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Cyrus Decrees: Rebuild the Temple Ezra 1: 1-11

Compiled by the Chronicler from the Ezra memoirs (to see link click <u>Ac</u> - Ezra-Nehemiah From a Jewish Perspective: The Ezra Memoirs).



It had been nearly seventy years since the first deportation of **Jews** by **the Babylonians** to Mesopotamia (see the commentary on **Jeremiah**, **to see link click <u>Gt</u> - In the Thirty-Seventh Year of the Exile Jehoiachin was Released from Prison**). Though the initial years were surely difficult, the second and third generations of **Jews** born in the exile had adjusted to **their** surroundings. Most had become so comfortable that **they** refused to return to **Judah** when given the opportunity, others prayed for and desired to return. They longed to worship **ADONAI** together and offer sacrifices in **their** own **Temple** according to **their** own **Torah** and traditions. So the chapters of **Ezra** tell the story of the second exodus, one of the most important events in **Jewish** history, and thus in **God's** redemptive plan.

Isaiah prophesied that Jews would return and rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem two-hundred years before Cyrus was born (see the commentary on Isaiah Ia - The Deliverance by Cyrus the Great). So in 538 BC when the Babylonian empire passed from Nabonidus to Cyrus king of Persia, also known as Darius the Mede (Dani'el 5:1-30), the new king's first act was to appease the Jewish population by reversing the policy of his predecessors. The kings of Babylon had been in the habit of forcibly removing conquered people and transplanting them in other desolate regions of the empire, or within



the walls of **Babylon**. The new policy served the double purpose of removing a dangerous source of hostility from the center of the empire, and dispersing grateful subjects into every quarter of the dominion. **The Jews** were not the only people to benefit, but **they** probably appreciated it more than any other subject nation.