

NEHEMIAH

Book note for Nehemiah

(Continued from book note to Ezr. 1:1.) Nehemiah matches the rebuilding of Jerusalem in 1948.
(Continued in book note at Esther 1:1.)

Chapter note for Nehemiah 1

1 Nehemiah, understanding by Hanani the misery of Jerusalem, mourneth, fasteth, and prayeth. 5 His prayer.

Neh 1:1

Nehemiah = comforter from JAH. Nehemiah is a type of the Holy Ghost.

The wall which Nehemiah rebuilt is a type of the personality of the believer, or the church; man's spiritual state (Pr. 25:28).

Hachaliah = redness or darkness from the Lord.

Chisleu = rashness, confidence (December).

Shushan = lily (related to joy); Shoshannim.

Neh 1:2

Hanani = grace.

Jerusalem = foundation of peace.

Neh 1:3

Hence "pray for the peace of Jerusalem" (Psa. 122:6) the wall built on the foundation of peace is broken down.

Neh 1:5

9:32.

Neh 1:9

Does this anticipate space travel? Deu. 4:19; Isa. 13:5.

Chapter note for Nehemiah 2

1 Artaxerxes understanding the cause of Nehemiah's sadness sendeth him with letters and commission to Jerusalem. 9 Nehemiah, to the grief of the enemies, cometh to Jerusalem. 12 He vieweth secretly the ruins of the walls. 17 He inciteth the Jews to build in despite of the enemies.

Neh 2:1

Nisan = their flight(?), April.

Artaxerxes = silence of light; light-imposing silence; joy that is in haste.

The command to rebuild Jerusalem starts the 70 weeks of Dan. 9:24 v.f.

Neh 2:5

That is, Nehemiah specifically asks to rebuild Jerusalem.

Neh 2:6

Probably not Esther who married Ahasuerus, unless *queen mother* is meant here (Ezr. 4:6-7; Est. 8:1), but that's unlikely as this is the twentieth year of Artaxerxes.

Neh 2:7

"Convey" implies they help.

Neh 2:8

Asaph = gatherer, collector.

Neh 2:10

Sanballat = disguised hate (Sin, the moongod, lives)

Horonite = anger, fury; cave man. (A Moabite -- Isa. 15:5)

Tobiah = distinguished of the Lord; the Lord is a good servant

Ammonite = tribal, inbred.

Verse 19.

Neh 2:13

(Deu. 32:33, Job 30:29 for dragon).

Neh 2:19

V. 10.

Geshem = violent rain (Chaldean his name means "body").

Arab = sterile; hostages; ravens; mingling. Puns with "father's foe."

Chapter note for Nehemiah 3

The names and order of them that builded the wall.

Neh 3:1

Eliashib = God will bring back or restore.

Jesus is the gate for the sheep.

Meah = hundred.

Neh 3:3

Fishers of men.

Neh 3:6

The old way; the Old Testament. Note that the first two gates were “builded,” this one’s “repaired.”

Neh 3:13

The gate of humiliation; death’s shadow; decision.

Neh 3:14

Fifth gate, the death of Christ; spiritual outcasts.

Neh 3:15

Spirit-filled life; the resurrection of Christ. The “fountain” is probably Gihon.

Neh 3:16

Hezekiah’s tunnel and the pool of Siloam; cf. v. 15.

Neh 3:26

Seventh gate is neither built nor repaired here. The word of God is living water, and this then implies that the word is preserved inerrant.

Neh 3:28

Rev. 19:11-16. Christ returns on horseback to war with the wicked.

Neh 3:29

This gate is reserved for Christ’s return -- Eze. 44:1-3.

Neh 3:30

6:18.

Neh 3:31

Miphkad = muster. The mustering of the Jews and believers for the millennium and later the judgment for the rest of the people.

Chapter note for Nehemiah 4

1 While the enemies scoff, Nehemiah prayeth and continueth the work. 7 Understanding the wrath and secrets of the enemy, he setteth a watch. 13 He armeth the labourers, 19 and giveth military precepts.

Neh 4:1

Rebuilding the wall of Jerusalem is a type of the rebuilding of the personality once one becomes a believer (Psa. 51:18). Nehemiah, as the Comforter, even the Holy Ghost, reminds us that without Jesus Christ we can do nothing (Jn. 15:5).

Neh 4:2

Satan's five taunts to believers. Five taunts: five is the number of death. For revival sequence, see 2 Chr. 34. Contrast this with the "lively stones" of 1 Pet. 2:5.

1. You're too weak to do it. We try to do it in our own strength.
2. You lack the ability to do it. We'll try to do an "it" we were not supposed (called) to do.
3. You won't sacrifice time and resources. We will look to our resources instead of God's to do the work.
4. You'll dilly-dally too long to please God. We will do it without waiting on the Lord.
5. You have too much sin in your past life for God to be able to use you. We get trapped into looking backwards to our past sins and brooding over them or else being enticed by them.

Neh 4:7

Ashdodites = ravagers; inclination; leaning.

Neh 4:10

Rubbish: such as "programs," habit, temptations, etc.

Neh 4:16

Half worked, half stood watch.

Neh 4:18

Num. 10:1-10.

Neh 4:21

Heb. for "stars appeared" can also mean "till the stars *went forth*". (Geocentric, also.)

Chapter note for Nehemiah 5

1 The Jews complain of their debt, mortgage, and bondage. 6 Nehemiah rebuketh the usurers, and causeth them to make a covenant of restitution. 14 He forbeareth his own allowance, and keepeth hospitality.

Neh 5:1

The first 13 verses reflect Mat. 6:14-15.

Neh 5:7

“Consulted with myself” suggests the Trinity.

Neh 5:14

Commentaries say it took 52 days to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem (6:15), but this, with 2:1 and 13:6, allows twelve years. Perhaps the breaches were repaired in 52 days but a new, extended wall took 12 years.

Chapter note for Nehemiah 6

1 Sanballat practiseth by craft, by rumours, by hired prophecies, to terrify Nehemiah. 15 The work is finished to the terror of the enemies. 17 Secret intelligence passeth between the enemies and the nobles of Judah.

Neh 6:2

Ono = strength, ability, power, wealth.

Neh 6:10

Shemaiah = heard of the Lord

Delaiah = delivered by the Lord

Mehetabeel = benefited of God.

Neh 6:14

Noadiah = met with the Lord; summoned by the Lord.

Neh 6:15

Circa September 15. 5:14 says 12 years. See note there.

Neh 6:18

3:29-30.

Chapter note for Nehemiah 7

1 Nehemiah committeth the charge of Jerusalem to Hanani and Hananiah. 5 A register of the genealogy of them which came ar the first out of Babylon, 8 of the people, 39 of the priests, 43 of the Levites, 46 of the Nethenims, 57 of Solomon's servants, 63 and of the priests which could not find their pedigree. 66 The whole number of them, with their substance. 70 Their obligations.

Neh 7:3

Evidently Nehemiah speaks here as a man. Compare Ex. 16:21 and 1 Sam. 11:9. The passage may also be prophetic, referring to the time after the darkening of the sun.

Neh 7:5

Psa. 87:6. See note to Ezr. 2:1 for the resolution to "contradictions" encountered between the count in this chapter and the count and names in Ezr. 2.

Neh 7:6

The numbers in this list differ from Ezra 2:1 v.f., which see.

Neh 7:7

Ezr. 2:2; probably not the same Mordecai as Est. 2:5 q.v.?

Neh 7:59

Pochereth = to box in, entrap, restrain.

Zebaim = beautiful; goodly; roebucks. The two names are erroneously taken as one in Strong's and in QuickVerse.

-- **POCHERETH**

H6380

-- **ZEBAIM**

H6643

Neh 7:65

Nehemiah was Thirshatha (8:9; 10:1; Ezr. 2:63).

Neh 7:66

Ezr. 2:64.

Chapter note for Nehemiah 8

1 The religious manner of reading and hearing the law. 9 They comfort the people. 13 The forwardness of them to hear and be instructed. 16 They keep the feast of the tabernacles.

Neh 8:1

Living waters of the word of God. Ezra is both scribe (this verse), and priest verses 2, 9; 12:26. Also see Ezer. 7:11, 12, 21; 10:10, 16.

Neh 8:2

About September 21.

Neh 8:7

Jeshua is listed with twelve others, (Jesus and 12 disciples).

Neh 8:9

Tirshatha, see 7:65 and 10:1; note Ezer. 2:63.

Neh 8:10

Vegetable fats are here encouraged. Animal fats are forbidden in Lev. 3:17 and Deu. 32:14.

Neh 8:15

Note, the description here is not a tent but a booth as per Lev. 23:42-43.

Neh 8:16

The gate of Ephraim is the Old Gate.

Neh 8:17

In the intervening times they probably used tents instead of booths, even as Jews do today.

Chapter note for Nehemiah 9

1 A solemn feast, and repentance of the people. 4 The Levites make a religious confession of God's goodness, and their wickedness.

Neh 9:4

Note that Jeshua (Jesus) is set apart from the other Levites by the word "and," both here and in verse 5. Also see 8:7.

Neh 9:15

Of the original people, only the faithful (Joshua and Caleb) entered into the promised land. The role of faith. (Num. 14:30.)

Neh 9:22

Anti flat-earth implications.

Neh 9:32

1:5.

"Since the time of the kings of Assyria unto this day." That is, since Israel's exile.

Chapter note for Nehemiah 10

1 The names of them that sealed the covenant. 28 The points of the covenant.

Neh 10:33

-- **SHOWBREAD**

Should be spelled "shewbread."

Neh 10:34

Lev. 6:12. Also 13:31.

Chapter note for Nehemiah 11

1 The rulers, voluntary men, and the tenth man chosen by lot, dwell at Jerusalem. 3 A catalogue of their names. 20 The residue dwell in other cities.

Neh 11:31

Isa. 10:28.

Chapter note for Nehemiah 12

1 The priests, 8 and the Levites, which came up with Zerubbabel. 10 The succession of high priests. 22 Certain chief Levites. 27 The solemnity of the dedication of the walls. 44 The offices of priests and Levites appointed in the temple.

Neh 12:2

Malluch = Melicu, v. 14.

Neh 12:3

Shechaniah = Shebaniah in 10:4.

Rehum = Harim 10:5.

Meremoth = Meraioth v. 15.

Neh 12:4

Ginnetho = Ginnethon 10:6.

Neh 12:5

Miamin = Miniamin, v. 17.

Maadiah = Maaziah 10:7.

Neh 12:7

Sallu = Sallai, v. 20.

Neh 12:26

8:1.

Neh 12:44

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Chapter note for Nehemiah 13

1 Upon the reading of the law, separation is made from the mixed multitude. 4 Nehemiah at his return causeth the chambers to be cleansed. 10 He reformeth the offices in the house of God. 15 The violation of the sabbath, 23 and the marriages with strange wives.

Neh 13:3

Re. mixed multitude, see Ex. 12:38. This is the last time the term is used in Scripture.

Neh 13:6

The duration of his reign should allow identification of this Artaxerxes.

Neh 13:26

1 Ki. 3:1.

Neh 13:31

10:34.