

MON May 2

Ch. 5) In Chapter 4, the temple construction, which had been suspended for about 15 years, was resumed with the encouragement of prophets such as Haggai and Zechariah. Who were the two people who started rebuilding the temple?

Ch. 6) After receiving the report from Datdenai, governor of Samaria, King Darius of Persia confirmed the decree of Cyrus, and encouraged the construction of the temple and guaranteed a lot of aid. What did he promise to provide besides the special needs for the building of the temple? (Hint verses 9-10)

Ch. 7) Chapter 7 records the second return from captivity, led by Ezra, in 358 BC. When they reached Jerusalem after a four-month journey (verse 9), what did Ezra decide to do?

Ch. 8) Before Ezra took the second returnees from Babylon to Jerusalem, where did Ezra confess that it would be impossible without God's guidance and protection, proclaim a fast for this, and pray with all the people?

TUE May 3

Ch. 9) 80 years passed from the first return to the second return. During this period, the faith of those who had returned to Jerusalem weakened, and marriages with foreign women flourished. Ezra then repented as follows:

"O my God, I am ashamed and blush to lift my (.....) to you, my God, for our (.....) have risen higher than our heads, and our (.....) has mounted up to the heavens."

Ch. 10) Ezra's intercessory prayer spread and led to the conversion of all the people. Who among them took the initiative to send their foreign wives away?

Nehemiah Ch. 1) The Book of Nehemiah recorded the process of the 3rd return from captivity to Babylon by the governor of Judah, Nehemiah, and the revival of the faith of the people of Judah through the rebuilding of the walls after the return. Select all what we can learn from Nehemiah's prayers in this chapter.

- 1) He sought God and prayed.
- 2) He truly repented of his sins.
- 3) He prayed based on the covenant.
- 4) He asked God for a miracle.
- 5) He prayed with his praying servants.

Ch. 2) When Nehemiah decided to rebuild the wall after returning to Jerusalem, with whom did he discuss about it?

- 1) Hanani the younger brother
- 2) Princes and priests
- 3) Sanballat and Tobiah
- 4) No one

WED May 4

Ch. 3) The rebuilding of the walls began. Chapter 3 introduces the names, families, residences, and occupations of 38 people who have dedicated themselves to rebuilding the fortress walls.

"Then (.....) the high priest rose up with his brothers the priests, and they built the Sheep Gate. They consecrated it and set its doors."

Ch. 4) As the wall construction progressed, the disturbances from Sanballat and Tobiah, governors of Samaria, increased. However, Nehemiah prayed to God and proceeded with the project.

"Hear, O our God, for we are (.....). Turn back their taunt on their own heads and give them up to be plundered in a land where they are captives."

Ch. 5) During the rebuilding of the fortress wall, there were disturbances from the outside and the poor people suffering from food shortages. For these people, what were the two requests that Ezra asked of the nobles and the chieftains?

Ch. 6) The enemies in Judah devised a scheme to overthrow Nehemiah. Who plotted to kill Nehemiah for a bribe from Sanballat?

THU May 5

Ch. 7) Finally, the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem was completed.

When the wall construction was finished, Nehemiah appointed leaders and had them registered as genealogies of those who returned from the first captivity. Describe those two men appointed to rule Jerusalem.

- 1) Hanani:

- 2) Hananya:

Ch. 8) When the wall reconstruction was completed, the people gathered in the square in front of the floodgates, and Ezra read the Book of the Law. What was the reaction of the people who heard the word of God?

Ch. 9) Following Chapter 8, the people repent in earnest, confess their sins, confess their faith, and recall and praise God's covenant and blessings to their ancestors.

"Yet you have been (.....) in all that has come upon us, for you have dealt (.....) and we have acted wickedly."

Ch. 10) Except for those who swore to keep the covenant, the rest of the Jewish people swear to keep the covenant. Find all the vows they made.

- 1) We will not marry strangers.
- 2) We will not buy or sell items on the Sabbath or Holy Day.
- 3) Each year we will receive a third of the shekel.
- 4) We will give the firstfruits of the grain and the firstborn of livestock.

FRI May 6

Ch. 11) Jerusalem was not able to properly defend the city in case of emergency due to the small number of inhabitants compared to its area. So the people were forced to live in Jerusalem. Which of the following was not applicable?

- 1) Leaders of the people
- 2) Volunteers
- 3) Some people chosen by lot
- 4) The tribes Judah and Benjamin

Ch. 12) Nehemiah and all Israel dedicated the wall. Who provided daily necessities for the singers and the gatekeepers?

Ch. 13) The people of Israel promised to keep the law with a covenant and an oath, but they sin again because of Nehemiah's absence. Then came the second reformation of Nehemiah.

- 1) People who will not enter the general assembly of God forever:

- 2) The man who made a room for Tobiah in the courtyard of the house of God:

SAT May 7

Esther Ch. 1) Through the story of Esther and Mordecai, the book of Esther records that God is in control everywhere in the world, and that He loves and cares for His people.

Who was the queen who was deposed because she disobeyed the orders of King Ahasuerus and did not go to the feast?

Ch. 2) After the queen was deposed, an order to choose a new queen was issued across the country, and as a result, Esther gained the king's favor and became the queen.

Afterwards, her Uncle Mordecai, who became the guard of the palace gates, learned that the eunuchs were plotting to assassinate King Ahasuerus, and informed the king through Esther. Where was this event recorded?

Ch. 3) Haman, the second ruler of the Persian Empire, tried to annihilate the entire Jewish people by using that as an excuse when Mordecai did not kneel before him. What ethnicity was Haman from?

Ch. 4) To solve the national crisis, Mordecai and Esther expressed their faith before God in this way:

- 1) Mordecai: "For if you keep silent at this time, (.....) will rise for the Jews from (.....), but you and your father's house will perish. And who knows whether you have not come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"
- 2) Esther : "Go, gather all the Jews to be found in Susa, and hold a (.....) on my behalf, and do not eat or drink for three days, night or day. I and my young women will also fast as you do. Then I will go to the king, though it is against the law, and (.....)."