

**KIDS CAMP 2012 (TEEN CLASS)****THEME: DANIEL****TOPIC: Introduction****Dear Teen:**

Daniel is a great book for teens to study. On one level the story is about four teenagers that dared to stand alone against the Babylonian world. God blessed these teenagers giving those experiences that so increased their faith that they chose the right path even when everyone else either laughed at them or hated them for it. Daniel chose to be eaten by lions, the others chose to burn in a furnace rather than betray their God. God was with them just as He will be with you if you put your faith and trust in Him like they did. This made their faith so strong they were able to exist in the lion's den or without getting burnt in a furnace so hot, it destroyed all who came near.

Reading about these Godly men can inspire us to follow their example. Studying this marvellous book will increase our faith as we learn how God works in the "kingdoms of men." The prophecies in Daniel are truly amazing and searching them out gives evidence to build faith upon and to see how close Christ's return really is!

The Christadelphian expositor on Daniel is an excellent commentary that may be useful in answering the questions. The questions are designed to help you to increase in faith, see spiritually, and know Christ's return is soon. But **BEWARE!** Commentaries are interpretations of scripture. The difficulty is that God's word has many levels of meaning, which often isn't seen by those who write commentaries.

In answering the questions, don't be afraid to disagree with the commentary or with my suggested answers. Yes, possible answers to all the questions have been posted on web-site [www.joelteethinthewind.com](http://www.joelteethinthewind.com) but, please follow these rules:

1. Do not look at the suggested answer until you first have written your answer in the space provided under the question. You may use any commentary or any other reference source except the suggested answer following these questions.
2. After you have given a written answer to the question, you may look at the suggested answer. Should you then wish to use any part of the suggested answer in your answer to the question, you must use your own words. Don't just copy the suggested answer.
3. (Sample Example) Question 1- Why study Daniel in 2012? Your answer might be:
  - It was required to attend kid's camp.
  - Then you looked at the answer in the back of the booklet and your conscience kicked in and you wanted to add the reasons: It might help me make better decisions when my friends want to do certain things. Also, it might help me in being blessed with a place in God's coming kingdom.
  - Your answers at times may be far better than the ones in the booklet. But I

know sometimes you may have trouble with the tough questions - so I have included answers.

**CHALLENGE:** How many bonus answers can you come up with that are better than the suggested answers? Don't be afraid in answering the questions, to disagree with the commentary or the suggested answer which sometimes will not be in agreement with the commentary. Come with your reasons why you disagree for this will make our class together much more interesting and profitable for us all. Because we only have five classes, there is not near enough time to cover the book so you are only responsible to cover the questions in chapters 1,2,7,8 &12.

### INTRODUCTION TO DANIEL:

Daniel was a member of the royal family of Judah who was carried away captive in the first invasion of Nebuchadnezzar in the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim, which was about 606 BC (2 Kings 24:1,2). The rich life of his childhood was gone and he probably saw family members killed and was chained together with other captives to make the long journey to Babylon. But Daniel must have trusted in God because as a teen in Babylon he showed his faithfulness and wisdom by refusing to eat meat offered to idols (Dan. 1:8).

Daniel lived in the ruling courts of three of the world's greatest rulers. Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus and Darius were the rulers. The name "Daniel" means "judgment of God"; Daniel's Babylonian name was Belteshazzar, meaning "prince of Bel." Daniel is one of the major prophets of the Old Testament; Josephus refers to him as the greatest of the prophets, and his contemporary Ezekiel recognized Daniel's wisdom and righteousness (Eze. 28:3;14:14,20; Jos. Antic. XI. 8,5).

Daniel is often called the prophet of the "the times of the Gentiles" because many of his prophecies are directly concerned with the Gentile nations and the day they will be consumed by the Kingdom of God (Dan. 2:44). Daniel contains prophecy interwoven with history, showing that God is ruling in the kingdoms of men. The spiritual lesson of the book is that God rules, and His purposes will be accomplished.

The book of Daniel is written in both the Hebrew and Aramaic (or Chaldee) languages, with chapters 2:4 to 7:28 in Aramaic, the rest of the book in Hebrew. The reason Daniel chose to write in two languages is not known, but a possible explanation is that his message isn't primarily concerned with Israel, but global, including world kingdoms and the coming Kingdom of God. His message concerns a later time and peoples not necessarily Jewish. In Hezekiah's day (605 BC), Syriac (or Aramaic) was not understood by the Jews (2 Kings 18:26); but after the exile, in Ezra's day (426 BC) the Hebrew of the law had to be explained to the people, (Neh. 8:8). In Daniel's day both languages were generally understood, and both could be and were, used by him. If an impostor had written the book in Hebrew some 250

years later (as alleged by modern critics), why would he have defeated his own object by writing any portion in Aramaic as well, thus proving himself to be a fool?

Because of the many prophecies contained in the book of Daniel, it becomes very important to be able to prove it was written before Christ. Linguistically, the Hebrew is that of Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther, and could very easily be assigned to the second century BC. Because of the character of the Hebrew, Aramaic, and Persian elements of the language, one expert, Montgomery, presents the view that chapters 1 to 6, which he assigns roughly to the third century BC, were composed in Babylonia, while chapter 7 to 12 belong to the early years of the Maccabees, 168-165.

One of the better proofs of the age of the writing of Daniel is the Dead Sea Scrolls discovered in 1947 near the North-western corner of the Dead Sea. "A considerable portion of the Qumran (*name of the area where they were found*) texts are manuscripts of the Old Testament. Every book of the Old Testament except Esther is represented by at least a few fragments. Two manuscripts of Isaiah were among the scrolls found in the first cave; one is incomplete, but the other contains the whole book."\* This discovery set off a series of manuscript finds which are without precedent in the history of modern archaeology.

The dating of these various scrolls and fragments might best be summed up by Dr. A. Powell Davis, "By all ordinary standards, the evidence for dating the Dead Sea Scrolls within the first and second centuries BC and for determining that they are a small portion of the library of the Ascetic sect, some of whose members hid them in caves at about 67-70 AD., is decisive."\*\* Thus, the fragments probably date from not more than 150 years after they were copied from older copies.

Dr. Davis' conclusion is supported scientifically by the Carbon 14 test, which dates the hunks of linen wrapped around the scrolls at about AD.33, plus or minus two centuries. Carbon 14 is produced when a cosmic ray hits a nitrogen atom and knocks part of its nucleus off. The nitrogen atom is changed into a radioactive carbon atom. This radioactive carbon, or Carbon 14, is often incorporated in carbon dioxide which is absorbed by plants. Animals have Carbon 14 in them since they are eating plants. Thus, at all times, a small quantity of Carbon 14 is available to plants and this quantity remains constant. Once the plant stops growing, Carbon 14 is no longer absorbed: the amount of it then begins to disintegrate through radioactive decay. The disintegrations of carbon 14 atoms tick away the seconds and the years: in 5,568 years (on average) only half of the original store of radio-carbon atoms is left in the plant, and in another 5,568 years only half of those, or one quarter of the original number. By measuring the amount of Carbon 14 in similar plants today, we can calculate the age of the remains of ancient plants by measuring how much Carbon 14 they have.

- Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1968 ED., Vol. 7, p.100 A.
- \*\* Powell Davis, The Meaning of the Dead Sea Scrolls, P.42.

**DANIEL CHAPTER 1 QUESTIONS:**

1. Why study the book of Daniel in 2008?
  
2. There are parallels between Daniel and his three friends going to Babylon and going to university today. Give three important things that helped Daniel. What can we do today to help stay true to God while going to university? (3 things)
  - 
  - 
  -
  
3. Do you think we should put God to the test today like Daniel did? (Before answering, review how Daniel put God to the test in not eating of the king's meat.)
  
4. Have you ever put God to the test? If so, what happened?
  
5. What did Daniel do first before he put God to the test?
  
6. Draw up a list of items (criteria) that could be used in putting God to the test in choosing a mate, or vocation.
  - 
  - 
  -
  
7. In verse 12, what is "pulse"? What is its spiritual significance?
  
8. In verse 2, where is the land of "shinar" and what is the meaning of this name?
  
9. What is the meaning of the word "Babylon"?

10. In verse 7, Daniel and his three friends were all given Babylonian names. What Bible principle is involved in naming and do you feel this should be taken into account in naming our children?

(Questions from pages 1-3) Introduction to Daniel

A. Give three reasons that support that the book of Daniel was in existence several centuries before Christ's birth.

- 
- 
- 

B. Why is it so important to establish when the book of Daniel was written?

### DANIEL CHAPTER 2 QUESTIONS

1. Re: Dan. 2:4, the original text changes from Hebrew to the Aramaic language. Give the chapter and verse in Daniel where it changes back to Hebrew. Find out what other Bible texts were first written in Aramaic.

2. What is the meaning in verse 9, "till the time be changed"?

3. In verse 31, why is the form of the image described as "terrible"?

4. The metals of the image lessen in specific gravity. What does this show about the image?

5. What is the meaning of a stone being "cut out of a mountain without hands?" (See v. 34)

6. In verse 35, it says that the image is "broken to pieces together". What does this show is yet to happen?

7. Re: Dan. 2:39, in what way was the Medo-Persian empire "inferior" to the Babylonian empire?

8. In what way could it be said that the third kingdom bore rule over all the earth?

9. Why do you think that Daniel was given the dream and its interpretation, when many other people do not receive direct answers to their prayers? (Dan. 2:19)

10. Who are the "kings" in verse 44 and when will this take place?

### DANIEL CHAPTER 7 QUESTIONS

1. Often it is fine detail that does as much to build faith as seeing the big picture. Contrast Daniel 7 with Daniel chapter 2. Why are these same empires seen differently?

2. Why the stress on "night" vs. 2,7,13?

3. (re: Dan.7:2) Where/what was the "great sea"?

4. (re: Dan.7:4) What is the meaning when the lion is made to stand upon its feet with a man's heart?

5. (re: Dan.7:5) what is the significance of the three ribs between the teeth of the bear?

6. (re: Dan. 7:6) Why did the leopard have four wings?

7. (re: Dan.7:7) Why doesn't this fourth beast have a likeness in the animal kingdom?

8. What did the ten horns symbolize?
9. (re: Dan.7:8) what was the "little horn" a symbol of?
10. (re: Dan.7:8) what is meant by it having "the eyes of a man" and "mouth speaking great things"?
11. What territories were represented by the three horns that were plucked up?
12. Who was the "Ancient of days"?
13. (re: Dan.7:11) what other book/chapter in the Bible tells about the beast being burnt up?
14. (re: Dan.7:12) How long will nations exist into the millennial age?
15. (re: Dan.7:15) Why was Daniel grieved and troubled?
16. (re: Dan. 7:17) Why does it say four kings and not four kingdoms? (Compare v.23)
17. (re: Dan.7:18) "for ever and ever" Does this mean that the kingdom goes beyond the Millennium?
18. (re: Dan.7:19) Why nails of brass?
19. (re: Dan 7:21) When does the "little horn" prevail against the saint?
20. (re: Dan. 7:21) what is the time period that the "little horn" prevails against the saints?

21. Who takes away the power of the "little horn"?

22. How can this section be used against today's "Antichrist" theory?

### **DANIEL CHAPTER 8 QUESTIONS**

1. Why don't chapters 7 and 8 follow Dan.2?

2. Why is Dan. 2:4-7:28 written in Aramaic?

3. Who were the two horns of the "ram" symbolic of?

4. What was the horn of the unicorn symbolic of?

5. When was the date when the unicorn's horn was broken?

6. Who/what was the "little horn" of verse 9?

7. Verse 10, who was the "host of heaven"?

8. Verse 11, who was the "prince of the host"?

9. Verses 11,12, what was the "daily sacrifice" and when was it done away?

10. What are the beginning and ending dates of verse 14?



11. V.24, who is the "king of fierce countenance"?

12. Are there any verses in this chapter that can be used against the Antichrist theory?

### **DANIEL CHAPTER 12 QUESTIONS**

1. Dan. 12:1 "at what time"?

2. Who is Michael?

3. Who are "the children of thy people"?

4. What does it mean that there would be a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation?

5. What is the book that is referred to in Dan. 12:1?

6. Dan. 12:2 -- Who are the three classes referred to?

7. Dan. 12:2 -- What does the word "everlasting" mean?

8. Dan. 12:3 -- What is meant that the wise would shine?

9. What do the wise do?

10. What is the meaning: "for ever and ever"?

11. Dan. 12:4 -- When is the time of the end and what is used to describe it?

**12. What is the discussion that Daniel hears between the two angels and the man clothed in linen?**

**13. What is the symbolic meaning of the river and the man who is upon the waters of the river?**

**14. What are the wonders of v.6?**

**15. How long is time, times and an half and when does this time begin and end?**

**16. What is meant that Daniel hears but doesn't understand?**

**17. Dan. 12:9 -- What is meant that the words are closed until the time of the end?**

**18. Dan. 12:11 -- When does the 1290 years begin and end?**

**19. Dan. 12:12 -- When does the 1335 years begin and end?**

**20. Dan. 12:13 -- When is the "end of the days"?**