

Who is left among you who saw this house in its former glory? And how do you see it now? Is not this in your sight as nothing in comparison to that? Haggai 2:3

The sons of Parosh, 2,172.  
The sons of Shephatiah, 372.  
The sons of Arah, 775.  
The sons of Pahath-moab, namely of the sons of Jeshua and Joab, 2,812.  
The sons of Elam, 1,254.  
The sons of Zattu, 945.  
The sons of Zaccai, 760.  
The sons of Bani, 642.  
The sons of Bebai, 623.  
The sons of Azgad, 1,222.  
The sons of Adonikam, 666.  
The sons of Bigvai, 2,056.  
The sons of Adin, 454.  
The sons of Ater, namely of Hezekiah, 98.  
The sons of Bezai, 323.  
The sons of Jorah, 112.  
The sons of Hashum, 223.  
The sons of Gibbar, 95.  
The sons of Bethlehem, 123.  
The men of Netophah, 56.  
The men of Anathoth, 128.  
The sons of Azmaveth, 42.  
The sons of Kiriath-arim, Chephirah, and Beeroth, 743.  
The sons of Ramah and Geba, 621.  
The men of Michmas, 122.  
The men of Bethel and Ai, 223.  
The sons of Nebo, 52.  
The sons of Magbish, 156.  
The sons of the other Elam, 1,254.  
The sons of Harim, 320.  
The sons of Lod, Hadid, and Ono, 725.  
The sons of Jericho, 345.  
The sons of Senaah, 3,630.  
The priests: the sons of Jedaiah, of the house of Jeshua, 973.

The sons of Immer, 1,052.  
The sons of Pashhur, 1,247.  
The sons of Harim, 1,017.  
The Levites: the sons of Jeshua and Kadmiel, of the house of Hodaviah, 74.  
The singers: the sons of Asaph, 128.  
The sons of the gatekeepers: of Shallum, Ater, Talmon, Akkub, Hatita, and Shobai, in all 139.  
The Nethinim [the temple servants]: the sons of Ziba, Hasupha, Tabbaoth,  
The sons of Keros, Siaha, Padon,  
The sons of Lebanah, Hagabah, Akkub,  
The sons of Hagab, Shalmi, Hanan,  
The sons of Giddel, Gahar, Reaiah,  
The sons of Rezin, Nekoda, Gazzam,  
The sons of Uzza, Paseah, Besai,  
The sons of Asnah, Meunim, Nephisim,  
The sons of Bakbuk, Hakupha, Harhur,  
The sons of Bazluth, Mehida, Harsha,  
The sons of Barkos, Sisera, Temah,  
The sons of Nezhiah [and] of Hatipha.  
The sons of [King] Solomon's servants: the sons of Sotai, Sophereth (Hassophereth), Peruda,  
The sons of Jaalah, Darkon, Giddel,  
The sons of Shephatiah, Hattil, Pochereth-hazzebaim, Ami.  
All the Nethinim [the temple servants] and the sons of Solomon's servants were 392.  
And these were they who came up from Tel-melah, Tel-harsha, Cherub, Addan, and Immer, but they could not show a record of their fathers' houses or prove their descent, whether they were of Israel:  
The sons of Delaiah, Tobiah, and Nekoda, 652.  
And of the sons of the priests: the sons of Habaiah, of Hakkoz, and of Barzillai, who had taken a wife from the daughters of Barzillai the [noted] Gileadite and had assumed their name.

Consider, I pray you, from this day onward, from the twenty-fourth day of the ninth month, even from the day that the foundation of the Lord's temple was [re]laid, consider this: Is the harvested grain any longer in the barn? As to the grapevine, the fig tree, the pomegranate, and the olive tree—they have not yet borne. From this day on I will bless you. Haggai 2:18-19



## Who is Left Among You?

### Ezra 2

What is the purpose and value of this listing and numbering of the various people?

Why would this genealogical list be so important?

Were all the people returning to Jerusalem and Judah clearly shown as descendants of the exiles?

If not, why not? What would prevent them from being included?

What was one important consequence of not being able to show themselves as being descended from the exiled families?

Where did all the exiles and returning peoples live?

Who contributed freely for the Temple to be rebuilt? What does it say about how they gave?

How could this be an illustration and example for us as believers today?

What application can be drawn from this chapter and part of the story of Ezra?

How could the idea of the genealogy and inclusion into Israel be related to us as believers now?

### Haggai 2

Who does Haggai speak to in Haggai 2:2?

Why does the Bible stress the need for God's people to be strong and courageous?

Is faith just about forgetting difficulties?

How might the words 'My Spirit is abiding in your midst' make a big difference in their lives?

How does the Lord encourage these disappointed believers?

What importance does money have to God?

Why does the Bible talk about 'giving' so often?

What does God say that can bring hope to us today?

“What agreement [can there be between] a temple of God and idols? For we are the temple of the living God; even as God said, I will dwell in and with and among them and will walk in and with and among them, and I will be their God, and they shall be My people.” II Corinthians 6:16

Do you consider yourself to be a Temple of God?

The Temple of Haggai would increase in Glory: Compare that to the “Temple” of the Living God?