



# OVERVIEW

The Revelation of DANIEL



# The two captivities

## Captivity in Egypt

The people of God became enslaved in Egypt through no fault of their own

The grip of the king of Egypt was not released until he was destroyed at the Red Sea

Typifies our bondage to death resulting from mortality. We have inherited mortality through no fault of our own.

Our release from mortality can only be effected by Christ

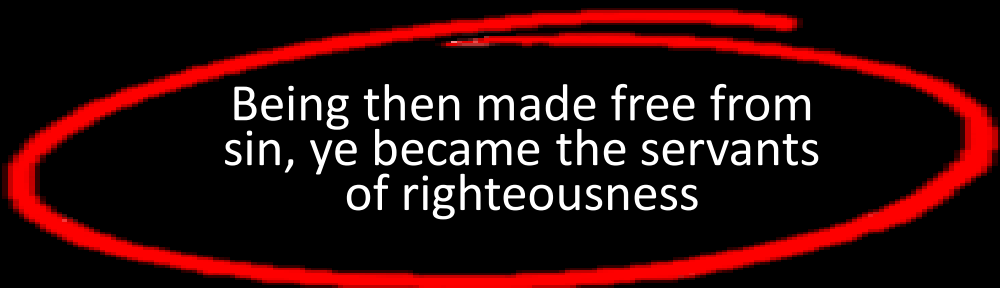
## Captivity in Babylon

The people of God became captives in Babylon because of their sins

The king of Persia (typifies Christ) made the release of the people possible. Only those who were "minded of their own freewill" returned (Ez. 7:13)

Typifies our bondage to death resulting from our own sins. The wages of sin is death (Rom 6:23)

Our release from sin requires us to "turn away from our iniquities"



Being then made free from sin, ye became the servants of righteousness

# The symmetry in the Syriack chapters

Ch 2						Ch 7
Vision of 4 world empires followed by a 5th – God’s Kingdom	<b>Ch 3</b>	<b>Ch 4:1-33</b>		<b>Ch 5</b>	<b>Ch 6</b>	Vision of 4 world empires followed by a 5th – God’s Kingdom
Neb had a vision at night on his bed	Divine deliverance from the fiery furnace	Divine judgement on Nebuchadnezzar		Divine judgement on Belshazzar	Divine deliverance from the lion’s den	Daniel had a vision at night on his bed
He was ‘troubled’ by it	Decree issued to worship only Neb’s god	Neb has a vision		Bel saw writing appear on a wall	Decree issued to worship only Darius	He was ‘troubled’ by it
Sought an explanation	The 3 friends defy	It troubled him and made him afraid		It troubled him and made him afraid	Daniel defies	Sought an explanation
Given divine meaning	Neb is enraged when he hears	All the wise men could not interpret	<b>Ch 4:34-37</b>	All the wise men could not interpret	Darius is distressed when he hears	Given divine meaning
Image was “terrible”	3 friends thrown into fiery furnace	Daniel at the last comes in and can interpret	Nebuchadnezzar’s conversion	Daniel at the last is called in and can interpret	Daniel thrown into a pit	4 <sup>th</sup> beast was “terrible”
	An angel is sent to delivers friends unscathed	The vision addresses Neb’s pride	Neb expresses his utter humility before God	The vision addresses Bel’s pride	An angel is sent to delivers Daniel unscathed	
	A new decree issued to worship only the true God	Judgement came “...the same hour”	Acknowledges the power of the Most High to control human affairs	Judgement came “... in that night”	A new decree issued to worship only the true God	



# The complementary halves of the book

## Chapters 1 to 6

The contest of wills  
The sovereignty of God in our affairs

Biographical

Written in 3<sup>rd</sup> person ("Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel ...")

1 chapter in Hebrew, 5 chapters in Chaldee

Reveals the development by trial of the saints to receive the kingdom of God.

God is made known through the trials of the saints.

Begins with the captivity of the Jews.

Visions are explained by Daniel to kings

The casting away of God's people leads to the reconciling of gentiles - Kings are converted

Yahweh's sovereignty is acknowledged by the gold & silver elements of the image of Ch2.

## Chapters 7 to 12

The contest for the world  
The sovereignty of God in world affairs

Prophetical

Written in 1<sup>st</sup> person ("I Daniel understood ..")

5 chapters in Hebrew, 1 chapter in Chaldee

Reveals the development by aggression of the kingdom of men to receive the judgments of God.

God is made known through the victories of the saints.

Ends with the deliverance of the saints.

Visions are explained by Gabriel to Daniel

The reconciling of God's people leads to the overthrow of the gentiles - Kings are conquered

Yahweh's sovereignty is opposed by the brass & iron elements of the image of Ch2.

Theme –

What principle ties the biographical and prophetic halves of the book together?

*To him that overcometh will I grant  
to sit with me in my throne*

# Ch 1 to 6 – The contest of wills

- Ch 1 – Standing before the king
- Ch 2 – Prophecy before the king
- Ch 3 – Defiance before the king
- Ch 4 – Counselling before the king
- Ch 5 – Giving sentence before the king
- Ch 6 – Deliverance before the king

*“The king's heart is in the hand of the LORD, as the rivers of water:  
he turneth it whithersoever he will”*

# Ch 7 to 12 – The contest for the world

## *The **Kingdom of Babylon** in relation to God's ....*

Ch 7	SAINTS (Gentiles)
Ch 8	SANCTUARY and PEOPLE (Jews)
Ch 10,11	LAND
Ch 12	RIGHTEOUS (mortal & immortal, Jew and Gentile)

## *The **Messiah** in relation to God's ....*

Ch 9	SANCTUARY, CITY, and PEOPLE (Jews)
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*“the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men”*

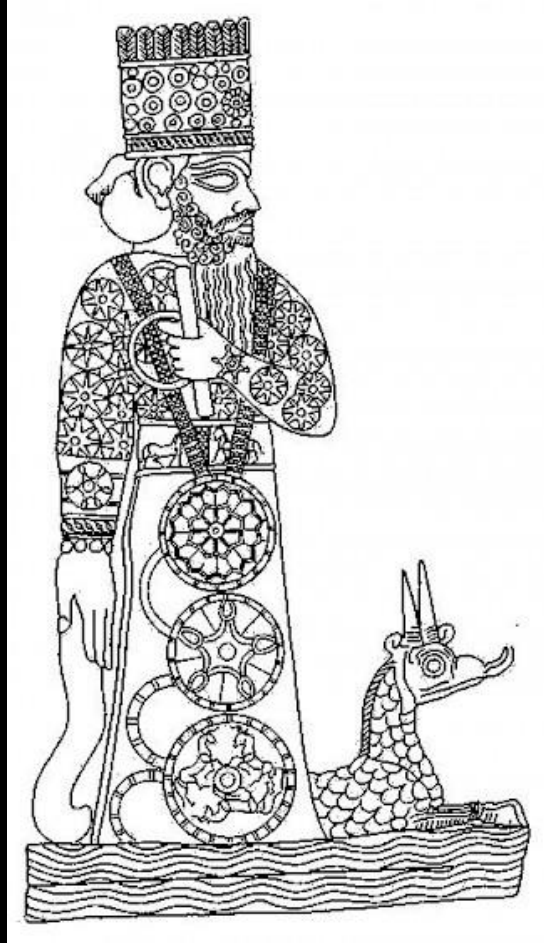


# Marduk (Bel)

Marduk, in Mesopotamian religion, the chief god of the city of Babylon and the national god of Babylonia; as such, he was eventually called simply Bel, or Lord.

Originally, he seems to have been a god of thunderstorms. After conquering the monster of primeval chaos, Tiamat, he became Lord of the Gods of Heaven and Earth. All nature, including humanity, owed its existence to him; **the destiny of kingdoms and subjects was in his hands.**

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Marduk>



# Nabu (Nebo)

Nabu (sometimes known as Tutu) is the Babylonian god of **wisdom**, learning, **prophecy**, scribes, and **writing** and was also responsible for the abundant harvest and all growing things. After Marduk, Nabu was the most important god of the Babylonians and became so popular he was adopted by the Assyrians and known as the son of their god Ashur.

His name means "the Announcer" which refers to his prophetic and creative powers in calling forth words, the harvest and other plant life, and the visions of prophecies.

His symbol was a wedge-shaped cuneiform mark or a stylus at rest upon a writing tablet, but he was also depicted as a bearded man in royal garb, holding a stylus, standing on the back of a snake-dragon.

<https://www.ancient.eu/Nabu/>



**Isa 46:1 "Bel boweth down, Nebo stoopeth,"**



# “Against all their gods I will execute judgment “

Nabu – the god of  
wisdom & knowledge



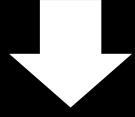
“In all matters of wisdom and understanding .. he (Nebuchadnezzar) found them (D, S, M, A) 10 times better” (1:20)

Nabu – the god of  
prophecy



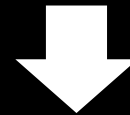
“he that revealeth secrets maketh known to thee what shall come to pass” (2:29)

Marduk - the **destiny**  
of kingdoms was in his  
hands



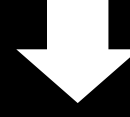
“he (Yahweh) removeth kings and setteth up kings” (2:21)

Nusku god of light and  
fire



they “saw these men upon whose bodies the fire had no power” (3:27)

Nabu – the god of  
writing



“then came in all the king’s wise men but they could not read the writing” (5:8)

The **lion** represented  
the mighty lineage of  
the Persian kings



“the God of Daniel .. hath delivered Daniel from the power of the lion” (6:27)

