

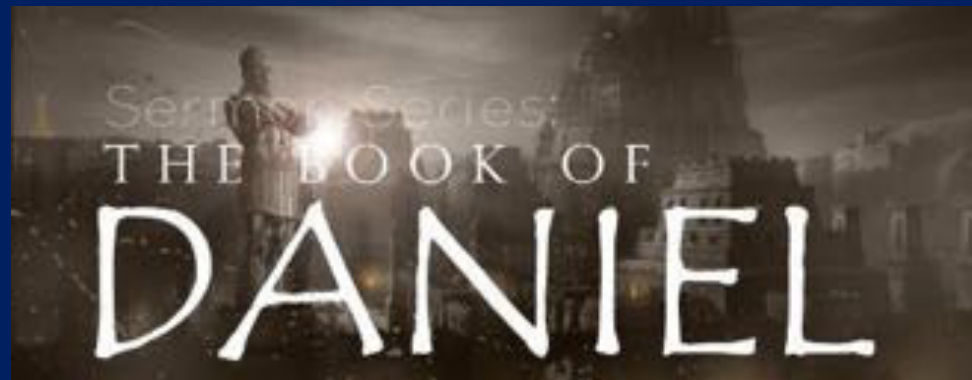
# THE BOOK OF DANIEL



Dr. Andy Woods

# Message

Times of the Gentiles are revealed prophetically (2, 7, 8-12) and ethically (1, 3-6)



# Synthetic Outline

## I. Historical (1-7):

Daniel interprets, 3<sup>rd</sup> person, gentile nations

A. Intro “Hebrew” (1)

B. Aramaic *chiasm* (2-7)



# Synthetic Outline

## II. Prophetic (8-12):

Angel interprets, 1st person, Jewish nation,  
Hebrew

A. Ram & Goat (8)

B. 70 weeks (9)

C. Final vision (10-12)



# Synthetic Outline

## I. Historical (1-7):

Daniel interprets, 3<sup>rd</sup> person, gentile nations

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# Synthetic Outline

## B. Chiasm "Aramaic" ( 2-7)



1. Gentile History (2)

2. Protection (3)

3. Revelation to a gentile king (4)

3. Revelation to a gentile king (5)

2. Protection (6)

1. Gentile history (7)



# Synthetic Outline

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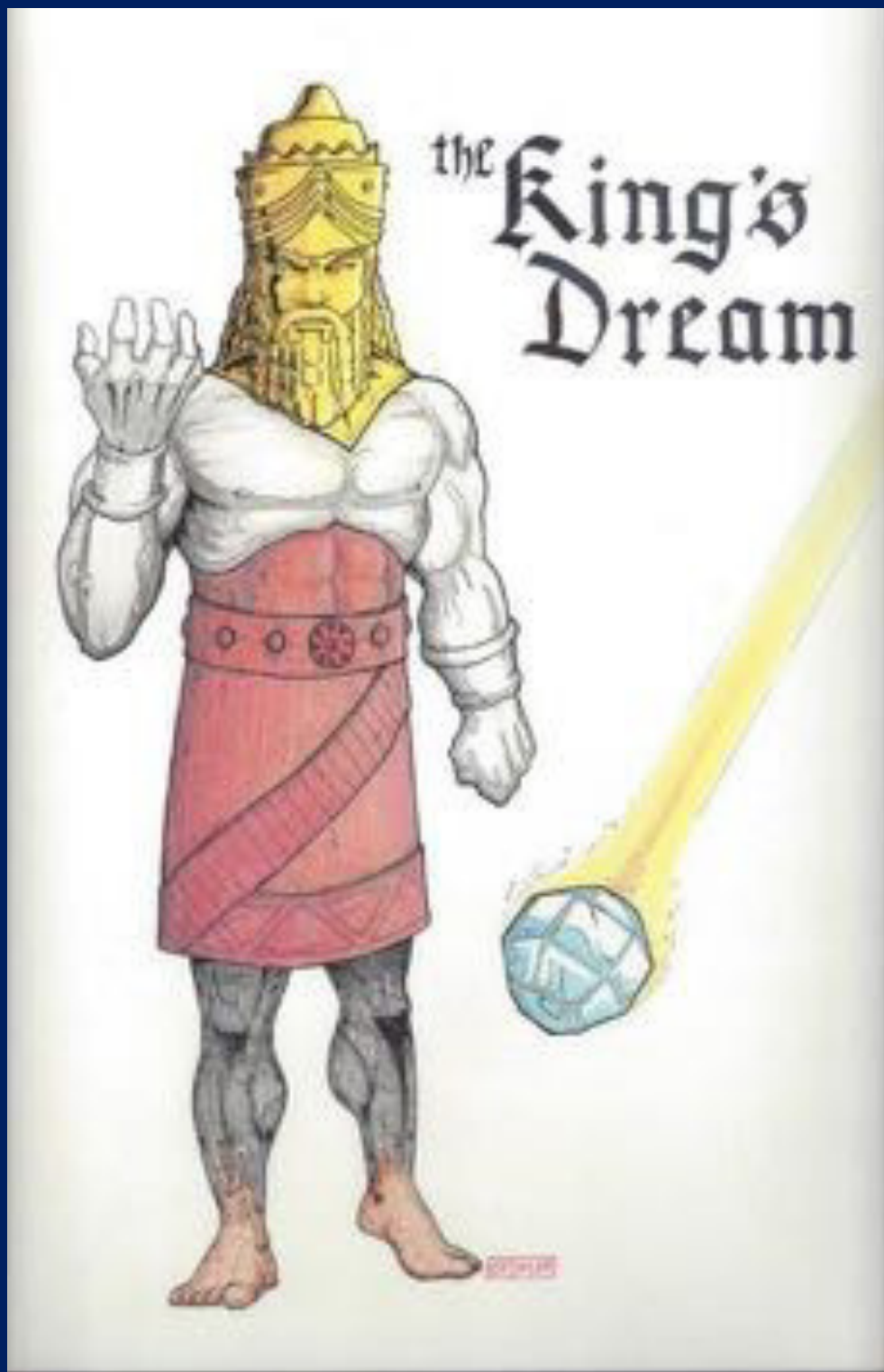
2. Protection (6)

1. Gentile history (7)





Statue  
&  
Stone



# Synthetic Outline

## B. Chiasm "Aramaic" ( 2-7)



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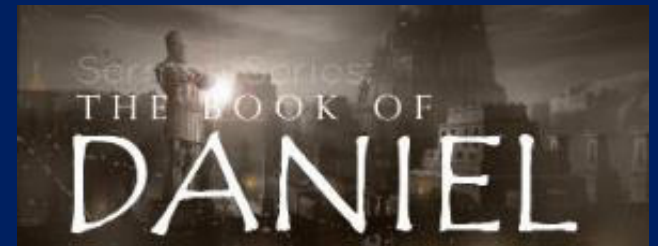
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# Synthetic Outline

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# Succession of Gentile Rulers

- 1-4: Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon
- 5: Belshazzar of Babylon
- 6: Darius of Media – Persia
- 7-8: Belshazzar of Babylon
- 9: Darius of Media – Persia
- 10-12: Cyrus of Media – Persia

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<b>CHAPTER &amp; VERSE IN DANIEL</b>	<b>CHRONOLOGICAL DATE</b>	<b>BIBLICAL DATE</b>
<b>1:1</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> year of Jehoiakim</b>
<b>2:1</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> year of Nebuchadnezzar</b>
<b>5</b>	<b><u>Sat. night 10/12/539</u> <u>(Hoehner)</u></b>	
<b>7:1</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> year of Belshazzar</b>
<b>8:1</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> year of Belshazzar</b>
<b>9:1</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> year of Darius</b>
<b>10:1</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> year of Cyrus</b>

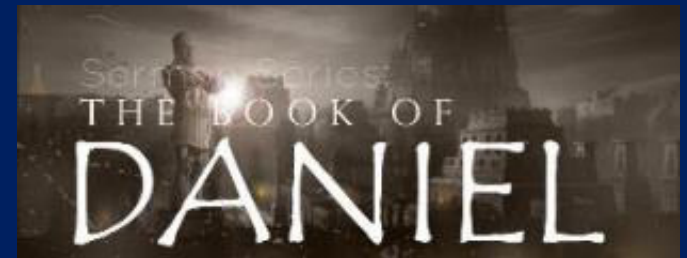
# Daniel's Age

CHAPTER	EVENTS	AGE
1	Taken to Babylonian captivity	15
2	Interpreting Nebuchadnezzar's 1 <sup>st</sup> dream (huge image)	17
3	Daniel's 3 friends cast into the fiery furnace	19 or 20
4	Interpreting Nebuchadnezzar's 2nd dream (huge tree)	45-50
<u>5</u>	<u>Interpreting handwriting of the wall at Belshazzar's feast</u>	<u>Early 80's</u>
6	Delivered from the den of lions	c.83
7-8	Daniel's visions and dreams	Mid-60's
9	Daniel's seventy "sevens" prophecy	Early-80's
10-12	Final dreams and visions	Mid-80's



# Chapter 5 Outline

- I. Belshazzar's contribution to the feast: unrestrained sensuality (1-4)
- II. God's contribution to the feast: the handwriting on the wall (5-6)
- III. Daniel's contribution to the feast: an announcement of doom (7-29)
- IV. Darius's contribution to the feast: the conquest of Babylon (30-31)



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# BELSHAZZAR'S CONTRIBUTION v. 1-4

## Use of the Temple Vessels



1. Daniel 1:2
2. Belshazzar's contempt for God
3. Idolatry
4. Is Nebuchadnezzar Belshazzar's father?



# Chapter 5 Outline

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## II. God's Contribution to the Feast: The Handwriting on the Wall (5-6)

A. The writing v. 5

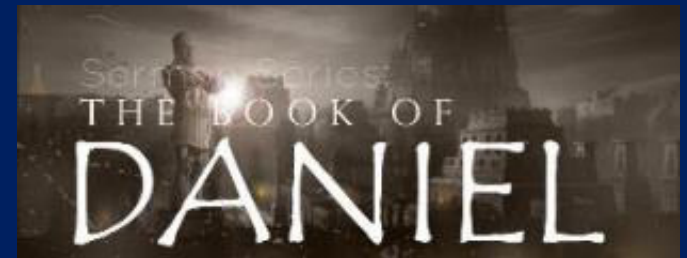
B. The reaction v. 6





# Chapter 5 Outline

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# III. Daniel's Contribution to the Feast: An Announcement of Doom (7-29)

- A. Inability of the Chaldeans to interpret v. 7-9
- B. Daniel's summons v. 10-16
- C. Daniel's rebuke v. 17-23
- D. Daniel interprets the writing v. 24-28
- E. Belshazzar rewards Daniel v. 29



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# Nebuchadnezzar Demands the Revelation & Interpretation (2:2-13)

- Nebuchadnezzar's command (2:2-3)
- Chaldean's 1<sup>st</sup> response (2:4)
- Nebuchadnezzar reaffirms his command (2:5-6)
- Chaldean's 2<sup>nd</sup> response (2:7)
- Nebuchadnezzar reaffirms his command (2:8-9)
- Chaldean's 3<sup>rd</sup> response (2:10-11)
- Nebuchadnezzar's order for destruction (2:12-13)

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## C. Daniel's Rebuke (17-23)

1. Rejection of the King's gifts v. 17
2. Reminder of Nebuchadnezzar's judgment v. 18-21
3. Rehearsal of Nebuchadnezzar's sins (22-23)



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## D. Daniel Interprets the Writing (24-28)

1. The message v. 24-25
2. The meaning v. 26-28



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1. The message v. 24-25
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## D. Daniel Interprets the Writing (24-28)





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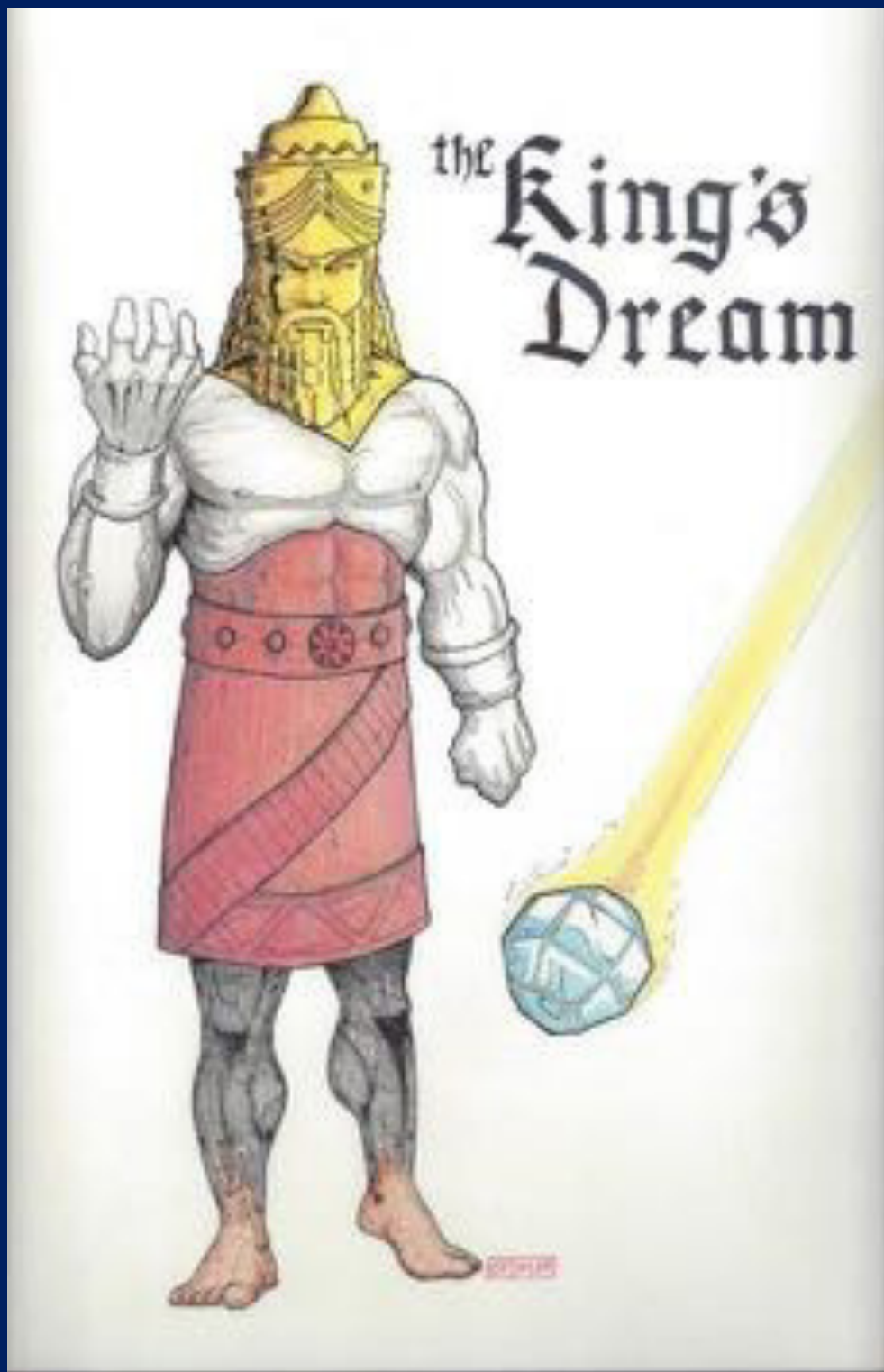
1. The message v. 24-25
2. The meaning v. 26-28



Aramaic	Noun	Verb
מנא	A "mina" – 60 gold shekels equal 1 mina	"mēnă" To number
תקל	Aramaic spelling of a "shekel" – 1/60 <sup>th</sup> of a mina	"têkâl" To weigh
פרסיין	Plural form of פרס Half-minas	
פרס	"pêrēs" = half-mina "pârās" = Persia	"pêrās" To break apart

Belshazzar's kingdom was to be taken away from him because he had been weighed in the balance of God's justice and found wanting.

Statue  
&  
Stone



# 6 Empires

- Four historical
  - ◆ Babylon (2:36-38) 605-539 BC
  - ◆ Media-Persia (2:39a) 539-331 BC
  - ◆ Greece (2:39b) 331-63 BC
  - ◆ Rome I (2:40) 63 BC – 70 AD
- Two future
  - ◆ Rome II (2:41-43) Tribulation
  - ◆ Kingdom (2:44-45) After 2<sup>nd</sup> Coming



# 4 Empires

- Babylon (2:36-38) 605-539 BC
- Media (2:39a) 539-331 BC
- Persia (2:39a) 539-331 BC
- Greece (2:39b) 331-63 BC



# III. Daniel's Contribution to the Feast: An Announcement of Doom (7-29)

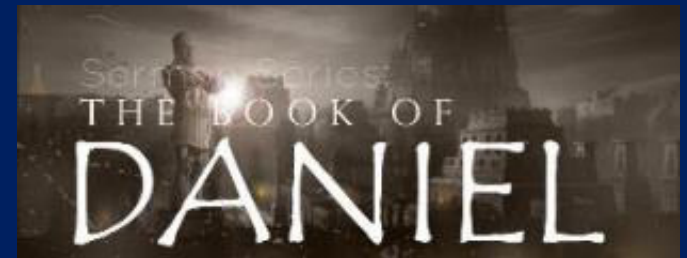
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# IV. Darius's Contribution to the Feast: The Conquest of Babylon (30-31)

A. Belshazzar's death v. 30

B. Babylon's fall v. 31





# IV. Darius's Contribution to the Feast: The Conquest of Babylon (30-31)

## A. Belshazzar's death v. 30

## B. Babylon's fall v. 31



# IV. Darius's Contribution to the Feast: The Conquest of Babylon (30-31)

A. Belshazzar's death v. 30

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# Important Lessons (30-31)

1. The historicity of the events

2. The folly of false security

3. The reliability of predictive prophecy

4. The sovereignty of God

5. A reminder of Babylon's future



# Important Lessons (30-31)

**1. The historicity of the events**



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**3. The reliability of predictive prophecy**

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**5. A reminder of Babylon's future**

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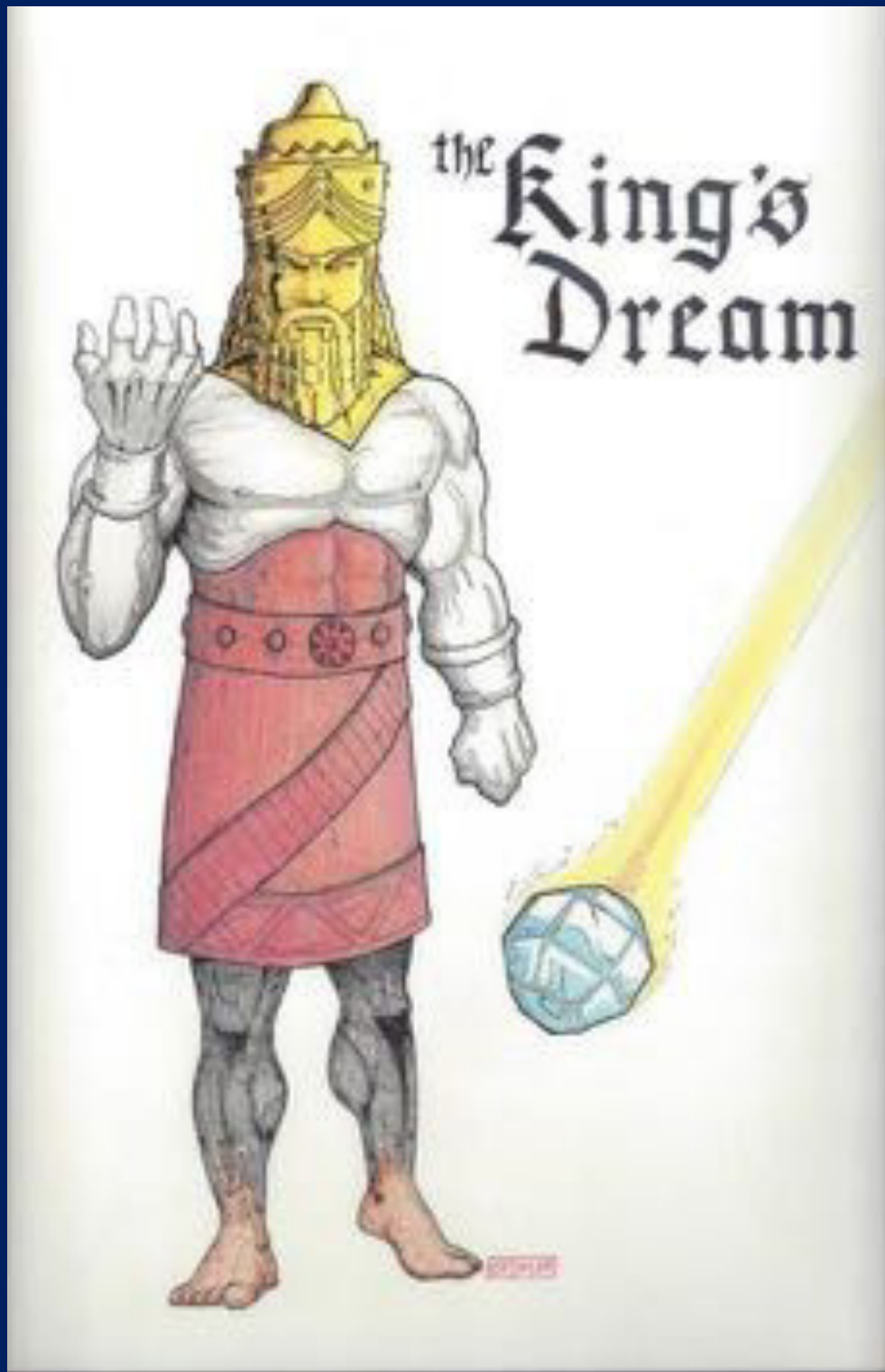
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Statue  
&  
Stone



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## Daniel 2:21 (NASB)

“It is He who changes the times and the epochs; He removes kings and establishes kings; He gives wisdom to wise men And knowledge to men of understanding.”



# Important Lessons (30-31)

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# Isaiah 13-14

- Day of the Lord (13:6-9)
- Cosmic disturbances (13:10-13)
- Global judgment (13:11-12)
- Sodom and Gomorrah (13:19)
- Complete and final desolation (13:20-22)
- Universal peace and rest (14:5-8)
- Israel's regeneration (14:1-4)

Morris, *Revelation Record*, 348.



# Isaiah 13/Matthew 24 Connection



■ **Isaiah 13:10; Matthew 24:29**

■ **Isaiah 13:12; Matthew 24:21-22**

# Jeremiah 50-51

- Sudden destruction (51:8)
- Complete destruction (50:3, 13, 26, 39-40; 51:29, 43, 62)
- No reuse of building materials (51:26)
- Believers flee (50:8; 51:6, 45)
- Israel's regeneration (50:2, 4-5, 20; 51:50)

Dyer, "The Identity of Babylon in Revelation 17–18 (Part 2)," 443-49.



Herodotus, *Histories*, 1:191 (450 B.C.)

“...he conducted the river by a channel into the lake...and so he made the former course of the river passable by the sinking of the stream. When this had been done, the Persians who had been posted for this very purpose entered by the bed of the river Euphrates into Babylon, the stream having sunk so far that it reached about to the middle of a man’s thigh...those Babylonians who dwelt in the middle did not know that they had been captured...”



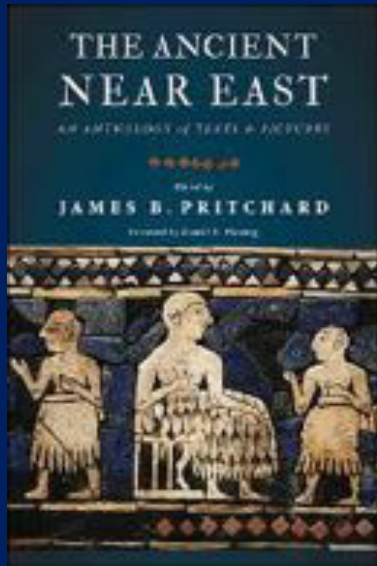
# Cyrus Cylinder





# James Pritchard

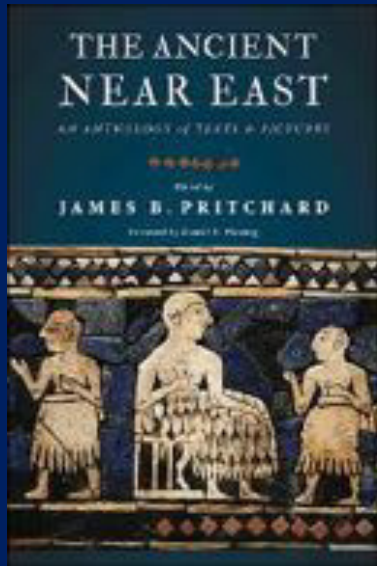
*The Ancient Near East Texts Relating to the Old Testament, 315-16.*



Without any battle. . . sparing Babylon . . . any calamity.... I am Cyrus...king of Babylon...When I entered Babylon...under jubilation and rejoicing...troops walked around Babylon...in peace, I did not allow anybody to terrorize (any place) of the [country of Sumer] and Akkad. I strove for peace in Babylon...and in all his (other) sacred cities....I returned to (these) sacred cities on the other side of the Tigris, the sanctuaries of which have been in ruins for a long time, the images which (used) to live therein and established for them permanent sanctuaries.

# James Pritchard

*The Ancient Near East Texts Relating to the Old Testament, 315-16.*



I (also) gathered all their (former) inhabitants and returned (to them) their habitations. Furthermore, I resettled... unharmed, in their (former) chapels, the places which make them happy. May all the gods whom I have resettled in their sacred cities ask daily Bel and Nebo for a long life for me...all of them I resettled in a peaceful place... ducks and doves,...I endeavoured to fortify/repair their dwelling places . . .

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# Babylon's History After 539 B.C.

- Herodotus gives Babylon's measurements (450 B.C.)
- Alexander the Great visits and dies in Babylon (323 B.C.)
- Seleucus seizes Babylon (312 B.C.)
- Strabo pronounces Babylon's hanging gardens as one of "seven wonders of the world" (25 B.C.)
- Babylonians present on Pentecost (Acts 2:9)
- Talmud promulgated from Babylon (A.D. 500)
- Haukal mentions Babylonian village (A.D. 917)
- Babylon known as "Two Mosques" and "Hilah" (A.D. 1100)



## Dr. John Walvoord

### *The Nations in Prophecy, 63-64*

“As far as the historic fulfillment is concerned, it is obvious from both Scripture and history that these verses have not been literally fulfilled. The city of Babylon continued to flourish after the Medes conquered it, and though its glory dwindled, especially after the control of the Medes and the Persians ended in 323 B.C., the city continued in some form or substance until A.D. 1000 and did not experience a sudden termination such as anticipated in this prophecy.”

## Parallels Between Jeremiah 50-51 & Revelation 17-18

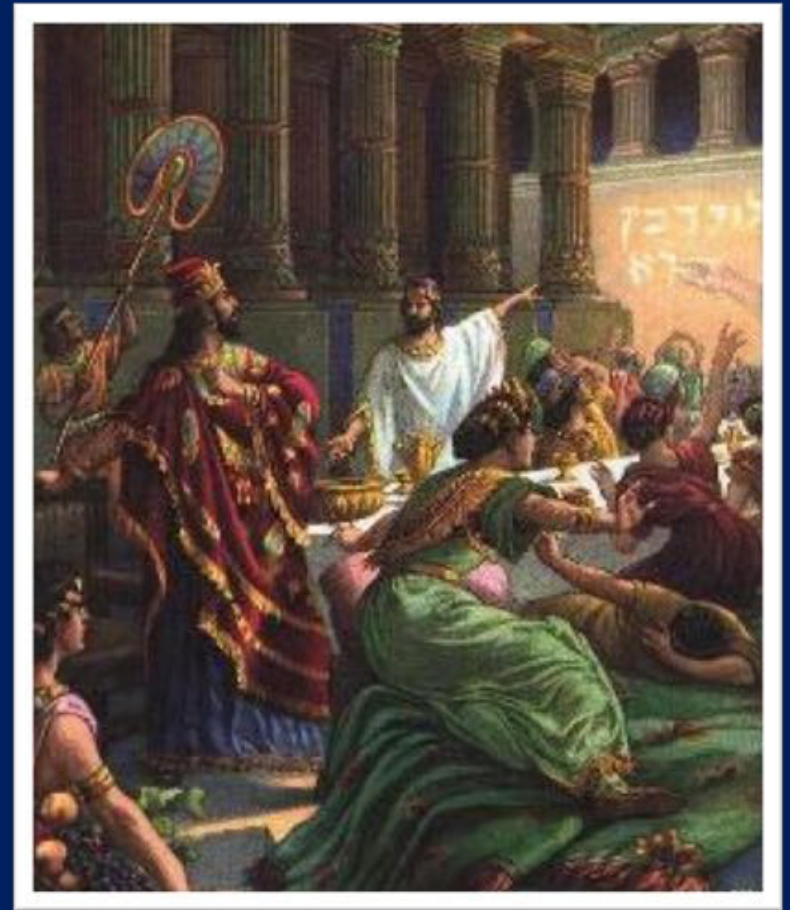
	Jeremiah	Revelation
Associated with a Golden cup	51:7a	17:3-4; 18:6
Dwelling on many waters	51:13	17:1
Intoxicating the nations	51:7b	17:2
Same name	50:1	17:5
Stone sinking into Euphrates	51:63-64	18:21
Sudden destruction	51:8	18:8
Destroyed by fire	51:30	17:16
Final, uninhabitable	50:39	18:21
Deserved	50:29	18:6
God's people flee	51:6, 45	18:4
Heaven rejoices	51:48	18:20

Dyer, "The Identity of Babylon in Revelation 17–18 (Part 2)," 441-43.



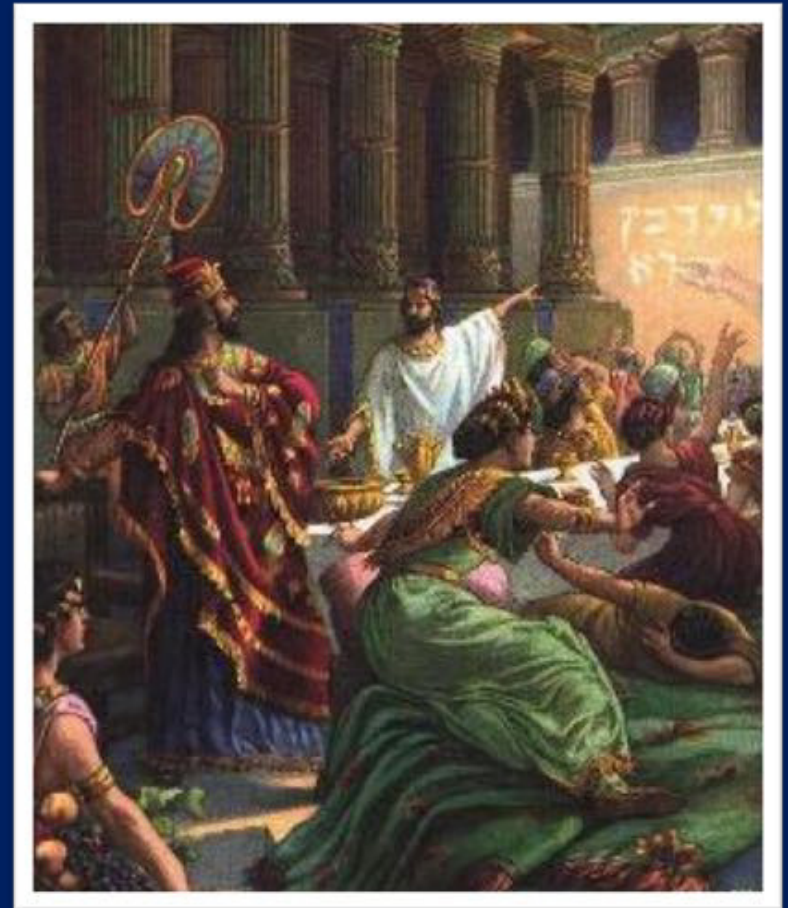
# Isaiah's Oracles Against the Nations (Isa 13–23)

1. Babylon (13:1-14:23)
2. Assyria (14:24-27)
3. Philistia (14:28-32)
4. Moab (15-16)
5. Damascus and Samaria (17)
6. Ethiopia (18)
7. Egypt (19-20)
8. Babylon (21:1-10)
9. Edom (21:11-12)
10. Arabia (21:13-17)
11. Jerusalem (22)
12. Tyre (23)



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12. Tyre (23)



## Darius the Mede?

**Darius the Mede** – in the Bible, a king of the Medes who succeeded to the throne of Babylonia after Belshazzar. Otherwise unknown outside biblical tradition, it is likely that this Darius has been confused with Cyrus the Persian, who succeeded Belshazzar and decreed (539 B.C.) the return of exiled Jews. He is also mentioned by Herodotus and Josephus.



Conclusion

# Chapter 5 Outline

- I. Belshazzar's contribution to the feast: unrestrained sensuality (1-4)
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