



9 Practical Biblical Principles for Kingdom Accomplishers Part II

Nehemiah 2:9-3:32

- I. Kingdom accomplishers start with _____.
(Nehemiah 2:11–16; Proverbs 18:13; Luke 14:28–32)
- II. Kingdom accomplishers possess a clear sense of _____.
(Nehemiah 2:12; Jeremiah 20:9; Luke 12:49–51)
- III. Kingdom accomplishers effectively communicate and inculcate that _____
among God’s people.
(Nehemiah 2:17–18; Ezekiel 13:8–11, 15; I Thessalonians 5:2–11; Hebrews 11;
Psalm 20:7; I Samuel 17:45; Joshua 24:15; I Kings 18:37–40)

Additional Notes:



Diving Deeper in Scripture Together

Questions for Discussion & Reflection

Nehemiah 2:9-3:32

1. How does Nehemiah's decision to *wait three days* before acting model the theological truth that patience is not passivity but prayerful preparation under divine sovereignty?
2. Why does Scripture repeatedly tie wisdom to investigation and understanding (Proverbs 18:13)? How does this reveal that faith is not opposed to careful reasoning but grounded in it?
3. How might "investigation" serve as a safeguard against emotionalism or presumption in ministry - those times we rush to do God's work without truly listening to the God of the work?
4. What is the difference between a *personal ambition* and a *divine calling*? How does Nehemiah's burden for Jerusalem illustrate the difference between self-driven zeal and Spirit-borne mission?
5. What practices (spiritual disciplines, accountability, Scripture meditation) help us discern whether a passion burning in our hearts is truly from God or merely from ourselves?
6. Why is a clear sense of mission essential for perseverance amid resistance and fatigue? What happens when ministry is driven by excitement instead of conviction?
7. How might the doctrine of *vocation* - that God calls each believer to particular spheres of faithfulness - reshape how we view "secular" work as part of the kingdom mission?
8. How does Nehemiah model prophetic honesty by refusing to sugarcoat the problem while still inspiring hope? What does this balance teach about truth-telling in leadership?

9. How does Ezekiel's warning against "whitewashed walls" (Ezekiel 13:10–15) confront the danger of *spiritual optimism* that ignores real brokenness in the name of peace?
10. Why is it essential that leaders, and their followers, ground their calls to action in what God has done rather than in personality, charisma, or persuasion?
11. How does Hebrews 11 reveal that faith is not blind optimism but trust in God's character based on His covenant faithfulness - the same faith that fueled Nehemiah's confidence?
12. How can you personally strengthen the "hands for the good work" (Nehemiah 2:18) of others - through encouragement, truth-telling, and visible faith in God's promises?