

Resource: Translation Questions (unfoldWord)

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Translation Questions (unfoldingWord)

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Nehemiah 1:1, Nehemiah 1:1–2, Nehemiah 1:3, Nehemiah 1:4, Nehemiah 1:4 (#2), Nehemiah 1:6–7, Nehemiah 1:8–11, Nehemiah 1:11, Nehemiah 2:1, Nehemiah 2:3, Nehemiah 2:4, Nehemiah 2:4–5, Nehemiah 2:9–10, Nehemiah 2:12, Nehemiah 2:17–18, Nehemiah 2:19–20, Nehemiah 3:1, Nehemiah 3:3, Nehemiah 3:5, Nehemiah 3:6, Nehemiah 3:8, Nehemiah 3:11, Nehemiah 3:12, Nehemiah 3:13, Nehemiah 3:14, Nehemiah 3:15, Nehemiah 3:16, Nehemiah 3:20, Nehemiah 3:23, Nehemiah 3:28, Nehemiah 3:32, Nehemiah 4:1–3, Nehemiah 4:4–6, Nehemiah 4:7–9, Nehemiah 4:12–14, Nehemiah 4:15, Nehemiah 4:16, Nehemiah 4:19–20, Nehemiah 4:21–23, Nehemiah 5:1–5, Nehemiah 5:7, Nehemiah 5:8, Nehemiah 5:9–11, Nehemiah 5:12–13, Nehemiah 5:14–15, Nehemiah 5:17, Nehemiah 5:19, Nehemiah 6:2, Nehemiah 6:3, Nehemiah 6:5, Nehemiah 6:5–6, Nehemiah 6:8, Nehemiah 6:8–9, Nehemiah 6:10–11, Nehemiah 6:13, Nehemiah 6:14, Nehemiah 6:15–16, Nehemiah 7:1–2, Nehemiah 7:3, Nehemiah 7:4, Nehemiah 7:5, Nehemiah 7:64, Nehemiah 7:65, Nehemiah 7:65 (#2), Nehemiah 7:66, Nehemiah 7:70–72, Nehemiah 7:73, Nehemiah 8:1–2, Nehemiah 8:2–3, Nehemiah 8:3, Nehemiah 8:5, Nehemiah 8:7–8, Nehemiah 8:7–8 (#2), Nehemiah 8:9–10, Nehemiah 8:13–14, Nehemiah 8:16, Nehemiah 8:17, Nehemiah 8:17 (#2), Nehemiah 8:18, Nehemiah 9:1–2, Nehemiah 9:5–6, Nehemiah 9:7–8, Nehemiah 9:9–10, Nehemiah 9:11, Nehemiah 9:12–13, Nehemiah 9:14–15, Nehemiah 9:16–17, Nehemiah 9:16–17 (#2), Nehemiah 9:20, Nehemiah 9:21, Nehemiah 9:23–24, Nehemiah 9:25, Nehemiah 9:26–27, Nehemiah 9:27, Nehemiah 9:37, Nehemiah 9:37 (#2), Nehemiah 9:38, Nehemiah 9:38 (#2), Nehemiah 10:28–29, Nehemiah 10:30–31, Nehemiah 10:32–33, Nehemiah 10:34, Nehemiah 10:35, Nehemiah 10:36, Nehemiah 10:38, Nehemiah 10:39, Nehemiah 11:1, Nehemiah 11:20, Nehemiah 12:23, Nehemiah 12:27, Nehemiah 12:30, Nehemiah 12:31, Nehemiah 12:31 (#2), Nehemiah 12:31 (#3), Nehemiah 12:42, Nehemiah 12:43, Nehemiah 12:44, Nehemiah 12:47, Nehemiah 13:1–2, Nehemiah 13:5, Nehemiah 13:6, Nehemiah 13:8, Nehemiah 13:10, Nehemiah 13:13, Nehemiah 13:15, Nehemiah 13:16, Nehemiah 13:19, Nehemiah 13:22, Nehemiah 13:24, Nehemiah 13:25, Nehemiah 13:31

Nehemiah 1:1

Who wrote the book of Nehemiah?

Nehemiah the son of Hacaliah wrote the book of Nehemiah.

They replied that those who remained in the province were in great evil and reproach because Jerusalem's wall was broken down and its gates were burned with fire.

Nehemiah 1:1–2

When did Nehemiah ask Hanani and some people from Judah about the Jews who had escaped, the remnant of the Jews who were there, and about Jerusalem?

He asked them in the month Kislev, in the twentieth year.

Nehemiah 1:3

What did Hanani and some people from Judah reply?

Nehemiah 1:4

What did Nehemiah do when he heard about the condition of Jerusalem?

He sat down and wept, and he mourned for days. He also fasted and prayed.

Nehemiah 1:4 (#2)

What did Nehemiah request while praying before the God of heaven?

Nehemiah requested that Yahweh would listen to his prayer. Nehemiah requested that Yahweh would remember the word he commanded Moses, promising to gather the scattered Israelites if they returned to him and kept his commandments.

Nehemiah requested that Yahweh would give him success and grant him mercy.

Nehemiah 1:6–7

What did Nehemiah confess while praying before the God of heaven?

Nehemiah confessed the sins of the people of Israel and his own sins and the sins of his family. Nehemiah said they had acted very corruptly against Yahweh and had not kept the commandments, the statutes, and the judgments that Yahweh had commanded Moses.

Nehemiah 1:8–11

What did Nehemiah request while praying before the God of heaven?

Nehemiah requested that Yahweh would listen to his prayer. Nehemiah requested that Yahweh would remember the word he commanded Moses, promising to gather the scattered Israelites if they returned to him and kept his commandments. Nehemiah requested that Yahweh would give him success and grant him mercy.

Nehemiah 1:11

To whom did Nehemiah serve as cupbearer?

Nehemiah served as cupbearer to the king.

Nehemiah 2:1

At what date did Nehemiah, when he was sad, give wine to the king?

Nehemiah gave wine to the king in the month of Nisan, in the twentieth year of King Artaxerxes.

Nehemiah 2:3

Why was Nehemiah sad?

He was sad because Jerusalem, the city of the graves of his fathers, was desolate and its gates had been consumed by fire.

Nehemiah 2:4

When the king asked what Nehemiah wanted him to do, what did Nehemiah do?

Nehemiah prayed to the God of heaven.

Nehemiah 2:4–5

What did Nehemiah want the king to give him permission to do?

Nehemiah wanted permission from the king to go to Judah to rebuild the city.

Nehemiah 2:9–10

When the king sent Nehemiah with officers of the army and horsemen, why were Sanballat and Tobiah displeased?

Sanballat and Tobiah were displeased that someone had come who wanted to seek good for the people of Israel.

Nehemiah 2:12

When Nehemiah arose in the night, who did he tell what God had put into his heart to do for Jerusalem?

At that time, Nehemiah did not tell anyone what his God had put into his heart to do for Jerusalem.

Nehemiah 2:17–18

When Nehemiah told the rulers, the Jews, the priests, the nobles, the rest who did the work that the good hand of his God was on him and about the words the king had spoken to him, what did they say and do?

They said that they would rise and build, and they strengthened their hands for the good work.

Nehemiah 2:19–20

How did Nehemiah respond to Sanballat, Tobiah, and Geshem when they heard about the work, and mocked and ridiculed the workers?

Nehemiah responded by saying that God would give them success, that they were God's servants, and that Sanballat, Tobiah, and Geshem had no share, no right, and no memorial in Jerusalem.

Nehemiah 3:1

Who built and consecrated the Sheep Gate?

Eliashib built and consecrated the Sheep Gate along with his brothers, the priests.

Nehemiah 3:3

Who built the Fish Gate?

The sons of Hassenaah built the Fish Gate.

Nehemiah 3:5

Whose nobles refused to do the work ordered by their lords?

The nobles of the Tekoites refused to do the work.

Nehemiah 3:6

Who repaired the Old Gate?

Joiada and Meshullam repaired the Old Gate.

Nehemiah 3:8

Who repaired Jerusalem as far as the Broad Wall?

Uzziel and Hananiah repaired that portion of Jerusalem.

Nehemiah 3:11

Who repaired another section along with the Tower of Ovens?

Malkijah (the son of Harim) and Hasshub repaired another section and the Tower of Ovens.

Nehemiah 3:12

Who helped Shallum repair the walls?

His daughters helped him.

Nehemiah 3:13

Who repaired the Valley Gate as far as the Dung Gate?

Hanun and the inhabitants of Zanoah repaired the Valley Gate and the entire portion of wall between the Valley Gate and the Dung Gate.

Nehemiah 3:14

Who repaired the Dung Gate?

Malkijah (the son of Recab) repaired the Dung Gate.

Nehemiah 3:15

Who repaired the Fountain Gate and the wall of the Pool of Siloam?

Shallun repaired the Fountain Gate and the wall of the Pool of Siloam.

Nehemiah 3:16

Who repaired from the place across from the tombs of David to the house of the mighty men?

Nehemiah the son of Azbuk repaired that section.

Nehemiah 3:20

Who repaired from the angle to the door of the house of Elisahib the high priest?

Baruch repaired it.

Nehemiah 3:23

Which section of the wall did Benjamin and Hasshub repair?

They repaired the section in front of their own house.

Nehemiah 3:28

Who did the repairs on the section above the Horse Gate?

The priests repaired that section. Each of the priests repaired in front of his own house.

Nehemiah 3:32

Who repaired the wall between the upper changes of the corner and the Sheep Gate?

The goldsmiths and the merchants repaired that section.

Nehemiah 4:1–3

Who mocked the Jews when they heard the Jews were building the wall?

Sanballat and Tobiah mocked the Jews.

Nehemiah 4:4–6

Why did Nehemiah ask God not to cover over the iniquity of Sanballat and Tobiah?

Nehemiah asked God not to cover their iniquity because they had contempt for the Jews and provoked the builders to anger.

Nehemiah 4:7–9

When Sanballat, Tobiah, the Arabians, the Ammonites, and the Ashdodites came to fight against Jerusalem, what did the builders and people do?

They prayed to their God and set a guard as protection.

Nehemiah 4:12–14

What did Nehemiah do after the Jews warned him of the schemes being made against them?

After learning of the schemes against them, Nehemiah positioned people in the lowest parts of the wall, in the bare areas. He positioned each family with their weapons. Nehemiah told the people to not be afraid of their enemies, but to

remember the great and fearsome Lord and to fight for their families and homes.

Nehemiah 4:15

What did the enemies hear?

They heard that the workers knew their plans and that God had frustrated their plans.

Nehemiah 4:16

What were the young men doing?

Half of them were working on rebuilding the wall and half of them were holding their weapons and armor.

Nehemiah 4:19–20

What reason did Nehemiah give for sounding the ram's horn as a signal to fight?

Nehemiah explained that the workers were separated on the wall, far from one another.

Nehemiah 4:21–23

Why did some people not go to their homes to sleep? Why did some people not change their clothes?

Some people did not go to their homes or change their clothes so that they could spend the night in the middle of Jerusalem, being a guard during the night and a worker in the day.

Nehemiah 5:1–5

Why did the men and women raise a great outcry against their fellow Jews?

They raised an outcry because some of them had to mortgage their property in order to get grain, some of them had to put their children in bondage as slaves, and some of them had to borrow silver in order to pay the kings taxes on their fields and vineyards.

Nehemiah 5:7

What did Nehemiah do when he heard the outcry of the Jewish men and women against their fellow Jews?

He contended with the nobles and with the prefects and said to them, “You are lending interest, a man against his brother!” And he put forth a great assembly against them.

Nehemiah 5:8

Although the men and women were buying back from slavery their Jewish brothers who had been sold to the nations, what were the nobles and the prefects doing?

They were selling their brothers and sisters, who were then being bought back by other Jewish men and women.

Nehemiah 5:9–11

Why did Nehemiah command the nobles and the prefects to return the property they taken from the people?

He commanded them to do that because what they were doing was not good.

Nehemiah 5:12–13

How did the nobles and the prefects respond to Nehemiah’s command?

They said they would return what they had taken, that they would not take anything more, and that they would do as Nehemiah commanded.

Nehemiah 5:14–15

Why did neither Nehemiah nor his brothers take the food provided for the governor during the 12 years he was Judah’s governor?

He did not do so because he feared God, and because the former governors had laid heavy burdens on the people.

Nehemiah 5:17

Who ate at Nehemiah’s table?

Those who ate at Nehemiah’s table were the Jews and the prefects, 150 men, and also those who came to Nehemiah from among the nations who were around them.

Nehemiah 5:19

Why did Nehemiah ask God to call him to mind for good?

Nehemiah asked God to do this because of all that he (Nehemiah) had done for the people.

Nehemiah 6:2

When Sanballat, Tobiah, and Geshem asked Nehemiah to meet with them in the plain of Ono, what was their intention?

Sanballat, Tobiah, and Geshem intended to do evil to Nehemiah.

Nehemiah 6:3

How did Nehemiah respond to the requests of their enemies?

Nehemiah sent messengers to them saying, “I am doing a great work and I cannot come down. Why should the work stop while I leave it and come down to you?”

Nehemiah 6:5

How did Nehemiah respond to Sanballat’s fifth message?

Nehemiah responded by saying that Sanballat had invented the reports in his own heart.

Nehemiah 6:5–6

What did Sanballat say in his fifth message?

He said that all the nations had reported that Nehemiah and the Jews were planning to rebel, and the king would certainly hear these reports.

Nehemiah 6:8

How did Nehemiah respond to Sanballat's fifth message?

Nehemiah responded by saying Sanballat had invented the reports in his own heart.

Nehemiah 6:8-9

What did Nehemiah pray when he realized that Sanballat and Jews' enemies were trying to make the work stop and the Jews afraid?

Nehemiah prayed that God would strengthen his hands.

Nehemiah 6:10-11

Why did Nehemiah refuse to meet Shemaiah, the son of Delaiah, the son of Mehetabel, in the temple?

Nehemiah refused because he thought a man like himself should neither run away to save his own life nor hide in the temple.

Nehemiah 6:13

What would have happened if Nehemiah had gone into the temple?

He would have sinned and given himself a bad name, and Sanballat and Tobiah might have reproached him.

Nehemiah 6:14

What did Nehemiah pray the second time?

He prayed God would remember Tobiah, and Sanballat according to their deeds, as well as the prophetess Noadiah, and the rest of the prophets who were trying to frighten Nehemiah.

Nehemiah 6:15-16

Why did Nehemiah's enemies become afraid and fall in their own esteem when the wall was finished?

They became afraid because they knew the work was done with the help of the Jews' God.

Nehemiah 7:1-2

When did Nehemiah give his brother Hanani charge over Jerusalem?

Nehemiah gave Hanani charge of Jerusalem after he (Nehemiah) had finished the wall, set up the doors, and appointed the gatekeepers, singers, and Levites.

Nehemiah 7:3

When were the gates of Jerusalem supposed to be opened?

The gates were supposed to be opened when the sun became hot.

Nehemiah 7:4

Although the city was wide and large, were there people and houses within it?

There were few people within the city, and no built houses.

Nehemiah 7:5

What did God put into Nehemiah's heart to do?

God put into Nehemiah's heart to gather together the nobles, the prefects, and the people to be enrolled by genealogy.

Nehemiah 7:64

What was done concerning the priests who could not find their genealogical records? What did the Tirshatha restrict them from doing?

The priests who could not find their genealogical records were desecrated from the priesthood. The Tirshatha said that they should not be allowed to

eat the holy food from the sacrifices until a priest stood with Urim and Thummim.

Nehemiah 7:65

What was done concerning the priests who could not find their genealogical records? What did the Tirshatha restrict them from doing?

The priests who could not find their genealogical records were desecrated from the priesthood. The Tirshatha said they should not be allowed to eat the priest's share of food from the sacrifices.

Nehemiah 7:65 (#2)

When might the priests who could not prove their genealogy be included in the priesthood again?

They might be included when there was a priest to stand with Urim and Thummim.

Nehemiah 7:66

How many people were counted in the enrollment of the assembly?

The whole assembly was counted to be 42,360 people.

Nehemiah 7:70–72

Who gave gifts for the work?

Some of the heads of ancestors' families gave gifts, as did both the Tirshatha and the rest of the people.

Nehemiah 7:73

When did the priests, Levites, gatekeepers, singers, temple servants, and people live in their cities?

They lived in their cities by the seventh month.

Nehemiah 8:1–2

Why did the people gather together on the first day of the seventh month, and every day until the end of the feast?

The people gathered together to listen to the book of the law.

Nehemiah 8:2–3

Who gathered together to listen to the book of the law?

Men, women, and anyone who could understand gathered to listen to it.

Nehemiah 8:3

Why did the people gather together on the first day of the seventh month, and every day until the end of the feast?

The people gathered together to listen to the book of the law of Moses.

Nehemiah 8:5

Who read from the book of the law?

Ezra and the Levites read from the book of the law.

Nehemiah 8:7–8

Who read from the book of the law?

Ezra and the Levites read from the book of the law.

Nehemiah 8:7–8 (#2)

Why did the Levites read carefully and set the interpretation of the book of the law?

They did those things so that the people could understand the reading.

Nehemiah 8:9–10

Why did Nehemiah, Ezra, and the Levites command all of the people to celebrate with great joy and not to mourn, weep, or grieve?

They commanded the people to celebrate and not to mourn, weep, or grieve because the day was holy to Yahweh their God and because the joy of Yahweh was their strength.

Nehemiah 8:13-14

What insight did the leaders of the ancestors' families, the priests, and the Levites gain when they came together to learn from Ezra?

They learned that Yahweh had commanded the people of Israel to live in tents during the festival of the seventh month.

Nehemiah 8:16

Where did the people make their huts to celebrate the festival?

The people made their huts on their own roofs, in their courtyards, in the courts of the house of God, in the open place by the Water Gate, and in the square at the Gate of Ephraim.

Nehemiah 8:17

Where did the people make their huts to celebrate the feast?

The people made their huts on their own roofs, in their courtyards, in the courts of the house of God, in the open place by the Water Gate, and in the square at the Gate of Ephraim.

Nehemiah 8:17 (#2)

When was the last time the people of Israel had obeyed the command of Yahweh to celebrate the feast?

The last time the feast had been celebrated was in the days of Joshua the son of Nun.

Nehemiah 8:18

Why did the people gather together on the first day of the seventh month, and every day until the end of the feast?

The people gathered together to listen to the book of the law.

Nehemiah 9:1-2

In general, what were the people of Israel doing as they gathered together on the twenty-fourth day of the same month?

The people of Israel were fasting, wearing sackcloth, and putting dust on their heads. The Israelites separated themselves from all the foreigners, and they stood and confessed their own sins and the sins of their ancestors.

Nehemiah 9:5-6

What did the people say about Yahweh?

The people said he alone was Yahweh. The people said that Yahweh had made the heavens, the heavens of the heavens, the earth, the seas, and all that was in them. The people said that Yahweh gave life to everything.

Nehemiah 9:7-8

What else did the people say of Yahweh concerning Abram?

The people said that Yahweh had chosen Abram, changed his name to Abraham, found his heart faithful, and made the covenant with him to give his descendants the land.

Nehemiah 9:9-10

How did the people say that Yahweh kept his promise to them?

The people told how Yahweh brought their forefathers out of Egypt, showed signs and wonders against Pharaoh and his people, and saved their forefathers at the Red Sea.

Nehemiah 9:11

What did the people say that Yahweh did for the Israelites at the Red Sea?

Yahweh parted the sea so they could pass through on dry ground, and then he brought the sea back onto those that were pursuing them.

Nehemiah 9:12-13

What other ways did they say Yahweh took care of the Israelites?

Yahweh led them by a pillar of cloud during the day and a pillar of fire during the night. Also, Yahweh gave them his ten commandments at Mount Sinai.

Nehemiah 9:14-15

What else did the people say Yahweh provided to their forefathers?

Yahweh made his holy Sabbath known to them, gave them bread from heaven, water from a rock, and told them to possess the land he had promised them.

Nehemiah 9:16-17

How did the Israelites and their ancestors act toward God?

The Israelites were disrespectful and stubborn. They refused to listen, rebelled, and appointed a leader to return them to their slavery.

Nehemiah 9:16-17 (#2)

Why did God not abandon the Israelites when they were disrespectful, stubborn, rebellious, and disobedient?

God did not abandon the Israelites because he is a God who is full of forgiveness, gracious and compassionate, slow to anger, and abounding in covenant faithfulness.

Nehemiah 9:20

How did the people say God provided for their forefathers for forty years in the wilderness?

Yahweh gave his good Spirit to instruct them. Yahweh gave them food and water; also, their

clothes did not wear out and their feet did not swell.

Nehemiah 9:21

How did the people say God provided for their forefathers for forty years in the wilderness?

Yahweh gave his Spirit to instruct them. He provided food and water; their clothes did not wear out, and their feet did not swell.

Nehemiah 9:23-24

What did the people say happened after their forefathers were in the wilderness?

The people said that Yahweh multiplied their families, told them to go in and possess the land he had promised them, and subdued the Canaanites.

Nehemiah 9:25

How did the Israelites live after taking possession of the land God had promised them?

The Israelites took the land. They ate and were satisfied and grew fat. They reveled in God's great goodness.

Nehemiah 9:26-27

What did the people say Yahweh did to their forefathers and ancestors after they became disobedient and rebelled against him?

Yahweh handed them over to their enemies, who made them suffer.

Nehemiah 9:27

When the Israelites cried out to God, what did God do for them because of his great mercies?

God rescued them from their enemies many times.

Nehemiah 9:37

Why did the rich yield from the Israelite's land go to the kings God had set over them?

The rich yield of the land went to their kings because of the Israelite's sins.

Nehemiah 9:37 (#2)

Why were the Israelites in great distress?

The Israelites were in great distress because their kings ruled over their bodies and their livestock as the kings pleased.

Nehemiah 9:38

What did the Israelites do because of their great distress?

The Israelites made a firm covenant in writing with Yahweh.

Nehemiah 9:38 (#2)

Whose names were written on the sealed covenant?

The names of the Israelites' leader, Levites, and priests were written on the sealed covenant.

Nehemiah 10:28-29

Who pledged themselves to the law of God that was given to Moses?

Those that pledged themselves were the rest of the people, the priests, the Levites, the gatekeepers, the singers, the Nethinim, and all the others who bound themselves to God's law.

Nehemiah 10:30-31

What promises did they make to God?

They promised not to give their daughters to or let their sons take daughters from the people from whom they had separated. They promised not to buy any goods on the Sabbath, or any holy day. They promised they would let their fields rest every seventh year.

Nehemiah 10:32-33

What commands did they accept?

They would give money, bread, grain, and provide for all the offerings and feasts each year for the service of the house of God.

Nehemiah 10:34

Why did the priests, the Levites, and the people cast lots for the wood offering?

This would select which family would bring the wood into the house of God at selected times each year.

Nehemiah 10:35

What did they promise to bring to the house of Yahweh?

They promised to bring the firstfruits of the harvests as well as the firstborn of their sons and their livestock.

Nehemiah 10:36

What did they promise to bring to the house of Yahweh?

They promised to bring the firstfruits of their harvests and the firstborn of their sons and their livestock.

Nehemiah 10:38

Who had to be with the Levites when the Levites received the tithes?

A priest who was a descendant of Aaron had to be with the Levites.

Nehemiah 10:39

Where did the people of Israel and descendants of Levi bring the contributions of the harvest?

They brought the contributions to the storerooms where the articles of the sanctuary were kept.

Nehemiah 11:1

Who lived in the holy city of Jerusalem?

The leaders of the people lived in Jerusalem, and the rest of the people cast lots to see which one person out of ten people would live there.

Nehemiah 11:20

Where were the remainder of Israel, the priests, and the Levites living?

They were living in all the towns of Judah, on their own inherited property.

Nehemiah 12:23

In what book were the descendants of Levi and their leaders of families recorded?

They were recorded in the Book of the Events of Days until the days of Johanan.

Nehemiah 12:27

Why did the people seek out the Levites at the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem?

The people brought the Levites to Jerusalem to perform the dedication ceremony.

Nehemiah 12:30

What did the priests and Levites do for the celebration?

The priests and Levites purified themselves, and then purified the people, the gates, and the wall.

Nehemiah 12:31 (#2)

Where did the leaders of Judah go on the day of celebration?

The leaders went up to the top of the wall.

Nehemiah 12:31 (#2)

What were the two large choirs that Nehemiah appointed supposed to do?

The two large choirs were supposed to give thanks.

Nehemiah 12:31 (#3)

Where did the first choir go?

One choir went to the right on the wall toward the Dung Gate.

Nehemiah 12:42

Who directed the singers?

The singers sang with Jezrahiah as overseer.

Nehemiah 12:43

Why did they offer great sacrifices that day, and rejoice?

They offered great sacrifices that day, and rejoiced, because God had made them rejoice with great rejoicing.

Nehemiah 12:44

Who was assigned to work the fields near the towns?

The men who were appointed to be in charge of the storerooms were assigned to work the fields near the towns.

Nehemiah 12:47

When did all Israel give the daily portions for the singers and the gatekeepers?

In the days of Zerubbabel and in the days of Nehemiah, all Israel gave the daily portions for the singers and the gatekeepers.

Nehemiah 13:1–2

Why should an Ammonite and a Moabite not come into the assembly of God, forever?

An Ammonite and a Moabite should not come into the assembly of God forever because they had not

come to the people of Israel with bread and water, but had hired Balaam to curse Israel.

Nehemiah 13:5

What did Eliashib prepare for Tobiah?

Eliashib prepared for Tobiah a large storeroom.

Nehemiah 13:6

Where did Nehemiah go in the thirty-second year of Artaxerxes?

In the thirty-second year of Artaxerxes, Nehemiah returned from Jerusalem to the king.

Nehemiah 13:8

Why did Nehemiah throw all the household articles of Tobiah out of the storeroom?

Nehemiah threw all the household articles of Tobiah out of the storeroom because Nehemiah thought it was very wrong for Tobiah to be staying there.

Nehemiah 13:10

Why did the Levites and singers hurry to leave the temple?

Because the people were no longer faithfully supporting God's work by giving portions to the Levites, and therefore the Levites left the temple as did the singers.

Nehemiah 13:13

Who was counted as trustworthy?

Shelemiah the priest, Zadok the scribe, Pedaiah, and Hanan were counted as trustworthy.

Nehemiah 13:15

When were people in Judah treading winepresses?

People in Judah were treading winepresses on the Sabbath.

Nehemiah 13:16

What did men from Tyre do on the Sabbath?

Men from Tyre brought in fish and all kinds of goods, and they sold them on the Sabbath to the people of Judah and in the city.

Nehemiah 13:19

How did Nehemiah prevent people from coming into Jerusalem on the Sabbath?

As soon as it became dark at the gates of Jerusalem before the Sabbath, Nehemiah commanded that the doors be shut and that they should not be opened until after the Sabbath. He stationed some of his servants at the gates so no load could be brought in on the Sabbath day.

Nehemiah 13:22

Who came and guarded the gates to sanctify the Sabbath day?

The Levites came and guarded the gates to sanctify the Sabbath day.

Nehemiah 13:24

What did half the children speak?

Half the children spoke the language of Ashdod, and they could not speak the language of Judah, but only the language of one of the other peoples.

Nehemiah 13:25

How did Nehemiah confront the Jews who married women of Ashdod, Ammon, and Moab?

Nehemiah confronted them, and he cursed them, and he hit some of them and pulled out their hair.

Nehemiah 13:31

How did Nehemiah want God to remember him?

Nehemiah wanted God to remember him for good.