



— THE BOOK OF —
DANIEL

Prophetic Echoes

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The Word of God

- ◆ A hammer to convict (Jer 23:39)
- ◆ A fire to refine (Jer 23:29)
- ◆ A mirror to reflect (Jas 1:23)
- ◆ Seed to multiply (1 Pet 1:23)
- ◆ A lavar to cleanse (Eph 5:26)
- ◆ A lamp to guide (Ps 119:105)
- ◆ Rain and snow to refresh (Isa 55:10)
- ◆ A sword to cut (Heb 4:12; Eph 6:17)
- ◆ A bow for revenge (Hab 3:9)
- ◆ Gold to enrich (Ps 19:7-10)
- ◆ Power to create faith (Rom 10:17) and eternal life (1 Pet 1:23)
- ◆ Food to nourish
 - ◆ milk for babes (1 Pet 2:2)
 - ◆ Bread for the hungry (Mt 4:4)
 - ◆ Meat for people (Heb 5:11-14)
 - ◆ Honey for dessert (Ps 19:10)

Daniel

- ◆ man of integrity
 - ◆ (6:10) — in the midst of adversity he would pray everyday with his windows open so all could see
 - ◆ there are only two men that the Bible doesn't say anything negative about
 - ◆ Daniel and Joseph
- ◆ faithful
 - ◆ he stood firm in the faith in the lion's den
 - ◆ he dared to be different
 - ◆ his faith was anchored in the sovereignty of God
 - ◆ "Don't let the world around you squeeze you into its own mold" — J.B. Phillips' translation of Romanos 12:2

Daniel

- ◆ revealed to him the most revealing and amazing passages / prophecies in the entire Word of God
- ◆ he is considered a prophet by Christ and his writings are confirmed and authenticated by Christ Himself
- ◆ Matthew 24:15 — When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, (whoso readeth, let him understand:)

What we can learn from studying Daniel

- ◆ to be faithful; even if they call us crazy/odd
— bold men/women of prayer, steadfastness
- ◆ the Lord is involved in our lives, on a personal
and national/international level
- ◆ prophecies of the end times

Organization

- ◆ Historical Chapters 1-6

- ◆ 1 Deported as a teenager to Babylon
- ◆ 2 Nebuchadnezzar's Dream
- ◆ 3 The Image of Gold and the Blazing Furnace
- ◆ 4 Nebuchadnezzar's Dream of a Tree
- ◆ 5 The Writing on the Wall
- ◆ 6 Daniel in the Lion's Den
- ◆ 7 Daniel's Vision of Four Beasts



Aramaic

(Nebuchadnezzar wrote Ch 4 and published it throughout the known world)

Organization

- ◆ Historical Chapters 1-6
- ◆ Visions Chapters 7-12
 - ◆ 8 The Ram and the He-Goat
 - ◆ 9 Daniel's Prayer and the 70 Weeks
 - ◆ 10 Daniel's Vision of a Man
 - ◆ 11 History in Advance
 - ◆ 12 The Time of the End

Chronological Order

- ◆ 1 Babylonian Captivity (606 B.C.)
- ◆ 2 Nebuchadnezzar's Dream (602 B.C.)
- ◆ 3 Nebuchadnezzar's Image
- ◆ 4 Nebuchadnezzar's Pride
- ◆ 7 The vision of the 4 beasts (556 B.C.)
- ◆ 8 Ram and He-goat vision (554 B.C.)
- ◆ 5 Babylon falls to Persians (539 B.C.)
- ◆ 9 Vision of seventy weeks (538 B.C.)
- ◆ 6 The Lion's Den
- ◆ 10-12 Closing visions

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ Daniel 1:1 mentions that Nebuchadnezzar besieged Judah during the reign of Jehoiakim
- ◆ Jehoiakim was Josiah's second son to rule in Judah after his death
- ◆ Jehoahaz was his first son, but only reigned three months because he did evil in the sight of the Lord (2 Kings 23:30-34; 2 Chronicles 36:1-3)

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ During the reign of king Josiah, Pharaoh Necho from Egypt was going to aid the king of Assyria at the battle of Carchemish against the Babylonians
- ◆ king Josiah came out to battle him (probably not wanting to exchange Assyrian dominion for Egyptian) — 2 Chronicles 35:20-24

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ After Josiah's death, Jehoahaz was made king, but Pharaoh Necho disposed of him and took him to Egypt
- ◆ Pharaoh Necho installed Josiah's second son, Eliakim, as king over Judah, changing his name to Jehoiakim — he was a vassal king for Pharaoh Necho

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ Jehoikim reigned for 11 years but did evil in the sight of the Lord
- ◆ during the third year of his reign was when Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, invaded Jerusalem, besieged it, and took captives to Babylon

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ Ezekiel 30:20-26 explains how God took power away from Pharaoh Necho of Egypt and allowed Nebuchadnezzar, the Babylonian king, to rise up with strength to come against the people of Judah
- ◆ It was God's will for Nebuchadnezzar to invade Jerusalem. He was God's judgment on an unrepentant nation
- ◆ This is where the book of Daniel begins

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ In 2 Kings 24 and 2 Chronicles 36, we read that Nebuchadnezzar invaded Judah, captured Jerusalem, plundered the Temple, bound Jehoiakim and took him, as well as many others, captive to Babylon in 605 BC
- ◆ Among those taken into captivity were Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah
- ◆ 1st siege

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ Jehoikim is sent back to Jerusalem as vassal king and his false prophets begin to tell him to rebel against Nebuchadnezzar
- ◆ however, there are 2 prophets that told him not to:
 - ◆ Jeremiah
 - ◆ Ezekiel

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ Jehoikim called for Jeremiah's scroll to be read in his court. But, as every three or four columns of the scroll were read, "the king cut them off with a scribe's knife and threw them into the firepot, until the entire scroll was burned in the fire. The king and all his attendants who heard all these words showed no fear, nor did they tear their clothes." (Jer 36:23-24)
- ◆ God has a way of preserving His Word — Daniel had a copy of Jeremiah's words in Babylon and that's how he knew that the captivity was coming to an end (Daniel 9:2)

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ Jehoikim did not heed to Jeremiah's warnings and rebelled
 - ◆ Jehoikim died after reigning 11 years (2 Kings 23:36, 2 Chron 36:5)
 - ◆ after his death, his son Jehiachin (Jeconiah) was placed as vassal king — he ruled 3 months and 10 days then was taken captive to Babylon with 1000 skilled artisans, as well as Ezekiel the prophet (Ezek 1:1-3, 2 Kings 24:8-20)
 - ◆ known as 2nd siege
- ◆ Jeremiah is now in Jerusalem; Ezekiel is now in Babylon
- ◆ Zedekiah, Jehiachin's uncle, is installed as vassal king at Jerusalem

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ Jeremiah and Ezekiel warn Zedekiah against rebellion, but false prophets again prevail
- ◆ they warn him not to rebel and that Nebuchadnezzar is God's judgment
- ◆ his rebellion leads to the 3rd siege of Jerusalem (587-586 BC)

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ 587 B.C. — Zedekiah ignores Jeremiah's and Ezekiel's warnings and yields to false prophets and rebels (Jer 32:5, 39:6, 7; Ezek 12:13)
- ◆ Nebuchadnezzar wipes out Jerusalem this time
 - ◆ results in the destruction of the Temple and begins the 70 year (2 Kings 24:17-20, 25:1-21)

A bit of a deep dive

- ◆ Ezekiel 12:13 — Then I will throw my net over him and capture him in my snare. I will bring him to Babylon, the land of the Babylonians, though he will never see it, and he will die there.
- ◆ Jeremiah 39:6, 7 — The king of Babylon made Zedekiah watch as he slaughtered his sons at Riblah. The king of Babylon also slaughtered all the nobles of Judah. Then he gouged out Zedekiah's eyes and bound him in bronze chains to lead him away to Babylon.

A bit of a deeper dive

- ◆ Ezekiel 4:1-8 — “And now, son of man, take a large clay brick and set it down in front of you. Then draw a map of the city of Jerusalem on it. 2 Show the city under siege. Build a wall around it so no one can escape. Set up the enemy camp, and surround the city with siege ramps and battering rams. 3 Then take an iron griddle and place it between you and the city. Turn toward the city and demonstrate how harsh the siege will be against Jerusalem. This will be a warning to the people of Israel.
- ◆ 4 “Now lie on your left side and place the sins of Israel on yourself. You are to bear their sins for the number of days you lie there on your side. 5 I am requiring you to bear Israel’s sins for 390 days—one day for each year of their sin. 6 After that, turn over and lie on your right side for 40 days—one day for each year of Judah’s sin.
- ◆ 7 “Meanwhile, keep staring at the siege of Jerusalem. Lie there with your arm bared and prophesy her destruction. 8 I will tie you up with ropes so you won’t be able to turn from side to side until the days of your siege have been completed.

A bit of a deeper dive 430 years

- ◆ $390 + 40 = 430$ years
- ◆ $430 - 70$ years (Babylonian captivity) = 360 years unaccounted for
- ◆ Leviticus 26:18, 21, 24, 28 teach us that God would punish them 7 times over for their sin
- ◆ 360 (years) $\times 7 = 2520$ years
- ◆ 2520 years $\times 360$ days = 907,200 days

Missler

A bit of a deeper dive

- ◆ From Cyrus' decree allowing the Jewish people to rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem until May 14, 1948 is 2,520 years
- ◆ May 14, 1948 is the date Israel was restored as a nation after nearly 1,900 years of the Jewish people being exiled in Babylon

Missler

A bit of a deeper dive

- ◆ From Artaxerxes' decree in Nehemiah to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem until June 7, 1967 is also a period of 2,520 years
- ◆ this date marks the restoration of the city of Jerusalem as the capital city of the Jews

Missler

2520

- ◆ fascinating number in the Word of God
- ◆ $2520 \text{ years} \times 360 \text{ days} = 907,200 \text{ days}$
- ◆ $907,200 / 365.25 = 2483.778 \text{ solar years}$
- ◆ $2483.778 - 535$ (end of the 70 yrs captivity since Daniel went to Babylon) = 1948 — Israel becomes a nation again

2520

- ◆ Daniel 5:25 — “This is the message that was written: Mene, mene, tekel, and Parsin.
- ◆ mene = a weight or measurement known as a mina; usually 50 shekels
- ◆ mene = 50 shekels
- ◆ tekel = a unit of weight; 1 shekel
- ◆ Upharsin = 1/2 mina or 25 shekels

2520

- ◆ $50 + 50 + 1 + 25 = 126$ shekels
 - ◆ acc. to Ezekiel 45:12, 1 shekel is equivalent to 20 gerahs (“And the shekel shall be twenty gerahs” — gerah, a weight)
- ◆ $126 \times 20 = 2520$
 - ◆ God used Ezekiel and Daniel, 2 prophets of Babylonian captivity, to establish the time frame of the reestablishment of Israel
 - ◆ as we saw in a previous slide, 2520 can convert to 1948 — in the mouth of two or three witnesses