

THE BOOK OF
D A N I E L

California Kids Camp
2023: Teen Workbook

NAME

PARENT SIGNATURE:
WORKBOOK AND PROJECT COMPLETE

Preface: This year at Kids camp we will be studying the book of Daniel. We will see the character of Daniel, as well as his dedication and trust in Yahweh. We will also have the opportunity to look at how Yahweh rules in the kingdoms of men as we look at the dreams in Daniel. This is an exciting study that will have plenty of life lessons we can use every day. While working through Daniel we will see Bible prophecy which assures us of the truth of the Bible and how powerful the word really is! Enjoy this study!



TEEN PROJECTS & MINUTE MEDITATION

BRING TO CAMP:

All Kids Campers are required to complete a MINUTE MEDITATION and special PROJECT before arriving at camp, to be presented to your counselor then displayed in the Main Hall. Choose ONE of the projects below, and write a minute-long presentation about something you learned in your studies in Daniel that you will present to your group and counselors.

PROJECT OPTIONS:

Build a model of the image in Daniel 2:

Research each of the world empires represented by Nebuchadnezzar's image. Create an informative summary of each empire to go along with your model. Make sure to include information on how long they lasted, what they were like (or will be like) and the territory they covered (or will cover). Include any relevant details that fit in with the prophecies given about them in chapters 2,7, and 8.

Create an illustrated report on each of the first 8 chapters of Daniel:

Research the events that are recorded in Daniel 1-8, and illustrate each chapter. Create (at least) one page on each chapter. Each chapter should include illustrations of what happened in the chapter, what the foreign king declared at the end of the chapters and what led the king to declare that. Be Creative! You could create a book, a comic poster, or another way to illustrate the information.

Create a timeline from Nebuchadnezzar to the kingdom of God:

Research the events that are prophesied about Daniel, and create a timeline from the time of Nebuchadnezzar to the return of Jesus Christ and the establishment of God's Kingdom. Make sure to include the empires who ruled, the important kings, and any dates you can find. Include how they are part of the image of Daniel chapter 2 and the beasts from chapters 7&8.

Before you begin...



Make a plan:

You should be able to complete the workbook with time to sparely working on it a little each day. If you do it last minute, you'll get less out of the study, and you will retain less of the information.

Work out your schedule. Everyone is busy, and it is always best to schedule your time. Figure out how many days you have till camp and dedicate specific times to dedicate to your workbook.

Set goals for yourself...

Make your own goal chart. You can add it into your workbook or keep a digital one. Just make sure you have a reminder to keep on track.

Its a good idea to share your goals with someone who will keep you accountable to what you have set out to do. Use your parents, or even another camper who is working on the same workbook!

Some helpful hints...

There is information in this workbook that will help you with the questions. Make sure you read the section you are working on, all of the questions in that section and the information provided. These are good habits and will help you along the way. If you are having trouble with a question, mark it and move on. Come back to it later. If you are stuck, don't be scared to ask for help from a family member.

RESOURCES FOR DANIEL:

- The Christadelphian Expositor
- Story of the Bible, H.P. Mansfield
- World Events and the Coming of Zion's King, G. Pearce (The Bible Magazine)
- Exposition of Daniel, John Thomas
- Prophets After the Exile, John Carter
- The Bible Magazine (www.biblemagazine.com)
- Good quality Bible Dictionary (e.g. Smith's)
- Rollin's Ancient History, Charles Rollin - historical background



SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

Step 1 - The Captivity of Judah

- 1. Why did God allow the Babylonians to dominate Israel? (cp. Jer. 25)**

- 2. Why were the people taken captive to Babylon? (cp. Jer. 24:5, 36:3)**

- 3. In what sense are we captives in Babylon? How should we act in the days of our captivity?**

Step 2 - The City of Babylon (See Dan. 4:30 and Isa. 13:19)

- 1. Can you find other passages referring to Babylon's glory?**

- 2. What does Babylon represent spiritually (e.g. Rev. 17)?**

Step 3 - The Jews in Captivity

It was Chaldean practice to absorb captives into the Babylonian community. The Jews however desired to remain separate and distinct. In order to remember their holiness they established feasts to be celebrated every year, during the 70 year captivity.



- 1. In what months were these feasts held? (cp Zech 7) What did the feasts commemorate? (see II Kings 25)**

- 2. What feast do we have that reminds us of our separateness?**

Step 4 - Daniel - The man

“Daniel’s example of unwavering faithfulness demonstrated how it was possible to be in Babylon and yet “not of it” (cp Jn. 17:14-16). He was granted a position of honor because of his virtues, not through compromise!”

- 1. List all the characteristics you can find that describe the man Daniel:**

The book of Daniel is very important for both exhortation and prophecy. Jesus himself endorses the book as extremely significant. (Matt. 24:15; Mark 13:14)



SECTION 2 – DANIEL 1:1-21 HEATHEN WISDOM JUDGED



Step 1 - Ch. 1:1-2 - The Captivity

The siege began in the 3rd year of Jehoiakim (605 BC) when Nebuchadnezzar was co-regent with his father. The fourth year of Jehoiakim's reign was Nebuchadnezzar's first as sole ruler. Jer. 25:1

- 1. Briefly outline Jehoiakim's reign and what happens to him. (you will have to look back into Kings and Chronicles!)**
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- 2. What does Nebuchadnezzar's name mean? (v. 1)**
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- 3. Why did God allow the vessels from His house to be taken by the Babylonians? (v 2) (cp. Isa. 39)**
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Step 2 - Ch. 1:3-7 - The Challenge

In this section we see two opposing forces—the God of Israel and the gods of Babylon. It is Babylon which tries to influence and change the young men of Israel, to destroy them spiritually!



- 1. What prophecy is fulfilled in this section? Does this mean Daniel may have been a descendant of Hezekiah?**

- 2. What is the significance of the word ‘princes’? (v. 3) What does this tell us about these young men?**

- 3. ‘No blemish’ (v.4) can refer to a physical blemish (Lev. 21:17-23) or a moral one (Job 31:7). Briefly list some significant points in scripture regarding the phrase ‘no blemish’, or “without blemish”.**

- 4. “Ability” (v.4), the strength to accomplish a given, set task. We all have some ability, given by God - how do you use them? Do you abuse them? see Matt. 25:15, Acts 11:29, 1 Pet. 4:11**



- 5. Who were the Chaldeans? Where did they come from?**

- 6. What was the King's meat? His wine? (v. 5) What is the spiritual significance/danger of this “daily provision”?**
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Purpose of the King's special treatment:

- *To wean the young men from their old way of life.*
- *To get them to think that it was better to submit to the Babylonian lifestyle than to retain their allegiance to the Jewish state and religion. cp Rom. 12:2*

9. Find the meanings of their Hebrew names.(v. 6)

Hebrew Name	Strong's #	Meaning
Daniel	1840	
Hananiah	2608	
Mishael	4332	
Azariah	5838	

10. Find the meanings of their Babylonian names. (v. 7)

Babylonian Name	Strong's #	Meaning
Belteshazzar	1095	
Shadrach	7714	
Meshach	4335	
Abednego	5664	

11. Is there significance in this change of names? What are the lessons for us?

Step 3 - Ch. 1:8-16 - The Contest

In this section we see a classic battle. The One, True God versus the gods of this world. The battle begins in the mind and heart of Daniel, but manifests itself to those around him. We can learn from his faithful example! (Rom. 7:23)

- 1. What does it mean, “Daniel purposed in his heart...”? (v.8)**
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- 2. Of what significance is the word “defile”?**
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- 3. Why did Daniel go against the command of the king? What is the lesson for us?**
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- 4. List other Bible characters you can find who were favored in captivity:**
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- 5. What can we learn from the prince’s reply in v. 10? cp. Psa. 146:3-4. Do we ever act like this?**
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In verses 12 and 13 we see a trial period where choices to serve God or self-interest must be made, followed by a type of judgement process. This is like our life today where we must deny ourselves the pleasures of this world, choose the right food and then, after our probation, stand before the judge of the world to receive our reward!

6. Why would Daniel suggest “pulse and water”? (v. 12) How does this contrast the King’s meat and wine?
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7. Why could Daniel be so confident that his plan would succeed? What is the lesson for us?
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8. Why would their faces be “fairer and fatter in flesh”? (v. 15) cp 1 Tim. 4:8; Exo. 23:25
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9. What is pulse?
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Step 4 - Ch. 1:17-21 - Daniel’s Faith Vindicated:

Daniel and his 3 friends had more than a good diet. It was their faith that now brought them the richest blessings!

1. From where did these 4 young people receive their strength?
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- 2. After this test, what was Daniel and his friends position? How did they perform?**
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- 3. Verse 21 does not indicate Daniel died at the beginning of Cyrus' reign, only that he was still alive when Cyrus was reigning. What other verses in Daniel indicate this to us?**
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- 4. Summarize the major lessons you have learned in the study of chapter 1.**
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SECTION 3 – DANIEL 2:1-49 – HEATHEN MIGHT JUDGED AND WORLD HISTORY FORETOLD

Step 1 - Ch. 2:1 - The King's Dream

- 1. What was happening in Jerusalem around the same time period as this chapter? (v. 1) cp Jer. 36:1—24. What similarities are there with the events of 1 Sam. 4:2-9?**
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2. Where else in scripture is it significant that the king could not sleep? (v. 1)

In this state of turmoil and mental unrest, the King turns to his earthly advisors for help and they will fail him!

Step 2: Ch. 2:2-9 - The King's Demand

The King was deeply impressed and troubled by his frightening dream. He wanted to know its meaning. To be sure the interpretation was true he asks his wise men for both the dream itself and the interpretation.

- 1. What other king relied upon his magicians in a contest against the God of Israel?**

- 2. What are sorcerers? (v. 2) See Ezek 21:21 for some religious practices of these men.**

In verse 2 we see assembled before the King the best and finest wisdom mankind could offer in the whole world at that time! How futile it was.
cp. 1 Cor. 1:19-20

Dan 2:4-7:28 is written in Aramaic - the language of a people in exile

Dan. 8:1-12:13 is written in Hebrew - the language of the returned exiles, God's chosen people!

3. Was it true that these wise men could interpret dreams if they knew what the dream was? (consider Dan. 4:7;5:8)
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4. Nebuchadnezzar was typically a fair man, but he offered the extremes—the worst shame for failure. Was the pleading of the wise men in verse 7 reasonable? Was the king being unfair?
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5. “till the time be changed” (v. 9) What were the Chaldeans hoping for?
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Step 3 - Ch. 2:10-13 - The Clergy Fail, Their Execution Decreed

Realizing their plight and the determination of the king, the Chaldeans try one last desperation plea. They try to appeal to the king's reason and logic—to no avail!

1. Was it wise for the Chaldeans to answer as they did? (v. 10) Why or why not?
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2. The clergy of that day admit defeat – “We have no divine authority” is what they conclude. How is Israel’s God shown to be superior to all other “gods”?
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3. The king was “angry and very furious”. (v. 12, cp Matt. 2:16, Pro. 16:14) What had upset the king most? Can we anger our God (our king) in the same way?
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4. Why were Daniel and his companions considered part of the wise men if their 3 year probation was not complete? When else was Daniel “sought” later in his life? (v. 13)
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What the Chaldeans are saying is true, but they are questioning the King's judgement—not a wise thing to do! They had however, run out of alternatives!

Step 4 - Ch. 2:14-16 - Daniel pleads for time

Realizing their impending doom and believing that God was in control, Daniel asks for time to reveal the king's demands. Praying that God would surely give him an answer.

1. Daniel answered with “counsel and wisdom” (v. 14) What is meant by “counsel and wisdom”? Why would Arioch listen to Daniel and not just kill him?
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2. Who was Arioch? What was his normal job? (v. 14)
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Daniel did not stand idly by and succumb to the king's demand when it was unreasonable. He stood up for himself in a logical and sensible fashion.

3. Is there any modern day scenario that would put us in a similar situation?
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4. What is the meaning of the word “hasty”? (v. 15) _____
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- 5. What made Daniel's plea for time different to that of the Chaldeans?**
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Daniel believed that God was working in his life for a special reason, therefore he would not perish. There must be some reason for the circumstances at hand. All things would work together for good, for those who love God. cp Rom 8:28

Step 5 - Ch. 2:17-18 - The Communal Prayer

Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah turn to the only source of strength they know— their God in heaven. cp. Phil 4:6

- 1. How could Daniel have his own “house”? (v. 17)**
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- 2. Daniel goes to his friends (Note: Hebrew names used!) for encouragement, to share the problem with them (v. 17) What “companions” should we turn to for help, advice and encouragement during difficult times? cp. Matt.18:19-20**
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- 3. What is the Biblical definition of secret or mystery?**
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- 4. List some passages indicating the power and effectiveness of prayer:**
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A brother summed up the lessons for us from this section as follows:
"We must stay in the ecclesia in order to be saved from the Babylonian butchers today - those who would dismember our spiritual lives and throw us on the dunghills of this world!"

Step 6 - Ch. 2:19-23 - Daniel's Thanks and Praise to Yahweh

The faithful prayer of these 4 men is answered immediately!

- 1. God revealed the dream to Daniel through a “Night Vision”. (v. 19) Find other examples in scripture where this method of revelation was used.**
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- 2. Daniel prays to thank God, (v. 23) but what is significant about the start of his prayer? (v. 20-22) What can we learn from this?**
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- 3. The phrase, “times and seasons” is found in v. 21 Where else is this phrase used? What does it mean? What is the difference between the two words?**
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- 4. There is a theme of “light and darkness” throughout scripture. Find verses that support this. Why does Daniel use this analogy here? (v. 22)**
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God loves those who put their faith and trust in Him and He wishes them to be in light, not darkness. Therefore He “makes known” unto them his plans (Jn. 15:15) and reveals His secrets (Amos 3:6-7) to them. If we study our Bibles, the mystery of the gospel will be revealed to us as well! (Rom. 16:25-26).

Step 7 - Ch. 2:24-30 I Will Show the Interpretation

We are approaching the climax of the battle that has been raging since chapter 1. The gods of Babylon versus Israel's God. The vast superiority of the God of Israel is about to come crashing down upon Nebuchadnezzar.

- 1. Why did Daniel go through Arioch when he had already made an appointment with the king? (v.24, cp. v. 16)**

Daniel now tells Arioch to spare the life of all the wise men—he was their Savior.
Later they would plot to kill him! (ch. 6)

- 2. Why would Arioch bring Daniel in haste? (v. 25)**

- 3. How could Arioch be so sure Daniel was telling the truth? (Note: he may have lost his own life if Daniel was a fraud!) Is there a lesson here for us?**

Daniel speaks from verse 27 through 45 uninterrupted! The king must have been riveted to his chair. Yet Daniel does not use this opportunity to boast but gives all the credit to God. cp. Gen. 41:15-16; Acts 3:12

- 4. What was Daniel teaching Nebuchadnezzar about the difference between men's wisdom and God's wisdom? (v.27)**

5. “The latter days” (v. 28) has special significance in scripture. Do a study of this phrase—where else is it used, what does it mean? etc. What does this tell us about the interpretation to follow?
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Although Nebuchadnezzar’s dream spans nearly 2,500 years from Babylon (v. 38) to the establishment of the Kingdom of God in the days of the feet “kings” (v. 44), it is intended to be primarily a vision of “the latter days”!

6. What was the reason that the dream and the interpretation were given. (See v. 30 AV margin).
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Step 8 - Ch. 2:31-35 - The Dream Revived

The king must have shuddered as his dream was recounted to him in detail. It was indeed true that he could now be fully assured that the interpretation to follow was true!

1. What is significant about the image being “excellent” and its form “terrible”? (v. 31) What had been Nebuchadnezzar’s reaction to seeing it in the dream?
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2. Look up the word “head”. (v. 32) What would have to be characteristic of the nation represented by this metal?
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3. Any significance to the next empire having two arms? (v. 32)
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4. The metals are of diminishing weight, what does this tell us?
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5. Two legs of iron. What would we expect to be true of this empire? (v. 33)
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6. The feet are part iron and part clay. (v. 33) What can be said about the empire represented by the feet? Since the iron legs come first, what does this indicate about the origins of the feet? (v. 41)
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7. Is there any significance to the word clay? Is it potter’s clay (see concordance)? (cp. Isa. 29:16; 45:9)
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- 8. “The Stone” in scripture is highly significant. Trace the theme of the stone through the Bible. E.g. 1Pet. 1:4-10 (Note: you should find references from Genesis to Revelation!)**
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- 9. The stone was molded “without hands”. We find a similar phrase in Dan. 8:25. Where does this phrase occur in the N.T. and what do we learn from these connections? (also cp. 1 Sam 17)**
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The Stone breaks in pieces the image. The object of this vision is to replace the Kingdom of men—the image which will be utterly smashed and crushed to pieces and turned to dust—with the Kingdom of God—the stone power. cp. Dan. 7:18,27

Step 9 - Ch. 2:36-45 - Daniel's Interpretation

The interpretation given here is highly significant. It is a continuous story from the time of the vision to the establishment of the Kingdom of God. The rest of Daniel's prophecies fit into this frame as do the prophecies of the book of Revelation!

Important Dates:

Babylon.....606-536 BC (70 years. cp Jer.25:11-12)
Medo-Persia..... 536-331 BC
Greece.....331-67 BC (Alexander died 323 BC)
Rome.....67 BC - 476 AD

One United Confederacy in the Latter Days: The empires featured in the image are not just successive but also accumulative—a building up over centuries of a powerful system that is going to be smitten by the stone in the “latter days”.

1. Considering the preceding comment, what can we conclude from Ezra 5:13; 6:14,22 & Neh. 13:6? Vs. 36-38 – The Head of Gold
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Vs. 36-38 – The Head of Gold:

2. What did Daniel reveal the head of gold represents?
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It would have taken tremendous faith and courage for Daniel to tell the great King that his power came from God.

3. We noted that the image is to stand complete in the latter days—a development of greater Babylon will be smitten by the stone. Where in Scripture do we find a latter-day counterpart to Babylon?
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4. Is there any significance of gold being associated with Babylon? Was Nebuchadnezzar satisfied with the head referring to his kingdom? (see ch. 3).
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V. 39 – The Silver and Brass Kingdom

1. The next kingdom was Medo-Persia. Is there significance in silver representing this empire? What about the image having 2 arms?
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2. In what sense was this kingdom “inferior”?
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3. Remembering the image has a latter day aspect, where else in scripture (outside of Daniel) do we have a latter day prophecy that refers to the aspect of Persia?
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4. Is brass significant to the Greek nation?
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5. The two thighs of the image were also brass (v.32). Even though the Greek Empire was divided into 4 parts after the death of Alexander the Great, only two had relation to Judah and the Holy Land. What are these two primary aspects developed in Daniel 11 called? _____
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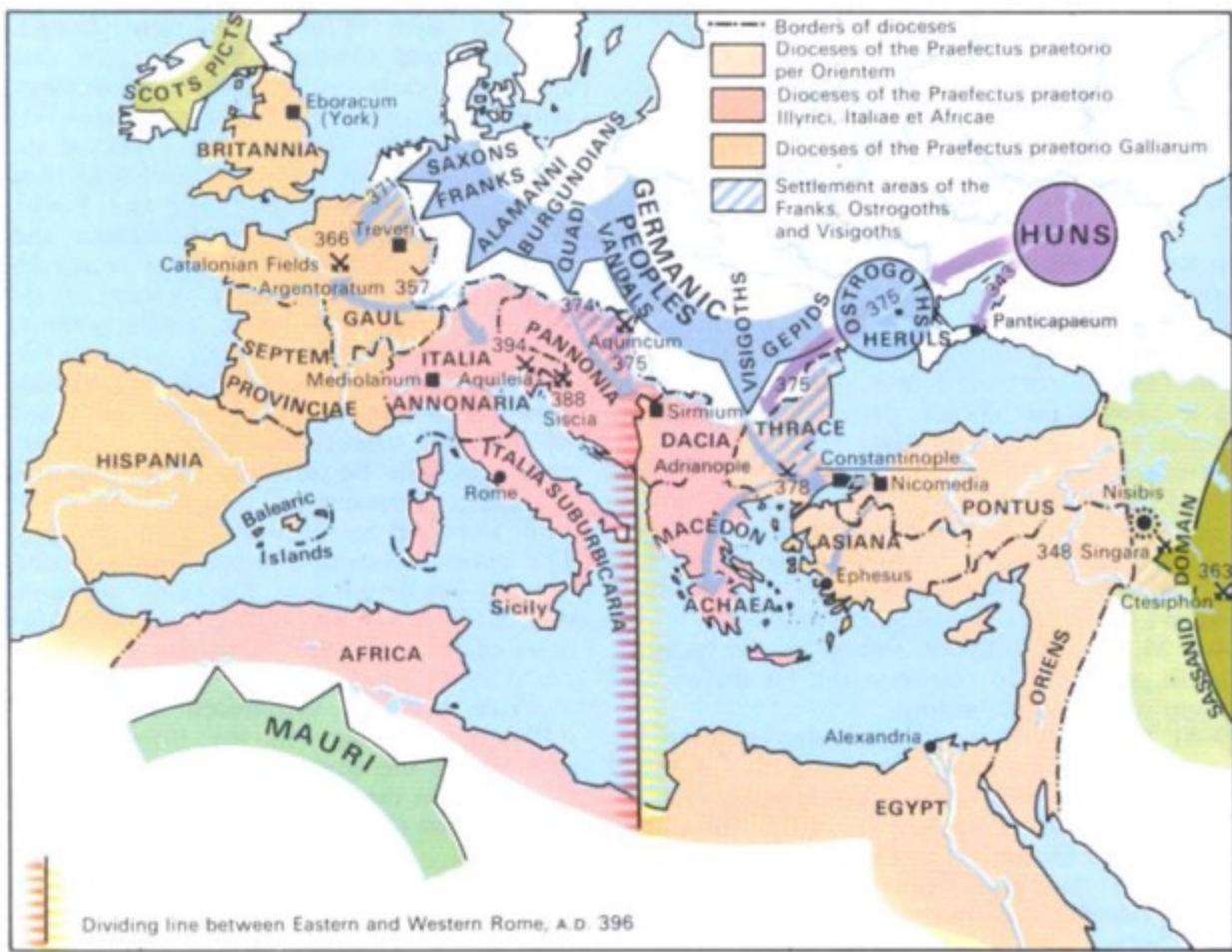
V. 40 – The Fourth Kingdom

1. What was the key feature of the fourth Kingdom? (v. 40)
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2. What element continues into the feet? (v. 41) This means we must look for a counterpart to the Roman element today—in the latter days!
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Note: The two iron legs of the image are significant in that the Roman empire split in two. Half in the west (capital city of Rome) and half in the east (centered at Constantinople) which lasted 1,000 years longer. It is important to note that the eastern half carries on the brazen Greek aspect of the empire.



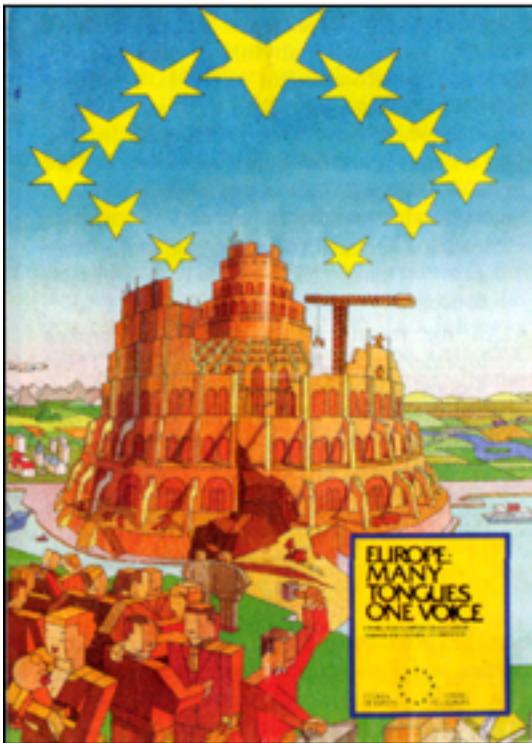
V. 41-43 – The Iron-Clay Kingdom

The divided iron-clay kingdom continues out of the 4th iron kingdom (i.e. the Roman Empire) and is similar to the 10 horns of the 4th beast of chapter 7. The strength of this kingdom is derived from the iron or Roman element (v41). This has been continued in the Roman Catholic Church, while the political seat of the Roman empire moved east (to Constantinople) the religion grew up in Rome. The power of this system is rising today.

1. Consider the following identifying characteristics of the feet and toes of the image and complete the chart: (next page)

CHARACTERISTIC	REFERENCE	LATTER DAY FULFILLMENT
Feet and toes a divided kingdom	V 41-42	Europe and is member states. The motto of the European Union is “United in Diversity”
Kingdom's origin is iron	V 40	
Kingdom's strength is in the iron or Roman element	V 40-41	
Kingdom of the common people (offspring or “see of men”) and is humanistic (“earthenware”)	V 43	
Kingdom made up of various nations - “Kings”	V44	
Contemporary with the “latter days” when God will set up a Kingdom	V44	

2. How does the religion of Catholic Europe continue the Babylonian and Roman element? _____



3. Recall what we learned about the meaning of the clay earlier. The aim of Babylon was to be one in language, learning and religion (ch. 1:2,4,7). Note the poster from Europe. How are their aims similar to that of ancient Babylon?

Written by faith in 1970 when the iron curtain divided Europe!

"The iron-clay feet develop from the previous iron state of things, and there is a continuity of the iron into the feet. So we should expect the feet to represent the final phase of the Roman Empire. The whole of Europe, East and West, is involved in the feet. So the Stone power striking the feet is the conflict between Christ and his people, and a dominantly European assembly of nations."

"If the Roman Catholic Church is to have religious control over all Europe, then the Eastern Orthodox Church must be reconciled, and come to accept her Primacy... We have described the coming Roman world as a christian- socialist state, corresponding with the iron and clay feet of the Image, and with the current socialist development of society in Europe."

Russia, The Vatican & The Invasion of Israel, Bro. Graham Pearce

Written by faith in 1854!

"By turning to a map of Europe and Asia, the reader may trace out the territory of the Kingdom of Babylon as it is destined to exist in its last form under the King of the North in his Gogian manifestation [Ezek. 38]. The names of countries furnished by Ezekiel will lead him to a just conception of its general extent. Besides 'All the Russias,' it will take in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Turkey, Persia, Tartary, Greece, the Roman Africa, and Egypt...The organization which this vast empire will assume, when fully developed, is represented in the second chapter of Daniel by a colossus in human form..."

Exposition of Daniel, Bro. John Thomas

Europe's ROMAN Catholic Inheritance – “United in Diversity”

“Drawing inspiration from the cultural, religious and humanist inheritance of Europe, from which have developed the universal values of the inviolable and inalienable rights of the human person, democracy, equality, freedom and the rule of law...Convinced that, thus ‘united in its diversity’, [official motto] Europe offers them the best chance of pursuing, with due regard for the rights of each individual...”

“The peoples of Europe, in creating an ever closer union among them...Conscious of its spiritual and moral heritage, the Union is founded on the indivisible, universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity; it is based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law.”

Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe (Signed in Rome October 29, 2004)

4. Who are the “they”? (v. 43) Who are the “seed of men”? (v. 43) It says they will mingle together or try to mix but that they won’t adhere. That is, they will form a bond, or alliance because it will be expedient to do so. What is this referring to?

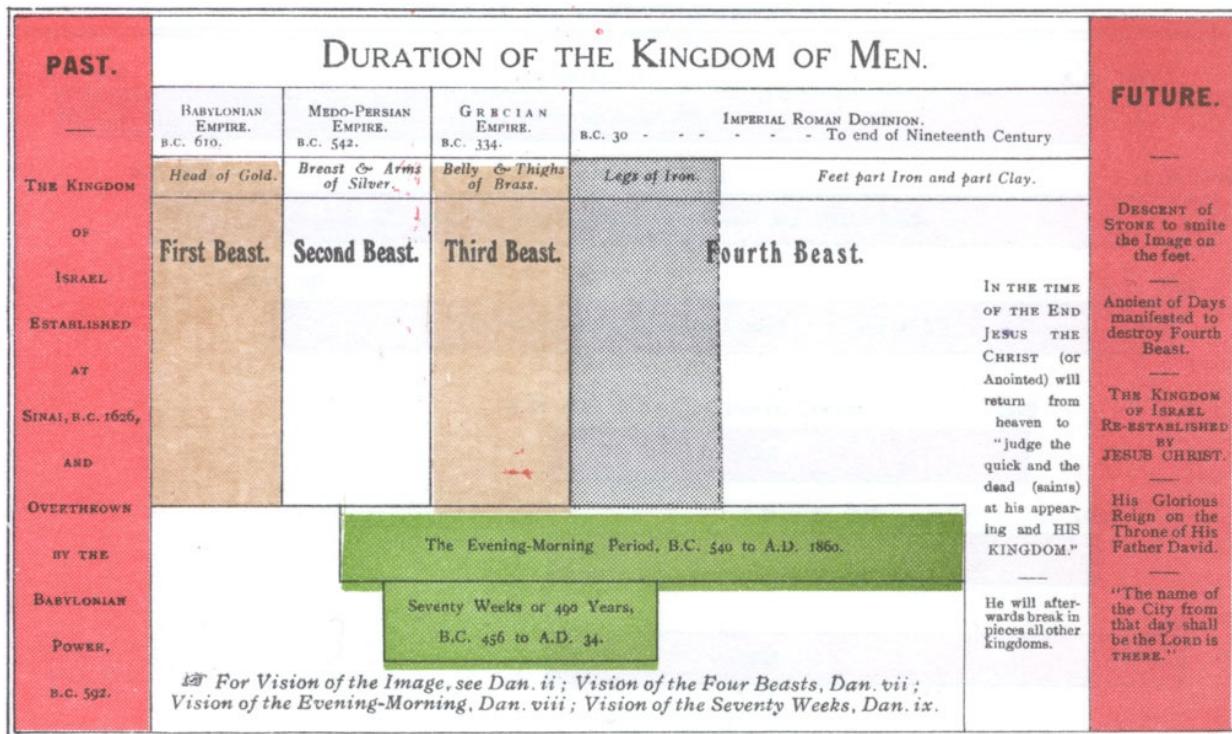
Vs. 43-45 – God’s Kingdom on Earth

- 1. “God’s Kingdom never destroyed” (v. 44) Support this from elsewhere in scripture. What should this remind us about how much we invest in this temporary life now?**
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- 2. Who will be kings in God's Kingdom? How is this significant to the statement, "it will not be left to other people"? (v. 44) i.e. what makes the kings in God's Kingdom different from kings today?**
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- 3. The image is standing in one piece when broken. (cp. vs. 34-35; 45) Is the whole image standing today? Elaborate.**
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God's Kingdom was on earth, represented by the throne in Jerusalem. Because of Israel's wickedness (Ezek. 21:25-27) they were taken captive into Babylon—thus began a sequence of world-wide empires, which dominated Israel, represented as the Kingdom of men. God's Kingdom will be re-established soon in restored Israel when men's empires will be “broken to pieces” by Christ and the saints, the Stone Power! So, in Nebuchadnezzar's dream we see the Kingdom of men represented between the two advents of God's Kingdom on earth (see the following chart), with special attention given to those powers which ruled over Israel!



Progress of Time—from left to right.

When the Kingdom of God is down trodden (see Lk. 21:24) the Kingdom of men is in ascendancy. As Israel rises again so the Kingdom of men will meet its downfall and destruction.

4. What is the mountain the stone was cut out of? (v. 45) Note: this is different than the kingdom or mountain of vs. 35, 44.

5. What is meant by “certain” and “sure”? (v. 45) How are Daniel’s words here a lesson to us?

Step 10 - Ch. 2:46-49 - Daniel and His Companions Honored

The king has been silent during the entire revelation by Daniel, obviously dumbfounded by what he is hearing. Now he is overcome with wonder and lavishes great honor upon Daniel.

1. The king “fell on his face and worshipped” (v. 46). Find two passages in Acts where this happened to the apostles. What was their reaction?

2. Why would the king want to offer “oblation” and “sweet odors”? What do you think Daniel did? cp Rev. 22:9

3. What is significant about Nebuchadnezzar’s words concerning Daniel’s God? (v. 47) Where else in Scripture do we find this idea?

Imagine the scene: The great King Nebuchadnezzar worshipping a lowly Jewish slave! This was symbolic of the time when all kings will fall before Jesus and submit to him. cp. Isa. 60:14; Psa. 72:11

4. Daniel is made a great ruler (v. 48). This also happened to Joseph. Find references indicating this will happen to Christ.

Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah had been through the trial together and now rejoiced together. How wonderful it is to have friends in the truth to share both times of sorrow and joy!

5. Summarize the major lessons you have learned while studying chapter 2.



SECTION 4 - DANIEL 3:1-30 HEATHEN WORSHIP JUDGED Step 1 - ch. 3:1-7 - The king demands all to worship an image



The king soon forgets the power of Daniel's God and the lessons he has learned in chapter 2. After building a large image he commands all people to come to the dedication, thus proclaiming their political allegiance to Nebuchadnezzar.

- 1.What is significant about the entire image being made of gold ? (v.1)**

- 2. What does God think of images? (v.1) cp. Deut. 7:25-26; Exod. 20:23.**

- 3. How could the image be 60 cubits high (90 feet) and only 6 cubits wide (9 feet)? What is significant about the number 6? Where else do we see this number used in Scripture?!**

- 4. What does “Dura” mean? (v.1) How is this significant?**

- 5. What was the role of the Judges? (v.2)**

Once again the stage is set for a great confrontation—the gods of Babylon against Israel’s God. The prophets of God had already declared the futility of men’s efforts to make their own gods!

The herald cried aloud (with might) showing Babylon’s control of the mass worship. So too in the future, a loud proclamation will be made declaring the downfall of modern Babylon, a great religious power! (cp. Rev. 18:2,22). The scene is typical of human worship...a man-made god and the people are FORCED to worship it! How irrational and hypocritical is the fleshly mind!

- 6. Why command “people, nations and languages”? (v.4) How is this phrase significant?**

- 7. Were these types of instruments all used to praise God? (v.5). What’s wrong with using them here? What is the lesson for us?**

The pressure to submit to this large mass of people who chose to bow down would have been tremendous. Still, three faithful men would have been standing tall as the rest groveled in the dust before their great King. They had God on their side, who could oppose them? cp. Rom. 8:31



Step 2 – Ch. 3:8-12 - The Chaldeans Accuse the Jews

Moved by jealousy and envy, the Chaldeans ruthlessly accuse the Jewish captives who had been given positions of honor in the Babylonian empire. Remember, the Chaldeans owed their lives to Daniel and his 3 friends. Some form of gratitude! They were obviously looking for such an opportunity to catch them (cp. 6:1-6) and went straight to the King without being asked.

- 1. What is significant about their opening words to the King, ‘0 King, live forever!’? (v. 9; cp. Acts 24:2-3)**
-
-

- 2. Why did the Chaldeans have to remind Nebuchadnezzar of his decree? (v. 10)**
-
-

- 3. Why has the Spirit emphasized the form of worship, by repeating it three times? (v.10; cp. vs. 5,7) Is there a lesson here for us about the music, etc.?**
-
-

- 4. This was a decree of the king (i.e. law), but the 3 men could not obey it. What laws must we also refuse to obey, no matter what the consequences?**
-
-

- 5. Analyze the Chaldeans’ accusation; their words were well chosen. Explain how each phrase is significant:**

- a) “have not regarded thee”
- b) “serve not thy gods”
- c) “nor worship the golden image” (v.12)

Nebuchadnezzar may have felt that these men should have worshipped his gods out of respect for him. After all, he had worshipped and acknowledged their God. (ch. 2:47) The world knows nothing of true devotion and commitment. See Haman's reaction to Mordecai's refusal to worship him. Esth. 3:1-6.

6. Give examples of situations we may face that are similar to this test.

Step 3 - ch. 3:13-18 - The Jews Defy the King's Law

After being given a second chance to submit to the king's will, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah flatly refuse the king's demand. Their explanation: "We must obey God rather than man"! cp. Acts 5:29

1. Why was Nebuchadnezzar so angry? (v.13)

2. What is significant about Daniel not being called before the king? (v.13) Is there a lesson for us? _____

3. Why did Nebuchadnezzar give them a second chance? (v.15)

4. Based on your study so far describe the character of Nebuchadnezzar. What is your impression of him?

The three men had been successfully tried by God by not bowing down to the gods of Babylon. The result of their faithfulness is further testing before the King! It would be even harder not to submit when standing in the presence of Nebuchadnezzar. Was God unfair in this? Surely not! He knew their limits and was perfecting their faith. He would not try them

- 5. What is significant about Nebuchadnezzar's words in verse 15? How does this show Nebuchadnezzar's folly?**
-
-

- 6. "Who is that God" (v.15) How is this significant in light of the young men's names? (see ch.1) see also 1 Sam. 17:37—46**
-
-

- 7. What lessons do we learn from their attitude in verse 18? cp. Job 13:15**
-
-
-

Step 5 - Ch. 3:19-23 - The Jews flung into the fire

The faithful men were determined not to compromise their conscience. They had outstanding faith and submitted to the will of God for better or worse. They had confidence that even if they died they had the hope of the resurrection. There was no need to fear Nebuchadnezzar—he could only kill their present mortal bodies! cp. Matt. 10:28

- 1. Where has Nebuchadnezzar been angry before? (v. 19)**
-

- 2. What does it mean, "the form of his visage was changed"? (v. 19)**
-

- 3. What was it about their reply that made Nebuchadnezzar lose his temper? Do you ever act like Nebuchadnezzar did?**
-
-

- 4. Why did Nebuchadnezzar use “the most mighty men” to bind the men? (v. 20)**
-

Peter had a similar experience in Acts 12:4-8. He was bound with chains, put between two soldiers and kept in the innermost part of the prison. Yet God delivered him without any trouble. How futile are men's attempts to overpower Almighty God!

- 5. They were bound in their clothes. Why are the details given about what they were wearing? (v. 21)**
-
-

- 6. How does the urgency of Nebuchadnezzar's command show his folly? How is this typical of us all?**
-
-

God's justice, his goodness and severity, is shown in this section. He delivers his servants and slays the wicked. What poetic justice for these “mighty men” of the world who had mistreated God's servants. They were slain by their own evil devices! (v.22; see Psa. 34:19)

Step 6 - Ch. 3:24-25 - Deliverance from the Fire

Nebuchadnezzar is astonished as the men walk unharmed in the fire. Not only that but a fourth man is seen with them!



- 1. What is meant by “astonied”? (v. 24; cp. Isa.52:14-15)**
-

- 2. They were unharmed. (v. 25) How does this relate to us? cp. 1 Pet. 3:12-13; Psa. 34:7**
-
-

- 3. “Son of God”. (v. 25) Who was this? Why did he look different? cp. v. 28**
-
-

NOTE: False prophets did not survive such an ordeal! God was not with them. see Jer.29:21-22.

Step 7 - Ch. 3:26-30 - Nebuchadnezzar Acknowledges Yahweh as All Powerful

Nebuchadnezzar is awed by the power of God and cannot deny the fact that a miracle had occurred. In humility now he praises and glorifies the God of Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah.

- 1. How could Nebuchadnezzar “come near” the fiery furnace? (v.26)**
-

- 2. What is significant about the title of God used by Nebuchadnezzar and his recognition that the three men were God’s servants? What is the lesson for us? (v.26)**
-
-
-



The fiery trials are meant to perfect the gold by purging out the dross (cp. Zech 13:9). That is, the faithful righteous are perfected while the faithless are burned up! (like the King’s mighty men!)

- 3. What does it mean the fire had “no power”? (v. 27; cp. Dan. 6:22-23)**
-
-

- 4. “Hair not singed..., nor smell of fire”. (v.27) Why are these details given? (cp. Luke 12:7; 21:18)**
-
-

Their coats were not changed,
although the ropes had burned off. Our
covering is Christ, and will be
unchanged if we are faithful, no matter
how the world tries to bind us with evil!

- 5. What is meant by “Blessed” (see Strong’s #1288)? (v. 28) How does this show Nebuchadnezzar’s change of attitude?**
-
-

- 6. What does it mean they “yielded their bodies”? (v. 28) What is the lesson for us? cp. Rom. 5:13**
-
-

- 7. What other rulers of mighty nations have acknowledged the might of God? Will they in the future?**
-
-

Nebuchadnezzar now makes a new decree, binding in all his empire.(v. 29) It is a decree to worship, not a pagan, golden image but the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth. Such a decree will be made to all nations in the future! cp. Psa. 2:6-12; Zech. 14:16-21

8. “Speak anything amiss”. (v. 29) What did this mean?

9. Where else in Daniel is a similar decree made? (v. 29)

Nebuchadnezzar could not deny that a miracle had taken place, and was humbled by this realization. Some rulers act more determined to kill the offenders, even after recognizing such a “notable miracle”. cp. Acts 4:16. This shows that Nebuchadnezzar was impressionable, thus encouraging Daniel and the others to preach to him!

10. Summarize the lessons that you have learned from chapter 3:

SECTION 5 – CHAPTER 4:1-37, HEATHEN PRIDE JUDGED

This chapter opens with Nebuchadnezzar’s words of praise and glorification of the God of Israel. He had been duly impressed by signs and wonders but he now relates the events that showed him beyond a shadow of a doubt who was the true God. It is the events recorded in chapter 4 that personally affected Nebuchadnezzar’s life and caused him to give this discourse.

Step 1 - Ch. 4:1-3 - Nebuchadnezzar Shown Signs and Wonders

The end of the story comes first, as is so often the case in Bible prophecy. Nebuchadnezzar glorifies God and extols His power and then relates the story that caused him to reach the conclusions of verses 1 to 3.

1. Who are the “people, nations and languages”? (v.1; cp. vs. 4, 29). When will similar decrees be made in the future? cp. Zech. 14:16, Mic. 4:1-3
-
-

2. What “signs” had Nebuchadnezzar seen? What “wonders”? (v. 2) What signs and wonders do we have today? cp. Isa. 11:11-12.
-
-
-

3. What is significant about Nebuchadnezzar proclaiming God’s kingdom to be “everlasting”? (v. 3)
-
-

Step 2 - Ch. 4:4-7 - A Troublesome Dream Baffles the Chaldeans

Nebuchadnezzar now relates the story that had brought him to the wonderful conclusions of verses 2 and 3. A dream from God again troubled him and his wise men! The outworking of this dream would convince Nebuchadnezzar once and for all of the power of the God of Israel and of his own frailty!

1. How was he “flourishing”? (v. 4) How is this significant in the dream that follows?
-
-

2. Why was Nebuchadnezzar “afraid” of this tree? (v. 5) How is this different to his fear of the image of ch. 2:1,3,31?
-
-

IN CHAPTER 2, NEBUCHADNEZZAR WAS CONTEMPLATING THE FUTURE AND WONDERING WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO HIS NEW KINGDOM. GOD SENDS HIM A DREAM TO REVEAL HIS PLAN AND PURPOSE. HERE IN CHAPTER 4, NEBUCHADNEZZAR IS SELF-CONFIDENT, SECURE, SAFE AND PROUD. CONVINCED THAT HIS EMPIRE WOULD LAST INDEFINITELY, GOD SENDS A DREAM TO SHOW HIM THE FRAILTY OF HIS EXISTENCE!

- 3. What is the lesson we learn from the repeated failure of the wise men to give the king the answers? (v.6-7; cp. ch. 2:2) It is surprising he asked them again!**
-
-
-

Step 3 - Ch. 4:8-18 - The Dream Described to Daniel

Nebuchadnezzar explains the dream in detail to Daniel. A great tree is cut down but its root remains. Did Nebuchadnezzar sense the meaning? Is that why he was afraid? He shows his confidence in Daniel's ability to interpret the dream.

- 1. How is it ironic that Nebuchadnezzar persists in calling Daniel, Belteshazzar, the name of his god? (v.8) How is Daniel's Hebrew name significant to the events of this chapter?**
-
-
-

- 2. Daniel was not “troubled”. (v.9) What is the lesson for us?**
-

See RSV, “here is the dream which I saw; tell me its interpretation”. Nebuchadnezzar had confidence in Daniel's ability.

- 2. What does the tree represent? (v.10, cp. vs. 20-22). See also Ezekiel 31. What does the word “tree” mean?**
-
-
-

- 3. The height of the tree was great (v.10-11) and was very fruitful (v.12). Of what is this significant?**
-
-

- 4. What else earlier in scripture “reached into heaven”, as this tree did? (v.11) Does this help to identify the tree? cp. Isa. 14.**
-
-

Babylon wanted people’s heart, soul, mind and strength—all of them. This is what God wants from us—who do we serve with all our heart, soul, and mind and strength?

- 6. Who or what are the beasts and fowls? (v.12) See ch. 2:38. See also Ezek. 17:23.**
-
-

It is in verse 13 that we see God’s involvement in Nebuchadnezzar’s dream. No wonder he was troubled as he saw and heard a divine decree to cut down the glorious tree. What did all this mean? Did Nebuchadnezzar sense the significance to himself?

- 7. Who or what was “the watcher”? (v.13) The “holy one”?**
-
-

This can also be translated, “A watcher, even an holy one” (cp. Young’s Literal). We are called upon to watch, Lk. 21:34-36; Rev. 3:15-18, 20 and to be holy. cp. Eph.1:4; 1 Pet. 2:5-9

- 8. What major lesson is God trying to teach Nebuchadnezzar by sending this watcher to proclaim the tree’s downfall?**
-
-

9. “Hew down the tree” (v.14) What did this indicate would happen to Nebuchadnezzar?

Nebuchadnezzar failed to appreciate that all he had came from God. To learn this lesson he had to lose it all. As all kings, he thought he was in control, guiding his own destiny. He would soon learn that God determines the bounds and limits on all of men's affairs. cp. Acts 17:26

10. What does the “stump of his roots” represent? (v.15; see Job 14:7-9). Look up the word “stump” and “roots”. Remember who the tree represented!

11. What is the band of iron and brass? (v.15) Why no silver?

“This band protected the stock and roots of the Babylonish tree. The metals represented Rome and Greece, as in the Image-dream. Significantly, and in fulfillment of the symbolism, so-called Christianity, described as Babylon the Great, became divided into Roman and Greek Catholicism. Their respective centers of influence were Rome and Constantinople (Istanbul). When the Ottoman Turks occupied Constantinople in 1453 then a Grecian city...the headquarters of the Greek Catholic [i.e. Orthodox] Church was driven therefrom, and set up in Moscow, which became known as the Third Rome. But Greek Catholicism with Roman Catholicism remained as a band of brass and iron around the Babylonish stock and root. The pagan teachings of Babylonish worship had been superimposed upon Christianity in the days of Constantine, and were openly incorporated in the theology of both Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic Churches.” The Christadelphian Expositor

12. What does the “dew of heaven” represent? (v.15; see Deut. 32:2)

In verse 16 the angel is still speaking, and addressing a man in the first person. This dream obviously had personal significance to Nebuchadnezzar himself.

13. What is the “heart”? (v.16) What was wrong with Nebuchadnezzar’s heart? cp. Isa. 14:13-14.

**14. What is significant about his heart being replaced by a beast’s heart? (v. 16)
What does it tell us about those ruling in men’s kingdom? How are rulers today
beast-like? see Psa. 49:11-12, 20**

15. How long is “seven times”? (v.16) In what two ways was this prophecy to be fulfilled? (i.e. with Nebuchadnezzar and latter day Babylon. see Rev. 12:6,14; Num. 14:34; Ezek. 4:6)

Daniel 4:17 is a key verse in this chapter, in the book of Daniel and in all of scripture. Nebuchadnezzar had to learn this great lesson—as we all do—that God is in control, and we cannot fight Him. It also reveals God’s great plan for this earth—to rule the earth through the man of His choosing!

**16. God rules in the kingdom (singular!) of men. (v.17) How is this significant?
How should this change how we interpret world news and how we
determine our career etc.?**

- 17. What does it mean, he sets up “the basest of men”? (v.17) Of whom is this speaking? cp. Jer. 27:4-5; also Ezek. 21:27**
-
-

- 18. How is verse 18 significant? What was still lacking in Nebuchadnezzar’s understanding?**
-
-



Step 4 - Ch.4:19-26 - The Interpretation

Daniel realized the implications of the dream to Nebuchadnezzar and was astonished. He knew that it meant that Nebuchadnezzar would be humbled because of his pride and arrogance. Daniel had a strong feeling towards Nebuchadnezzar and probably hoped he would acknowledge God’s control in the nations (vs.17, 25), and not remain puffed up with pride.

- 1. Why and for how long was Daniel in this state of astonishment? (v.19)**
-
-

Nebuchadnezzar could see the consternation in Daniel’s face. He encouraged Daniel to speak on, anxious to understand the significance of the dream.

- 2. What is the idea behind the word “habitation”? (v.21) What does this tell us about Nebuchadnezzar’s expectation of his empire?**
-
-

- 3. How had Nebuchadnezzar's greatness reached to heaven? (v. 22) What about to the ends of the earth?**
-

- 4. What details does Daniel leave out about the downfall of the tree? (v.23; see v.14). Is this significant?**
-



Nebuchadnezzar had made decrees in chapters 2 and 3 that were frustrated by God and His Almighty power. But the decrees of God (given here by the holy watcher) will be fulfilled! This is the difference between men's words and God's words! cp. Isa. 55:8-11

- 5. What is Daniel trying to teach the king in v.24 (cp. v.18)?**
-
-

- 6. What lesson was God trying to bring upon Nebuchadnezzar in causing him to be driven from men? (v.25)**
-
-

- 7. What interpretation does Daniel give for the stump remaining? (v.26) Why does he not mention the iron and brass band?**
-
-
-

8. How do the heavens rule? (v.26; cp. Isa. 1:2,10)

Step 5 - Ch.4:27 - Daniel's Exhortation

Daniel shows his sincere concern for the king's well-being and exhorts him to change his ways, humble himself and acknowledge God as supreme, see 2 Tim. 2:25; Acts 24:24-25.

1. What did Daniel mean by "break off thy sins"? (v.27)_____

2. What had been Nebuchadnezzar's problem? How does Daniel's exhortation address this issue? (v.27)

Step 6 - Ch.4:28-33 - The Dream is Vindicated

Nebuchadnezzar fails to heed the warning and exhortation of Daniel and thus all God's words come to pass. Nebuchadnezzar feels the wrath of God. (v.28)

1. What is the time interval between the vision and the enactment of judgement upon Nebuchadnezzar?

2. What was the error in Nebuchadnezzar's reasoning? (v.30)

Nebuchadnezzar had time to forget Daniel's words and his own frightening dream. He claimed now to have all the might, power, honor, and majesty. These attributes should have been accredited to God! cp. Acts 12:20-23

Quote from ancient inscription: "Thus I made strong the defenses of Babylon. May it last forever; Babylon, the city which is the delight of my eyes, which I have made gracious."

- 3. Nebuchadnezzar had been warned and given an opportunity to repent, but failed to respond. Now God had to keep His word and punish the king. What is the lesson for us?**
-
-

- 4. What happened to Nebuchadnezzar? (v.33) Is there record of this in history?**
-
-

- 5. How is Nebuchadnezzar typical of all powerful humans? (v. 33,35) cp. Prov. 28:15; Ecc. 3:18; Isa. 40:15-17**
-
-

Step 7 - Ch.4:34-37 - Nebuchadnezzar's Reason Restored

Nebuchadnezzar is now truly humbled and recognizes the supremacy of the God of heaven. He acknowledges God and praises Him, admitting that his pride has been abased! cp. Psa. 2:10-12; 72:8-11

- 1. How long was it until “the end of days”? (v.34)** _____
-

- 2. Compare Nebuchadnezzar’s praise of God (v.34) to the praise he gave himself in verse 30. What has he learned?**
-
-
-

- 3. Nebuchadnezzar never blamed God for his sufferings but praised Him.
What is the lesson for us? _____**
-
-

Cuneiform inscriptions record a period of at least 4 years when there was absolutely no activity on the throne of Babylon! see ibid. page 62 (above)

- 4. If we endure the trials of life and learn from our mistakes, what will we receive at the judgement seat? (v.36; cp. Jam.1:12)**
-
-
-

Nebuchadnezzar acknowledges God's ways as "judgement" (v.37). This is a theme of the book of Daniel. He also admits that pride had been his problem and that he has been abased!

Nebuchadnezzar acknowledges God as: All-wise 2:47 All-powerful 3:28 Supreme 4:37

- 7. Summarize the lessons that you have learned from chapter 4:**



SECTION 6 – DANIEL 5:1-31 – HEATHEN IMPIETY JUDGED

Following the death of Nebuchadnezzar the Babylonian empire fell into a state of decline. Chapter 5 describes the closing scenes of the Babylonian Empire, the transition from the gold to the silver of the great image of chapter 2, and from the lion to the bear of Daniel's vision in chapter 7. The feast described here is

supposed by some to have been an annual state festival, in honor of one of Babylon's deities. Cyrus, the Persian, who was then besieging Babylon, learned of its approach, and laid his plans accordingly for the overthrow of the city.

Chapter 5 – Belshazzar's Feast Step 1 – Impiety and Idolatry

- 1. How much time elapsed between chapter 1 and chapter 5?**

- 2. What does “Belshazzar” mean? What does this suggest about the king?**

- 3. What do vessels represent figuratively? What was wrong with drinking from these vessels?**

As faithful Jews in Babylon watched the unfolding of the 70 year captivity, they could see God working in the Kingdom of men. As captives in Babylon they would be filled with hope as Cyrus stood at the gates of the city. The Babylonians in the height of their revelry and idolatrous blasphemy would be soon out off!

Do we look for and long for the return of our Savior and the end of our captivity to sin? Or are we enjoying the pleasures of sin offered in our modern world, oblivious to the impending judgement to come?

Step 2 Chapter 5: 5-16- The Hand, The Writing- An Interpretation Required:

No flashes of supernatural light, or deafening peals of thunder announced the interference of God in their impious behavior. A hand silently appeared tracing characters upon the wall. It wrote over against the candlestick. Terror seized upon the king, his conscience accused him. Although he could not read the writing, he knew it was no message of peace that was traced in glittering characters on his palace wall. The king's countenance was changed, his heart failed him, pain seized upon him, and so violent was his trembling that his knees smote one against another. He forgot his boasting and revelry. He forgot his dignity. He cried about for his astrologers and soothsayers to solve the meaning of the terrible apparition.

1. What is indicated by the word, "hour" in v5?

2. What is the significance of the candlestick?



3. What is meant by a person's Countenance? Has your countenance ever been altered?

4. What is significant about the king's offer of a scarlet robe and a chain of gold?
(Gen. 41: 42-43)

5. The wise men could not answer the king. Who's idea was it to consult Daniel?

6. Why do you think Daniel had slipped into obscurity? _____



7. How old would Daniel have been at this time? _____

8. What was ironic about the king's rewards in light of the events that transpired later that night? (v16) _____

Step 3- Chapter 5: 17-23- Daniel Reproves the King for His Impiety and Idolatry.

Daniel first of all disclaims the idea that he is influenced by the motives that governed the soothsayers and astrologers. Daniel then rehearses the experience of the king's grandfather, Nebuchadnezzar. Although the king knew of all these things, he had not humbled his heart, but had lifted himself up against Yahweh, and had even carried his impiety so far as to profane His sacred vessels, praising the senseless gods of men.

1. What is the difference between majesty, glory, and honor? (v18)

2. Did Belshazzar know what he was doing? Or was he ignorant? Compare to Hebrews 10:26 and James 4:17

3. Why do you think Daniel told Belshazzar about Nebuchadnezzar? _____

Step 4- Chapter 5: 24-31- Final Judgement by the Hand of God



1. What do each of these words mean according to scripture: _____

2. God would use just balances to weigh Belshazzar, as He will judge us fairly. Where does scripture assure us that we will never lack or be found wanting if we trust in God? _____

3. Why did Daniel accept the gifts now? (v29 vs v17) _____

4. How does the end of Chapter 5 connect with the prophecy of Chapter 2? _____

5. Summarize the lessons you have learned from Chapter 5: _____

Section 7- Daniel 6: 1-28- Heathen Persecutors Judged:

Daniel is now an old man, well over 80 years of age. His long diplomatic career and his prediction of the Medo-Persian victory were doubtless reasons why Darius placed him over the government. Daniel's faith and courage were the prelude to a great miracle.

Step 1- Chapter 6: 1-3- Daniel in the Lion's Den:

1. Where does Daniel's position lie in the hierarchy of Darius' kingdom:

2. What was Daniel's job description? _____

3. What do the words “preferred” and “excellent spirit” mean? What does this tell us about Daniel? _____
-
-

Step 2- Chapter 6: 4-15- The Conspire Against Him, Daniel is Condemned:

The men in the king’s court were very crafty! They were set on ruining Daniel. They convinced the king to make a decree they knew would trap him. Daniel knew of the decree, but did not try and reverse it, but simply committed himself to God, and left the result to His providence. Knowing what would happen he kneeled down in his chamber and prayed to Yahweh who he trusted.



1. What was the only way the opponents of Daniel could find occasion against Daniel? _____
-

2. What was the decree that the men presented and Darius signed? _____
-
-

3. Under the Babylonian theological system the king was a living manifestation of all gods. How might this have influenced Darius’ thinking? Why was the decree made for only 30 days? _____
-
-
-



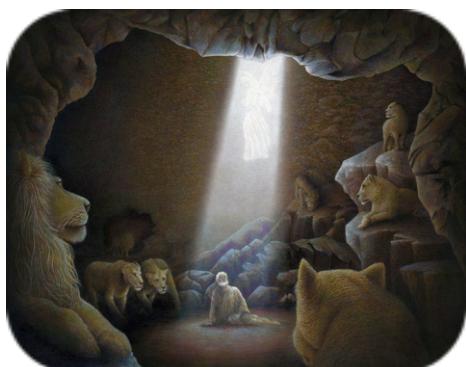
4. Compare v8 with Esther 8:8. Is it fair to say that the king himself could not reverse his own decree? Support your answer using Daniel 6.

5. Daniel prayed 3 times a day. How often do you pray? Why is prayer important in our lives?

6. How has the attitude of these men changed toward the king between v6 and v15?

7. What was Darius' response to the fact that Daniel had broken his new decree?

8. How did Darius feel about Daniel?



Step 3- Chapter 6: 16-27 Daniel Delivered to the Lions:

The king labored till the sun went down. Probably trying to find a way to repeal the decree he had made. Despite this, Daniel, the upright servant was thrown as if he were a criminal into the den of lions to be devoured by them.

1. What does the den of lions symbolize? (Eze. 22:25, 1Pet. 5:8, 2 Tim. 4:17)
-
-

2. Why do you think there is no record of Daniel praying for deliverance?
-
-
-

3. What is significant about what Darius said when Daniel was thrown into the lions den?
-
-
-



Step 4- Chapter 6: 19-24 Darius Finds Daniel Alive:

The behavior of the king after Daniel had been cast into the den of lions attests to his genuine interest in him. Daniel remained, preserved by a power higher than any power on earth. His cause was vindicated and innocence declared! God is given the glory!

1. What is significant about the king coming, “very early”? _____
-
-
-

2. What is significant about Darius acknowledging Daniel’s God as, “living”? _____
-
-
-

3. Daniel's response to Darius must have startled him! What is significant about his response when the king called to him? _____
-
-
-

4. Why did Darius throw these men into the den? (v24) What did this prove?
-
-
-

5. Darius declares a 10 fold confession about Yahweh. Explain this confession and its components along with the lessons you have learned from chapter 6:
-
-
-
-
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-
-
-
-
-
-
-

DARE TO BE A
DANIEL!!

Section 8- Chapter 7: The Four Beasts:



Step 1 - Chapter 7: 1-8- The Four Beasts:

When carefully reading this chapter we learn that all four beasts do not rise at once but consecutively. The last beast is in existence when all earthly scenes are brought to an end by the judgement of Jesus Christ. Now, from the time of Daniel to the end of the kingdom of men there will be four universal kingdoms, as we learn from Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the image in Chapter 2.

1. What is meant by, "the sum of all the matters"? (v1)



2. Where does chapter 7 fit in the chronology of Daniel?

3. What do the "winds" symbolize in scripture? Cite other references it is used this way:

4. What do “heavens” represent in scripture? _____

5. What does the “sea” represent in scripture? _____



6. Describe the first beast. What does it represent?

7. How does this beast tie into the prophecy of chapter 2? _____

8. Describe the second beast. What does it represent?



9. How does this beast tie into the prophecy of chapter 2? _____



10. Describe the third beast. What does it represent?

11. How does this beast tie into the prophecy of chapter 2? _____

12. Describe the fourth beast. What does it represent? _____



13. How does this beast tie into the prophecy of chapter 2? _____

14. What do the wings of the lion represent? What is significant about them being plucked? (Jer. 4:7, 49:22, 50:17, Hos. 8: 1,9, Hab. 1:8, Dan. 4:33)

15. What is the significance of the bear rising up on one side? _____

16. What do the 3 ribs represent? (Dan. 6:2) _____

17. What do the 4 wings of the leopard symbolize? Why 4 heads? _____

18. Why is the 4th best called “dreadful, terrible and strong exceedingly”? _____

The 10 divisions of the horns eventually became what we know as modern day Europe. The kingdom of men that will exist until destroyed by Christ and the saints. Daniel considered the horns. Indications of a strange movement appeared in them, until a little horn thrust itself up. This horn, or power, persecuted the saints and blasphemed God. (v25) Before the Roman Empire was broken up into ten parts it had already been divided into two main parts, answering to the two legs of the image seen by Nebuchadnezzar.

19. How do the teeth and nails of the 4th beast help us to identify what it represents? _____

20. What does the little horn represent? _____



21. What is this little horn going to do? _____

Step 2- Chapter 7: 9-14- The Vision of Messiah's Coming:

1. What do the thrones of v9 represent? What does “cast down” mean?

2. Who’s garment was white as snow? _____

3. What aspect of rulership is described by, “his throne was like a fiery flame”?

The cherubim are Israelitish in character (Eze. 1:10; Num. 2) and have “the likeness of a man” (Eze. 1:5; Rev. 1:13; 1Jn. 3:2), that is “the man Christ Jesus”, who they follow as their “head” (Eze. 10:11)! They are driven by the spirit of God’s word (Eze. 1:12, 20) and have a “likeness of the glory of the LORD” (Eze. 1:28; cp. Ex. 33:13, 18-19). They are a great host with a voice like that of the Almighty (Eze. 1:24). They are vehicles for the Divine will, with wheels that speak of fellowship with their head and one another (Eze. 1:16-21; 1Chr. 28:18 RV). Under the leadership of their returned King they will execute “the judgment written”, for “this honor have all his saints.” (Psa. 149:9; Dan. 7:9).

The wheels are indicative of the Cherubim.

The Ancient of Days – God Manifest in Spirit

"In this vision of the four beasts...it is said the little horn prevailed against the saints, 'until the Ancient of Days came, and judgment was given to the saints of the Most High.' Now, who is the Ancient of Days?

The Deity; but how is He to 'come'? In Jesus of Nazareth, who is Deity manifested in our human nature—justified by spirit. Jesus himself preached this coming in power and great glory. He said, 'When the Son of Man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory.' That is the time when the Ancient of Days comes; judgment shall then be given—to whom? 'Judgment was given to the saints of the Most High.' The little horn made war against the saints until judgment was given to the saints who had been made war upon. When judgment is given to them, they will no longer be trampled under foot. When the time arrives for the Ancient of Days to manifest himself, the fortunes of the two parties will be reversed. The saints will have power put into their hands, and they will execute judgment on the powers of the world:

"I beheld, and the same horn—the little horn with eyes—the Episcopal horn [i.e. governed by bishops], the overseeing horn, with mouth that spoke great things and blasphemy against the Most High—made war with the saints, and prevailed against them until the Ancient of Days came, and judgment was given to the saints of the Most High, and the time came that the saints possessed the kingdom."

Bro. John Thomas

4. "A fiery stream issued and came forth from before him" This is representative of judgement. How is this judgment administered? _____

5. Who are the "thousand thousands" and the "ten thousand times ten thousand"? (compare to Jude 14-15 and Rev. 5:11) _____

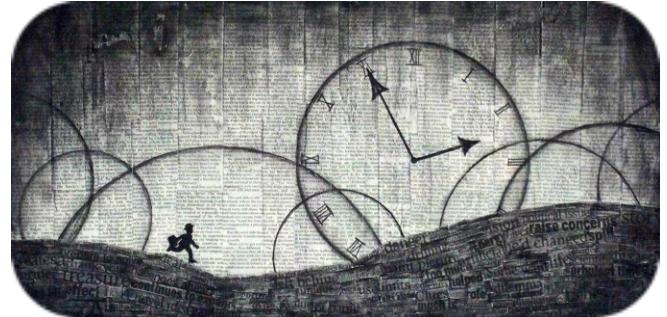
6. What is "a season and a time"? _____

Step 3- Chapter 7: 15-28- "The Saints Possess the Kingdom"

Daniel is troubled by his vision. He is made known what the meaning of it was.

1. Using what you have used so far in your study, explain in your own words Daniel's interpretation of the vision in v 15-28: _____

2. What does “a time and times and the dividing of time” mean? _____



3. What judgement is being referred to in v26? Identify “they” _____

4. How long would this kingdom last? v27 _____

5. How did Daniel feel after he understood this vision? How does this vision make you feel? _____

Exhortation: Daniel always kept these things in his heart. It would seem that Daniel was a man of great thought; always meditating upon the word of God. These coming events troubled righteous Daniel to the point where he was caused to “tremble inwardly”. How much more shall the word of God trouble us who have been witness to the fulfillment of these things! Yet Daniel was permitted to turn his eyes upon the glorious period of the saints’ rest, when they shall inherit have the Kingdom, free from all oppressive powers, in everlasting possession. How can we keep heart in this present evil world—by following the example of the prophet Daniel!

We now come to the Hebrew section of the prophecy (ch. 2:4 to the end of chapter 7 was written in Aramaic or Chaldean – see mg. ch. 2:4). As the prophecies which remain concern time after the Chaldean monarchy and relate primarily to the covenant people of God and their land (Israel), they are written in the Hebrew language.

Chapter 7 revealed the development of “the little horn” of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical or **religious power** which was to establish itself in the **west** within the Roman territory of the fourth beast, and which was to develop into the Holy Roman Empire (~ 800 AD). Chapter 8 will reveal to us in considerable detail the development of another “little horn” which was to become a great **military power** in the **east** with its seat in Constantinople, the territory of the Grecian Goat and the eastern half of the Roman Empire. Chapters 7 & 8 build on the framework given in chapter 2.

At the time of the vision of chapter 8 Daniel was dwelling in a place called Shushan the palace. Shushan was the metropolis of the province of Elam. There, the king of Babylon had a magnificent royal palace. Daniel, as minister of state and employed about the king’s business, was accordingly residing here by the river Ulai. The river was apparently an artificial canal that flowed close by Susa on the North and Northeast and connected the Kerkha and Abdizful Rivers. The Assyrian emperor Ashurbanipal claims to have reddened it with his enemies’ blood when he invaded the province of Elam. Despite its history, Shushan on the river Ulai became a peaceful winter abode for royalty. Daniel would have taken advantage of this situation and spent many hours meditating upon the visions which he had been given. Yet again Daniel is given another vision by the hand of Gabriel—the vision of the ram and he goat.

Section 9- Chapter 8- The Ram and the He Goat:

Step 1- Chapter 8: 1-14- The Vision of the Ram and the He Goat Sent:



1. When did Daniel receive this vision in relation to the vision of chapter 7?

2. What does Shushan mean?

3. What do we know about Elam from scripture? (Gen. 10:22, Isa. 21:2)

4. What nation(s) is/are represented by the Ram? What do the horns signify?

5. What is being referred to by the “pushing” of the Persians in v4?

6. What do the “beasts” symbolize? (v4) _____

7. What does the phrase “touched not the ground” tell us about the conquests of the he-goat? _____

8. The “notable horn” is representative of the first king (v21). Who was this and how does the description in v5-6 fit the conquests of this king?

9. The he goat “waxed very great” what does this mean? _____

10. Explain the “four notable ones” and “four winds of heaven” (v8) any connection to chapter 7? _____

11. Who is this “little horn”? (v9) _____

13. What is the “pleasant land” (v9)? _____

14. How was the daily sacrifice taken away? (v11) _____

15. What does the word “saint” refer to? (v13) _____

16. Explain the idea of the, day for a year principal. How does that apply to v14?

The transgression of desolation” (v.13) – The Lord Jesus quotes Daniel in this context in his Olivet Prophecy regarding the coming judgment on Jerusalem in AD 70 (see Matt. 24:1-2,15- 16)! The Roman armies surrounding Jerusalem would be warning that the desolation prophesied by Daniel was about to commence. Those who believed Jesus were provided opportunity to flee. The desolation of God’s city and people by Rome was to last until broken by the “Prince of princes”, for “he shall make it desolate, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolator.” (Dan. 8:24-25; 9:27 AV mg.). When the judgment of Christ comes will we be ready as were the faithful Jews, or will we be asleep and unprepared to leave?

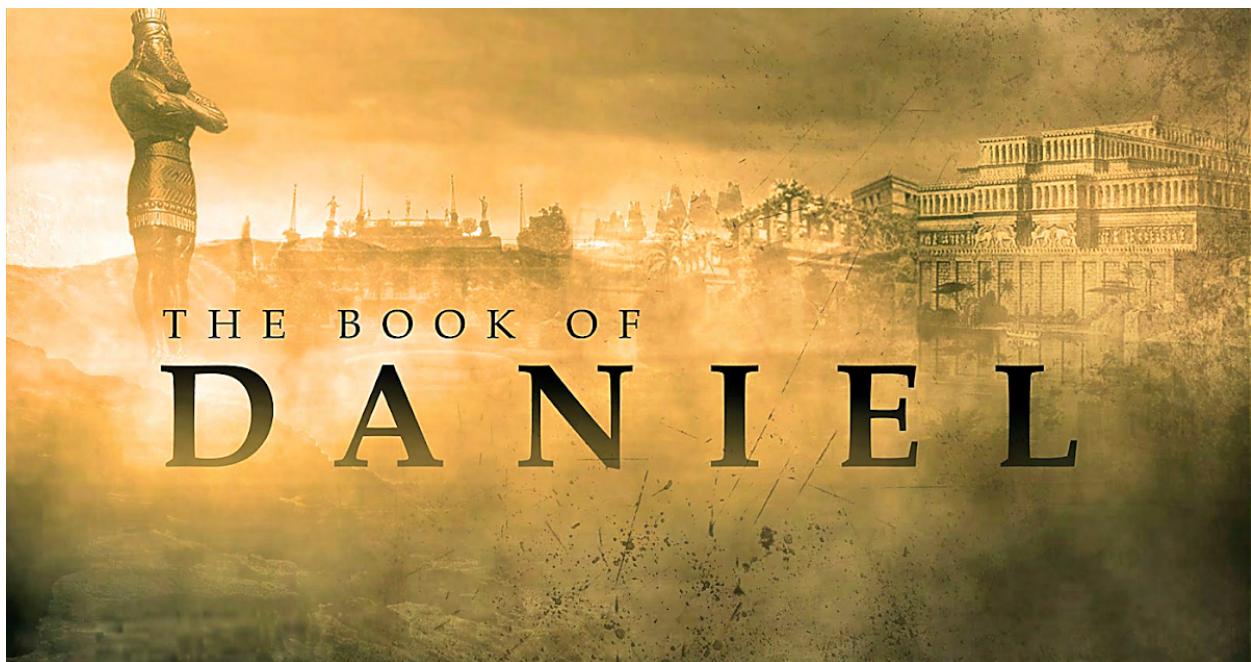
Step 2- Chapter 8: 15-27- The Interpretation:

1. Who helped Daniel to understand the vision? _____

2. What did Daniel do when he was approached by the one who was to make him understand? _____

3. Daniel was given more detail about the vision he saw. What additional detail was given about: The ram that had two horns, the rough goat, the great horn between the eyes of the goat, and the four horns that stood up: _____

4. Explain what you have learned from Chapter 8: _____



Congratulations!
You have completed your
workbook!

DON'T FORGET TO:

- Go back through to make sure you answered everything
- Make sure you completed your project
- Make sure you have written your minute meditation
- Get your parent to sign the front of your workbook
- Bring your workbook, project, and Bible to Camp

Great Job! See you at Camp!!