

EZRA-NEHEMIAH

THE GOOD HAND OF GOD

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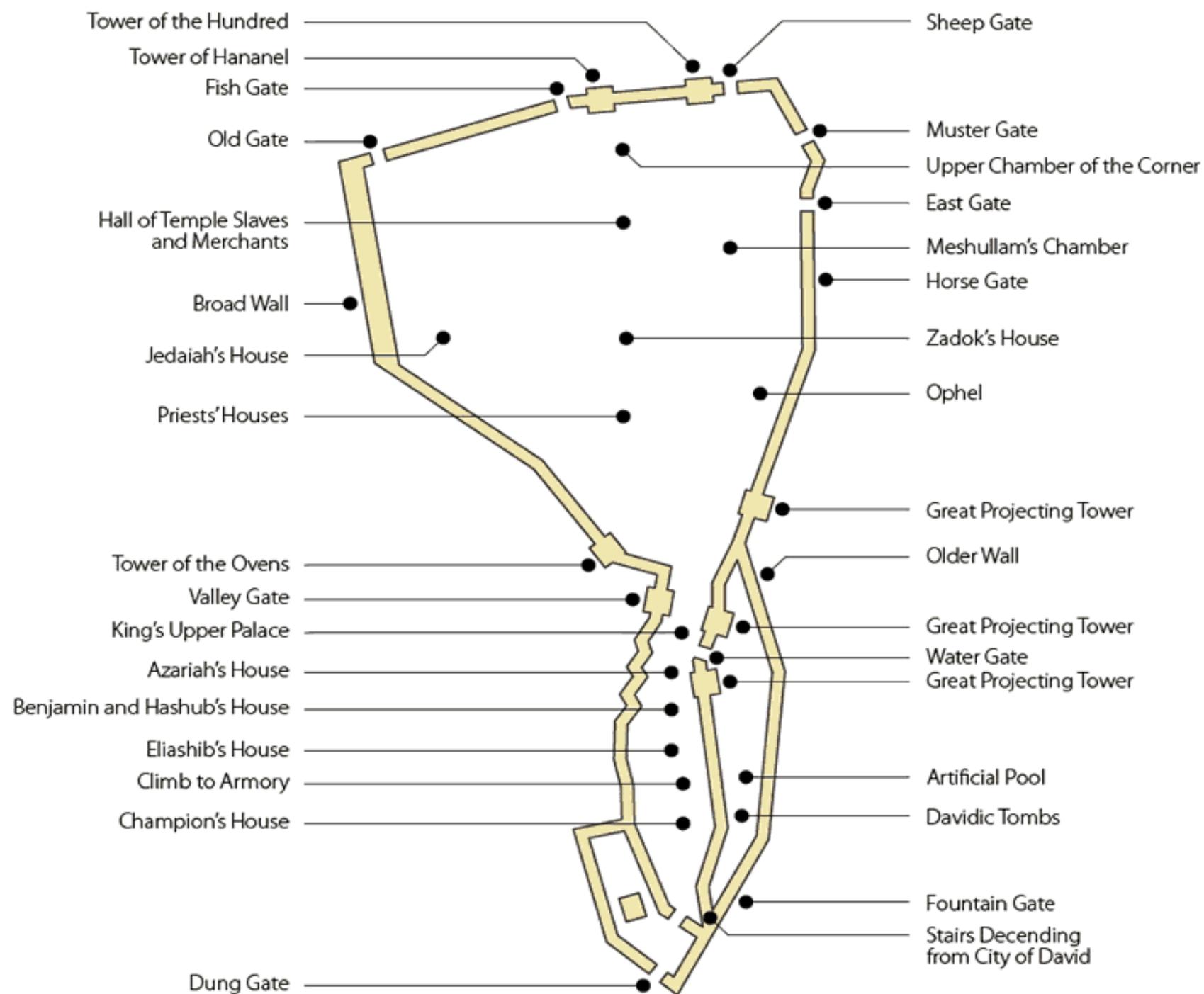
SUSA TO SALEM
NEHEMIAH 2-3

NEHEMIAH 2–3– SUSANNA TO SALEM

- **Request – 2:1–8**

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- **Review – 2:9–16**



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- **Rally – 2:17–20**

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- **Reconstruction – 3:1–32**

The Tower of Hananel, the Tower of the Hundred, the Sheep Gate, the Gate of the Guard, and the Corner Tower added strength to the northern wall of the Temple Mount, which also served as the northern city wall in this area.

The Western Hill was not occupied at this time. However, the ruins of the Broad Wall (3:8; 12:38), the Middle Gate (cf. Jer. 39:3), and the destroyed houses remained part of the landscape of Jerusalem. This area was not rebuilt until the middle of the second century B.C.

The Valley Gate (2:13, 15; 3:13), the remains of which were excavated in 1924, was part of the western city wall. The other gates and the Tower of the Ovens, mentioned in chs. 3 and 12, are unattested to in the archaeological record, but are placed in the drawing in the order in which Nehemiah records them.

The Temple and the altar were rebuilt soon after the return from exile. The dimensions of the temple, given as 60 cubits (90 feet/27 m) high and wide (Ezra 6:3), probably refer to those of the porch. (For a cutaway illustration of the temple, see p. 813.)

The Temple Mount was restored by Nehemiah as part of the fortification of Jerusalem.

Muster Gate (hidden from view)

Horse Gate

Wall of the Ophel

The Great Projecting Tower (3:25–27) was tentatively identified by Charles Warren in 1867.

Water Gate

The Buttress

Sheep Gate (hidden from view)

Tower of the Hundred

Tower of Hananel

Fish Gate

Gate of Yeshanah (Old Gate)

Gate of Ephraim

Tower of the Ovens

Ophel

Western Hill

Eastern Hill

Central Valley

Hinnom Valley

The Siloam Pool was again used as the city's water source. There is no mention in ch. 3 of the Gihon Spring, probably because it was no longer accessible after the Babylonians had destroyed its protective towers.

Dam

Dung Gate

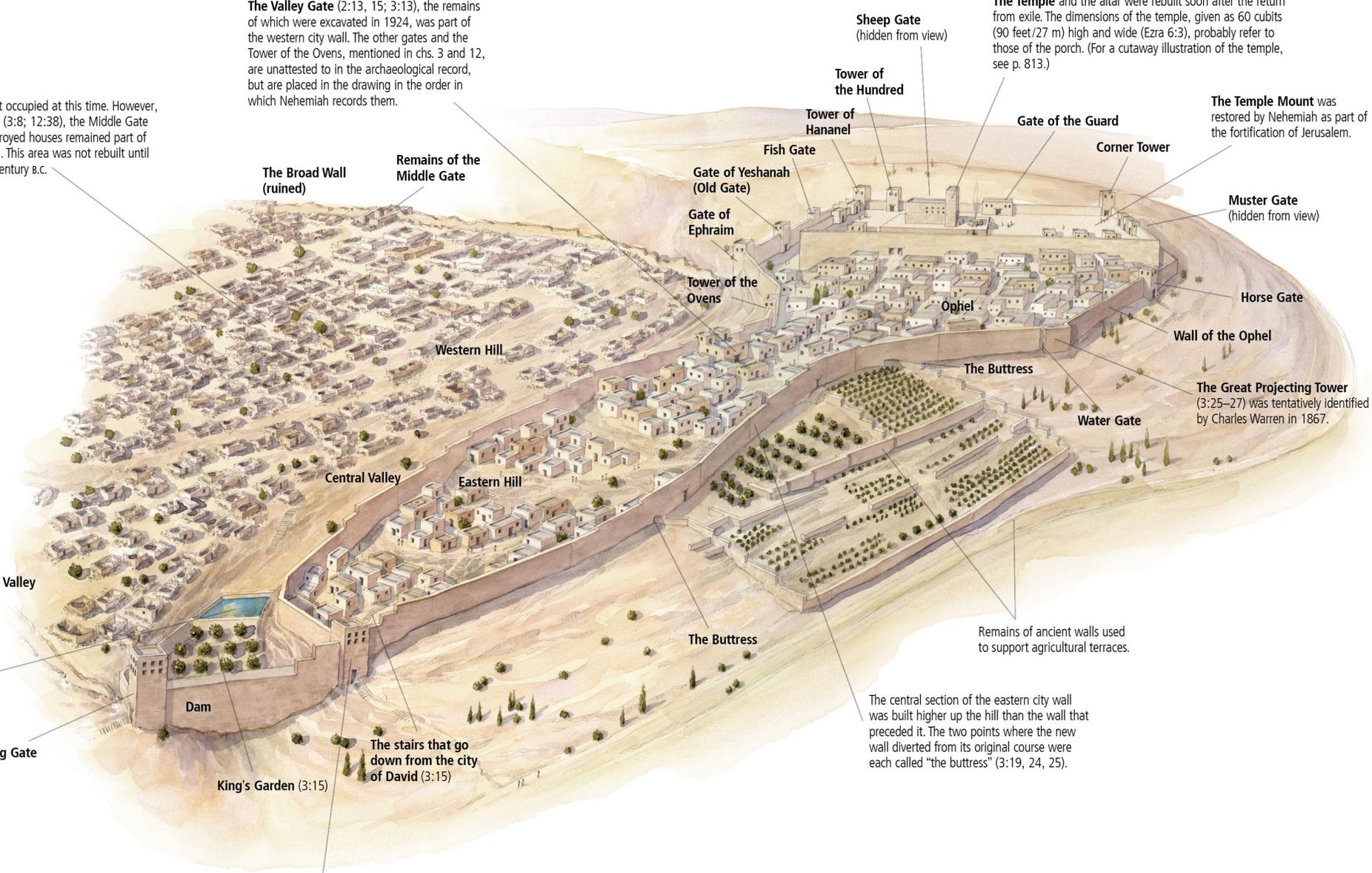
King's Garden (3:15)

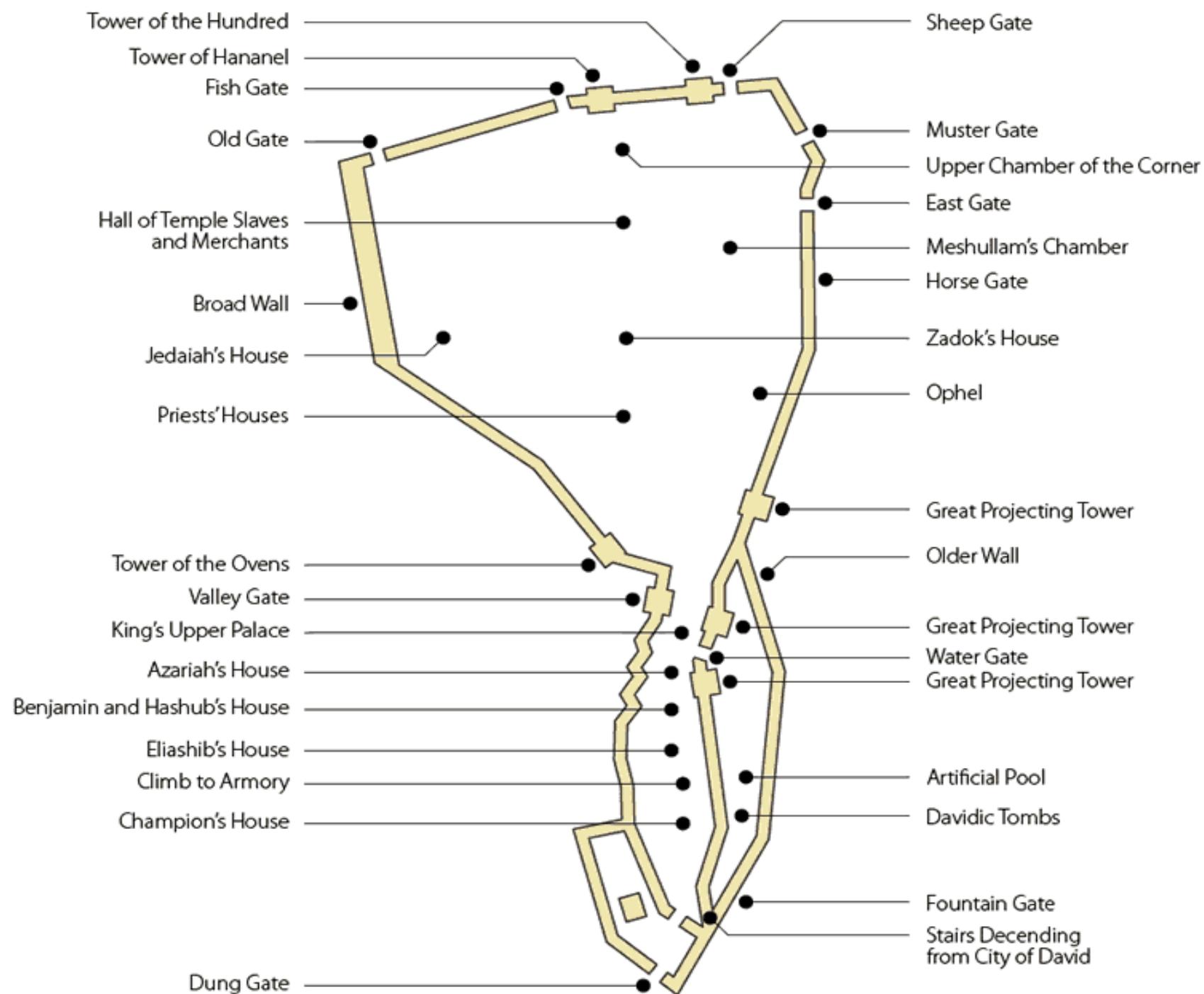
The stairs that go down from the city of David (3:15)

The Fountain Gate (2:14; 3:15; 12:37) was located in the southern part of the eastern wall, presumably close to the Siloam Pool.

Remains of ancient walls used to support agricultural terraces.

The central section of the eastern city wall was built higher up the hill than the wall that preceded it. The two points where the new wall diverted from its original course were each called "the buttress" (3:19, 24, 25).





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APPLICATION DISCUSSION

- **Refresher on God's Providence**
- “Some providences, like Hebrew letters, must be read backwards.” John Flavel What does Flavel mean and how do we again witness God's providence in Nehemiah 2-3?
- **Refresher on World's Hostility**
- 1 Peter 4:12–16; 1 John 3:13; John 15:18–20; Eph. 6:12–18
- **Refresher on Biblical Service**
- Eph. 4:12–16; Phil. 1:27–30; 2:1–11; 1 Peter 4:7–11; Heb. 6:10