# Making a Difference in our Church

stumbled and there was hours to

Nehemiah 3:1-32

Series - Nehemiah: The Revival of a Nation Pastor Geoff Fahringer

## **Easter Eggs in Movies**

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# Making a Difference in our Church

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Nehemiah 3:1-32

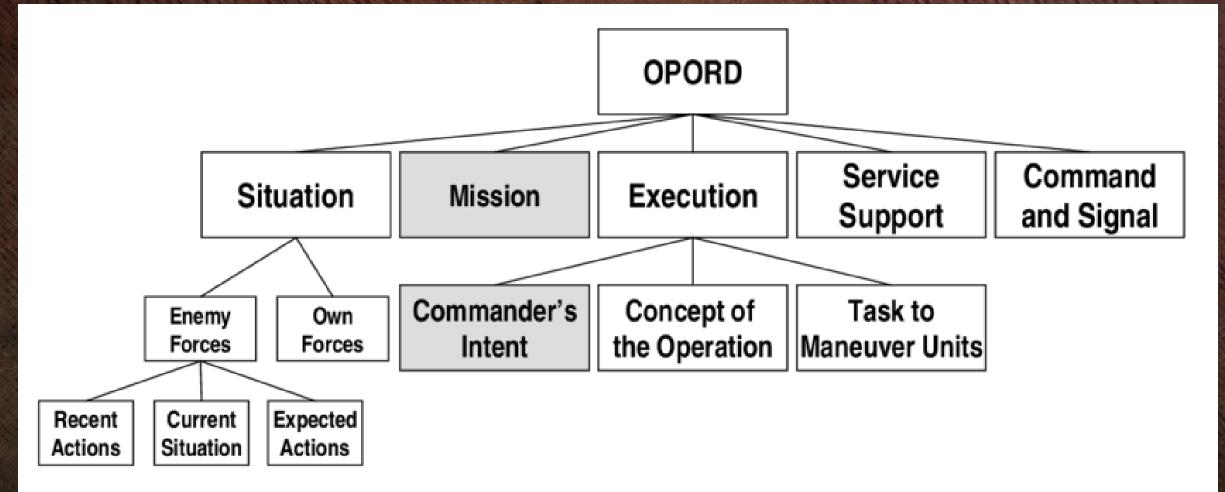
Series - Nehemiah: The Revival of a Nation Pastor Geoff Fahringer

#### Outline

We Must Have a Purpose
 We Must Participate
 We Must Cooperate
 We Must Praise Each Other

States and the states of the states

#### **Military OPORD**



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#### SAMPLE 5 PARAGRAPH OPERATION ORDER

1. Situation a) Enemy Forces errain) Capabilities. 3) Probable course of action. b) Friendly Forces. 1) Mission of Next higher unit. 2) Mission of adjacent units (left, right, front, rear). 3) Mission and location of supporting elements. c) Attachments and Detachments. 2. Mission, Who, What, When, Why and Where (coordinates). 3. Execution. a) Concept of Operation. 1) Scheme of maneuver. 2) Formation 4) Tactical Missions to subordinate Units. b) Subunit Subparagraphs. c) Coordinating Instructions. 4. Service Support. a) Supply. 1) Rations. 2) Uniforms and Equipment. 3) Arms and Ammunition.

a) Supply.
1) Rations.
2) Uniforms and Equipment.
3) Arms and Ammunition.
4) Captured Materiel.
b) Transportation.
c) Medical Evacuation.
d) Personnel.
e) Prisoners of War.
5. Command and Signal.
a) Signal.
1) Frequencies and Call Signs.
2) Pyrotechnics and Signals.
3) Challenge and Password.
4) Code Words.
b) Command.
1) Command Leader Location.
2) Chain of Command.

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Capabilities.

3) Probable course of action.

b) Friendly Forces.

1) Mission of Next higher unit.

Mission of adjacent units (left, right, front, rear).

Mission and location of supporting elements.

c) Attachments and Detachments.

2. Mission, Who, What, When, Why and Where (coordinates).

Execution.

a) Concept of Operation.

1) Scheme of maneuver.

Formation.

Route.

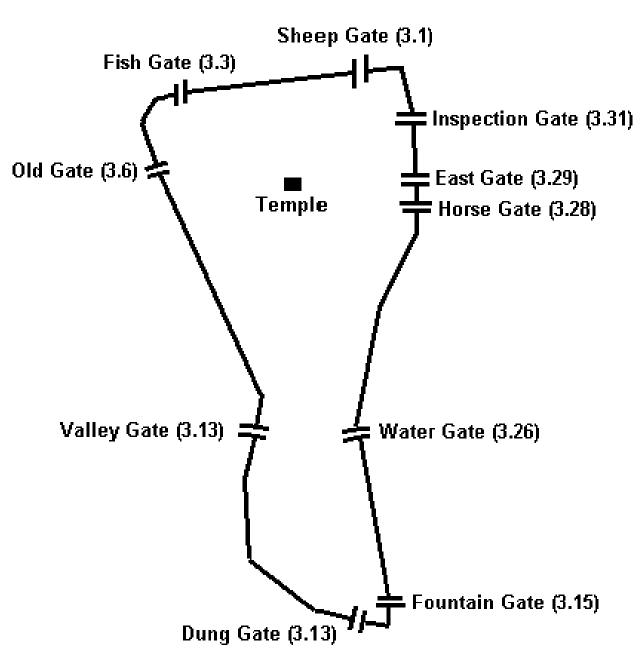
#### Outline

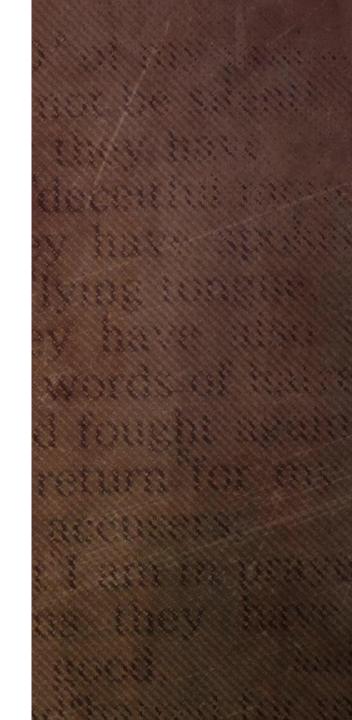
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#### Nehemiah's Jerusalem





#### JERUSALEM IN THE TIME OF NEHEMIAH (C. 444-420? B.C.)

Jerusalem was destroyed by the Babylonians in 586 a.c. Upon their return from exile in 536 a.c., the lews, under the leadership of Zerubbabel and Jeshua, first restored the altar and then laid the foundation of the temple. Twenty years later, in 516 a.c., the temple was rebuilt. This time period is referred to as the Second Temple period. Later on, and under very difficult circumstances, Nehemiah restored the city wall. This is described in great detail in ch. 3. There is ample archaeological evidence, both positive and negative, to show that only the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem was fortified at that time and that the eastern wall of the city was built higher up the slope than the previous wall, so that the city was smaller than that of Solomon.

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 dty 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, but are placed in the drawing in the order in Tower of 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 Corner Tower **Fish Gate** the landscape of Jerusalem. This area was not rebuilt until Remains of the the middle of the second century a.c. -The Broad Wall Gate of Yeshanah Middle Gate (ruined) (Old Gate) Muster Gate Gate of (hidden from view) Ephraim Horse Gate the Ophel The Buttress The Great Projecting Tower (3:25-27) Was tentatively identified by Charles Warren in 1867. Water Gate .... Hinnom Valley Remains of ancient walls used The Buttress 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 was built higher up the hill than the wall that preceded it. The two points where the new destroyed its protective towers. Dam The stairs that go wall diverted from its original course were Dung Gate down from the city each called "the buttress" (Neh. 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 Sheep Gate**



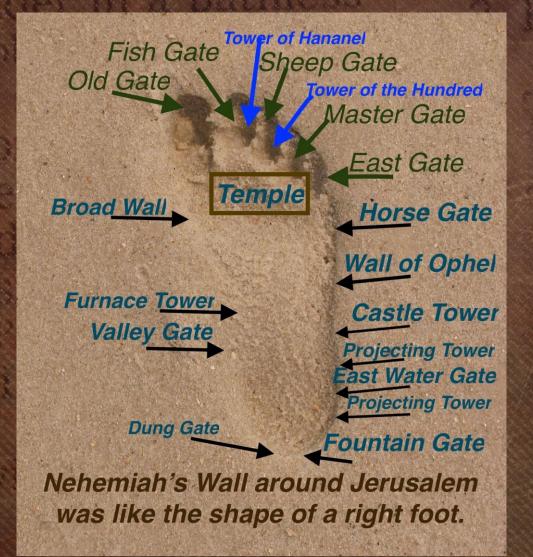
#### **The Dung Gate**



#### **The East Gate**



#### Nehemiah 3 explained?



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