

THE NETHINIM



THE AGENDA

WHO WERE THEY?



WHAT DID THEY DO?



WHERE DID THEY LIVE?

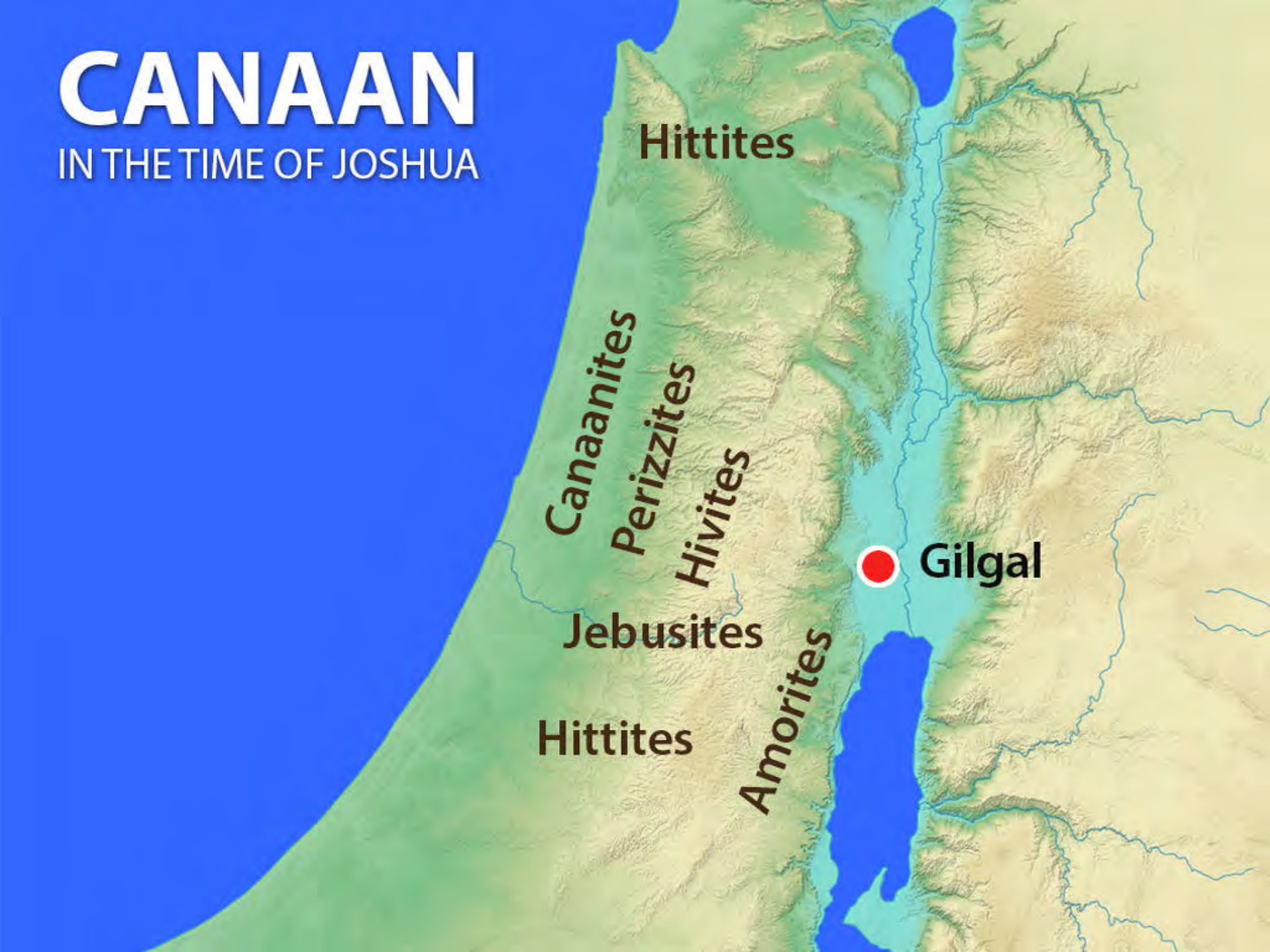


EXHORTATIONS



CANAAN

IN THE TIME OF JOSHUA



Hittites

Canaanites
Perizzites
Hivites

Jebusites

Hittites

Amorites

Gilgal

CANAAN

IN THE TIME OF JOSHUA



A topographical map of the region of Canaan during the time of Joshua. The map shows the River Jordan flowing from the top right towards the bottom right, where it meets the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea is a large blue body of water at the bottom right. The land is depicted with green and brown shading to represent different elevations and terrain. Four locations are marked with red dots: Gibeon, Ai, Jericho, and Gilgal. Gibeon is located to the west of Jericho. Ai is located just north of Jericho. Jericho is located on the eastern bank of the River Jordan. Gilgal is located further east, near the mouth of the River Jordan into the Dead Sea.

Gibeon

Ai

Jericho

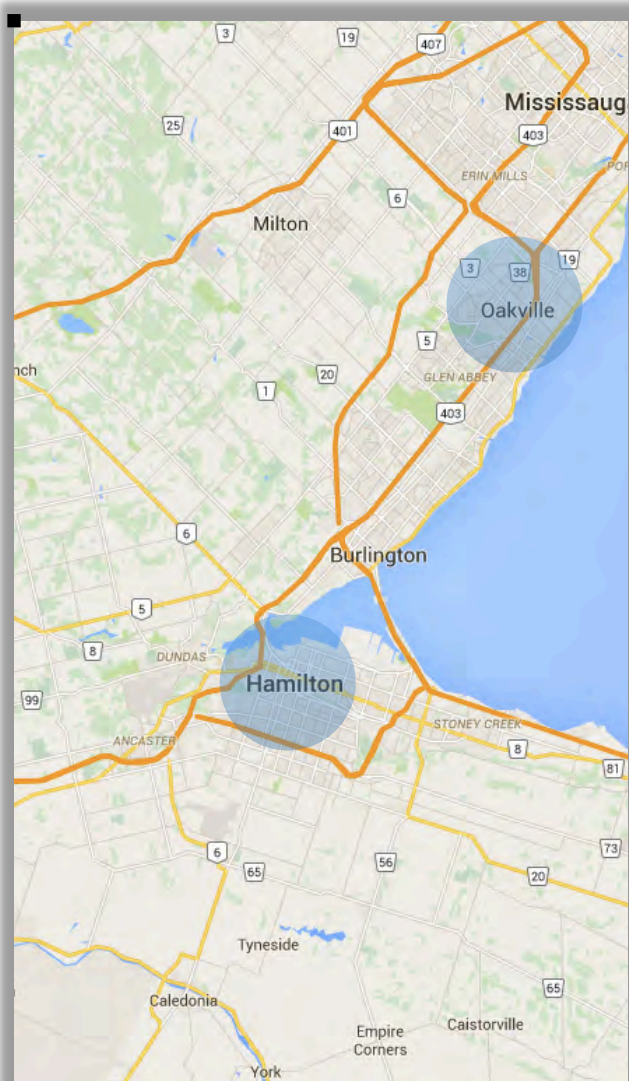
Gilgal

- *GIBEON*
= A Hill
- 26 km to
Gilgal
or 16 mi

Dead
Sea

River
Jordan

Hamilton to Oakville



Toronto to Richmond Hill



NETHINIM

NATHIYN (naw-theen)

= Given ones

→ *NATHAN* = To give

- 18 Occurrences:

1 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah

Now the first inhabitants that dwelt in their possessions in their cities were, the Israelites, the priests, Levites, and the Nethinim.

1 Chronicles 9:2

But the Nethinim dwelt in Ophel: and Ziha and Gispa were over the Nethinim.

Nehemiah 11:21

HEBREW 'IM'

Words with the suffix 'im' that are plural

lohemi = Elohim

hcrebmiu = Cherubim

mistith = Shittim

arhpmise = Seraphim

aphmitre = Teraphim

irmu = Urim

htmimum = Thummim

CONQUERED

- The Mehunim

2 Chron. 26:3, 7 & Ezra 2:50

- The Nephusim

1 Chron. 5:19 & Ezra 2:50

- The Midianites

Numbers 31:1 – 2, 47



PHILISTIA



● Ramah
● Gibeah of Saul

● Nob
● Jebus (Jerusalem)

● Bethlehem



● Hebron

Wilderness of Judah

En Gedi ●

Masada ●

Dead Sea

MOAB

- **NOB**
= High place
- 3 km to Jerusalem

HIERARCHY

The Sons of Aaron

“And thou shalt anoint Aaron and his sons, and consecrate them, that they may minister unto me in the priest’s office.”

Exodus 30:30

The Levites

“And thou shalt give the Levites unto Aaron and to his sons...”

Numbers 3:9

The Nethinim

“Also of the Nethinim, whom David and the princes had appointed for the service of the Levites...”

Ezra 8:20

Jerusalem City Walls



“...unto the place over
against the water gate
toward the east...”

Nehemiah 3:26

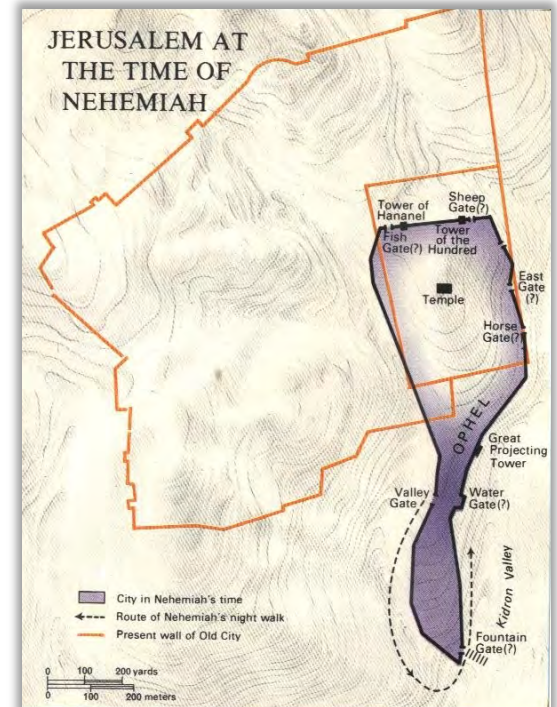


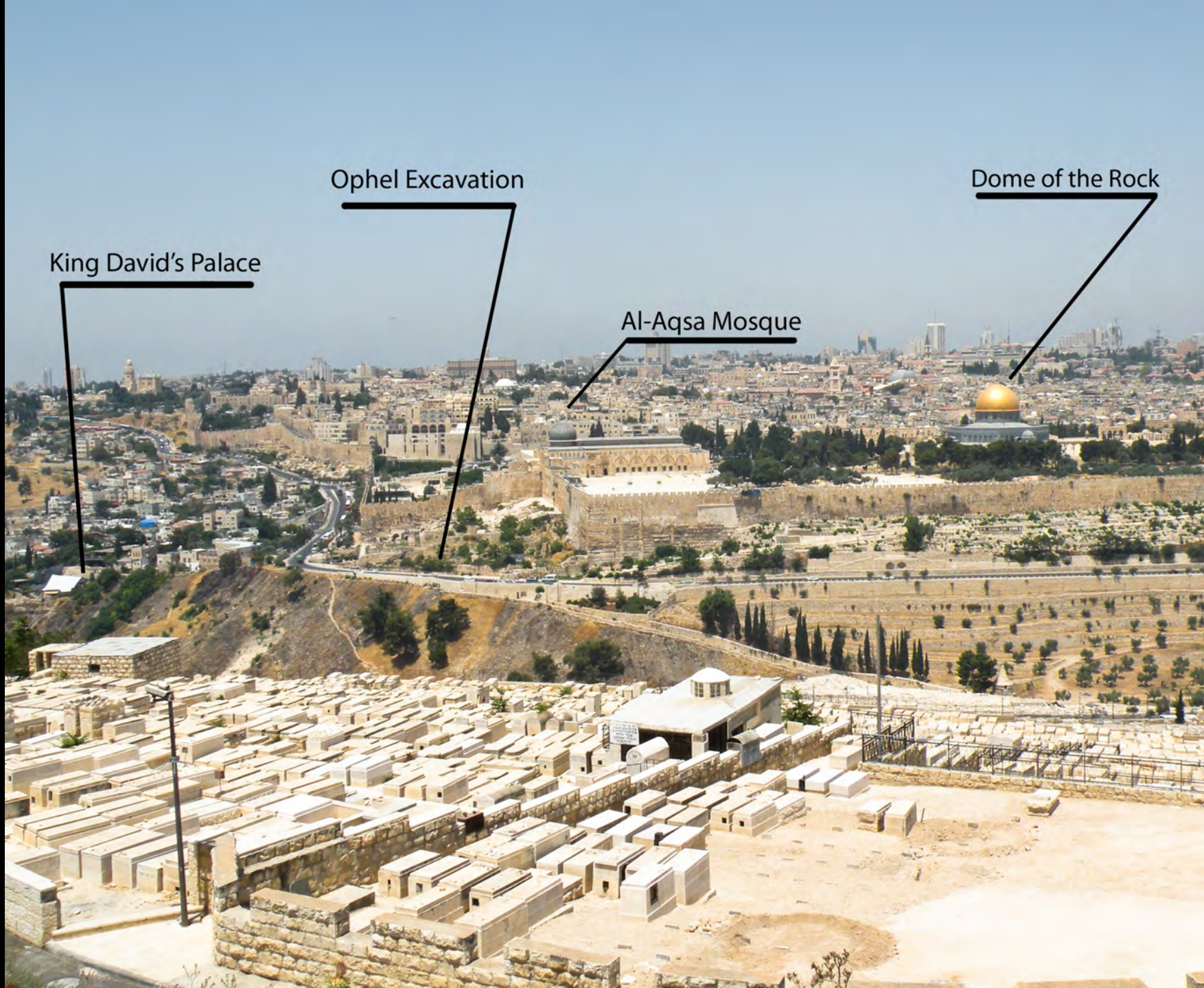
OPHEL

OPHEL

= Fortified hill, ascend

- Southeast side of the Temple Mt.





Ophel Excavation

Dome of the Rock

King David's Palace

Al-Aqsa Mosque

HEROD'S TEMPLE COMPLEX IN THE TIME OF JESUS

When the Gospels and the book of Acts refer to entering the temple or teaching in the temple, it is often not a reference to Herod's temple itself, but rather to this temple complex, including a number of courts and chambers that surrounded the temple. These latter structures were the great and wonderful buildings referred to by the disciples in Matt. 24:1; Mark 13:1–2.

The Sanhedrin came out to teach the people from the Scriptures on this terrace (Hb. *hel*) during the Feasts of Passover and Tabernacles. It may have been here that the 12-year-old Jesus was found by his parents, "sitting among the teachers, listening to them and asking them questions" (Luke 2:46).

The altar of burnt sacrifices stood in the Temple Court. To the west of it stood the brass laver (for priestly washings) and to the north the place of ritual animal slaughter.

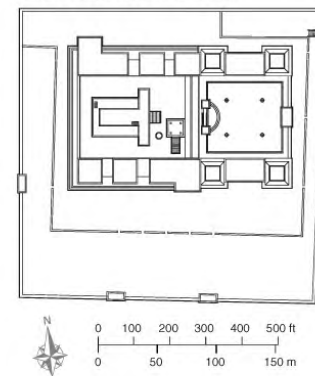
Herod's Temple

The Chamber of the Hearth was the building which housed priests who served when their division was on duty (cf. Zechariah in Luke 1:8).

The Nicanor Gate divided the western Court of the Israelites (where Jewish men could observe temple proceedings) from the eastern Court of the Women. Women were allowed to stand in the southern side of the Nicanor Gate and watch as sacrifices for their purification were made (Luke 2:22–24).

The Chamber of the Lepers was where procedures for lepers who had been healed were handled (cf. Matt. 8:4; Mark 1:44; Luke 5:14).

Temple Complex Architectural Plan



Each of the four massive lampstands (86 feet/26 m high) in the Court of the Women had a ladder by which to reach the four golden bowls to provide lighting at night.

The Chamber of Hewn Stone housed the Sanhedrin council until c. A.D. 30.

The *soreg* (a low, latticed screen or railing) separated the temple courts from the Court of the Gentiles, prohibiting Gentiles or non-purified Jews from entry. Even Herod himself was unable to pass this point. Some interpreters believe that Paul alluded to this railing when he spoke of "the dividing wall of hostility" abolished by Christ (Eph. 2:14).

These colonnades contained 13 trumpet-shaped boxes into which people put their monetary offerings (cf. Luke 21:1–4); this was called "the treasury" (see Mark 12:41; John 8:20). The chief priests did not allow Judas's blood money to be put in the treasury (Matt. 27:6).

Eastern Gate

The Court of the Women was a 233 feet/71 m square courtyard, capable of holding up to 6,000 worshipers at a time. Its name does not indicate that it was restricted to women, but that they were not permitted to enter further into the temple courts. Their presence was normally restricted to the balconies above the colonnades. In this court, the infant Jesus was met by Simeon and Anna the prophetess (Luke 2:25–38).

The Chamber of the Nazirites was where a Nazirite would bring his sacrifices upon completion of his vow.

THE HOUSE OF OUR GOD

v 32 ...the house of our God

v 33 ...the house of our God

v 34 ...the house of our God

v 35 ...the house of our God

v 36 ...the house of our God

v 36 ...the house of our God

v 37 ...the house of our God

v 38 ...the house of our God

v 39 ...we will not forsake
the house of our God

