



Mount Sinai (Horeb)

THE RETURNS OF JEWISH EXILES TO JUDAH

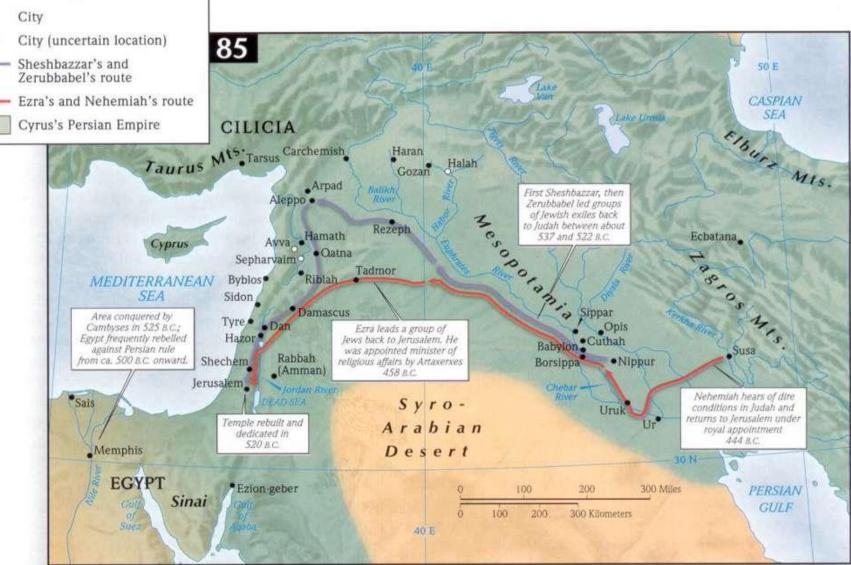
THE EDICT OF CYRUS: EZRA 1:2-4; 6:1-4 see also EZRA 1:5~8:35

NEH. 1-3

- City
- City (uncertain location)

Sheshbazzar's and Zerubbabel's route

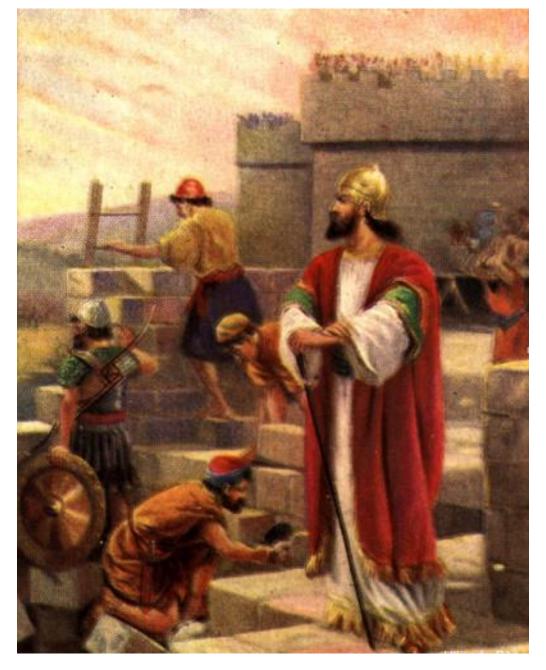
Cyrus's Persian Empire



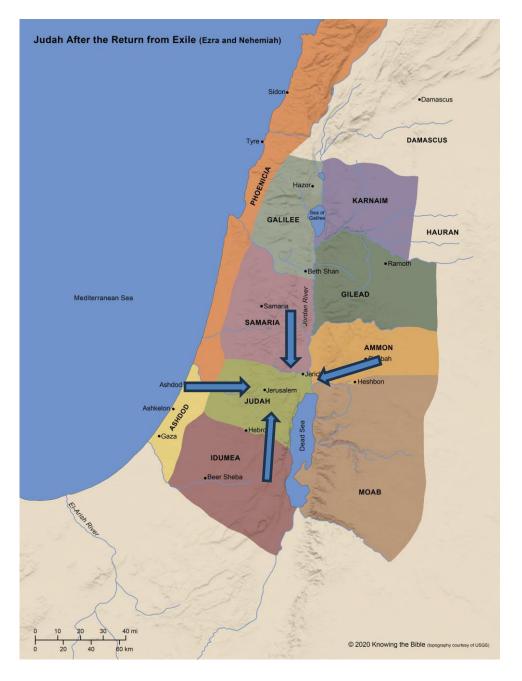
added strength to the northern wall of the Temple Mount, which also served as the northern city wall in this area. The Temple and the altar were rebuilt soon after the return The Valley Gate (2:13, 15; 3:13), the remains from exile. The dimensions of the temple, given as 60 cubits of which were excavated in 1924, was part of Sheep Gate (90 feet/27 m) high and wide (Ezra 6:3), probably refer to (hidden from view) the western city wall. The other gates and the those of the porch. (For a cutaway illustration of the temple, Tower of the Ovens, mentioned in chs. 3 and 12, see p. 813.) are unattested to in the archaeological record, Tower of but are placed in the drawing in the order in the Hundred which Nehemiah records them. The Temple Mount was The Western Hill was not occupied at this time. However, Tower of restored by Nehemiah as part of the ruins of the Broad Wall (3:8; 12:38), the Middle Gate Gate of the Guard Hananel the fortification of Jerusalem. (cf. Jer. 39:3), and the destroyed houses remained part of Fish Gate Corner Tower the landscape of Jerusalem. This area was not rebuilt until Remains of the the middle of the second century 8.c. Gate of Yeshanah The Broad Wall Middle Gate (Old Gate) Muster Gate Gate of (hidden from view) Ephraim Horse Gate Vall of the Ophel The Buttress The Great Projecting Tower (3:25-27) was tentatively identified by Charles Warren in 1867. Hinnom Valley Remains of ancient walls used The Siloam Pool was again used as the city's to support agricultural terraces. water source. There is no mention in ch. 3 of the Gihon Spring, probably because it was no longer accessible after the Babylonians had The central section of the eastern city wall destrayed its protective towers. Dam was built higher up the hill than the wall that preceded it. The two points where the new The stairs that go wall diverted from its original course were Dung Gate down from the city each called "the buttress" (3:19, 24, 25). of David (3:15) King's Garden (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.

The Tower of Hananel, the Tower of the Hundred, the Sheep Gate, the Gate of the Guard, and the Corner Tower

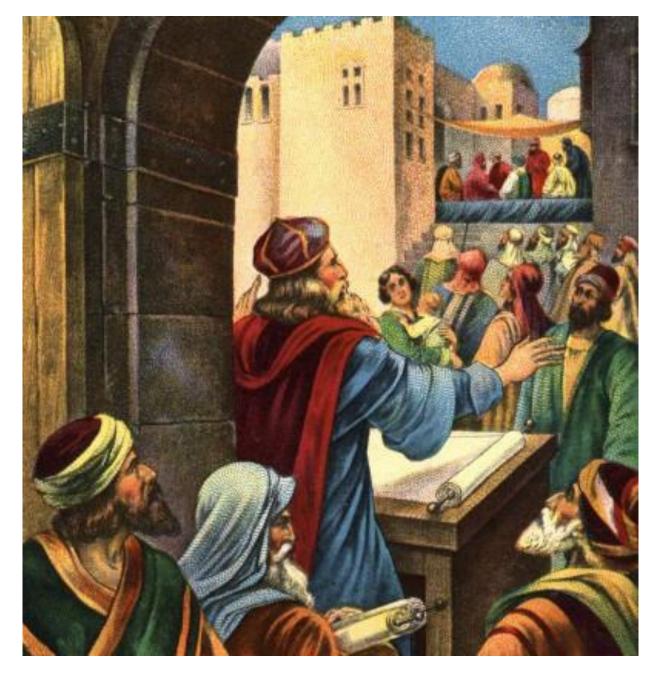
Jerusalem (after Nehemiah rebuilt the city's walls & gates)



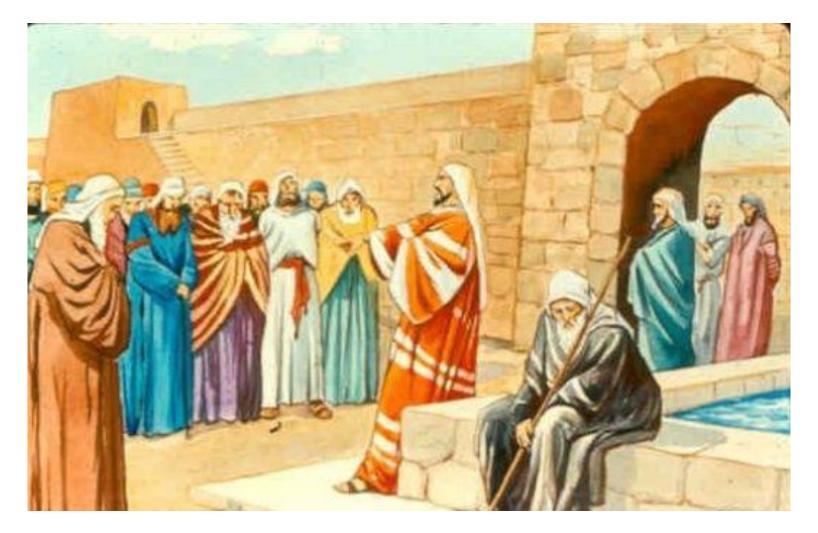
rebuilding the walls and gates



4 different armies threatening to attack Jerusalem



Nehemiah teaches the people



An oath carries with it a curse for failure to fulfill its requirements. Nehemiah dramatized the curse by shaking out the folds of his robe.

Application

May we be faithful and obedient as Nehemiah was so God will display such power and grace in our midst today.