

23. OPINION: Do you think Nebuchadnezzar became a believer in the True God? Y / N

24. "Those that walk in _____ He is able to

_____".

NOTES

Daniel The Prophet

FAITH BIBLE INVESTIGATORS CLASS
FAITH BAPTIST CHURCH, DANVILLE INDIANA

CLASS HANDOUT CHAPTER FOUR



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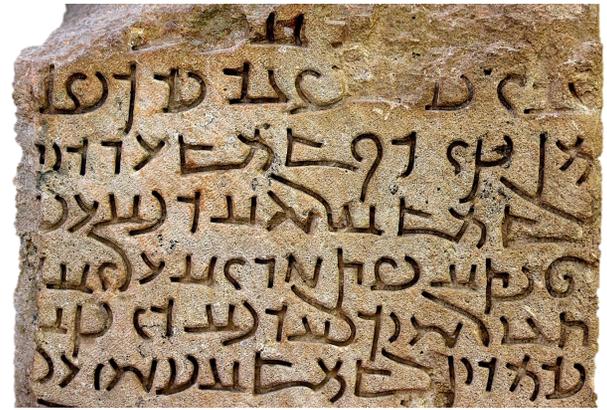
FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Did you read chapter four in advance? Y / N
2. Chapter four is written in the _____ language.
3. People pray best when they are prosperous. Y / N
4. Nebuchadnezzar called in the wise men, but the first one he called was Daniel. Y / N
5. Daniel respected Belteshazzar, master of the magicians. Y / N
6. Nebuchadnezzar had visions in his _____ .
7. When he was a child, other kids called Nebuchadnezzar "Stumpy" because he was too short for kickball.
8. All the wise men had an opinion about Nebuchadnezzar's dream, but he liked Daniel's interpretation best. Y / N
9. He favored Daniel "for the _____ of the _____
_____ is in _____ .



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10. (Verse 17) The intent of the dream was that the _____ might know that the _____ rules in the _____.
11. How many times do “watchers” appear in the Bible? _____
12. Name a non-canonical book that mentions watchers: _____
13. In the Bible, watchers are always _____, but in non-Biblical books, they are _____.
14. Daniel knew immediately what Nebuchadnezzar’s dream meant, and did not hesitate to reveal it. Y / N
15. The tall, fruitful tree represented _____.
16. The decree of the Most High was that Nebuchadnezzar would be:
 - a. _____ from men.
 - b. _____ with the beasts of the field,
 - c. _____ like an ox,
 - d. Be _____ with the _____ of heaven.
17. He would be in this condition for _____ (time).
18. What is the current medical condition called for what Nebuchadnezzar experienced? _____.
19. Personal salvation does not require repentance. We are saved by faith only (Acts 20:21). Y / N
20. How long did Nebuchadnezzar continue in his normal state before God’s judgment arrived? _____.
21. “At the end of days,” Nebuchadnezzar lifted up his eyes unto heaven. Y / N
22. Although he never recovered his kingdom, Nebuchadnezzar was happy just knowing he was alive. Y / N



Aramaic—The language of much of Daniel, and of all the Babylonian Empire.

In the King James Version of the Bible Aramaic is called *Syriack*. It was written with a stylus on soft clay.

The tablet on the right is Book 5 of the Babylonian Chronicles, which records the siege of Jerusalem in 597 BC by Nebuchadnezzar. “He (Nebuchadnezzar) encamped against the city of Judah (Jerusalem) and on the second day of Adar, he seized the city and seized the king.”



Commentary Notes

WATCHERS

Regarding the “watchers,” J. Paul Tanner says, “4:13. The expression “holy sentinel” (NASB: “an angelic watcher, a holy one”) is related to the Hebrew verb *’ir*, meaning to awake or arouse oneself. One who could keep himself awake was suitable to be a watcher or sentinel. In the literature of the intertestamental period (e.g., the Genesis Apocryphon from Qumran cave one) this was a common term for an angel, and that is the meaning it has here. Furthermore verse 13 specifies that the figure “came down from heaven,” and understandably the Old Greek version of the LXX translated the term as “angel.”

Since he is “holy,” this is a good angel from God who is used to announce the judgment.”

Tanner’s comment on verse 27 is good advice for leaders anywhere: Presidents, Bible teachers, AWANA workers. All of us.

PRIDE

4:30. Babylon was indeed a spectacular architectural achievement, and Nebuchadnezzar had overseen its rise to fame.⁵ Yet his heart evidenced pride in at least three ways. First, he claimed that Babylon was built as “a royal residence,” as though the city was primarily for his own personal benefit and luxury. He should have seen himself as a servant to his people.

Second, he claimed to have built it by his “own mighty strength,” when in reality it was built by the painful sweat of his subjects, many of whom were slave labor and foreign captives.

Nevertheless he took credit for its accomplishment. Third, he saw the city’s purpose as being for his “majestic honor,” as though it was there for his glory.