



## *6 Oct – 12 Oct*

<p>Monday 6 Oct</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 1:1-11</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 2:1-6</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 5:14</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 2:7-20</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 3:1-32</li> </ul>	<p>Nehemiah begins 13 years after the last readings in Ezra (445 BC). These chapters speak of his grief and prayer over the condition of Jerusalem and his commitment to get the wall built.</p>
<p>Tuesday 7 Oct</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 4:1-23</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 5:1-13</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 5:15-19</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 6:1-19</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 7:1-4</li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> 1 Chron. 9:1-34</li> </ul>	<p>In chapter 4, he deals with enemies on the outside, while in chapter 5, he deals with enemies on the inside.</p> <p>In chapter 6, he overcomes rumors, and in the early part of chapter 7, he again showed great leadership by being able to delegate responsibilities. I Chronicles 9 lists people who lived at Jerusalem.</p>
<p>Wednesday 8 Oct</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 11:1-36</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 7:73</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 8:1-18</li> </ul>	<p>Nehemiah 11 lists people who lived in the area. In chapter 8, the truth of God is taught by Ezra and Nehemiah, and the people were encouraged to rejoice.</p>
<p>Thursday 9 Oct</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 9:1-38</li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 10:1-39</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nehemiah 12:27-43</li> </ul>	<p>Nehemiah 9 is a historic overview of the nation's history.</p> <p>In chapter 10 the people made a covenant and sealed it.</p> <p>In the end of chapter 12 the wall is dedicated.</p>
<p>Friday 10 Oct</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 147</li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 148</li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 149</li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> Psalm 150</li> </ul>	<p>Psalm 147 is another praise psalm, full of reasons for exalting Him.</p> <p>Psalm 148 is the basis of the song, "Hallelujah, Praise Jehovah."</p> <p>Psalm 149 exhorts that various expressions of praise be given to Jehovah, some of which would not be scriptural today (compare v. 3 with Colossians 3:16,17).</p> <p>Psalm 150 is another praise poem, with several notes about instruments—which were acceptable under the law of Moses.</p>

- ☐ Nehemiah 13:4-5
- ☐ Nehemiah 12:44-47
- ☐ Nehemiah 13:1-3

The other sections from Nehemiah speak of worship in his day.

Saturday  
11 Oct

- ☐ Psalm 119

Today's reading is the longest chapter in the Bible, 176 verses. There are 22 sections of 8 verses each, corresponding to the 22 letters (all consonants) of the Hebrew alphabet. In nearly every verse, some reference is made to God's word.

Sunday  
12 Oct

- ☐ Psalm 1

Psalm 1 is one of the most concise statements of the fact that there really are only two kinds of lives (see Matthew 7:13,14).

- ☐ Nehemiah 13:6-31

In Nehemiah 13, he makes another trip to Jerusalem to lead them away from abuses of the will of God.

- ☐ Malachi 1:1 to 4:6

Malachi is not dated specifically, but internal evidence (such as, the existence of the temple; 1:7,10) suggests it fits in sometime after Nehemiah. Historical tradition supports this. The message is full of rebuke for sin—the people, although not going back to idolatry—had abused nearly every law of God. In chapters 3 and 4, he gives prophecies of John the Immerser and Jesus the Christ.