

EZRA’S SOLUTION
(Ezra 10:1-44)

- I. Israel’s _____ (Ezra 10:1-4)
 - A. Ezra’s _____ provoked many others to _____ (10:1)
 - B. Shecaniah suggested a _____ (10:3-4)
 - 1. Confessed the _____ of taking _____ wives
 - 2. Expressed that there might yet be _____ for Israel
 - 3. Recommended a _____ covenant with God to _____ the heathen _____ and their _____
 - 4. Charged Ezra to _____ and do his _____, pledging his _____

- II. Ezra’s _____ (Ezra 10:5-44)
 - A. He committed to Shecaniah’s _____ (19:5-6)
 - 1. Required priests, Levites, and “all Israel” to _____ to _____
 - 2. Retired to a private chamber to _____ and _____
 - B. He organized a _____ (10:7-15)
 - 1. Commanded _____ to gather in Jerusalem in _____ (10:7-9a)
 - 2. Had them sit _____ in front of the _____ in _____ (10:9b)

3. Demanded they _____ their sin and _____ their heathen wives (10:10-11)
 4. Received immediate _____ (10:12)
 5. Adopted a _____ proposal for procedure (10:13-15)
- C. He conducted a thorough _____ (10:16-17)
1. Took ten days to _____ and _____ the investigators
 2. Received the _____ of their _____ work
- D. He published a _____ of the _____ (10:18-44)
1. From the _____ and _____: _____ names (10:18-24)
 2. From the _____ and _____: _____ names (10:25)
 3. From the _____ of _____: _____ names (10:26-44)
 4. From the “servants of _____” and the _____: _____ names

III. Lessons

- A. A _____ parent can have a _____ child
- B. The guilty are _____ no matter _____
- C. Biblical leadership requires _____ for God’s _____ and _____ to _____ on it
- D. The _____ of a _____ can _____ the whole
- E. A believer’s marriage to an unbeliever endangers his _____ and the entire _____