

“A Personal Nightmare”
Chapter Seven

Note: This is the last section of Daniel written in _____ (Chpts. 2-7.28)

Note: Daniel 2 was _____ dream of the “times of the Gentiles.” (Luke 21:24). Hence, the grand _____. Daniel 7 is _____ dream from _____ perspective of the “times of the Gentiles.” Hence, the _____.

Other distinctions between chapter 2 and 7.

1. In 2, Daniel is the _____ of Nebuchadnezzar's dream. In 7, Daniel has the dream and needs an interpreter.
2. In 2, Daniel is shown human kingdoms via the parts of a _____. In 7, he is shown human kingdoms via _____.
3. In 2, it is kingdoms only. In 7, we have the addition of the _____.
4. In 2, the faithful are shown _____. In 7, the faithful are _____.

Timing:

Q. When did the dream take place? Any significance?

A. In the first year of _____, king of Babylon.

Note: He was the _____ king of Babylon.

Note: Chronologically, chapter 7 should be placed after chapter 4. It is placed here because of its connection to chapters 8-12 which contain the _____ prophecies and the introduction to the _____ (little horn).

Note: There are _____ key divisions in this chapter: vv. 2-6, vv. 7-8, vv. 9-16. They begin with the common phrase, "In my vision at night..." Verses 17-28 finish with the interpretation and Daniel's reaction.

First Division: verses 2-6

Wind and Water

Description – v. 2

1. _____ = all primary directions. Cp. Ezek. 37:9; Zech. 2:6, 6:5; Rev. 7:1)
2. From _____ = divine source
3. _____ up the great sea = causing chaos, calamity, danger, instability, etc...

Note: The great sea is always in reference to the _____ Sea.

Interpretation - There is a divine _____ being stirred up in connection to the Mediterranean Sea area (the larger body of water contained by Spain to the west, Europe to the north, Mid-East to the East, and Africa to the south).

The sea became a _____ for the primary nations that surrounded it. Cp. Is. 17:12-13; Jer. 6:23; Rev. 13:1b)

Description – Four Beasts, V.3 (Cp. Rev. 13:1c-2)

Q. What was the general description of the beasts?

A.

1. Each beast was _____ from the other.
2. They came from around the _____ Sea area.

Q. Describe the first beast. (v. 4)

A.

1. (v. 4a) – Like a _____ and it had wings of an _____. (Cp. historic image)

Symbolizes the _____ and conquering _____ of Nebuchadnezzar. Chpt. 2 – the Head of Gold.

2. (v. 4b) – His wings were _____ and it was lifted to the ground so that it stood up.

Symbolizes the _____ ending of the kingdom.

3. (v. 4c) and it was given a heart of a man.

Symbolizes the lowering of the kingdom's divine status to one of a mere mortal kingdom or referencing, again, the humility of Nebuchadnezzar after his temporary insanity.

Q. Describe the second beast (v. 5)

A.

1. Looked like a _____. (v. 5a)

Symbolizes the next formidable wild animal in Media/Persian at that time. Known for its _____. Persia is the place of origin for _____.

2. It was raised up on _____ side. (v. 5b)
Symbolizes the fact that in the Media/Persia relationship, _____ would be stronger.

3. It has _____ ribs in its mouth. (v. 5c)
Symbolizes the three _____ or _____ conquered: Babylon, Lydia, Egypt, or Ecbatana, Borsippa, and Babylon (all Babylonian cities).

4. It was told, "Get up and eat your fill of flesh."
Symbolized the divine _____ to conquer whatever they would like.

Note: This time would include _____ the Great who allowed the Jews to come home and rebuild the temple [Ezra].

It would include _____ who would select Hadassah (_____) as his new queen who would ultimately save the Jews from wicked Haman.

Q. Describe the third beast? (v. 6)

A.

1. It looked like a _____. (v. 6a)
Symbolizing the _____ in which Greece would conquer Asia and half of Europe.

2. It had four wings like a _____. (v. 6b)

It may symbolize the swiftness (_____ that of Babylon) in which he conquered or to his four _____ or both.

3. The beast had four _____. (v. 6c)

Symbolizing the four _____ in Alexander the Great's command.

4. It was given _____ to rule.

Symbolizing divine _____ but also an illusion to four kingdoms that would eventually rule from the four generals who took over after his early death: Ptolemy/Egypt, Cassander/Macedonia and Greece, Seleucus/Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Asia Major, and Lysimachus over Bithynia and Thrace.

Note: It has been historically noted that Alexander could not have defeated the 600,000 man army of Darius III with 30,000 men if the divine hand of God were not upon him.

Q. Describe the fourth beast? (vv. 7-8; 2nd division)

A.

1. It was _____, frightening, and very powerful (v. 7a)

2. It had large _____ teeth. (v. 7b)

Symbolizing its connection to _____, the iron legs of Nebuchadnezzar's statue.

3. It _____ and devoured its victims. (v. 7b)

Rome subjected the area around the Mediterranean Sea and did not tolerate any violation of the "Pax Romana." It quelled any rebellion with unrelenting violence – on the guilty and the innocent.

4. It _____ from all other nations. (v. 7c)

Rome differed from all the other nations in its governance/laws, i.e., republic/senatorial, in its extent of dominion, especially into Europe, and in its duration, i.e., lasted the longest (est. 500 to over 1000 years depending on start date and extension into the Byzantine period).

5. It had _____ horns. (v. 7c)

It initially represented the ten divided _____ of the conquered kingdom.

It connects with the ten _____ of Nebuchadnezzar's statue. Made partly of iron and partly of clay symbolizing the strength of some and the weakness of other parts.

It will come to represent the ten _____/nations at the end of the age, i.e., the Revived Roman Empire. Cp. w/v.23 and Rev. 17

Q. What peaked Daniel's interest? (v. 8)

A.

1. A _____ horn came up among the ten.

Symbolizing that this person does not come on the scene _____ but slowly, carefully, unexpectedly.

2. _____ of the first horns were uprooted.

This person _____ the ruling place of three of the kings/kingdoms. The word "first" can mean "first in order of sight" or "first in order of conquer."

3. He had the _____ of a man. (v. 8b)

Referencing Genesis 3:5 and sin. "Your eyes will be opened..." or perhaps connected to the following point. Cp. Proverbs 6:16-17, "God hates...haughty eyes."

4. He had a mouth that spoke _____. (v. 8b)

A Change of Scenery: Vv. 9-14; 3rd division

Q. What took place as Daniel was looking at the rising of the little horn? (v. 9a)

A. ⁹"As I looked, ' _____ were set in place..." (Dan. 7:9a NIV)

Q. Where are we?

A. It seems to be a _____ vision.

Q. What are the thrones (pl.)?

A.

1. Many translations say, "and thrones were _____" and refer to those past kingdoms that have now and will be destroyed. Cf. 3.6, 15, 20 ~ uses the same Hebrew word.
2. The plural form of thrones connected to "set in place" is connected to Psalm 122:5 ("there stand the thrones for judgment), 1 Cor. 6:2-3 (Twelve thrones that the twelve disciples will set upon), Rev. 4:4 (Twelve thrones with twelve elders were around the throne of God), Rev. 20:4, ("and I saw thrones on which were seated those who had been given authority to judge").

They are the _____ surrounding the throne of God.

Q. Who also takes a seat? (v. 9a)

A. "...and the _____ took his seat." (Dan. 7:9 NIV)

Q. Who is this?

A. The _____ – of the Triune God.

Note the following passages:

Psalm 68:32-33

Psalm 119:52

Isaiah 43:11-13

Isaiah 46:10

Isaiah 64:4

Micha 5:2

Note: This is the only place in the Old Testament where God, the _____, is seen in a 'human' form rather than spirit. Revelation 5:5, in the New Testament, says that someone was on the throne with the deed to earth.

This person hands off the deed (the scroll with the seals, the trumpets, and bowls) to the Lamb (Jesus).

Q. How is he described? (vv. 9b-10c)

A.

1. His clothing was as white as _____.

Symbolizing holiness and _____.

2. His hair was white like _____.

Symbolizing holiness, purity, and _____.

3. His throne was flaming with _____. (v. 9c)

Symbolizing _____.

4. Its wheels were _____. (v. 9c)

Cp. Ezekiel (intersecting wheels) with Psalm 68:17 ~ 17 "The chariots of God are tens of thousands and thousands of thousands; the Lord has come from Sinai into his sanctuary." (Ps. 68:17 NIV) =

_____ = " _____ "

5. A river of _____ was flowing, coming out from before him. (v. 10a)

6. Thousands upon thousands _____ him; ten thousand times ten thousand _____ before him. (v. 10b)

Q. What happened next? (v. 10c)

A. The _____ was seated, and the _____ were opened.

Note: The word for “court” in Aramaic is literally “a _____” – “a judgment was set.” Different than 2:49, “Daniel remained at the royal court” – lit., “the king’s door, gate, palace.”

Note: Differing translations reflecting the difficulty of the Aramaic

Young’s Literal Translation = “The Judge was seated.”

King James Translation = “the judgment was set.”

New American Standard Translation = “the court sat.”

New Living Translation = “the court began it’s session.”

Common English Bible Translation = “the court sat in session.”

Note: In regard to the judgment and books, cp. with Revelation 20:11-12

Note: We first see a type of _____ “book” in Exodus 32:32-33.

“But now, please forgive their sin-- but if not, then blot me out of the book you have written.”

“The LORD replied to Moses, ‘Whoever has sinned against me I will blot out of my book.’” (Exod. 32:32-33 NIV)

The _____ book represents the “Book of Life,” i.e. a record of all those who are saved through believing in the promises of God (limited or full).

The word before us is _____ and represents, as Revelation suggests, the works that the unrighteous have done before a righteous, holy God.

Q. Who is this judgment focused upon? (v. 11a)

A.

Q. What happened to him? (v. 11b)

A.

1. The "little horn" a.k.a, the Antichrist, was _____.
Implying that he was _____.
2. His body was _____.
"Destroy" means "to make _____."
3. It was thrown into the blazing _____, i.e. the lake of fire (cf. Rev. 17:8; 19:20)

Q. What about the other beasts? (v. 12)

A. Remember that these are not only _____, e.g. Nebuchadnezzar, Darius, Alexander, etc... but _____. While the men may die (authority), their kingdoms are allowed to exist for a time (until the true kingdom of God arrives). We still have the areas (kingdoms) of Babylon, Persian, Greece, Rome, etc...

Note the next chapter division language beginning in verse 13, "In my vision at night..."

Q. What did Daniel see? (vv. 13 – 14)

A.

1. He saw "one like the son of _____."

"Son of man" is a phrase that is first found in the Psalm of David (Ps. 80:14-17).

The phrase "son of Man" is used over _____ times in the book of Ezekiel speaking of Ezekiel.

It is _____ language meaning, "a person representing humanity."

The phrase is used over _____ times in the New Testament for the person of _____ for the same reason, albeit, in perfection. Jesus, the Son of Man, is Mankind's (humankind's) perfect representative (a second _____; without sin).

The phrase is connected in particular to Revelation 1:12-13a and 14:14 as it relates to the Son of _____.

¹² "I turned around to see the voice that was speaking to me. And when I turned I saw seven golden lampstands,¹³ and among the lampstands was someone like a son of man..." (Rev. 1:12-13 NIV)

¹⁴ "I looked, and there before me was a white cloud, and seated on the cloud was one like a son of man with a crown of gold on his head and a sharp sickle in his hand." (Rev. 14:14 NIV)

The phrase "Son of God" reflects Jesus' _____.

The phrase "Son of David" reflects Jesus' _____ lineage and prophetic _____ to rule.

The phrase "Son of Man" reflects his humanity and his _____: substitutionary _____ and future _____ ruler.

2. "...coming with the _____ of heaven"

This phrase connects this one "like the son of man" with _____, with divine _____, or divine _____.

We are first exposed to this divine connection in Exodus 13:21 and the "pillar of cloud" that led the nation of Israel during the Exodus journey. The "pillar of cloud" was a theophany connected with the _____.

Exodus 16 tells us that the people began to grumble about not having meat to eat and as Aaron spoke to calm them down, they saw the _____ of the LORD in the cloud.

Exodus 19 moves us closer to the divine connection.

⁹ “The LORD said to Moses, “I am going to come to you in a _____
_____, so that the people will hear me speaking with you and will always
put their trust in you.” Then Moses told the LORD what the people had said.”
(Exod. 19:9 NIV)

Note these other significant N.T. passages:

Revelation 14:14 -

Mark 14:61-64 –

I Thessalonians 4:16-17 –

Matthew 24:30 -

Revelation 1:7 –

Acts 1:9 -

Revelation 11:12 –

4. “He approached the Ancient of Days and was led into His _____.”

Note: This is reminiscent of a member of the _____ family being brought into the presence of the King. Cp. Esther 4:11.

Note: This was also a common Semitic practice for _____ the reign of a king to his successor or co-regent.

5. “He was given _____, glory, and sovereign power.”

Note the N.T. connection with Jesus in Matthew 28:18.

6. “All peoples, nations, and men of every language _____ him.”

Note: Daniel has used this phrase to indicate this person is a _____.
Cp. Dan. 3:7,9; 4:1; 5:19; 6:25.

Note: The Aramaic word for “worship” can also mean “_____” but both are connected to paying homage to or serving a _____.
Cp. NIV Romans 12:1 with KJV. (Greek)

7. “His dominion is an _____ dominion that will not pass away, and his kingdom is one that will never be _____.”

Note: The previous kingdoms are _____ but this one is _____ by divine decree.

Q. What was Daniel's response to this heavenly scene? (v. 15)

A. ¹⁵ "I, Daniel, was _____ in spirit, and the visions that passed through my mind _____ me. (Dan. 7:15 NIV)

Q. Where does he get the interpretation from? Is he still in the vision? (v. 16)

A.

1. (v. 10)

2.

The Angelic interpretation:

Q. The four great beasts are...? (v. 17)

A.

Q. What is the meaning of verse 18?

In order to answer this, we have to ask two specific questions:

1. Who are the holy people of the Most High?

2. What kingdom are we talking about?

A.

1. The remnant of _____ and _____ Tribulation believers in Jesus (although Daniel has no concept of the latter). This is a prophetic vision.

To further understand this, we must read ahead to verses 21 and 25.

Note: Revelation 12:17

2. The kingdom is the _____ Kingdom of the Lord and our Messiah in which we will _____. Cf. Ephesians 5:5; 2 Timothy 4:1; James 2:5; Revelation 11:15

Q. Daniel is not satisfied with the surface answers and desires to go deeper. What two things does he desire to know? (vv. 19-22)

A.

1. He wanted to know about the _____ Beast. (v. 19)
2. He wanted to know about the _____ horns and the little horn that pushed its way up through three of them. (vv. 20-22)

Q. What was the angelic answer? (vv. 23-27)

A1. The fourth beast is the fourth _____. (v. 23)

Note: This is the _____

A2. The ten horns are ten _____ that will come from this kingdom. (v. 24a)

Note: Not ten _____ and _____, but ten co-regents reigning at the same time. Cp. Rev. 17; a ten-nation confederacy.

A3. Another horn will arise, another king, but he will be _____. (v. 24b)

1. He will _____ God and the things of God.
2. He will _____ followers of God (Jews/Christians).
3. He will try and get rid of the Mo'edim (the appointed _____ that point to Jesus. (Gen. 1:14; Num. 23)
4. He will try and change the _____ laws of God.

5. Jews/Christians will have to suffer under his rule for _____ years. (Cp. Rev. 12:14; Cf. 4:16 – same, “*iddan*/year, not *zimna*/accumulated action, e.g. the time came for her to be wed.

This “little horn” is the prophetic end-time _____. Cp. Rev. 13
Daniel will speak of a “_____” of this person in Daniel 9 ~ Antiochus IV
Epiphany. [Mountain top prophetic interpretation review]

Q. What will ultimately happen to this person? (v. 26)

A. ²⁶ “But the court will sit, and his _____ will be taken away and completely _____ forever.” (Dan. 7:26 NIV) Cf. vv. 9-10

Q. What happens to the holy ones he persecuted? (v. 27)

A. They receive the _____ and co-reign with Jesus. And those left in ruling positions will _____ and obey him as King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

Q. How did the vision affect Daniel? (v. 28)

- A.
1. It caused him great _____ stress.
 2. It made him _____ sick.
 3. It was kept _____ at that time.