

NOTES

Daniel The Prophet

FAITH BIBLE INVESTIGATORS CLASS
FAITH BAPTIST CHURCH, DANVILLE INDIANA

CLASS HANDOUT CHAPTER SIX



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FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Did you read chapter six in advance? Y / N
2. How many *SATRAPS* were over the Persian Empire?
3. How many *PRESIDENTS* were over the satraps?
4. The main job of the presidents was to protect the king's _____.
5. Since Daniel had an "excellent spirit," all the satraps (princes) and other presidents loved him. Y / N
6. No one was jealous when Darius wanted to make Daniel the #1 president in the empire. Y / N
7. Daniel's enemies wanted to find something in Daniel's _____ they could use against him.
8. Daniel could be counted on to _____ regularly. They decided to use that against him.
9. The presidents and their gang appealed to Darius'
 1. pride
 2. good nature
 3. humble character



The
FBI Class

A BIBLE CLASS WITH THE GOAL OF BUILDING UP BELIEVERS IN THE FAITH. WE INVESTIGATE BIBLE PROPHECY, CURRENT TRENDS, EVOLUTIONARY THEORY, SPIRITUAL WARFARE, AND MORE. WE TAKE ON BOOKS OF THE BIBLE, VERSE BY VERSE.

10. The law of the Medes and Persians was extremely difficult to change, but it could be done.
Y / N
11. Darius signed the decree. A good lesson to us to always sign everything someone puts in front of us. Y / N
12. Darius was manipulated by his most trusted leaders. Y / N
13. The “law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not” is a great idea. Once we have a law it should never be changed. Y / N
14. Daniel prayed this way (choose all you know to be true)
 1. In his house.
 2. Facing Jerusalem.
 3. Standing.
 4. Kneeling.
 5. Prone.
 6. Three times a day.
 7. From time to time.
 8. Regularly.
15. I have a regular pattern to my prayers. Y / N
16. Daniel was a man of _____ .
17. However, he never prayed in such a way that anyone might be offended. Y / N
18. When we pray, we shouldn’t be concerned about whether or not our prayers get answered. The main thing is the praying itself. Y / N
19. Daniel got caught praying to God. Since that was illegal, he was a criminal in the eyes of man and God. Y / N
20. All laws are good. Y / N
21. All law are bad. Y / N
22. Christians will always be highly respected for their commitment to prayer and service to God. Y / N
23. Darius was displeased with: (check all that are true)
 1. himself.
 2. his presidents and princes.
 3. his dog, Adolph.
24. Because he was king, he eventually succeeded in rescuing Daniel. Y / N
25. The opening to the den was sealed with a stone. In the New Testament, what other entrance was sealed with a stone:

26. Daniel’s “execution” took place in the:
 1. Daytime
 2. Night
27. When Daniel left the lions’ den, he only had a few scratches. Y / N
28. No manner of hurt was on him because
_____ .
29. Daniel’s example is a great one for super-Christians. Not so much for the average person. Y / N

Commentary Notes from John Walvoord

Who is the “Darius” of Daniel Chapter Six?

In chapter 6 we learn that Darius organized “the whole kingdom,” setting up 120 satraps and three presidents, of which Daniel was one. The Septuagint translates Daniel 6:28 to read that after Darius’s death, Cyrus the Persian king took control, implying a Median kingdom under Darius that was followed by a Persian kingdom under Cyrus. Sources outside the Bible, however, clearly indicate that this is not the case.



Basing his findings on the Nabonidus Chronicle, Wiseman says the actual events went something like this.² Babylon was conquered by Ugbaru, the governor of Gutium, who led the army of Cyrus and entered the city of Babylon on the night of Belshazzar’s feast. Nabonidus, who was Belshazzar’s father, had fled Babylon the day before only to be captured and later die in exile. When Babylon fell to Ugbaru on October 12, 539 B.C., Cyrus himself had remained with other troops at Opis, and not until eighteen days later, October 30, 539 B.C., did he arrive in Babylon. He then appointed a man named Gubaru (probably an alternate form of Ugbaru) to rule in Babylon. Eight days after Cyrus arrived, Ugbaru died. If this history of the events following Babylon’s fall is correct, it is obvious that there is no room for Darius the Mede to reign over Babylon.

*FBI Note: Walvoord offers three explanations.
This one seems to make the most sense.*

Darius the Mede is the same as Gubaru, the governor appointed over Babylon by Cyrus. This view is strongly supported by Robert Dick Wilson and a host of others such as Friedrich Delitzsch, C. H. H. Wright, Joseph D. Wilson, and W. F. Albright. John C. Whitcomb Jr. has attempted to revive this view and answer Rowley.

Whitcomb is careful to distinguish Gubaru from Ugbaru, both of whom are called Gobryas in some translations of the Nabonidus Chronicle. Whitcomb holds that Ugbaru, identified previously as the governor of Gutium in the Nabonidus Chronicle, led the army of Cyrus into Babylon, but died less than a month later. Gubaru, however, is identified by Whitcomb as Darius the Mede. Gubaru was the ruler of Babylon under the authority of Cyrus. Although sources outside the Bible do not call Gubaru a Mede, identify him explicitly as “king” of Babylon, or give his age, Whitcomb notes there is no real contradiction between the secular records and how Daniel describes Darius the Mede.