The Book of Daniel: Cultures in Conflict

Living as a Christian in a Post-Christian World



Wade Allen Temple Baptist Church - Rogers 1/1/2016

Table of Contents

INT	RODUCTION
	Authorship and Date Historical Background Cultural Background Theological Themes
PAF	RT ONE: THE STORIES OF DANIEL IN BABYLON (1:1 – 6:28)
l.	Daniel's Identity & Character (1:1-21)
	The Historical Setting (1-2) Introduction of Daniel and His Friends (3-7) The Moral Test (8-16) God's Blessings on Daniel and His Friends (17-21) Sermon – "Excellence in Exile"
II.	Nebuchadnezzar's Dream (2:1-49)
	Circumstances of the Dream (1) Futility of the Pagan Interpreters (2-13) Daniel's Intervention (14-30) The Dream Revealed (31-35) Interpretation of the Dream (36-45) Nebuchadnezzar's Response (46-49) Sermon — "Trust in Trials"
III.	The Trial of the Three Hebrews (3:1-30)
	The Occasion (1-7) The Accusation (8-12) The Inquisition (13-18) The Sentence (19-23) The Deliverance (24-27) The Result (28-30) Sermon — Standing in Solidarity
IV.	Nebuchadnezzar's Second Dream & God's Judgment (4:1-37)
	The King's Proclamation (1-3) The King's Dream (4-18) The Interpretation of the Dream (19-27) The Fulfillment of the Dream (28-36) Conclusion (37) Sermon —

٧.	Belshazzar's Feast and the Fall of Babylon (5:1-31)
	The Feast (1-4) The Handwriting on the Wall (5-6) The Wise Men of Babylon Called (7-9) Daniel Summoned (10-16) A Refusal and a Rebuke (17-24) The Handwriting Explained (5:25-28) Daniel's Exaltation and the Fall of Babylon (29-31) Sermon —
VI.	Daniel in the Lion's Den (6:1-28)
	The New Government (1-3) A Treacherous Plot (4-9) The Accusation and Condemnation of Daniel (10-18) The Deliverance of Daniel (19-23) The Results (24-28) Sermon —
Par	T Two: The Prophecies of Daniel in Babylon (7:1 – 12:13)
VII.	Daniel's Night Vision and Its Meaning (7:1-28)
	Setting of the Vision (1) Details of the Vision (2-14) The Interpretation of the Vision (15-27) The Effect of the Vision on Daniel (28)
VIII.	The Vision of the Ram, the Goat, and the Little Horn (8:1-27)
	The General Setting (1-2) Contents of the Vision (3-14) The Interpretation of the Vision (15-26) The Effect on Daniel (27)
IX.	Vision of the Seventy Sevens (9:1-27)
	Occasion of the Vision: Daniel's Prayer (1-19) Mediator of the Vision (20-23) Substance of the Vision (24-27)
х.	Daniel's Final Vision (10:1 – 12:13)
	Preparation for the Vision ($10:1-11:1$) The Vision ($11:2-12:3$) Final Instructions to Daniel ($12:4-13$)

INTRODUCTION

Authorship and Date

In recent years, there has been much debate as to the date and authorship of the Book of Daniel. This debate is a divisive factor in the overall understanding of the book. As you study this book, it is imperative to clarify your understanding on this issue because of the impact it will have upon your interpretation.

Two Opposing Views

VIEW #1: THE TRADITIONAL VIEW

- Daniel is the author of the book as we have it today, and its history and prophecies are accurate and reliable.
- It was by special revelation from God that Daniel was able to predict the events that have already taken place in history.
- Daniel wrote the book as an old man—sometime around 536 B.C.

VIEW #2: THE MACCABEAN THESIS

- The author of the book as we have it today was an anonymous Jew during the second century B.C.
- This theory purports that the book was written to encourage the Jews who were suffering under the rule of Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-163 B.C.), during the Maccabean period—thus the reason for its name.
- Understanding that it was written some 400 years after the events described, scholars believe that Daniel consists of 'non-historical accounts and pseudoprophecies.

As one who believes that the Bible is "God's inerrant revelation, complete in the Old and New Testaments, written by divinely inspired men as they were moved by the Holy Spirit," it is imperative that we hold to the Traditional View of authorship and date for the writing of the Book of Daniel.

Compelling Evidence Regarding Authorship and Date

- Sociological Evidences
- Archeological Discoveries:
- Linguistic Considerations:

In short, the concern over date and authorship of the Book of Daniel rests on the biblical world view of the interpreter. If an individual believes in the supernatural ability of God to reveal the future to His prophet, then he also has no problem accepting Daniel as the author in the sixth century B.C. If, however, an individual does not believe in the supernatural work of God among man, he must find an alternative means of explaining the authorship of Daniel.

Historical Background

KEY HISTORIC EVENTS SURROUNDING THE LIFE OF DANIEL

- 612 B.C. Fall of Nineveh, capital of Assyria
- 605 B.C. Battle of Carchemish, establishing Babylonian domination
- 597 B.C. A second group of captives taken to Babylon
- 586 B.C. Fall of Jerusalem and the temple destroyed
- 539-536 B.C. Babylon falls, and the first remnant returns to Jerusalem
- 457 B.C. A second remnant returns to Jerusalem
- 444 B.C. A third remnant returns to Jerusalem

HISTORIC EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF DANIEL

- Daniel was born (circa 620 B.C) in Israel during the last days of the kingdom of Judah.
- Daniel was taken captive to Babylon in 605 B.C, at the age of 15, with the first group of captives taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
- Daniel continued serving God as a prophet for all of the 70 years of captivity.

Cultural Background

Theological Emphases

- The Sovereignty of God in the affairs of the world.
- God's love and care for His followers.
- The person and work of the Messiah.
- The eschatology of the tribulation, the last days and the new earth.

Part One: The Stories of Daniel in Babylon

The first event described here relays the story of how Daniel and many others find themselves living in a strange, new land with strange, new cultures and religious beliefs. Daniel's character is tested as his home culture clashes with his new, host culture.

1. Daniel's Identity and Character (1:1-21)

The Historical Setting (1-2)

Introduction of Daniel and His Friends (3-7)

Who are they?

What are their names?

- Daniel 'God is my judge'
- Hananiah 'Yahweh is gracious'
- Mishael 'who is what God is?'
- Azariah 'Yahweh has/will help'

What new names did they receive from Ashpenaz—the chief Eunuch? What did they mean?

- Daniel ⇒ Belteshazzar 'Bel, protect his life' (Bel is another name for Marduk)
- Hananiah ⇒ Shadrach 'command of Aku' (the moon god)
- Mishael ⇒ Meshach 'who is what Aku is?'

When were they taken and where were they taken to?

Why were they chosen? What were the qualifications for eligible trainees in Babylon?

How long was their training supposed to last?

The Moral Test (8-16) What was Daniel's decision when faced with this moral dilemma?	
What were they supposed to eat?	
Why was this decision difficult?	
How did the king's men respond to Daniel's resolution?	
Who is Melzar? What is so confusing about who this is?	
What proposition did Daniel make to their supervisor?	

What difficulties did the Hebrew children face when they were taken to Babylon?

God's Bløssings on Daniøl and His Friønds (17-21)

What was the outcome of this proposal?

How did God continue to bless Daniel and his friends for their faithfulness?

II. Nøbuchadnøzzar's Drøam (2:1-45)

The Circumstances of the Dream (1)

How could Daniel have completed three years of training by Nebuchadnezzar's second year?

YEARS OF TRAINING	YEAR OF KING'S REIGN	DATE
First	year	From Sept. 605 (the time Nebuchadnezzar assumed the throne) to Nisan (Mar-Apr) 604 B.C.
Second	year	Nisan 604-603 B.C.
Third	year	Nisan 603-604 B.C.

The Futility of the Pagan Interpreters (2-13)

Who were all these pagan interpreters? What are the characteristics of each?

- Magicians
- Enchanters
- Sorcerers
- Chaldeans

What did the king say to these men when he called them?

How did the Chaldeans, or astrologers, respond?
What happens here with the original text that is important?
Why two different languages?
What ridiculous expectation did the king have of the interpreters? Why
What did the king say would happen to them if they could or could not interpret the dream?
Why would Nebuchadnezzar be so willing to annihilate his wise men?
What excuse did the 'wise men' give the king as to why they could not do what he asked?
How did the king react when the 'wise men' failed to interpret the dream?

Daniel's Intervention (14-30)

Who was Arioch? What did Daniel say to him?

What was the result of Daniel's intervention?

What was Daniel's plan of action for discerning the contents and interpretation of the dream?

How did God respond to their pleas? What did Daniel do next?

The Dream Revealed (31-35)

What did the king see in his dream?

- A statue
 - o Head gold
 - Chest & Arms silver
 - o Middle & Thighs bronze
 - Legs iron
 - Feet iron and clay
- A stone -
- A strong wind -

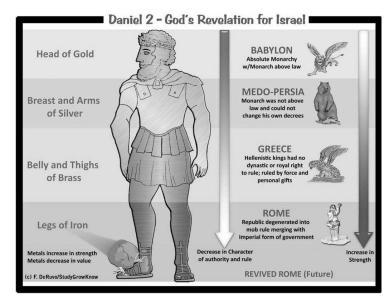


The Interpretation of the Dream (36-45)

Before telling Nebuchadnezzar the interpretation of the dream, what did Daniel articulate?

In general terms, what was the meaning of the dream?

What was the meaning behind the 'head of gold'? (37-38)



What was the meaning behind the 'chest and arms of silver'? (39a)

What was the meaning behind the 'middle and thighs of bronze'? (39b)

What was the meaning behind the 'legs of iron'? (40)

What was the meaning behind the 'feet of iron and clay'? (41-43)

What was the meaning behind the 'divinely-made stone'? (44-45)

Nøbuchadnøzzar's Røsponsø (46-49)

III. The Trial of the Three Hebrews (3:1-30)

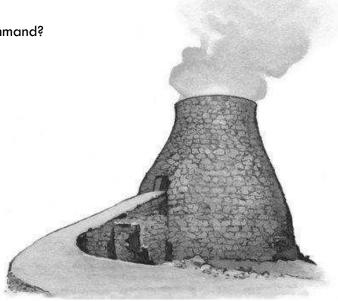
Where was Daniel when all this happened?

The Occasion (1-7)

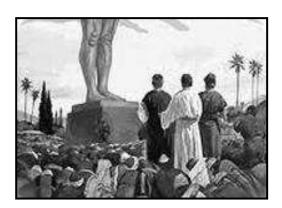
What were the circumstances surrounding the events of this chapter?

Once the officials gathered, what was the proclamation from the king?

What were the consequences of disobeying this command?



What happened when the musicians played?



The Accusation (8-12)

Who accused the three Hebrews of disobeying the king's command? (8)

What were the charges that were brought against the three Hebrews?

The Inquisition (13-18)

What was Nebuchadnezzar's reaction to this accusation?

What options were the three Hebrews given by the king?

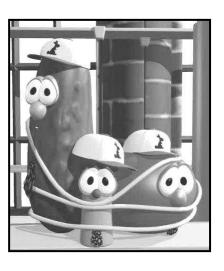
In what way did Nebuchadnezzar make an inadvertent challenge toward God?

How did Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego respond to the king? (16-18)

- They were unwavering in their _____.
- They were unyielding in their ______.
- They were unrivaled in their ______.

The Sentence (19-23)

How did Nebuchadnezzar react to their continued stand?

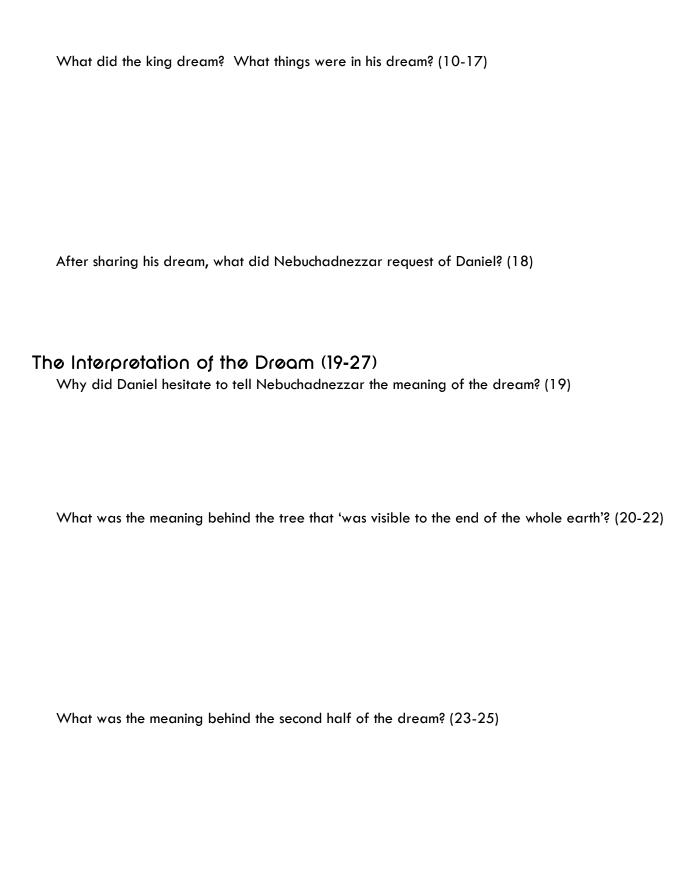


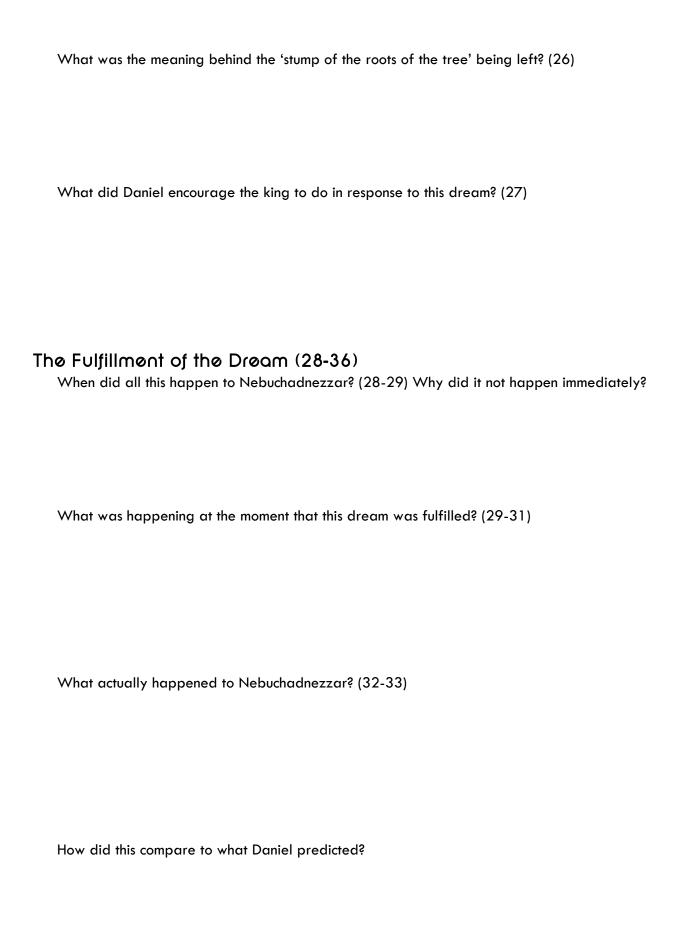
The Deliverance (24-27) What did the Babylonians see in the fire? Who was the fourth person in the fire? Thø Røsult (28-30) What did Nebuchadnezzar do as a result of this experience? What were the evidences of God's miraculous power?

What was the ultimate purpose of this miraculous deliverance?

IV. Nøbuchadnøzzar's Søcond Drøam & God's Judgmønt (4:1-37)
When did the events of Daniel 4 take place?
The King's Proclamation (1-3) What is the purpose of this letter?
The King's Dream (4-18) What was happening when the king had this dream? (4-5)
Who did Nebuchadnezzar initially call upon to interpret the dream? (6-7)
Why was the king confident that Daniel would be able to interpret the dream? (8-9)

In what way was his confidence misplaced?





How long	did Nebuchadnezzar live like this?
By the end	of this time, what had changed about the king's perspective of God?
Did the kin	ng return to ruling over the Babylonian Empire as Daniel predicted? (36)
Gonolusio After all the	∩ (37) at Nebuchadnezzar went through, what was his attitude toward God? (37)