Ezra 7:1-6
What do we know about Ezra from his lineage?
What do we know about Ezra that he's sharing his lineage—and his résumé—with us like this?





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 Please read Ezra 7:7-10

(so apparently, it takes about four months to travel from Babylon's seat of power in Susa to Israel—which might help explain why Tattenai hadn't gotten Darius' decree by the time he wrote his damning report against Israel)

(but if Tattenai got Darius' decree after he'd sent off his report but before he received Darius' official response, does that explain what happened in Ezra 6:13?)





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Please read Ezra 7:7-10
What do we know about Ezra from these verses?
Why does he keep sharing his résumé with us?
Why is he such a detail freak?
Should it surprise anyone that verses 11-26 provide the text of yet another letter that Ezra has kept in his file boxes?



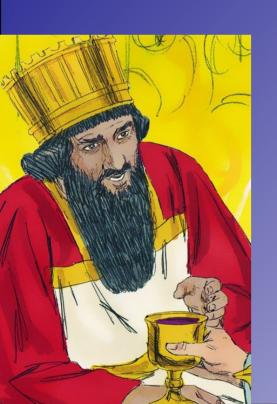


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Anyone remember the text of the last letter that we'd gotten from Artaxerxes, back in chapter 4?
Ezra 4:7—"Bishlam, Mithredath, Tabeel and the rest of his associates wrote a letter to Artaxerxes..."

Artaxerxes...

(warning him not to let the Jews rebuild, and encouraging him to check out the archives about the problems from Israel in

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Ezra 4:7
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Fera 4:17-19—"The king sent this reply: To Rehum the commanding officer, Shimshai the secretary and the rest of their associates living in Samaria and elsewhere in Trans-Euphrates:
Greetings. The letter you sent us has been read and translated in my presence. I issued an order and a search was made, and it was found that this city has a long history of revolt against kings and has been a place of rebellion and sedition..."
(though both Cyrus and Darius had been cool with them)



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Ezra 4:17-19
Ezra 4:20-22—"Jerusalem has had powerful kings ruling over the whole of Trans-Euphrates, and taxes, tribute and duty were paid to them. Now issue an order to these men to stop work, so that this city will not be rebuilt until I so order. Be careful not to neglect this matter. Why let this threat grow, to the detriment of the royal interests?"





Funky little teaching moment...

The letter here in chapter 7 is much more positive—so why the dramatic change in Artaxerxes between chapters 4 and 7?

Well, who ended up becoming a trusted cupbearer for Artaxerxes?

And who ended up becoming a trusted archivist for Artaxerxes?







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(who maybe found an old decree about impalements and such from Darius?)







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for Artaxerxes?

And who ended up becoming a trusted archivist for Artaxerxes?

(who maybe found an old decree about impalements and such from Darius?)
(or even an official account of what his own father Xerxes had decided in Esther 8:11?)
(and what was the legal procedural context for that decree in Esther 8:7-8?)





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 (which actually suggests that Ezra had his own copy of the Law of God with him—so how important was this guy?)

(or maybe they didn't even have a complete copy back in Jerusalem, so he was bringing it with him—think about how precious that cargo was...)





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Please read Ezra 7:7-10
Please read Ezra 7:11-14
Please read Ezra 7:15-16
Note that this is not the more than \$20 million that Zerubbabel had brought back a generation earlier—this is even more money coming from Babylon now (ultimately, something like another \$3 million)





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God clearly made a very strong impression on Darius—and Artaxerxes' scribe, Ezra, brought that to the king's attention

Maybe he read him the accounts from the reign of Nebuchadnezzar about the God who saved Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego from the fiery

Or the accounts from the reign of Darius about the God who protected Daniel from the mouths of the hungry lions
 Is that a God you really want against you... or one you really want on your side...?



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"Now I, King Artaxerxes, order all the treasurers of Trans-Euphrates to provide with diligence"

"Where have you heard that word used in a letter before?



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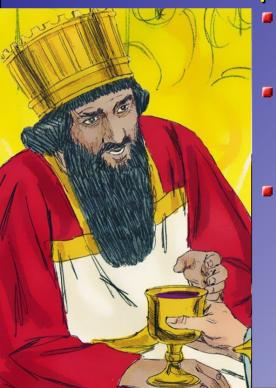
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"Now I, King Artaxerxes, order all the treasurers of Trans-Euphrates to provide with diligence" In 6:12, Darius had told the unhappy neighbors to support Israel and obey his decree "with diligence"

"[And] I decree that if anyone defies this edict, a beam is to be pulled from their house and they are to be impaled on it. And for this crime their house is to be made a pile of rubble." (Ezra 6:11)

How did the neighbors respond?



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Please read Ezra 7:21-23

What's the most immediate rationale that drives

Artaxerxes to be this generous to Israel?

The God who overwhelmed the great Egyptians who speciacularly protected Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego from Nebuchadnezzar's furnace and who protected Daniel from the mouths of hungry lions during the reign of Darius the Great and even who protected the Jews in my father's time and led to the ruin of Haman's household —do I want that God to be for me and my dynasty, or against me and my dynasty?



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What's the most immediate rationale that drives
Artaxerxes to be this generous to Israel?
How did the king close out his letter in verse 26?
(and how did that echo what Darius had written a generation earlier?)





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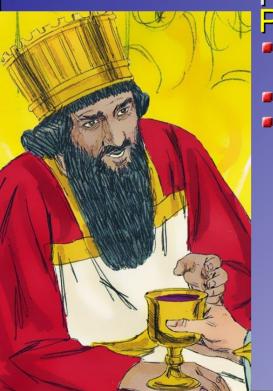
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What's the most *immediate* rationale that drives
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 How did the king close out his letter in verse 26?
 What was Ezra's response to all of this in verses 27-

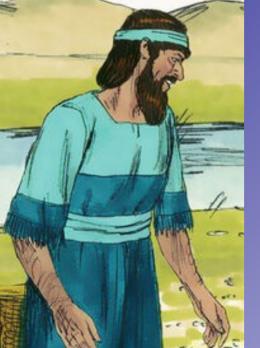
(and how did that echo what we read in 6:22 from a generation earlier?)



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How can we actively apply all of this to our own lives today?

