Rebuilding What Was Lost The Book of Ezra-Nehemiah



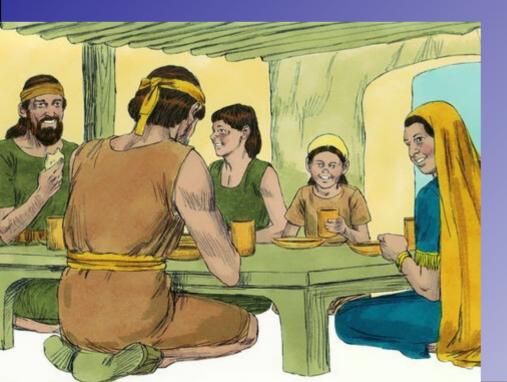
Rebuilding What Was Lost

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 After "The End"

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 The Feast of Tabernacles (Part 1)

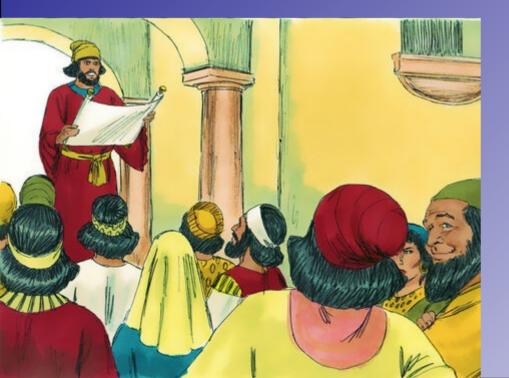


- Ezra has been leading a "Bible study" How's it already had a profound effect on people?
 Please read Nehemiah 8:12
 And that had been the whole point of the day's worship service / Bible study, hadn't it?
 Do you understand the Word that has been made known to you?
 If so, then how should that change you today?



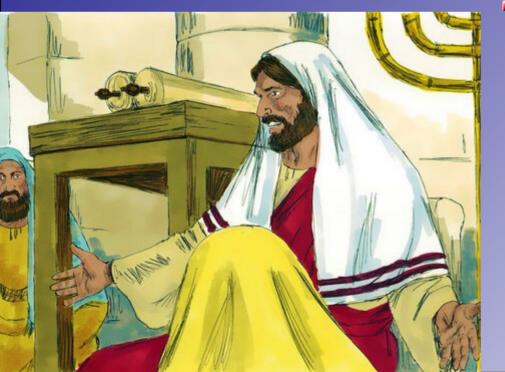


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 How was the second day slightly different here?
 Why would Ezra and Nehemiah do it this way?

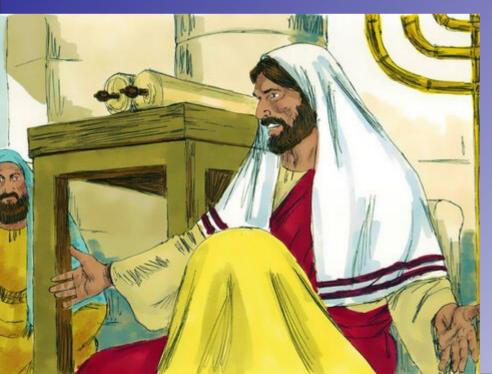


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 How's it already had a profound effect on people?
 Please read Nehemiah 8:12
 Please read Nehemiah 8:13
 Please read Nehemiah 8:14-15
 What on earth is this talking about?
 This is Sukkor—the Feast of Tabernacles
 Please read Leviticus 23:33-36, 40-43
 Please read Leviticus 23:33-36, 40-43
 Please read Leviticus 23:39-36, 40-43
 Please summarize the point(s) of the feast
 Back in the days of the Temple, the priests would draw water from the Pool of Siloam and pour it into a silver basin to symbolize God cleansing His people and the people would carry torches all around the Temple and light golden menorahs to remind them of God's holy light that led them in the wilderness —and that God's coming Messiah would be a light to the whole world, starting in Jerusalem as the "instifuits" (just like the fruits that they picked on that first day of the feast) the feast)

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 This is Sukkot—the Feast of Tabernacles
 Jesus was in Jerusalem for the end of the feast
 Please read John 7:37-38
 - - - - - - Does the context help us understand this?

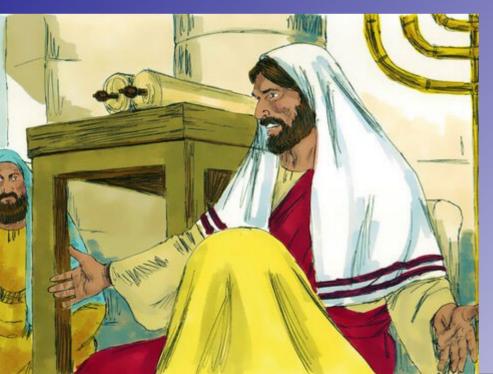


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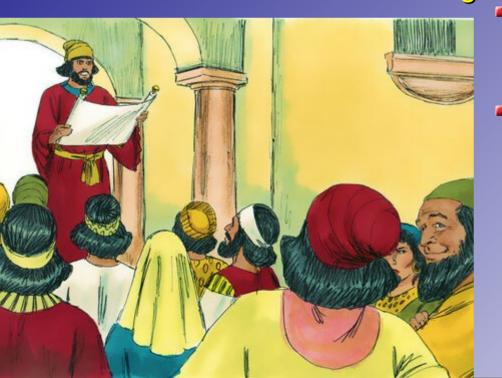


 Please read John 3:2, 12
 On the seventh and last day of the feast, Jesus declared *Himself* to be the *perfectly* thirst-quenching drink that everyone had been looking for —and then early in the morning, while people were still carrying torches to remind them of the Macrical bricking light to the world Messiah bringing light to the world, Jesus declared *Himself* to be the light of the world How does this context affect how you hear (okay, read) these words from Jesus?

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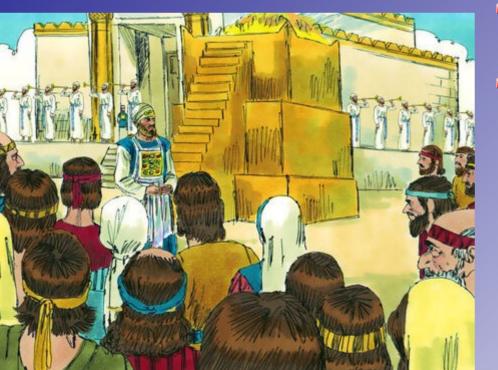
On the seventh and last day of the feast, Jesus declared *Himself* to be the perfectly thirst-quenching drink that everyone had been looking for —and then early in the morning, while people were still carrying torches to remind them of the Messiah bringing light to the world, Jesus declared *Himself* to be the light of the world Is it any wonder that people started wondering if Jesus might be the Messiah? Or that their leaders called Him a blasphemer?



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 So why did God institute this feast for His people to so tangibly remember all of these things?
 So how crucial is it that Ezra and Nehemiah re-read the Word of God and thus re-introduced the Feast of Tabernacles here? How important is it for us to really dig in and study the Word of God so that we can understand things more fully ourselves today?

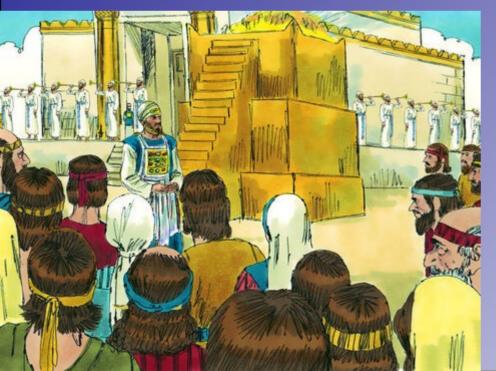


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 Please read Nehemiah 8:16-18
 So this is no longer just a daily Bible study, right?
 This is now the people reading the Word of God as part of celebrating the Feast of Tabernacles to remind themselves of God's gracious provision
 And on the eighth day, they were supposed to sacrifice—a sin offering



- offering
- So was there any corporate sin that they should probably make it a point to make a sacrifice for?

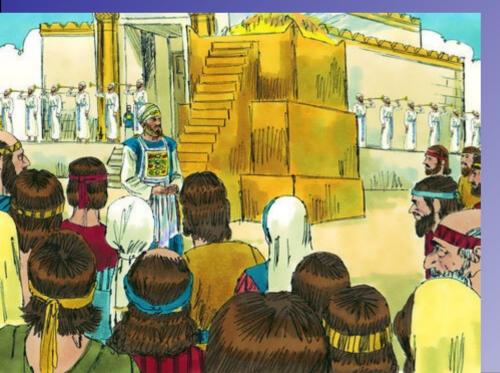
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 - **1**



And everything that comes next is specifically their sacrificial response on the eighth day of the Feast of Tabernacles—remembering the tents of the Exodus (and, by extension, what a true blessing it is that they were given a home—and that they have now finally returned to that home —and that they'd now been given houses instead of tents, and thus a future there instead of in exile)



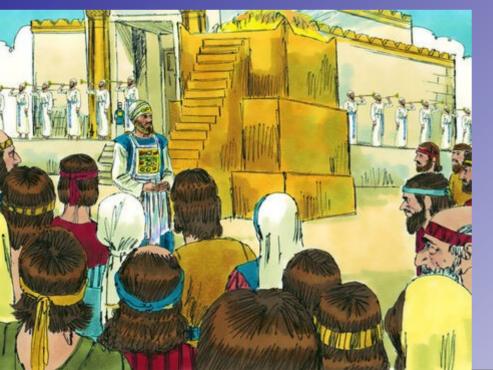
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 - **2**



- And everything that comes next is specifically their sacrificial response on the eighth day of the Feast of Tabernacles—remembering the tents of the Exodus But that's a quarter of the day—3 to 4 hours—spent standing in place while Ezra read the Bible to you and then another 3 to 4 hours spent in a worship service where you focus on all of the stuff you've ever done that was wrong
 Was this a fun worship service?
 - Was it supposed to be?
 What is the point of having a worship service like this, rather than just killing a bull?

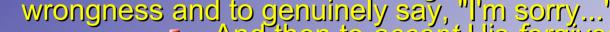
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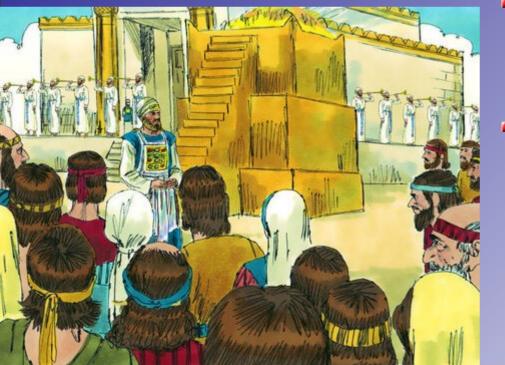
 - **2**
- Please read Nehemiah 9:4-5
 But I thought that they were confessing their sins for hours in this "not fun" service—how does this work?
 How can our praises of God be intermingled with our confessions?
 And how does that relate to hour praises talking about last



- - what we were talking about last week about balancing God's intense take on sin with God's intense take on grace?



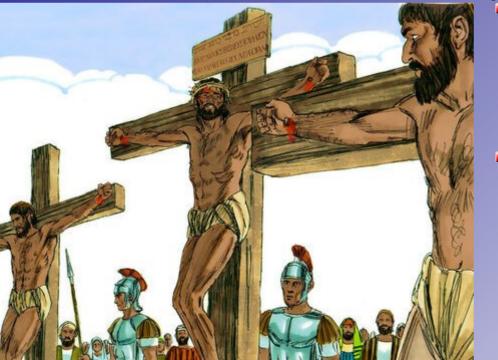




 Funky little teaching moment...
 There's an argument that we do confession wrong
 Yes, contrition requires sobriety, and a recognition of wrongdoing should create healthy feelings of guilt — but for the people of God, that's not all that's going on in a time of confession
 It's a time to remember all that God has done for us and all that we've done to *Him... and* to one another
 So it's a time to remember His goodness and our wrongness and to genuinely say, "I'm sorry..."
 And then to accept His forgiveness repent (turn around), and commit to not doing that wrongness any more — and then to move past it all to something more God-honoring Thus, to focus on teeth-gnashing and on feeling guilty is to put the emphasis more on our sin than on *His grace*, and that arguably misses the point misses the point



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 - Obviously, you can go too far the other way and be ilippantly casual about what Jesus did to forgive us —but even then, we call it "Good Friday" and praise God for His costly exercise of His freely-given grace
 And even though we're told to take up our own crosses daily, it's within a context of the denial of our sinful potential of our sinful potential of our sinful potential of our sinful potential.

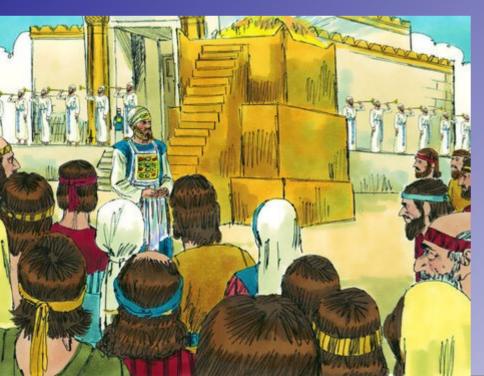


natures that bring about guilt, not of the continuance of feelings of guilt from actions of our sinful natures In short:

To be able to be forgiven for sin is an amazing blessing that is <u>worth</u> praising God about



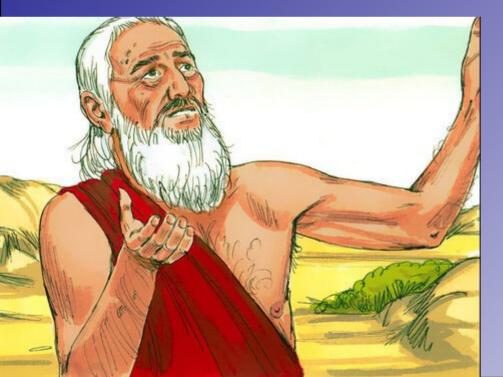
- Funky little teaching moment...
 There's an argument that we do confession wrong
 So as part of their confession time, the people spent 3-4 hours reading the Bible, then 3-4 hours focusing on their sin, and then the Levites preached about what God had done for them over the years
 How is this <u>all</u> "confession" time?



(NOTE: our word "confession" comes from the Latin "confessare," a form of "confiteri"—a compound word using "con-" meaning "together" and "fateri" meaning "to admit" or "to speak" —so "confession" means "to speak something together")

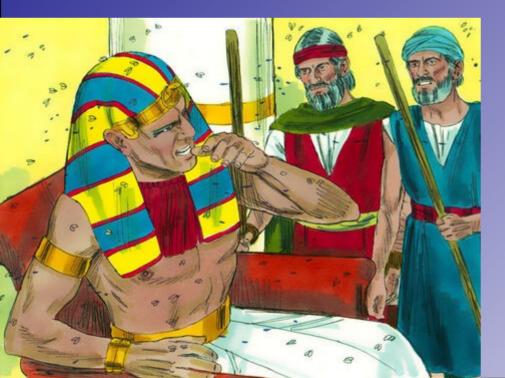


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 What do we learn about God (and us) from this story?





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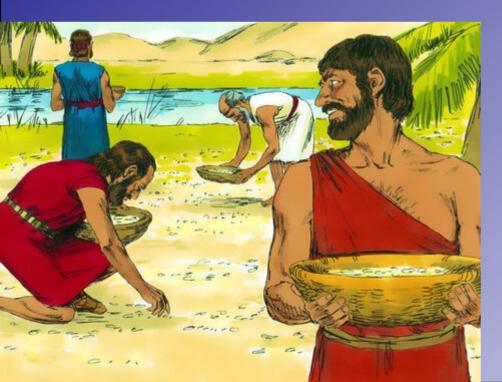
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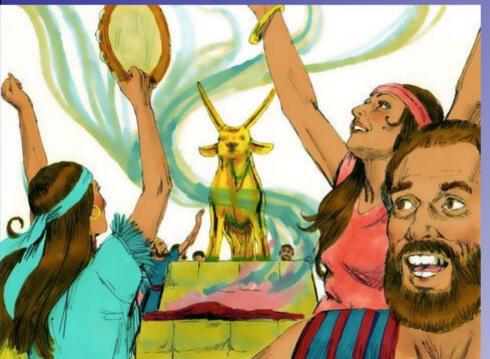
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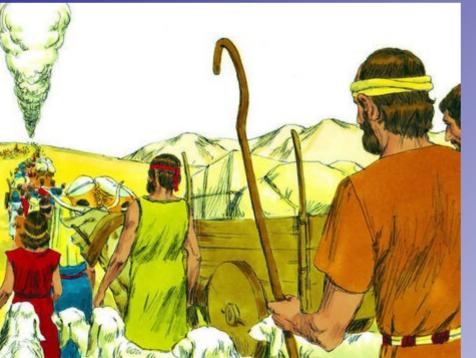
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 What do we learn about God (and us) from this story?
 How has the narrative shifted here?



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 - **2**



What do we learn about God (and us) from this story? How has the narrative shifted again here, and why is it significant?



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 - Please read Nehemiah 9:25-30



- What do we learn about God (and us) from this story?
 How does the narrative keep shifting over and over, and why is it significant?
 How is the confession of God's goodness interwoven with the confession of His own people's sinfulness —and to what purpose?

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 - Please read Nehemiah 9:25-30



- What do we learn about God (and us) from this story?
 How does the narrative keep shifting over and over, and why is it significant?
 And all of this brought them up to where they were before Ezra and Nehemiah stepped into the cultural narrative...

Ezra has been leading a "Bible study"
 How's it already had a profound effect on people?
 But how do the Levites sum up the flow of the narrative in Nehemiah 9:31-33?

