

The Book of Daniel

Outline & Notes For Revelation Study

Theme: God rules the nations (cf. 2:17)

Purpose: To show that God rules in the affairs of men and nations and will give assurance to the faithful in times of oppression

To reveal the providence of God in His dealings with nations, and the faithful people of God having assurance of relief after oppression.

Outline:

I. Narrative – Six historical events in the life of Daniel (1-6)

- A. Daniel's rise to prominence (1)
- B. Dream – Image of Nebuchadnezzar (2)
- C. Destruction – Attempt of three friends (3)
- D. Dethroned Nebuchadnezzar (4)
- E. Drunken feast of Belshazzar (5)
- F. Daniel and the Den of Lions (6)

II. Visions – Five miraculous visions revealed through Daniel (7-12)

- A. The four beasts (7)
- B. The ram and the he-goat (8)
- C. The seventy weeks (9)
- D. The man in linen (10:1-11:1)
- E. The great warfare and the time of the end (11:2-12:13)

I. The Great Image – Interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's Dream (Daniel 2:31-45)

A. The image – (31)

- 1. A single great statue
- 2. Of extraordinary splendor
- 3. Standing
- 4. Appearance was awesome

B. The head

- Made of fine gold, represents the first of four great kingdoms, that being Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon (606-536 B.C.)
- The finest and greatest

C. The Breast and Arms

- Made of silver, of lesser stature
- Represents the 2nd kingdom of the Medo-Persians (536-332 B.C.)

D. The Belly and Thighs

- Made of bronze
- Represents the 3rd kingdom of Greece (332-63 B.C.)
- This kingdom is said to rule over the earth, one whose borders would extend farther than the others

E. Legs of Iron and Feet of Iron and Clay

- Represent the Roman Empire (63 B.C.-476 A.D.)
- A composite of all the peoples and kingdoms before.
- It is as strong as iron and crushes and shatters all things.
- The feet of iron and clay represent the fact that it will be a divided kingdom, strong but brittle

II. The Stone (Daniel 2:34-35, 44-45)

- Cut out without hands – Denotes divine activity, not human hands.
- This stone struck the image on its feet, during the time of the fourth kingdom and all of the first 4 kingdoms were destroyed.
- The stone became a great mountain – representative of a 5th kingdom and the church in prophecy (cf. Isa. 2:2f; Joel 2:28f; Acts 2:14f; Heb. 12:26)
- The relationship of the 5th kingdom to the 4th kingdom is seen in Dan. 2:44-45. Its establishment was during the time of the 4th kingdom. It would be eternal and would put an end to the first 4 kingdoms

III. Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin (Daniel 5:17-31) – The handwriting on the wall

A. The Cause (5:1-4) – A drunken orgy and use of holy things in a common way. This is an insult to the God of heaven.

B. The Method (5:5-12) – The fingers of a man's hand

C. The Meaning Sent from God (5:24) as a signal inscribed, cf. 6:9 and 10:21

The Interpretation (Dan. 5:26-28)

Mene – (cf. Ezek. 45:12 & Ezra 2:69) – God has numbered your kingdom and its end is near

Tekel – You have been weighed and found wanting. He was lacking in moral worth and his iniquity was full

Peres – Your kingdom has been divided and given to the Medes and Persians.

Peres denotes Persian prominence over the Medes
(cf. Ezra 1:3, 1:14-19)

'Mene' – 50 shekels – verb to number

'Tekel' – a shekel – verb to weigh

'Upharsin' – a half-shekel – verb to divide the kingdom of Babylon; the kingdom is doomed

Dan. 5:29-31 – The Babylonian kingdom is divided and Belshazzar dies that same Night

IV. The Lions Den (Daniel 7:4ff)

- Comes up from the great sea – representative of humanity (Isa. 17:12-14; Isa. 57:20; Isa. 51:10)
- The lion is the first of four great beasts and is representative of Babylon (7:17)
- The wings of an eagle denote power of flight and rule over the earth
- The lion is the king of the beasts and attributes to Babylon (cf. Jer.4:7; 49:19; 50:17, 44; Ezek. 17:3-12)
- Its wings plucked denotes its rule no longer over the earth.

V. The Bear (Daniel 7:5f)

- The second of four beasts represents the Medo-Persian kingdom.
- Raised up on one side denotes it is going to be in motion and the supremacy of one element over the other, the Persians having supremacy over the Medes.

VI. The Leopard (Daniel 7:6)

- The third of the four beasts represents the kingdom of Greece.
- Four wings denotes power and four heads denote four-fold aspect of the kingdom after Alexander's death.

VII. The Beast (Daniel 7f)

- The fourth of the four beasts is representative of the Roman Empire.
- It was dreadful and terrifying and extremely strong.
- Had teeth of iron (cf. 2:33)
- Devoured and crushed and was different, more like a monster (cf. 2:40)
- Had ten horns (cf. Rev. 17) – represents complete power
- Is speaking of particular kings of the 4th kingdom, adding to its power (v. 23-24)

VIII. The Ram (Daniel 8:3ff)

- Represents Medo-Persian kingdom (cf. 8:20)
- Its two horns represent the kings of Media and Persia
- The larger horn denotes the prominence of the Persians.
- The ram was coming from the east (8:4)

IX. The He-Goat (Daniel 8:5ff)

- Represent the Grecian Empire, coming from the west over the whole earth without touching the ground, denoting swiftness
- A conspicuous horn between his eyes – represents Alexander the Great, a powerful king (cf. 8:21)
- The he-goat shatters the power of the ram and destroys it
- He magnified himself, signifying the desire of greed and power that Alexander had
- The large horn broken – denotes God's working in ruling the nations
- The four horns that arose represent the four-fold aspect of the Grecian Empire after Alexander, under the rule of his four generals (8:20-25)

X. The Little Horn (Daniel 8:9f)

- Represents Antiochus (cf. 8:23)
- Growing great against the south (Egypt, cf. 11:5), east (Armenia) and beautiful land (Palestine) cf. Ezek. 20:6; Jer. 3:19; Dan. 11:16, 41)
- The interpretation of the he-goat and little horn denotes that there is to be punishment that will overtake your people during the days of the Grecian Empire. It is due to transgressions who reach their limit, not due to any power in Greece.
- This indignation is for an appointed time (cf. v. 14). The appointed time of the end is the end of the vision or of the Grecian kingdom.

XI. Another horn, a little one (Daniel 7:8f)

- Represents a king during the time of the 4th kingdom
- This king is an 11th king, but pulls out three other horns
- These three horns were actually usurpers to the throne in the time of civil war
- Thus, in the vision of Daniel 7 and Revelation 17, not considered part of the 7 heads and 7 kings
- The 11th horn
 1. Part of the 4th kingdom (7-8)
 2. Braggart horn (8:11, 20)
 3. Claims power of deity (v. 25, cf. 2:21)
 4. Persecutor of saints (21, 25)
 5. Is the 11th horn (7, 8, 20)
 6. Differs from other horns (v. 24)
 7. Uproots 3 horns and thus becomes the 8th horn
- Judgment on the beast is set (9-11)
 - In 96 A.D. as Domitian, the 8th
 - In 476 A.D. fully realized as Rome

The Beasts Compared

Daniel 7

10 horns

-3 horns

7 horns

+1 horn

8th horn

Revelation 17

7 heads

+1 head

8th head

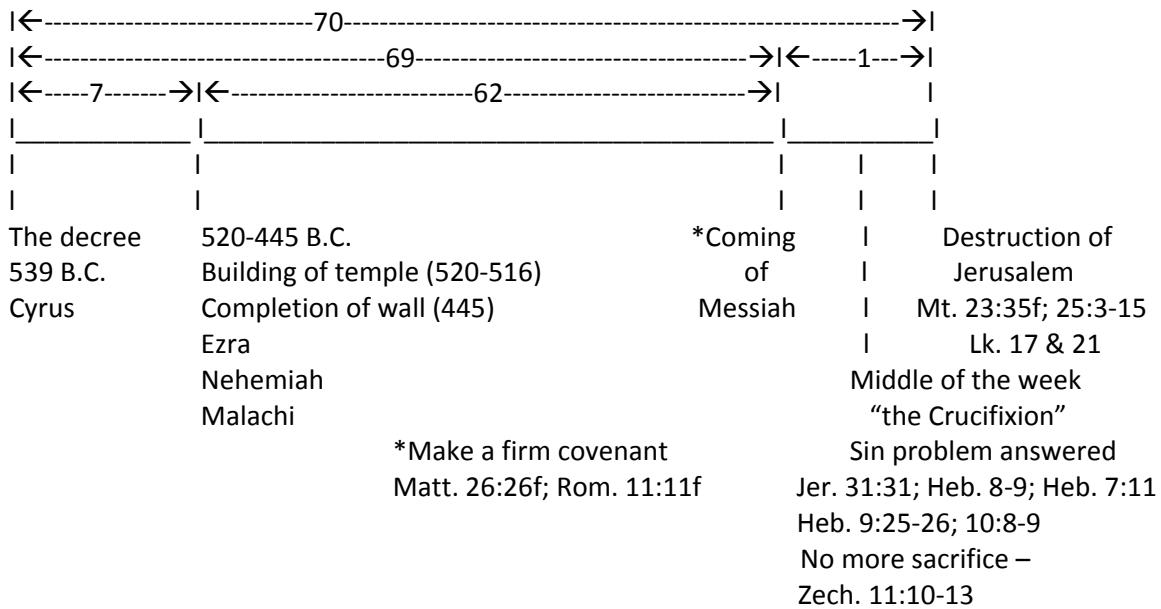
- the 8th is prominent

Or the 11th horn is the 8th head

The interpretation of the vision of 4 beasts is given in (7:15-28)

XII. Seventy Weeks

- Literally means seventy units of seven.
- “Weeks” is in original text. This refers to an unspecified length of time using numbers representative of completeness.
- The purpose of the 70 weeks is seen in Daniel 9:24
 - Negatively – Finish the transgression
 - Make an end of sins (cf. Heb. 8:12; John 1:29)
 - Make atonement for iniquity (2 Cor. 5:19-20)
 - Positively – Bring in everlasting righteousness (cf. Rom. 3:21)
 - Seal up visions and prophecy (Acts 3:18-25)
 - Anoint the most holy



In brief, the message of the 70 7's is to show that from the decree of Cyrus, there would be a return and building of the city under a time of trial. Then there would be a period of time when the people would be oppressed. The first 7-7's is representative of the Medo-Persian Empire. The 62 represents the decline of the Medo-Persian and the period of the Grecian Empire and the coming of the Roman Empire. The last 7 represents a period of time during the 4th kingdom, noted as Roman. It is during this time that the Messiah would come, put an end to the sacrificial system, be crucified, and also the holy city would be totally destroyed.

XII. The Great Warfare (Daniel 12:1-13)

- This shows the destiny of the Jewish people as a nation during the time of the 4th kingdom – Rom. The nation will be destroyed but the faithful will be redeemed (v.1)
- v. 2 – There will be a resurrection to a new heaven and a new earth, representing a new order for the faithful, the grounds of deliverance
- The time will be specified but short. It will not last but come to an abrupt halt (v. 7)

XIV. 1335 days (Daniel 12:11-12)

- In v. 11, 1290 days represents a specified period of time when persecution and oppression would be on God's people.
- In v. 12, 1335 days represents a sign to those who survive the abomination of desolation. The power of persecution is broken and a new state of affairs exists.
- Those surviving into a period of blessing is noted as those who remain faithful during oppression; they survive and are blessed.

Victory is seen for the faithful – Hos. 13:14; Rev. 20:5-6, as being in the Book of Life, the security of the faithful – Mal. 3:16, Luke 10:10; Rev. 3:5; 13:8; 17:8; 20:15; 21:27 and 22:19

CHART 1

Daniel 2

Gold

Silver

Brass

Iron/Clay

Stone

Babylon

Medo-Persian

Greece

Rome

Kingdom of God

Daniel 7

Lion

Bear

Leopard

Beast

Son of Man

Note:

1. Both chapters denote survival of all the kingdoms until the destruction of the 4th kingdom.
2. Both chapters present the arrival of the kingdom of God during the 4th kingdom.

CHART 2 – 7 Heads – 7 Kings

In Daniel Dan. 7:1ff	In Revelation Rev 17:8ff	
1. Augustus (1)	1. Augustus – 27 BC – 14 AD	These Would Be
2. Tiberius (2)	2. Tiberius – 14-37 AD	The Five
3. Caligula (3)	3. Caligula – 37-41 AD	That Are
4. Claudius (4)	4. Claudius – 41-54 AD	Fallen
5. Nero (5)	5. Nero – 54-68 AD	Revelation 17:10
6. Galba*	68 AD	* The Three
7. Otho*	68 AD	uprooted and the
8. Vitellius*	69 AD	three John ignored.
9. Vespasian (6)	6. Vespasian – 69-79 AD	Vespasian would be the one that “is” Rev 17:10
10. Titus (7)	7. Titus – 79-81 AD	Titus, the other to come and abide a little while Rev 17:10
11. Domitian (8)	8. Domitian – 81-96 AD	

WAS

5

IS NOT

1 (1)

TO COME

1

TOTAL

8

#6,7,8 WERE NOT Caesars because usurped the throne during Civil War.

Summation: 4th beast of Daniel 7

1. Christ identified himself as the Son of Man receiving a kingdom – Luke 12 ; Matt. 24
2. John in Revelation applies the symbol of Daniel 7 to the persecuting power Rome, specifically under the rule of Domitian – 81-96 AD (Revelation 17)

THE GREAT STATUE

- I. There was a single great statue - (31-33)
 - A. Appearance was awesome - 31
 - B. Head of fine gold - 32a
 - C. Breast and arms of silver - 32b
 - D. Belly and thighs of bronze - 32c
 - E. Legs of iron - 33a
 - F. Feet of iron and clay - 33b
- II. A stone - 34-35
 - A. Cut out without hands - 34a
 - B. Struck the statue on its feet - 34b-35a
 - C. Became a great mountain - 35b
- III. Its interpretation - 36-45
 - A. The King of kings - 36-38
 1. God has given... - 37
 2. You are the head of gold - 38
 - B. Another kingdom - 39a
 - C. Third kingdom - 39b
 - D. Fourth kingdom - 40-44
 1. As strong as iron - 40
 2. A divided kingdom - 41-43
 3. In the days of those kings - 44
 - E. A stone - 45

A DREAM AND VISIONS

- I. Wrote down and related - 1
- II. Four winds of heaven and four beasts - 2-8
 - A. Four winds - 2
 - B. Four great beasts - 3-8
 - 1. First - 4
 - 2. Second - 5
 - 3. Another - 6
 - 4. Fourth - 7-8
- III. The Ancient of Days - 9-12
- IV. One like the Son of Man - 13-15
- V. The exact meaning - 16-22
 - A. The interpretation - 16
 - B. These great beasts...four kings - 17
 - C. Saints of the Highest One - 18
 - D. I desired to know - 19-20
 - E. I kept looking - 21-22
- VI. The fourth beast - 23-28
 - A. A fourth kingdom - 23
 - B. Ten kings - 24
 - C. Against the Most High - 25
 - D. Judgment -26
 - E. All the kingdoms - 27-28

A SECOND VISION

- I. A vision - 1-14
 - A. I looked - 2
 - B. A ram - 3-4
 - C. A male goat - 5-8a
 - D. Four conspicuous horns - 8b
 - E. A rather small horn - 9-14
- II. Sought to understand - 15-27
 - A. Standing before me - 15a
 - B. I heard the voice - 16
 - C. He came near - 17
 - D. While he was talking - 18
 - E. And he said - 19-25
 - 1. What will occur - 19
 - 2. The ram - 20
 - 3. The shaggy goat - 21
 - 4. The broken horn - 22
 - 5. The latter period - 23
 - 6. His power - 24
 - 7. And He will - 25
 - F. And the vision - 26-27