

# The Book Of Daniel



## **A Study Guide With Introductory Comments, Summaries, And Review Questions**

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**To God Be The Glory!**

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# The Book Of Daniel

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**Note:** This study guide is not intended to be a detailed commentary on the book of Daniel, but a simple aid for an introductory study and review of this wonderful book. For a more detailed treatment, you are invited to look over my sermon outlines on Daniel here:

<http://executableoutlines.com/dan.htm>

This study guide was designed for adult Bible classes, though it might be suitable for junior and senior high classes as well. Some have used it for personal devotions, and others in small study groups.

- **Points to ponder** for each chapter are things I emphasize during the class.
- **Review questions** are intended to reinforce key thoughts in each chapter. That you might know what answers were intended by the questions, I have included them in this guide. There is a “student edition” available with answers deleted.

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## Introduction

One of the more fascinating books of the Bible is the book of Daniel...

- **The first six chapters** contain accounts of faith that inspire both young and old
- **The last six chapters** are filled with apocalyptic visions that challenge even the most advanced Bible students and scholars

It is a book that has often been attacked and abused...

- **Attacked** by liberals and skeptics who deny its inspiration
- **Abused** by many who have taken its visions out of context to support all kinds of wild theories concerning the second coming of Christ

But when properly read and understood, the book of Daniel can...

- **Inspire** us to greater faithfulness in our service to God
- **Strengthen** our faith in the inspiration of the Bible

## Daniel And His Times

The name "Daniel" means "God is my judge" which provides a hint of one of the key themes in this book: God will judge the nations of men. Daniel was a person of deep and abiding faith...

- As a youth, he purposed not to defile himself - **Dan 1:8**
- When old, he persisted in serving God despite threats against his life - **Dan 6:10**

God blessed Daniel because of his faith...

- He rose to great heights in the kingdoms of Babylon and Persia - **Dan 2:48; 6:1-3**
- He served as a statesman, a counselor to kings, and a prophet of God

Daniel was contemporary with two other great prophets: Jeremiah and Ezekiel...

- **Jeremiah** prophesied in Jerusalem before and during the Babylonian exile (626-528 B.C.)
- **Ezekiel** prophesied in Babylon among the exiles (592-570 B.C.)
- **Daniel** prophesied in the capital of Babylon (605-586 B.C.)

Nothing is known of his personal life outside of the book. He descended from one of Judah's prominent families, if not from royal blood (**Dan 1:3**). At an early age (likely in his teens) Daniel along with others was taken from his family to be trained in the courts of Babylon (**Dan 1:3-4**). Whether he ever married is uncertain.

Some key dates and events will help appreciate the times in which Daniel lived...

- **612 B.C. - Fall of Nineveh, capital of Assyria** Assyria had ruled the world since the days of Tiglath-Pileser (845 B.C.). Nabopolassar came to the throne in Babylon and rebelled against the Assyrians in 625 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolassar, was the general who led the Babylonian army against Nineveh, defeating it in 612 B.C.
- **605 B.C. - Battle of Carchemish, establishing Babylonian domination** Pharaoh Necho of Egypt came to fight the Babylonians at Carchemish. Nebuchadnezzar defeated the Egyptians, chasing them south through Judah. At Jerusalem, Nebuchadnezzar heard of his father's death; he returned to assume the throne in Babylon. The first group of Jewish captives were taken, along with Daniel and his friends (**Dan 1:1-4**).
- **597 B.C. - A second remnant taken to Babylon** Jehoiachin (Jeconiah, Coniah) followed the reign of his father, Jehoiakim. He lasted just three months, when Nebuchadnezzar took him and 10,000 Jews to Babylon (**2Ki 24:8-16**). This second group of captives included Ezekiel (**Eze 1:1-3**).
- **586 B.C. - Fall of Jerusalem and the temple destroyed** Zedekiah was installed as king in Jerusalem, but was weak and vacillating. Eleven years later, Jerusalem was totally devastated by Babylonian forces (**2Ki 25:1-10**). A third group was taken into Babylonian captivity, but Jeremiah was among those who stayed behind (**2Ki 25:11-12,22; Jer 39:11-14; 40:1-6**).
- **536 B.C. - Babylon falls, and the first remnant returns to Jerusalem** Cyrus, king of Persia, sends the first remnant back under the leadership of Zerubbabel (**Ezr 1:1-5; 2:1-2**). The foundation of the temple was soon started, but the temple was not completed until 516 B.C. (**Ezr 3:8-13; 6:14-16**).
- **457 B.C. - A second remnant returns to Jerusalem** Ezra the priest returns with this group (**Ezr 7:1-8:36**). He leads a much-needed revival (**Ezr 9:1-10:44**).
- **444 B.C. - A third remnant returns to Jerusalem** This group is led by Nehemiah (**Neh 1:1-2:20**). Under his leadership, the walls of Jerusalem are rebuilt (**Neh 3:1-7:73**). Together with Ezra, they restore much of the religion (**Neh 8:1-13:31**).

Daniel lived through much of these times (605-534 B.C.). He was among the first group of captives taken to Babylon (**Dan 1:1-4**). He continued there over the entire 70 years of captivity (**Dan 1:21; 10:1; cf. Dan 9:1-2; Jer 25:11; 29:10**). Daniel was certainly a remarkable man. His greatness was recognized by his contemporary, Ezekiel (**Eze 14:14,20; 28:3**).

## Theme

From a number of passages (**Dan 2:21; 4:17,25,32,34-35; 5:21**) we can deduce the main theme of the book of Daniel:

### God Rules In The Kingdoms Of Men

In this book, we see the rule of God is...

- **Manifested** in the days of Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, Darius, and Cyrus, kings of the Babylonians, Medes, and Persians
- **Foretold** to occur in the days of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans

In this book, we learn that the rule of God would be especially manifested...

- With the establishment of God's kingdom - **Dan 2:44**
- With the vindication of the cause of His saints - **Dan 7:27**

## Outline

Here is a brief outline of the book of Daniel...

- 1. God's Providence In History - Dan 1:1-6:28**
  - a. Daniel and his determination to be pure - **1:1-21**
  - b. Nebuchadnezzar's dream and Daniel's promotion - **2:1-49**
  - c. Faith in the face of fire by Daniel's friends - **3:1-30**
  - d. Nebuchadnezzar's second dream and temporary insanity - **4:1-37**
  - e. The writing on the wall and fall of Belshazzar - **5:1-31**
  - f. Darius and his den of lions - **6:1-28**
- 2. God's Purpose In History - Dan 7:1-12:13**
  - a. Daniel's dream of the four beasts - **7:1-28**
  - b. Daniel's dream of the ram and the goat - **8:1-27**
  - c. Daniel's prayer, and the vision of the seventy weeks - **9:1-27**
  - d. Daniel's vision of the time of the end - **10:1-12:13**

## Conclusion

As with all Scripture, the book of Daniel is profitable for our study (**2Ti 3:16-17**). From Daniel and his friends, we will learn the power of faith and commitment. By studying this book, we can better understand our Lord's references to it (cf. **Mk 1:14-15; Mt 24:15-16**).

Despite some of its more difficult and challenging passages, we can benefit from them as well, as long as we interpret them...

- In the context of the book itself
- Consistent with all else the Bible may say on the subject
- With the humility and openness that is incumbent upon all who would study and teach God's word (cf. **2Ti 2:24-25**)

## Review Questions

- 1) During what periods of Israel's history did Daniel live and prophesy?**  
- The Babylonian captivity, and at the beginning of its restoration (605-534 B.C.)
- 2) What two prophets were contemporary with Daniel?**  
- Jeremiah and Ezekiel
- 3) What is suggested as the theme of Daniel? (Dan 2:21; 4:17,25,32,34-35; 5:21)**  
- God rules in the kingdoms of men
- 4) What are the two main sections of the book?**  
- God's providence in history (Dan 1:1-6:28)  
- God's purpose in history (Dan 7:1-12:13)

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## Chapter One

The book opens with the first deportation of Jews to Babylonian captivity (605 B.C.), and the selection of Daniel and his three friends for special training (1-7). Daniel's commitment to remain undefiled is blessed by God, and he along with his friends are given wisdom that is acknowledged and rewarded by the king of Babylon (8-21).

### Points To Ponder

- Young Daniel's commitment to God in pagan environment
- How Daniel was able to keep both his faith to God and service to the king

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - Daniel and his friends selected for special training - **Dan 1:1-7**
  - Daniel's faithfulness to God rewarded - **Dan 1:8-21**
- 2) When did Nebuchadnezzar besiege Jerusalem, and who gave him victory? (1-2)**
  - In the third year of Jehoiakim king of Judah (605 B.C.); the Lord
- 3) Who were to be taught the language and literature of the Chaldeans? (3-4)**
  - Some of the children of Israel, some of the descendants of the king and nobles
  - Young men who were good-looking, wise, quick to learn and able to serve
- 4) How long was their training to last? What did it include? (5)**
  - Three years; daily provisions of the king's delicacies and wine
- 5) What four young men were selected? What names were they given? (6-7)**
  - Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, Azariah
  - Belteshazzar, Shadrach, Meshach, Abed-Nego
- 6) What did Daniel purpose in his heart? (8)**
  - Not to defile himself with the king's delicacies and wine
- 7) How was Daniel able to keep his commitment? (8-16)**
  - With politeness (he requested, not demanded)
  - With God's help (God brought Daniel into the favor and goodwill of the chief eunuch)
  - With persistence (rebuffed by the chief eunuch, he appealed to the steward)
  - With willingness to test his faith (asking for ten day trial)
- 8) What did God give the four young men? (17)**
  - Knowledge, skill in literature, wisdom; Daniel understanding in visions and dreams
- 9) How did Nebuchadnezzar find these four young men after their training? (18-20)**
  - Ten times better in wisdom and understanding than his magicians and astrologers

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## Chapter Two

Nebuchadnezzar has a dream, challenging his would-be interpreters to first tell him the contents of the dream (**1-13**). God reveals the dream to Daniel (**14-23**) who then interprets it for the king (**24-45**). Impressed, the king promotes Daniel, and in turn, his three friends (**46-49**).

### Points To Ponder

- The kingdoms represented by the image in Nebuchadnezzar's dream
- The kingdom which shall never be destroyed: its identity and establishment

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - Nebuchadnezzar's dream - **Dan 2:1-13**
  - God reveals the dream to Daniel - **Dan 2:14-23**
  - Daniel interprets the dream - **Dan 2:24-45**
  - Daniel and his friends are promoted - **Dan 2:46-49**
- 2) How does Nebuchadnezzar determine who can really interpret his dream? (1-13)**
  - By requiring that one first be able to tell him what his dream was about
- 3) How was Daniel able to reveal the dream and its interpretation? (17-23)**
  - In answer to prayer, God revealed the dream and its interpretation to him
- 4) What are the key elements of Nebuchadnezzar's dream? (31-35)**
  - A great image with head of gold, chest and arms of silver, belly and thighs of bronze, legs of iron with feet of iron and clay mixed
  - A small stone made without hands striking the image in its feet, destroying it, then becoming a great mountain that filled the earth
- 5) What was the interpretation of the dream? (36-45)**
  - The image represented four successive kingdoms, starting with Babylon
  - The fourth kingdom would be strong like iron, but ultimately unstable
  - In the days of the fourth kingdom God would establish an indestructible kingdom
- 6) What do the four kingdoms of this dream likely represent?**
  - Head of gold: Babylon empire (606-539 B.C.)
  - Chest and arms of silver: Medo-Persian empire (539-331 B.C.)
  - Belly and thighs of bronze: Greek empire (331-63 B.C.)
  - Legs of iron with feet of iron and clay mixed: Roman empire (63 B.C.-397 A.D.)
- 7) What indestructible kingdom does the stone represent? (44-45)**
  - The kingdom of God proclaimed by Christ - **Mk 1:15; Mt 28:18**
  - Christ's reign begun when He ascended to heaven - **Ep 1:19-23; Re 1:5,9; 2:26-27**

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## Chapter Three

Nebuchadnezzar builds a large image of gold, demanding all to worship it (1-7). Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-Nego refuse, and are thrown into a fiery furnace. Yet they are saved by God (8-25), prompting King Nebuchadnezzar to praise their God as the Most High (26-30).

### Points To Ponder

- Faith in the face of fire
- The fourth person in the fiery furnace (angel or Christ?)

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - Nebuchadnezzar's golden image - **Dan 3:1-7**
  - Daniel's friends and the fiery furnace - **Dan 3:8-25**
  - Nebuchadnezzar praises God - **Dan 3:26-30**
- 2) What did Nebuchadnezzar set up in the plain of Dura? (1)**
  - A golden image, 60 cubits (90 feet) by 6 cubits (9 feet)
- 3) What punishment did he threaten if people did not worship it? (6)**
  - To be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace
- 4) Who was accused of not worshiping the gold image? (12)**
  - Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-Nego (Daniel's friends)
- 5) When threatened to be cast in the fiery furnace, what did they respond? (17-18)**
  - The God whom they serve will deliver them from the king's hand
  - But if not, even so they would not serve his gods or worship the gold image
- 6) As the three men were being cast into the fiery furnace, what happened? (20-22)**
  - The fire killed the mighty men as they threw them into the furnace
- 7) What did Nebuchadnezzar see as he looked into the fiery furnace? (24-25)**
  - Four men loose, walking and unhurt, the fourth "like a son of the gods"
- 8) Who might have been that fourth man in the furnace? (25,28)**
  - An angel, or a Christophany (a pre-incarnate appearance of Christ)
- 9) When the three men came out of the furnace, what was their condition? (27)**
  - Their hair was not singed, garments were not affected, no smell of fire on them
- 10) What conclusion did the king draw? What did he do for the three men? (29-30)**
  - There is no other God who can deliver like this
  - Promoted them in the province of Babylon



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## Chapter Four

Nebuchadnezzar has another dream, this one of a great tree that fills the earth and then is cut down but its trunk left intact, followed by a man whose heart is changed and becomes like an animal (1-18). Daniel interprets the dream as applying to the king, that he might know that God rules in the kingdoms of men (19-27). A year later the dream is fulfilled, and Nebuchadnezzar praises, blesses and honors the Most High God, King of heaven (28-37).

### Points To Ponder

- The Most High rules in the kingdoms of men
- He sets over the kingdoms of men the lowest of men, or whomever He chooses

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - Nebuchadnezzar's second dream - **Dan 4:1-18**
  - Daniel interprets the dream - **Dan 4:19-27**
  - Nebuchadnezzar's humiliation and praise of God - **Dan 4:28-37**
- 2) List three key elements of Nebuchadnezzar's dream. (10-17)**
  - A large tree that fills the earth, but is cut down leaving only the trunk
  - A watcher from heaven, who makes pronouncements
  - A man whose heart is changed and becomes like a beast until "seven times" pass over
- 3) Who does Daniel say the dream applies to? (22)**
  - King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon
- 4) What statements reveal the lesson of the dream and its fulfillment? (17,25,35)**
  - "That the Most High rules in the kingdom of men, gives it to whomever He will, and sets over it the lowest of men."
  - "The Most High rules in the kingdom of men, and gives it to whomever He chooses."
  - "He does according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth."
- 5) What was Nebuchadnezzar doing when the dream's fulfillment occurred? (28-31)**
  - Walking about his palace, boasting of his mighty power and majestic honor
- 6) Describe the king's behavior and appearance when he lost his kingdom. (33)**
  - Ate grass like oxen, body wet with dew, hair like eagles' feathers, nails like birds' claws
- 7) What did the king do when his understanding returned? (34)**
  - Blessed, praised, and honored Him who lives forever, for His everlasting kingdom
- 8) What was restored to the king when his reason returned to him? (36)**
  - The glory of his kingdom, his honor and splendor

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## Chapter Five

This chapter fast forwards to 539 B.C. and the last night of Babylonian rule. King Belshazzar (grandson of Nebuchadnezzar) throws a drunken, idolatrous feast that is interrupted by a hand writing on the wall (1-12). Daniel is brought in, and explains that it proclaims the judgment of Belshazzar and the fall of Babylon into the hands of the Medes and Persians (13-29) which occurs that very night (30-31).

### Points To Ponder

- The character of King Belshazzar contrasted with that of Daniel
- The meaning of the writing on the wall as explained by Daniel

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - Belshazzar's feast and the writing on the wall - **Dan 5:1-12**
  - Daniel explains the writing on the wall - **Dan 5:13-29**
  - Belshazzar's fall - **Dan 5:30-31**
- 2) What is the setting leading to the hand writing on the wall? (1-4)**
  - A drunken, idolatrous feast using gold vessels from the house of God in Jerusalem
- 3) What reaction did the king have to the hand writing on the wall? (6)**
  - Countenance changed, troubled thoughts, hip joints loosened, knees knocking
- 4) Who was unable to tell the king the interpretation of the writing? (7-8)**
  - His wise men (astrologers, Chaldeans, soothsayers)
- 5) Who counseled the king to call for Daniel to interpret the writing? (10-12)**
  - The queen (likely the queen mother, daughter of Nebuchadnezzar)
- 6) Before interpreting the writing, what did Daniel tell King Belshazzar? (17-24)**
  - The king could keep his reward (gifts) for himself
  - He had not learned from what happened to King Nebuchadnezzar
  - He had failed to humble himself before God, and did not glorify Him
- 7) What was the inscription written on the wall, and the interpretation? (24-28)**
  - Mene (to number): God has numbered your kingdom, and finished it
  - Tekel (to weigh): You have been weighed in the balances, and found wanting
  - Upharsin (to divide): Your kingdom has been divided, given to the Medes and Persians
- 8) What happened that very night? (30-31)**
  - King Belshazzar was slain
  - Darius the Mede received the kingdom

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## Chapter Six

Daniel's character, conviction and courage are seen once more in this well known account of "Daniel in the lion's den". Despite his age (nearing ninety), Daniel serves his king with an excellent spirit and his God with unwavering faith. A plot by enemies is set to destroy him (1-9) and he is cast into a den of lions (10-17). God sends an angel to deliver him (18-23), prompting King Darius of the Medes to praise the living God of Daniel (24-28).

### Points To Ponder

- The excellent character and faith of Daniel, the man of God
- Daniel as a role model for young and old, statesmen and administrators

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - The trap against Daniel is set - **Dan 6:1-9**
  - The trap against Daniel is sprung - **Dan 6:10-17**
  - The trap against Daniel is spoiled - **Dan 6:18-23**
  - King Darius honors the God of Daniel - **Dan 6:24-28**
- 2) What position did King Darius give Daniel in his kingdom? What was the king planning to do with Daniel? Why? (1-3)**
  - One of three governors over the kingdom
  - Set him over the whole realm
  - Because of his excellent spirit
- 3) Why did Daniel's enemies have difficulty finding any charge against him? What trap was set against Daniel? (4-9)**
  - Because he was faithful, without any error or fault found in him
  - To get Darius to make a decree that no one could petition a god or man for 30 days
- 4) What did Daniel do when he learned the decree had been signed? (10)**
  - He went to his room and prayed toward Jerusalem as he had done since early days
- 5) What was the king forced to do when he heard of Daniel's prayers? Was the king pleased? (11-17)**
  - Cast Daniel into a den of lions; no, the king tried to save Daniel but he could not
- 6) How was Daniel protected from the lions? (21-23)**
  - God sent His angel and shut the lions' mouths
- 7) What did the king do to Daniel's enemies? What did the king do next? (24-28)**
  - Cast those who accused Daniel into the lions' den, along with their families
  - Made a decree that all should fear the God of Daniel, for He is the living God

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## Chapter Seven

In the first year of Belshazzar (552 B.C.), Daniel receives two visions. The first is of four beasts from the sea (**1-8**). The second involves a judgment by the Ancient of Days, and the coronation of the Son of Man (**9-14**). The interpretation describes persecution by elements of the fourth beast (kingdom), with ultimate victory by the saints of the Most High (**15-28**).

### Points To Ponder

- The identity of the four kingdoms represented by the four beasts
- The identity of the Son of Man and the timing of His coronation
- The conflict between the fourth kingdom and the saints of the Most High

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - The vision of the four beasts - **Dan 7:1-8**
  - The vision of the Ancient of Days and the Son of Man - **Dan 7:9-14**
  - The interpretation of Daniel's visions - **Dan 7:15-28**
- 2) What four world empires do the four beasts likely represent? (1-8)**
  - Lion: the Babylonian empire
  - Bear: the Medo-Persian empire
  - Leopard: the Grecian empire
  - Dreadful, terrible, exceedingly strong beast: the Roman empire
- 3) In the second vision, what two scenes appear before Daniel? (9-14)**
  - Judgment by the Ancient of Days
  - The coronation of the Son of Man
- 4) What takes place between the two scenes? (11-12)**
  - The fourth beast with the pompous horn is slain
  - The other beasts have their dominion taken away, but live for awhile
- 5) What is Daniel told is the meaning of the two visions? (15-18)**
  - The four beasts represent four kings (kingdoms, cf. Dan 7:23)
  - The saints of the Most High will receive and possess the kingdom forever
- 6) What is Daniel told when he inquires about the fourth beast? (19-27)**
  - The fourth beast represents a kingdom that will devour the earth
  - The ten horns represent ten kings, but the pompous horn will subdue three of them
  - The pompous horn will make war with the saints, but will succeed only for a short time
  - The pompous horn and its kingdom will lose its dominion and be destroyed
  - The kingdom and its dominion will be given to saints of the Most High, whose kingdom will be everlasting and all dominions will serve Him

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## Chapter Eight

In the third year of King Belshazzar (550 B.C.) Daniel has another vision: a swift goat defeating a mighty ram. The goat's large horn is then broken into four horns, followed by a little horn that brings desolation to the sanctuary and the host of heaven (1-14). The angel Gabriel interprets the vision which foretells the rise of a fierce and mighty king (Antiochus IV Epiphanes, 175-164 B.C.) that would bring desolation against the holy people (15-27).

### Points To Ponder

- The interpretation of Daniel's vision in this chapter
- The meaning of the expression, "the time of the end"

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - The vision of the ram and the goat - **Dan 8:1-14**
  - Gabriel interprets the vision - **Dan 8:15-27**
- 2) Describe the ram and the goat in Daniel's vision. (3-8)**
  - Ram: mighty and great, with two horns, one higher than the other
  - Goat: swift, from the west, with a notable horn
  - The goat tramples the ram, then grew very great
  - The goat's horn is broken into four, and out of them a little horn
- 3) List the actions of the little horn that arises from the four horns. (9-12)**
  - Grew great toward the south, the east, and the Glorious Land
  - Grew up to the host of heaven and cast some of them and stars down
  - Exalted himself as high as the Prince of the host
  - Took away the daily sacrifices, cast down the sanctuary, cast truth to the ground
- 4) How long would the desolation against the sacrifices and sanctuary last? (13-14)**
  - For 2300 days (evening-mornings, v.26); then the sanctuary would be cleansed
- 5) According to Gabriel, to when did the vision pertain? (15-19)**
  - The time of the end, the latter time of the indignation, the appointed time
- 6) What did the ram and goat represent? (20-22)**
  - Ram: Media and Persia; Goat: Greece (Alexander and his generals)
- 7) How is the king who shall rise (the little horn) described? (23-25)**
  - Fierce, mighty, cunning, who will destroy the mighty and holy people
  - Rising even against the Prince of princes, but will be broken without means
- 8) What was Daniel told to do with the vision? Why? (26)**
  - Seal up the vision; it pertained to many days in the future

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## Chapter Nine

In the first year of Darius (539 B.C.), understanding that Jeremiah's prophecy of 70 years of captivity has been fulfilled (Jer 25:11), Daniel confesses his nation's sins and prays that God will restore them (1-19). In response, Gabriel is sent to give Daniel understanding of key events that will take place in a time period of 70 "weeks" (lit., "sevens"), one of the most challenging prophecies in the Bible (20-27).

### Points To Ponder

- Daniel's prayer, confessing the sins of his people Israel
- The difficulty in interpreting the vision of seventy weeks

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - Daniel's prayer for his people - **Dan 9:1-19**
  - The vision of seventy weeks - **Dan 9:20-27**
- 2) What prompted Daniel to pray with fasting, sackcloth, and ashes? (2-3)**
  - Jeremiah's prophecy concerning the 70 years of captivity which had been fulfilled
- 3) List some of the sins mentioned by Daniel that Israel had committed (4-10)**
  - Rebellion, failure to heed the prophets, unfaithfulness, failure to walk in God's laws
- 4) What had come upon Israel for their sin? (11-14)**
  - The curse and oath written in the Law, involving great disaster (cf. Lev 26:27-45)
- 5) For what does Daniel pray God regarding Jerusalem and the sanctuary? (16-19)**
  - To turn away his anger, cause His face to shine; to hear, forgive, and not delay
- 6) Who was caused to fly swiftly to Daniel because of his supplications? (22-23)**
  - Gabriel, whom he had seen earlier (cf. Dan 8:16)
- 7) List six things that were to happen within the period of seventy "weeks" (24)**
  - To finish the transgression
  - To bring in everlasting righteousness
  - To make an end of sins
  - To seal up vision and prophecy
  - To make reconciliation for iniquity
  - To anoint the Most Holy
- 8) What events would occur in the course of this prophecy's fulfillment? (25-27)**
  - A command to restore and rebuild Jerusalem, followed by 69 weeks
  - The coming of the Messiah who would in turn be cut off, but not for Himself
  - The destruction of the city and the sanctuary with war and desolations
  - The confirmation of a covenant with many for one week
  - The end to sacrifice and offering in the middle of the week
  - The coming of one who with abomination brings desolation upon the desolate

# The Book Of Daniel

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## Chapter Ten

In the third year of Darius (ca. 535 B.C.) Daniel receives a vision that will affect his people (Israel) “in the latter days” (**Dan 10:14**), its words to be closed and sealed “till the time of the end” (Dan 12:9). “The Vision Of The Time Of The End” begins with an appearance of a “glorious man” to Daniel beside the Tigris River (**1-9**), with an explanation for his delay in coming (**10-21**). The prophecy of the vision continues in chapters eleven and twelve.

### Points To Ponder

- The meaning of the phrase “in the latter days” as used in the vision
- The angelic conflict behind the scenes briefly described by the “glorious man”

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - The appearance of the “glorious man” to Daniel - **Dan 10:1-9**
  - The conversation between Daniel and the “glorious man” - **Dan 10:10-21**
- 2) Describe the “glorious man” seen by Daniel by the Tigris river (4-6)**
  - Clothed in linen, waist girded with gold
  - Body like beryl, face like lightning, eyes like torches of fire
  - Arms and feet like burnished bronze
  - His words like the voice of a multitude
- 3) Describe the impact of seeing this “glorious man” on Daniel (8-9)**
  - Left him without strength, his vigor turned to frailty
  - In a deep sleep, Daniel heard the sound of the man’s words
- 4) How does the “glorious man” address Daniel? (11)**
  - “Man greatly beloved” (cf. Dan 10:19)
- 5) Why had the “glorious man” delayed his coming to Daniel? (12-13)**
  - The prince of Persia withstood him for 21 days, but then the prince Michael helped him
- 6) Why was the “glorious man” sent to Daniel? When would the events occur? (14)**
  - To help him understand what would happen to his people (Israel)
  - In “the latter days”, “many days yet to come”
- 7) Speechless and overwhelmed, how was Daniel strengthened? (15-19)**
  - The “glorious man” touched Daniel, and spoke encouraging words to him
- 8) What would the “glorious man” do after leaving Daniel? Who would help? (20-21)**
  - Return to fight with the prince of Persia, after that with the prince of Greece
  - Michael the prince (cf. Dan 10:13; 12:1; Jude 1:9; Re 12:7)

# The Book Of Daniel

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## Chapter Eleven

After introductory comments in chapter ten, “The Vision Of The Time Of The End” begins in earnest. A brief prophecy of a Persian-Greek conflict (2-4) is followed by the description of a lengthy Egyptian-Syrian conflict (5-19), with focus on a vile king from the North who will bring blasphemies against Daniel’s people, but who will ultimately be defeated (20-45).

### Points To Ponder

- The prophetic detail of the Persian-Greek and Egyptian-Syrian conflicts
- The identity of the vile king from the North

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - The Persian-Greek conflict - **Dan 11:1-4**
  - The Egyptian-Syrian conflict - **Dan 11:5-19**
  - The rise and fall of a vile king from the North - **Dan 11:20-45**
- 2) In the Persian-Greek conflict, who was the mighty king that would rise? (3-4)**
  - Alexander the Great, whose kingdom was divided among his four generals
- 3) Who were the warring kings of the North and South? (5-20)**
  - The kings of the South were the Ptolemies, based in Egypt
  - The kings of the North were the Seleucids, based in Syria
- 4) Based on history, who was likely the vile person introduced in verse 21?**
  - Antiochus IV Epiphanes, who reigned 175-164 B.C.
  - The “little horn” of Dan 8:9-12,23-25
- 5) How would he bring blasphemies against Israel? (30-32)**
  - Show regard for those who forsake the holy covenant
  - Defile the sanctuary fortress (i.e., the temple)
  - Take away the daily sacrifices
  - Place there “the abomination of desolation”
  - Flatter those who do wickedly against the covenant
- 6) What is said of those who resist valiantly? (32-35)**
  - They shall be strong, carrying out great exploits, instructing many
  - When they fall, they shall receive aid
  - Some who fall will be refined and purified, made white
- 7) In verses 36-45, what three opinions are given about the identity of the king?**
  - It is still about Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 B.C.)
  - The prophecy skips forward to the time of a Roman emperor in the first century A.D.
  - The prophecy refers to someone yet to come (e.g., the “Anti-christ”)



# The Book Of Daniel

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## Chapter Twelve

“The Vision Of The Time Of The End” concludes with assurance of ultimate victory for Daniel’s people (Israel), in words suggestive of the final resurrection (1-3). Daniel is given instructions to seal the book because it pertain to things in the future. Asking when these things will be accomplished, he is given cryptic answers, but is reassured that he himself shall rest and rise to his inheritance at the end of the days (4-13).

### Points To Ponder

- Identifying the “time of trouble” and “time of the end” in this chapter
- The instructions for Daniel to “shut up the words, and seal the book”

### Review Questions

- 1) What are the main points of this chapter?**
  - The ultimate victory of Daniel’s people - **Dan 12:1-3**
  - Final instructions and answers given to Daniel - **Dan 12:4-13**
- 2) What events were to occur “at that time”? (1-3)**
  - Michael, the great prince who watches over Daniel’s people, shall stand up
  - There shall be time of trouble, unlike any before
  - Daniel’s people (those whose name found written in the book) will be delivered
  - Many will who sleep in the dust shall awake, some to life and others to shame
  - The wise and those who turn many to righteousness will shine
- 3) What suggests that this “time” is not the Last Day or end of time as we know it? (2)**
  - Only “many” are said to arise, not “all”; thus this text may be figurative (cf. Jn 5:28-29)
- 4) What instructions was Daniel given, and why? (4,9)**
  - Shut up the words, and seal the book
  - For the words are closed and sealed until “the time of the end”
- 5) What questions does Daniel ask of the man clothed in linen? (6,8)**
  - “How long shall the fulfillment of these wonders be?”
  - “What shall be the end of these things?”
- 6) What answers are given to Daniel? (7,11-12)**
  - “It shall be for a time, times, and half a time”
  - “From the time the daily sacrifice is taken away, and the abomination of desolation is set up, there shall be 1290 days.”
  - “Blessed is he who waits, and comes to the 1335 days.”
- 7) What words of comfort and assurance are given to Daniel? (10,13)**
  - “Many will be purified, made white, and refined...the wise shall understand.”
  - “...you shall rest, and will arise to your inheritance at the end of the days.”