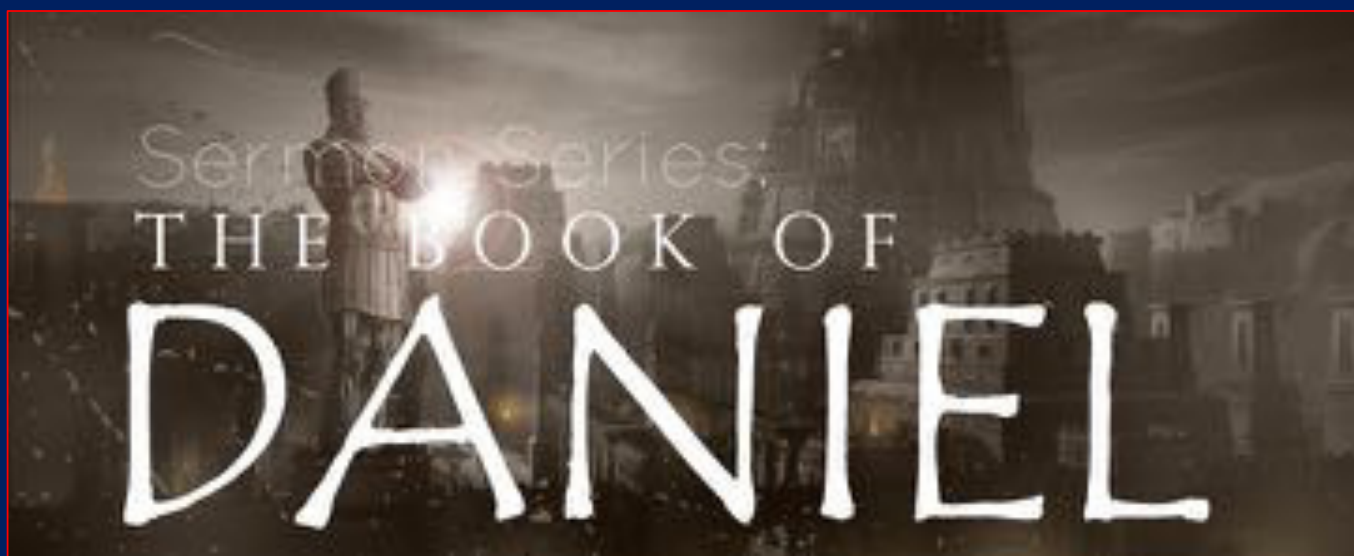


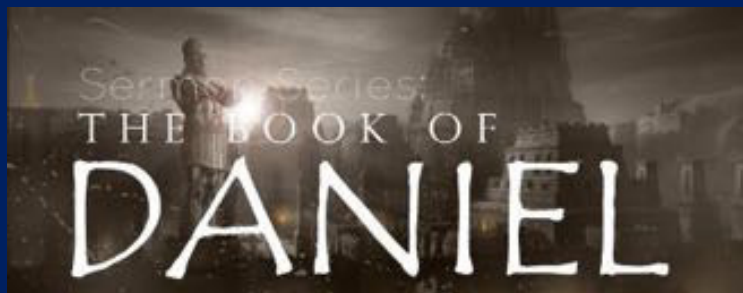
# THE BOOK OF DANIEL



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

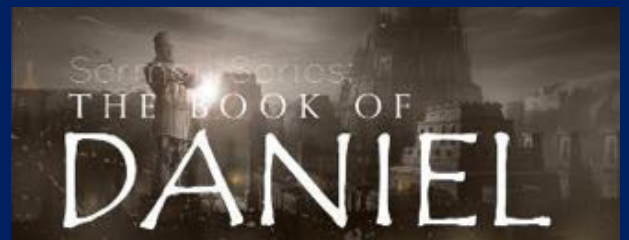
### II. Prophetic (8-12):

Angel interprets, 1st person, Jewish nation, Hebrew

A. Ram & Goat (8)

B. 70 weeks (9)

C. Final vision (10-12)



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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

## B. Chiasm “Aramaic” ( 2-7)



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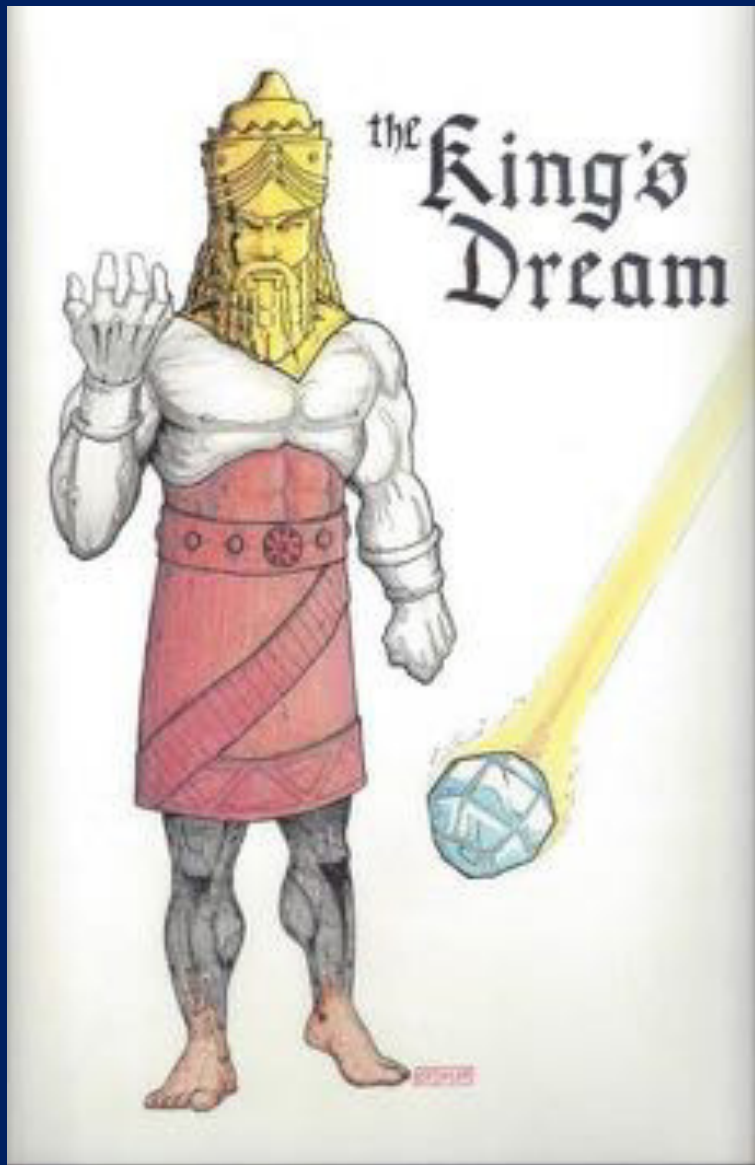
2. Protection (6)

1. Gentile history (7)





Statue  
&  
Stone



## Synthetic Outline

### B. Chiasm “Aramaic” ( 2-7)



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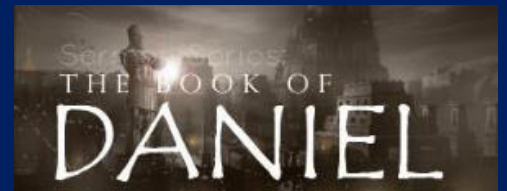
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## B. Chiasm “Aramaic” ( 2-7)




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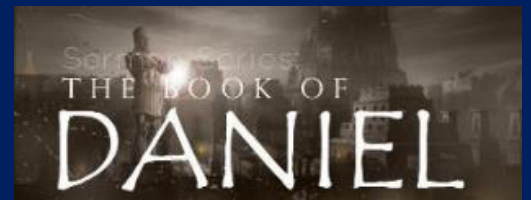
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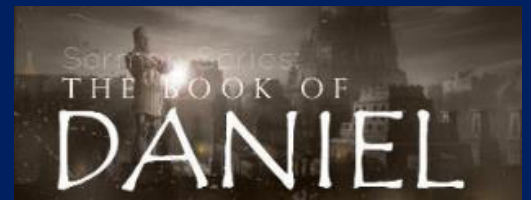
## Chapter 5 Outline

- I. Belshazzar's contribution to the feast: unrestrained sensuality (1-4)
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## Changing of the names (Dan. 1:6)

- Jewish names (Deut. 6:6-7; Prov. 22:6)
  - ◆ Daniel – God is my judge
  - ◆ Hananiah – Yahweh is gracious
  - ◆ Mishael – Who is what God is?
  - ◆ Azariah – Yahweh has helped

## Changing of the names (Dan. 1:7)

- Babylonian names (Gen 2:19; Rom 12:2)
  - ◆ Beltshazzar – Lady protect the king
  - ◆ Shadrach – I am fearful of God
  - ◆ Meshach – I am of little account
  - ◆ Abed-nego – Servant of Nebo



## Succession of Leadership

- Nebuchadnezzar dies 562
- His son Evil-Merodach assassinated after reigning 2 years
- Neriglissar reigns for 4 years and dies
- His son Laborosoarchod rules reigned 9 months before being beaten to death
- Co-conspirators appoint Nabonidus
- Nabonidus appoints his son Belshazzar as co-regent



# KINGS OF NEO-BABYLONIA

<u>KING</u>	<u>DATES BC</u>	<u>SCRIPTURE</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>Nebuchadnezzar</b>	605-562	2 Kings 24-25; Daniel	Dies after ruling 43 years
<b>Amel-Marduk</b> (Evil-Merodach) [Nebuchadnezzar's son]	562-560	2 Kings 25:27-30; Jer. 52:31-34	Murdered by Neriglissar
<b>Neriglissar</b>	560-556	Jer. 39:3, 13	Dies
<b>Labahi-Marduk</b> [Neriglissar's son]	556		Rules 2 months and is assassinated by Nabonidus
<b>Nabonidus</b> (Nabunaid)	556-539		
<b>Belshazzar</b> Nabonidus' son (appointed as co-regent)	?-539 BC		

## 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>Sat. night 10/12/539 (Hoehner)</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>

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## 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
5	Interpreting handwriting of the wall at Belshazzar's feast	Early 80's
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



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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?



## Succession of Leadership

- Nebuchadnezzar dies 562
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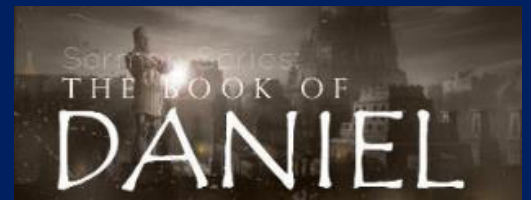
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# Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III



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A. The writing v. 5

B. The reaction v. 6



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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)

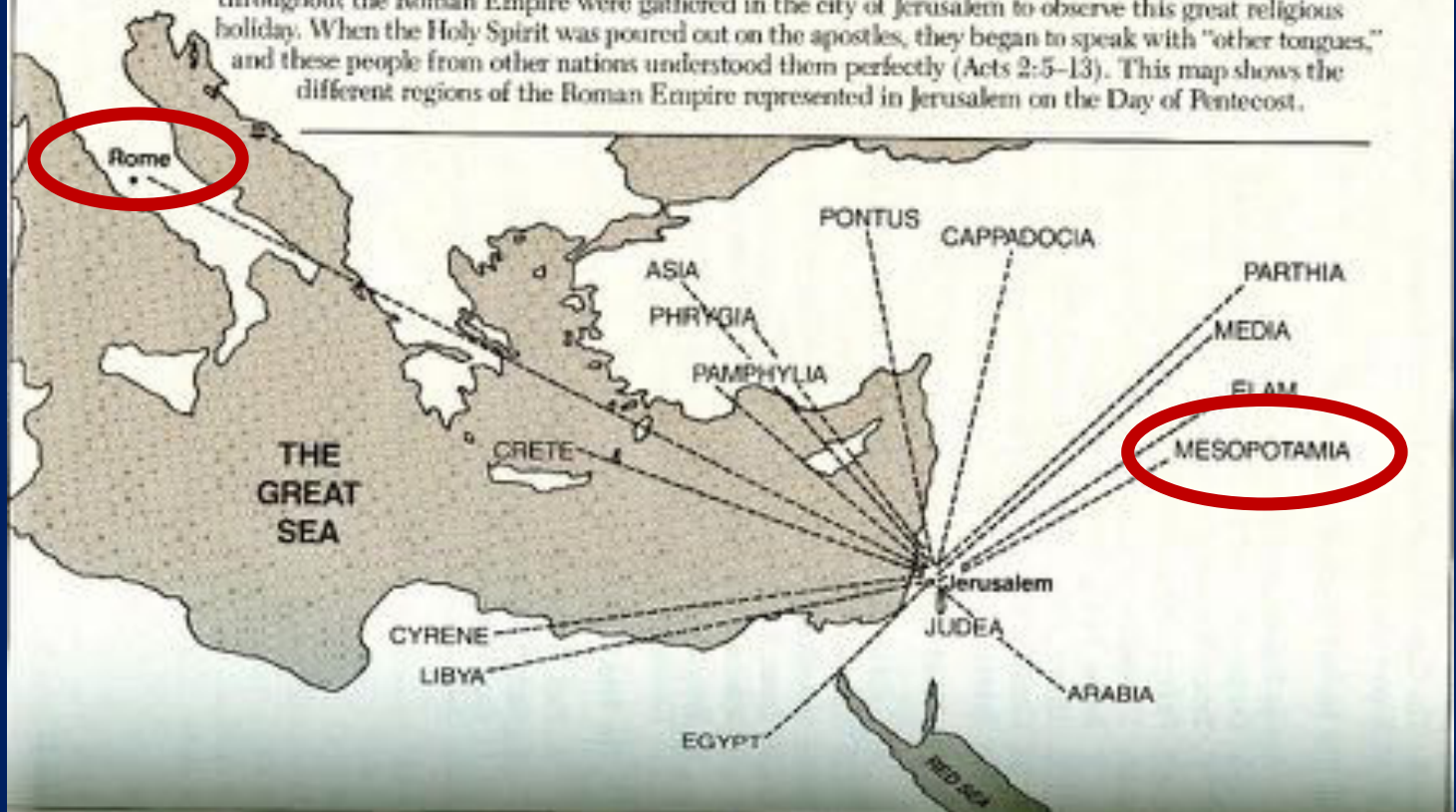
## **“MYSTERY” IN HARLOT’S TITLE? REV. 17:5**

**And on her forehead a name was written: MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND OF THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH. (KJV, NIV)**

**... and upon her forehead a name was written, a mystery, “BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND OF THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.” (NASB)**

## The Nations of Pentecost

Pentecost, a Jewish feast also known as the Feast of Weeks, marked the completion of the barley harvest. On this annual holiday about 50 days after the resurrection of Jesus, Jewish people from throughout the Roman Empire were gathered in the city of Jerusalem to observe this great religious holiday. When the Holy Spirit was poured out on the apostles, they began to speak with "other tongues," and these people from other nations understood them perfectly (Acts 2:5-13). This map shows the different regions of the Roman Empire represented in Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost.



## OT Descriptions of Babylon in Rev 17–18

	<b>Revelation 17–18</b>	<b>Old Testament</b>
<b>Waters</b>	<b>17:1</b>	<b>Psalm 137:1</b>
<b>Babylon the Great</b>	<b>17:5</b>	<b>Daniel 4:30</b>
<b>Mother harlots</b>	<b>17:5</b>	<b>Genesis 11:1-9</b>
<b>Fallen, fallen is Babylon</b>	<b>18:2</b>	<b>Isaiah 21:9</b>
<b>Will not see widowhood</b>	<b>18:7</b>	<b>Isaiah 47:7-9</b>
<b>Colorful attire</b>	<b>17:4; 18:16</b>	<b>Daniel 5:7, 16, 29</b>
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## Cylinder of Nabonidus

This mid 6<sup>th</sup> century BC cuneiform cylinder was discovered in the temple of Shamash at Sippar (Iraq). It tells of Babylonian King Nabonidus' reconstruction of pagan temples and the discovery of ancient inscriptions of former kings. More importantly, however, it offers historical confirmation of Belshazzar, who was previously either considered legendary or the Bible was mistaken to identify him as "king" (Daniel 5:1) since he was absent from any official kings list.

- Confirms historical figure of Belshazzar (Daniel 5)
- Belshazzar was Nabonidus' son and co-regent (King, Daniel 5:1)
- Explains why Daniel could rise no higher than 3<sup>rd</sup> ruler in the kingdom (Daniel 5:29)



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

- A. Inability of the Chaldeans to interpret v. 7-9
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## B. Daniel's Summons (10-16)

1. The Queen's advice v. 10-12
2. The King's request v. 13-16



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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
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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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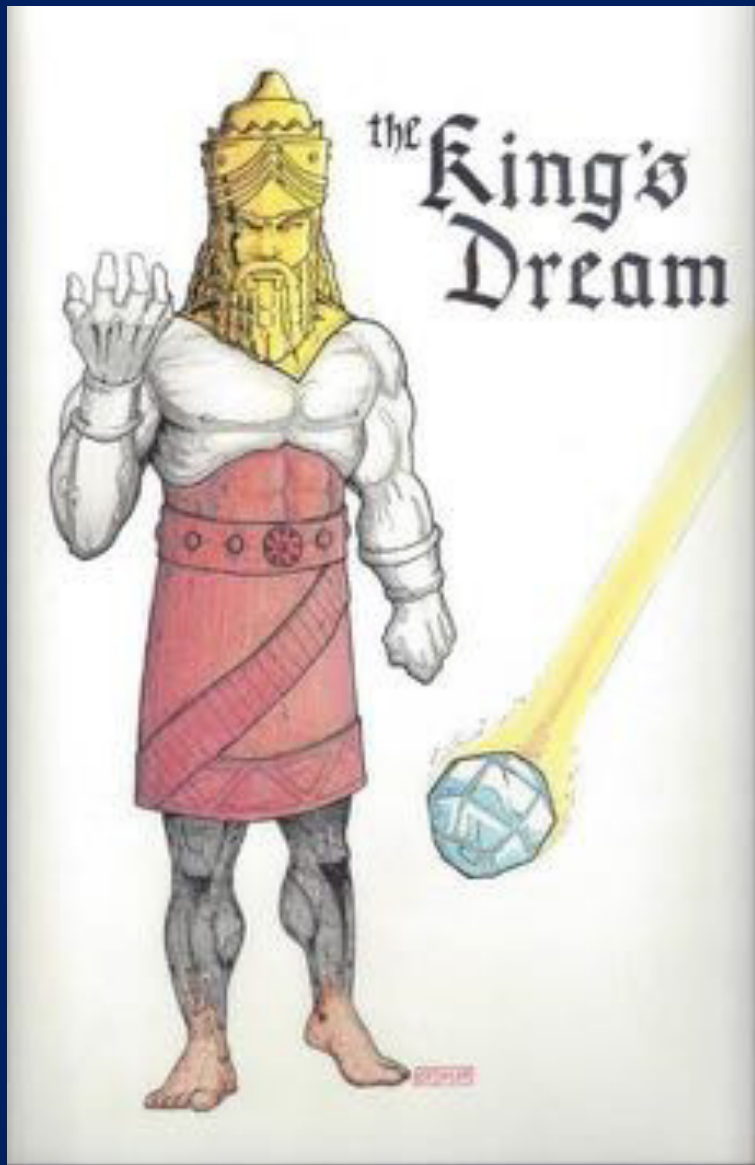
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Aramaic	Noun	Verb
מנא	A "mina" – 60 gold shekels equal 1 mina	"m <sup>ā</sup> nā" To number
תקל	Aramaic spelling of a "shekel" – 1/60 <sup>th</sup> of a mina	"t <sup>ā</sup> kāl" To weigh
פרסין	Plural form of פרס Half-minas	
פרס	"p <sup>ā</sup> rēs" = half-mina "pārās" = Persia	"p <sup>ā</sup> rās" 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

- 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
- 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
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- Persia (2:39a) 539-331 BC
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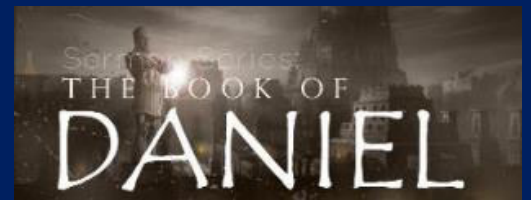
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## IV. Darius's Contribution to the Feast: The Conquest of Babylon (30-31)

A. Belshazzar's death v. 30

B. Babylon's fall v. 31





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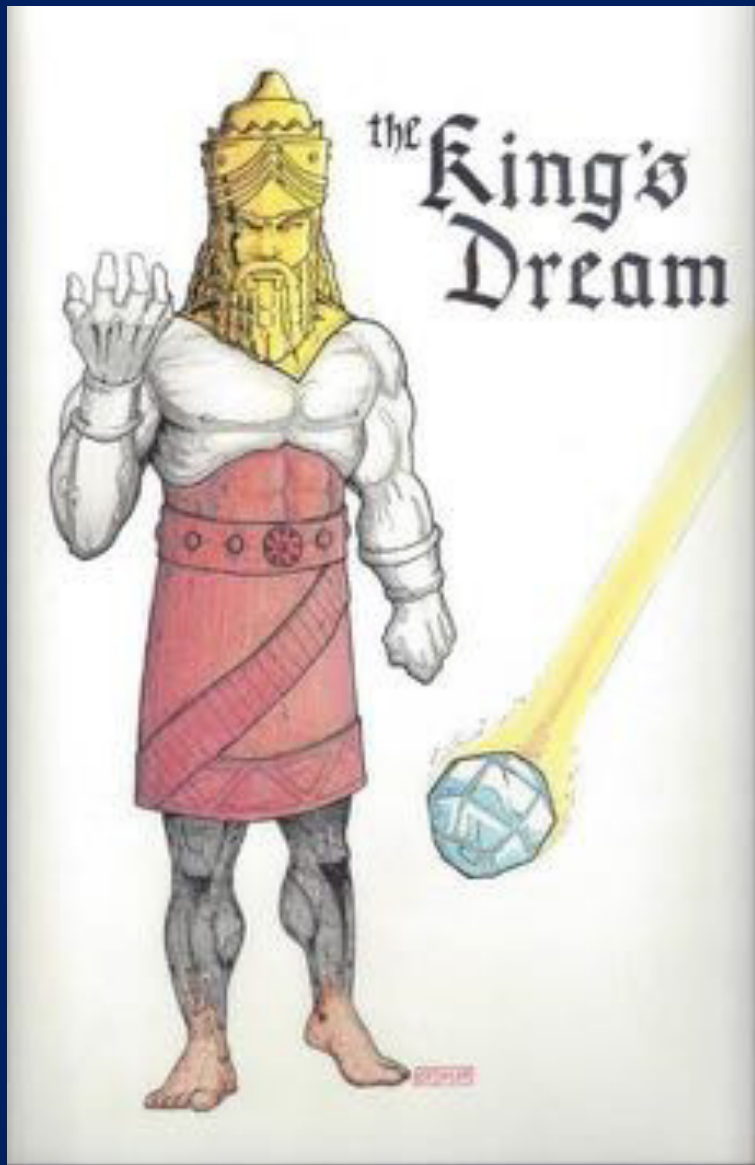
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Stone



## 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





*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.

*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 . . .

## 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.

## 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.

## 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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## 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)
- 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)

