

NEHEMIAH’S PREPARATION
(Nehemiah 2:1-20)

I. Nehemiah’s _____ to Restore Jerusalem (Neh. 2:1-8)

A. Nehemiah’s _____ (2:1-2)

1. Nehemiah was _____
2. Nehemiah was “_____”

B. Nehemiah’s _____ (2:3-5)

1. “The place of my _____ lies desolate” and the city “_____ have been consumed by _____”
2. “I _____ to the God of heaven”
3. “Send me to _____, the _____ of my fathers’ tombs, that I may _____ it”

C. Artaxerxes’ _____ (2:6-8)

1. He asked how much _____ he _____
2. He provided letters authorizing _____
3. He authorized requisitioning all the _____ he’d need
4. Nehemiah gave _____ the _____ for this outcome

II. Nehemiah’s _____ in Jerusalem (Neh. 2:9-20)

A. Nehemiah’s _____ (2:9-10)

1. He delivered the king’s _____ to the _____

2. This _____ Sanballat and Tobiah
- B. Nehemiah's _____ (2:11-16)
1. He took a _____ group for a _____ inspection
 2. He found the walls _____ and the gates _____
- C. Nehemiah's _____ (2:17-18)
1. He pointed out Jerusalem's _____
 2. He called for their _____ to _____ the city wall
 3. He wanted to remove their _____
 4. The people _____ his plan
- D. Nehemiah's _____ (2:19-20)
1. Sanballat, Tobiah, and Geshem _____ them and accused him of _____
 2. Nehemiah affirmed his _____ in _____
 3. Nehemiah committed to _____ their _____
 4. Nehemiah declared his opponents had no _____, _____, or _____ claim in Jerusalem

III. Lessons

- A. The importance of _____, _____ prayer
- B. The need to maintain an _____ of _____ prayer
- C. The responsibility to be _____ in God's _____ to prayer
- D. The value of steadfast _____ in and faithful _____ to God