

WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT SEPARATION & SANCTIFICATION UNDER THE NEW COVENANT

"And in that day, declares the LORD, you will call me 'My Husband,' and no longer will you call me 'My Baal.'

For I will remove the names of the Baals from her mouth, and they shall be remembered by name no more. And I will make for them a covenant on that day with the beasts of the field, the birds of the heavens, and the creeping things of the ground. And I will abolish the bow, the sword, and war from the land, and I will make you lie down in safety.

And I will betroth you to me forever. I will betroth you to me in righteousness and in justice, in steadfast love and in mercy. I will betroth you to me in faithfulness." (Hosea 2:16-20)



THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE, BIOGRAPHICAL AND
THE BOOK OF NEHEMIAH.

NEHEMIAH

THE Book of Nehemiah, we have already noticed, is in some versions termed the Second Book of Ezra or Esdras, from an opinion which anciently obtained, and was adopted by Athanasius, Epiphanius, Chrysostom and other eminent fathers of the Church, that Ezra was the author of this book. In the modern Hebrew Bibles it has the name of Nehemiah prefixed to it, which is also in the English Bibles. The author of this book is Nehemiah who returned to Jerusalem from Babylon, and was a eunuch. That Nehemiah, whose name this book bears, and who was cup-bearer to Artaxerxes Longimanus, was the author of it, there cannot be any reasonable doubt, the whole of it being written in his name, and, what is very unusual when compared with the preceding sacred historians, being written in the first person. The insertion of the greater part of the register in chap. xii. 1-25 (which is supposed to militate against this generally-received opinion) may be accounted for by supposing it either to have been added by some subsequent author, or perhaps by the authority of the great synagogue, for it seems to be unconnected with the narrative of Nehemiah, and, if genuine, must ascribe to him a degree of longevity which appears scarcely creditable. According to some writers, Nehemiah was of the tribe of Levi, while others are of opinion that he was of the royal house of Judah.

This book may be divided into four parts, namely: I. The departure of Nehemiah from Shushan, with a royal commission to build the walls of Jerusalem, and his first arrival there (ch. i. 1-11). II. An account of the building of the walls, notwithstanding the obstacles interposed by Sanballat (ch. ii. 12-20; iii-vii. 4). III. The first reformation accomplished by Nehemiah (ch. vi. 5; xii. 47). IV. The second reformation accomplished by Nehemiah on his second return to Jerusalem, and his correction of the abuses which had crept in during his absence (ch. xiii). The administration of this pious and able monarch, which lasted about thirty six years, to the

CHAPTER 10

“...We will not neglect the house of our God.”

The illustration depicts a royal court scene. A king, wearing a crown and a long robe, sits on a throne. He is surrounded by attendants, including a woman in a long dress and a man in a turban. A large lion is standing in the foreground, holding a scroll. The scene is set in a grand, classical-style building with columns and a pediment. The artist's signature 'B. Pappalardo' is visible in the bottom right corner.

NEHEMIAH CHAPTER 10

WHAT'S GOING ON?

(9:38-10:39) Details of the Covenant

WHAT'S BEING SAID OR DONE?

KEY VERSE:

"...all who have knowledge and understanding, join with their brothers, their nobles, and enter into a curse and an oath to walk in God's Law that was given by Moses the servant of God, and to observe and do all the commandments of the LORD our Lord and his rules and his statutes...

...We will not neglect the house of our God." (Neh 10:28b-29, 39)

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? WHAT DOES THIS TEACH US?

HOW DO WE APPLY THIS TO OURSELVES?

SUMMARY