



Depth Perception Part II: The Depth of the Solution

Nehemiah 5

- I. The depth of the _____ – achieving full, immediate, and lasting resolution. (Nehemiah 5:6-13)
 - A. _____ direct confrontation but _____ resolution. (Nehemiah 5:7a; Exodus 22:25–27; Titus 2:15; I Timothy 4:2)
 - B. _____ direct confrontation _____ resolution. (Nehemiah 5:7b-13)
 1. God’s man challenged the offenders using _____. (Nehemiah 5:7b; Exodus 22:25)
 2. God’s man challenged the offenders using _____. (Nehemiah 5:8)
 3. God’s man challenged the offenders using the _____. (Nehemiah 5:9a; I Corinthians 5:5)
 4. God’s man challenged the offenders from _____ God’s name. (Nehemiah 5:9b)
 5. God’s man challenged the offenders using his _____. (Nehemiah 5:10; I Corinthians 11:1; I Peter 5:1–3)
 6. God’s man challenged the offenders to _____, _____ rectification, not vague platitudes. (Nehemiah 5:11; Acts 3:19; Joshua 24:14–15; Hebrews 3:15)
 7. God’s man did not take the offenders’ word alone but called for _____ from religious officials. (Nehemiah 5:12)
 8. God’s man did not take their word alone but invoked _____ if they failed to keep promises. (Nehemiah 5:13; Psalm 19:7–14; Isaiah 55:6–9)



Diving Deeper in Scripture Together

Questions for Discussion & Reflection

Nehemiah 5

1. What does Nehemiah's initial *private* confrontation teach us about the heart posture needed for correction - humility before authority, rather than hunger for applause?
2. How can a failure to confront sin in love lead to greater harm, both to individuals and to the community of faith?
3. Why is private confrontation often harder - and holier - than public correction? What does this reveal about the humility and patience required in godly leadership?
4. How can we tell when a situation requires Matthew 18-style escalation - moving from personal appeal to public correction?
5. How does Nehemiah's calm, truth-based approach model the biblical balance between grace and gravity?
6. Nehemiah grounds his appeal not in emotion, but in truth. How does Scripture's authority give moral weight and direction to difficult conversations?
7. What does genuine fear of God look like in practice - not trembling servility, but reverent surrender?
8. Nehemiah's concern wasn't just for justice - it was for God's name. How is our witness to the world affected by how we treat one another in the family of faith?
9. How does this verse connect to Jesus' prayer in John 17: that the unity and holiness of God's people would reveal His glory to the world?

10. What would change in our decision-making if every choice was filtered through the question: *"Will this honor or hinder the reputation of my Redeemer?"*
11. How does this scene show that accountability is not punishment, but protection—the way God keeps His people faithful to their promises?
12. Nehemiah doesn't settle for verbal remorse; he calls for visible restitution. What does this teach us about the completeness of biblical repentance?
13. Why is restitution (making wrongs right) not legalism, but an act of grace that restores trust and reaffirms God's justice?
14. What keeps many believers from following repentance all the way to repair? How might faith free us to do so courageously?
15. How does this moment of collective repentance reveal that revival begins with responsibility - each person owning their part before God?