

Manitoulin Youth Camp 2024: Teen Workbook

NAME

1 *"But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself ..."*

Dear Camper:

This year at Kids camp we will be studying the book of Daniel. We will see the character of Daniel, as well as his dedication and trust in God. We will also have the opportunity to look at how God rules in the kingdoms of men as we look at the dreams in Daniel. This is an exciting study that will have plenty of life lessons we can use every day. While working through Daniel we will see Bible prophecy which assures us of the truth of the Bible and how powerful the word really is!

We also will be continuing our group workshop classes where we will be focusing on putting the key “life lesson” principles from Daniel into practice in our lives. As always, we also will be studying five important first principle topics including asking ourselves why this is a first principle and how does it impact my walk to the kingdom.

If you have questions about the teen program this year please send a note to Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles at dnstyles@hotmail.com.

Make sure you get started right away and enjoy your studies!

Uncle Nathan Lewis – Main Speaker, Daniel Class

Uncle Stephen MacFarlane – Workshop Class

Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles – Teen Program
Coordinators, First Principles Class

WORKBOOK OUTLINE AND PURPOSE

This workbook is divided into three sections:

- 1) Daily readings, “life lesson” principles and memory verses
- 2) The Daniel workbook
- 3) First Principles workbook

Please remember that it is important to do a good job on your workbook and pre-camp assignments. Completing the workbooks is a requirement for Manitoulin Youth Camp but doing a thoughtful job of answering the questions will allow you to get a lot more out of the classes and take home lessons that will stick with you for a lifetime!



SECTION 1: Readings, “Life Lesson” Principles, Memory Verses

There will be Bible readings, a “Life Lesson” principle and a memory verse from the book of Daniel each day at camp. You will do these readings with your camp group, talk about how you can implement the “Life Lesson” principle in our life and practice the memory verses. A quiz will cover these important readings and discussions the next morning. Below is the list of readings, “Life Lesson” principles and memory verses for each day. We suggest that you memorize these verses and read over these readings before camp to help you in your preparation for the week.

Monday:

Readings – Daniel 1

“Life Lesson” Principle – Dare To Be Different!

Memory Verse – Daniel 1:8 – “But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank: therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself.”

Tuesday

Readings – Daniel 2

“Life Lesson” Principles – Have a Vision!

Memory Verse – Daniel 2:44 – “And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.”

Wednesday

Readings – Daniel 3

“Life Lesson” Principle – Have Courage!

Memory Verse – Daniel 3:17 – “If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O king.”

Thursday

Readings – Daniel 5

“Life Lesson” Principle – Stay Pure!

Memory Verse – Daniel 4:17 – “This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones: to the intent that the living may know that the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men.”

Friday

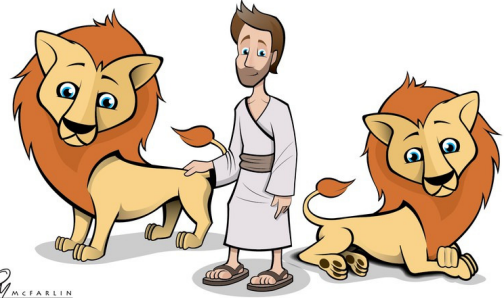
Readings – Daniel 6

“Life Lesson” Principle – The Power of Prayer

Memory Verse – Daniel 6:26 – “I make a decree, That in every dominion of my kingdom men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel: for he is the living God, and stedfast for ever, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed, and his dominion shall be even unto the end.”

SECTION 2: Daniel Workbook

Before you begin...



Make a plan.

You should be able to complete the workbook with time to spare working on it a little each day. If you do it last minute, you'll get less out of the study, and you will retain less of the information.

Work out your schedule. Everyone is busy, and it is always best to schedule your time. Figure out how many days you have till camp and dedicate specific times to dedicate to your workbook.

Set goals for yourself...

Make your own goal chart. You can add it into your workbook or keep a digital one. Just make sure you have a reminder to keep on track.

It's a good idea to share your goals with someone who will keep you accountable to what you have set out to do. Use your parents, or even another camper who is working on the same workbook!

Some helpful hints...

There is information in this workbook that will help you with the questions. Make sure you read the section you are working on, all of the questions in that section and the information provided. These are good habits and will help you along the way. If you are having trouble with a question, mark it and move on. Come back to it later. If you are stuck, don't be scared to ask for help from a family member.

RESOURCES FOR DANIEL:

- The Christadelphian Expositor
- Story of the Bible, H.P. Mansfield
- World Events and the Coming of Zion's King, G. Pearce (The Bible Magazine)
- Exposition of Daniel, John Thomas
- Prophets After the Exile, John Carter
- The Bible Magazine (www.biblemagazine.com)
- Good quality Bible Dictionary (e.g. Smith's)
- Rollin's Ancient History, Charles Rollin - historical background



SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

Step 1 - The Captivity of Judah

- 1. Why did God allow the Babylonians to dominate Israel? (cp. Jer. 25)**

- 2. Why were the people taken captive to Babylon? (cp. Jer. 24:5, 36:3)**

- 3. In what sense are we captives in Babylon? How should we act in the days of our captivity?**

Step 2 - The City of Babylon (See Dan. 4:30 and Isa. 13:19)

- 1. Can you find other passages referring to Babylon's glory?**

- 2. What does Babylon represent spiritually (e.g. Rev. 17)?**

Step 3 - The Jews in Captivity

It was Chaldean practice to absorb captives into the Babylonian community. The Jews however desired to remain separate and distinct. In order to remember their holiness they established feasts to be celebrated every year, during the 70 year captivity.



1. In what months were these feasts held? (cp Zech 7) What did the feasts commemorate? (see II Kings 25) _____

2. What feast do we have that reminds us of our separateness? _____

Step 4 - Daniel - The man

“Daniel’s example of unwavering faithfulness demonstrated how it was possible to be in Babylon and yet “not of it” (cp Jn. 17:14-16). He was granted a position of honor because of his virtues, not through compromise!”

1. List all the characteristics you can find that describe the man Daniel: _____

The book of Daniel is very important for both exhortation and prophecy. Jesus himself endorses the book as extremely significant. (Matt.24:15; Mark 13:14)



SECTION 2 – DANIEL 1:1-21 HEATHEN WISDOM JUDGED



Step 1 - Ch. 1:1-2 - The Captivity

The siege began in the 3rd year of Jehoiakim (605 BC) when Nebuchadnezzar was co-regent with his father. The fourth year of Jehoiakim's reign was Nebuchadnezzar's first as sole ruler. Jer. 25:1

1. Briefly outline Jehoiakim's reign and what happens to him. (you will have to look back into Kings and Chronicles!)

2. What does Nebuchadnezzar's name mean? (v. 1)

3. Why did God allow the vessels from His house to be taken by the Babylonians? (v 2) (cp. Isa. 39)

Step 2 - Ch. 1:3-7 - The Challenge

In this section we see two opposing forces—the God of Israel and the gods of Babylon. It is Babylon which tries to influence and change the young men of Israel, to destroy them spiritually!



1. What prophecy is fulfilled in this section? Does this mean Daniel may have been a descendant of Hezekiah?

2. What is the significance of the word 'princes'? (v. 3) What does this tell us about these young men?

3. 'No blemish' (v.4) can refer to a physical blemish (Lev. 21:17-23) or a moral one (Job 31:7). Briefly list some significant points in scripture regarding the phrase 'no blemish', or "without blemish".

4. "Ability" (v.4), the strength to accomplish a given, set task. We all have some ability, given by God - how do you use them? Do you abuse them? see Matt. 25:15, Acts 11:29, 1 Pet. 4:11



5. Who were the Chaldeans? Where did they come from?

6. What was the King’s meat? His wine? (v. 5) What is the spiritual significance/danger of this “daily provision”?

Purpose of the King’s special treatment:

- *To wean the young men from their old way of life.*
- *To get them to think that it was better to submit to the Babylonian lifestyle than to retain their allegiance to the Jewish state and religion. cp Rom. 12:2*

9. Find the meanings of their Hebrew names.(v. 6)

Hebrew Name	Strong’s #	Meaning
Daniel	1840	
Hananiah	2608	
Mishael	4332	
Azariah	5838	

10. Find the meanings of their Babylonian names. (v. 7)

Babylonian Name	Strong’s #	Meaning
Beltshazzar	1095	
Shadrach	7714	
Meshach	4335	
Abednego	5664	

11. Is there significance in this change of names? What are the lessons for us?

Step 3 - Ch. 1:8-16 - The Contest

In this section we see a classic battle. The One, True God versus the gods of this world. The battle begins in the mind and heart of Daniel, but manifests itself to those around him. We can learn from his faithful example! (Rom. 7:23)

1. What does it mean, “Daniel purposed in his heart...”? (v.8) _____

2. Of what significance is the word “defile”?

3. Why did Daniel go against the command of the king? What is the lesson for us?

4. List other Bible characters you can find who were favored in captivity:

5. What can we learn from the prince’s reply in v. 10? cp. Psa. 146:3-4. Do we ever act like this?



In verses 12 and 13 we see a trial period where choices to serve God or self-interest are made, followed by a type of judgment process. This is like our life today where we must deny ourselves the pleasures of this world, chose the right food and then, after our probation, stand before the judgment seat of Christ.

6. Why would Daniel suggest “pulse and water”? (v. 12) How does this contrast the King’s meat and wine?

7. Why could Daniel be so confident that his plan would succeed? What is the lesson for us?

8. Why would their faces be “fairer and fatter in flesh”? (v. 15) cp 1 Tim. 4:8; Exo. 23:25

9. What is pulse?

Step 4 - Ch. 1:17-21 - Daniel’s Faith Vindicated:

Daniel and his 3 friends had more than a good diet. It was their faith that now brought them the richest blessings!

1. From where did these 4 young people receive their strength?

2. After this test, what was Daniel and his friends position? How did they perform?

3. Verse 21 does not indicate Daniel died at the beginning of Cyrus' reign, only that he was still alive when Cyrus was reigning. What other verses in Daniel indicate this to us?

4. Summarize the major lessons you have learned in the study of chapter 1.

**SECTION 3 – DANIEL 2:1-49 – HEATHEN MIGHT JUDGED AND
WORLD HISTORY FORETOLD**

Step 1 - Ch. 2:1 - The King's Dream

1. What was happening in Jerusalem around the same time period as this chapter? (v. 1) cp Jer. 36:1—24. What similarities are there with the events of 1 Sam. 4:2-9?

2. Where else in scripture is it significant that the king could not sleep? (v. 1)

In this state of turmoil and mental unrest, the King turns to his earthly advisors for help and they will fail him!

Step 2: Ch. 2:2-9 - The King's Demand

The King was deeply impressed and troubled by his frightening dream. He wanted to know its meaning. To be sure the interpretation was true he asks his wise men for both the dream itself and the interpretation.

1. What other king relied upon his magicians in a contest against the God of Israel?

2. What are sorcerers? (v. 2) See Ezek 21:21 for some religious practices of these men.

In verse 2 we see assembled before the King the best and finest wisdom mankind could offer in the whole world at that time!
How futile it was.
cp. 1 Cor. 1:19-20

Dan 2:4-7:28 is written in Aramaic - the language of a people in exile

Dan. 8:1-12:13 is written in Hebrew - the language of the returned exiles, God's chosen people!

3. Was it true that these wise men could interpret dreams if they knew what the dream was? (consider Dan. 4:7;5:8)

4. Nebuchadnezzar was typically a fair man, but he offered the extremes—the worst shame for failure. Was the pleading of the wise men in verse 7 reasonable? Was the king being unfair?

5. “till the time be changed” (v. 9) What were the Chaldeans hoping for?

Step 3 - Ch. 2:10-13 - The Clergy Fail, Their Execution Decreed

Realizing their plight and the determination of the king, the Chaldeans try one last desperation plea. They try to appeal to the king's reason and logic—to no avail!

1. Was it wise for the Chaldeans to answer as they did? (v. 10) Why or why not?

2. The clergy of that day admit defeat – “We have no divine authority” is what they conclude. How is Israel's God shown to be superior to all other “gods”?

3. The king was “angry and very furious”. (v. 12, cp Matt. 2:16, Pro. 16:14) What had upset the king most? Can we anger our God (our king) in the same way?

4. Why were Daniel and his companions considered part of the wise men if their 3 year probation was not complete? When else was Daniel “sought” later in his life? (v. 13)

What the Chaldeans are saying is true, but they are questioning the King’s judgement—not a wise thing to do! They had however, run out of alternatives!

Step 4 - Ch. 2:14-16 - Daniel pleads for time

Realizing their impending doom and believing that God was in control, Daniel asks for time to reveal the king’s demands. Praying that God would surely give him an answer.

1. Daniel answered with “counsel and wisdom” (v. 14) What is meant by “counsel and wisdom”? Why would Arioch listen to Daniel and not just kill him?

2. Who was Arioch? What was his normal job? (v. 14)

Daniel did not stand idly by and succumb to the king’s demand when it was unreasonable. He stood up for himself in a logical and sensible fashion.

3. Is there any modern day scenario that would put us in a similar situation?

4. What is the meaning of the word “hasty”? (v. 15) _____

5. What made Daniel's plea for time different to that of the Chaldeans?

Daniel believed that God was working in his life for a special reason, therefore he would not perish. There must be some reason for the circumstances at hand. All things would work together for good, for those who love God. cp Rom 8:28

Step 5 - Ch. 2:17-18 - The Communal Prayer

Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah turn to the only source of strength they know—their God in heaven. cp. Phil 4:6

1. How could Daniel have his own “house”? (v. 17)

2. Daniel goes to his friends (Note: Hebrew names used!) for encouragement, to share the problem with them (v. 17) What “companions” should we turn to for help, advice and encouragement during difficult times? cp. Matt.18:19-20

3. What is the Biblical definition of secret or mystery?

4. List some passages indicating the power and effectiveness of prayer:



A brother summed up the lessons for us from this section as follows:
“We must stay in the ecclesia in order to be saved from the Babylonian butchers today - those who would dismember our spiritual lives and throw us on the dunghills of this world!”

Step 6 - Ch. 2:19-23 - Daniel’s Thanks and Praise to Yahweh

The faithful prayer of these 4 men is answered immediately!

- 1. God revealed the dream to Daniel through a “Night Vision”. (v. 19) Find other examples in scripture where this method of revelation was used.**

- 2. Daniel prays to thank God, (v. 23) but what is significant about the start of his prayer? (v. 20-22) What can we learn from this?**

- 3. The phrase, “times and seasons” is found in v. 21 Where else is this phrase used? What does it mean? What is the difference between the two words?**

- 4. There is a theme of “light and darkness” throughout scripture. Find verses that support this. Why does Daniel use this analogy here? (v. 22)**

God loves those who put their faith and trust in Him and He wishes them to be in light, not darkness. Therefore He “makes known” unto them his plans (Jn. 15:15) and reveals His secrets (Amos 3:6-7) to them. If we study our Bibles, the mystery of the gospel will be revealed to us as well! (Rom. 16:25-26).

Step 7 - Ch. 2:24-30 I Will Show the Interpretation

We are approaching the climax of the battle that has been raging since chapter 1. The gods of Babylon versus Israel's God. The vast superiority of the God of Israel is about to come crashing down upon Nebuchadnezzar.

- 1. Why did Daniel go through Arioch when he had already made an appointment with the king? (v.24, cp. v. 16)**

Daniel now tells Arioch to spare the life of all the wise men—he was their Savior.
Later they would plot to kill him! (ch. 6)

- 2. Why would Arioch bring Daniel in haste? (v. 25)**

- 3. How could Arioch be so sure Daniel was telling the truth? (Note: he may have lost his own life if Daniel was a fraud!) Is there a lesson here for us?**

Daniel speaks from verse 27 through 45 uninterrupted! The king must have been riveted to his chair. Yet Daniel does not use this opportunity to boast but gives all the credit to God. cp. Gen. 41:15-16; Acts 3:12

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- 4. What was Daniel teaching Nebuchadnezzar about the difference between men's wisdom and God's wisdom? (v.27)**

5. “The latter days” (v. 28) has special significance in scripture. Do a study of this phrase—where else is it used, what does it mean? etc. What does this tell us about the interpretation to follow?

Although Nebuchadnezzar’s dream spans nearly 2,500 years from Babylon (v. 38) to the establishment of the Kingdom of God in the days of the feet “kings” (v. 44), it is intended to be primarily a vision of “the latter days”!

6. What was the reason that the dream and the interpretation were given. (See v. 30 AV margin).

Step 8 - Ch. 2:31-35 - The Dream Revived

The king must have shuddered as his dream was recounted to him in detail. It was indeed true that he could now be fully assured that the interpretation to follow was true!

1. What is significant about the image being “excellent” and its form “terrible”? (v. 31) What had been Nebuchadnezzar’s reaction to seeing it in the dream?

2. Look up the word “head”. (v. 32) What would have to be characteristic of the nation represented by this metal?

3. Any significance to the next empire having two arms? (v. 32)

4. The metals are of diminishing weight, what does this tell us?

5. Two legs of iron. What would we expect to be true of this empire? (v. 33)

6. The feet are part iron and part clay. (v. 33) What can be said about the empire represented by the feet? Since the iron legs come first, what does this indicate about the origins of the feet? (v. 41)

7. Is there any significance to the word clay? Is it potter’s clay (see concordance)? (cp. Isa. 29:16; 45:9)



8. “The Stone” in scripture is highly significant. Trace the theme of the stone through the Bible. E.g. 1Pet. 1:4-10 (Note: you should find references from Genesis to Revelation!)

9. The stone was molded “without hands”. We find a similar phrase in Dan. 8:25. Where does this phrase occur in the N.T. and what do we learn from these connections? (also cp. 1 Sam 17)

The Stone breaks in pieces the image. The object of this vision is to replace the Kingdom of men—the image which will be utterly smashed and crushed to pieces and turned to dust—with the Kingdom of God—the stone power. cp. Dan. 7:18,27

Step 9 - Ch. 2:36-45 - Daniel’s Interpretation

The interpretation given here is highly significant. It is a continuous story from the time of the vision to the establishment of the Kingdom of God. The rest of Daniel’s prophecies fit into this frame as do the prophecies of the book of Revelation!

Important Dates:

Babylon606-536 BC (70 years. cp Jer.25:11-12)
Medo-Persia..... 536-331 BC
Greece.....331-67 BC (Alexander died 323 BC)
Rome.....67 BC - 476 AD

One United Confederacy in the Latter Days: The empires featured in the image are not just successive but also accumulative—a building up over centuries of a powerful system that is going to be smitten by the stone in the “latter days”.

1. Considering the preceding comment, what can we conclude from Ezra 5:13; 6:14,22 & Neh. 13:6?
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Vs. 36-38 – The Head of Gold:

2. What did Daniel reveal the head of gold represents?
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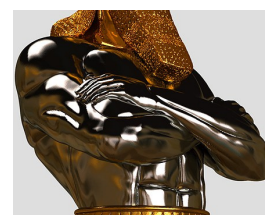
It would have taken tremendous faith and courage for Daniel to tell the great King that his power came from God.

3. We noted that the image is to stand complete in the latter days—a development of greater Babylon will be smitten by the stone. Where in Scripture do we find a latter-day counterpart to Babylon?
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4. Is there any significance of gold being associated with Babylon? Was Nebuchadnezzar satisfied with the head referring to his kingdom? (see ch. 3).
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V. 39 – The Silver and Brass Kingdom

1. The next kingdom was Medo-Persia. Is there significance in silver representing this empire? What about the image having 2 arms? _____
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2. In what sense was this kingdom “inferior”?
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3. Remembering the image has a latter day aspect, where else in scripture (outside of Daniel) do we have a latter day prophecy that refers to the aspect of Persia?
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4. Is brass significant to the Greek nation?
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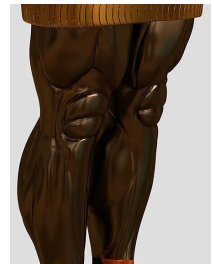


5. The two thighs of the image were also brass (v.32). Even though the Greek Empire was divided into 4 parts after the death of Alexander the Great, only two had relation to Judah and the Holy Land. What are these two primary aspects developed in Daniel 11 called?
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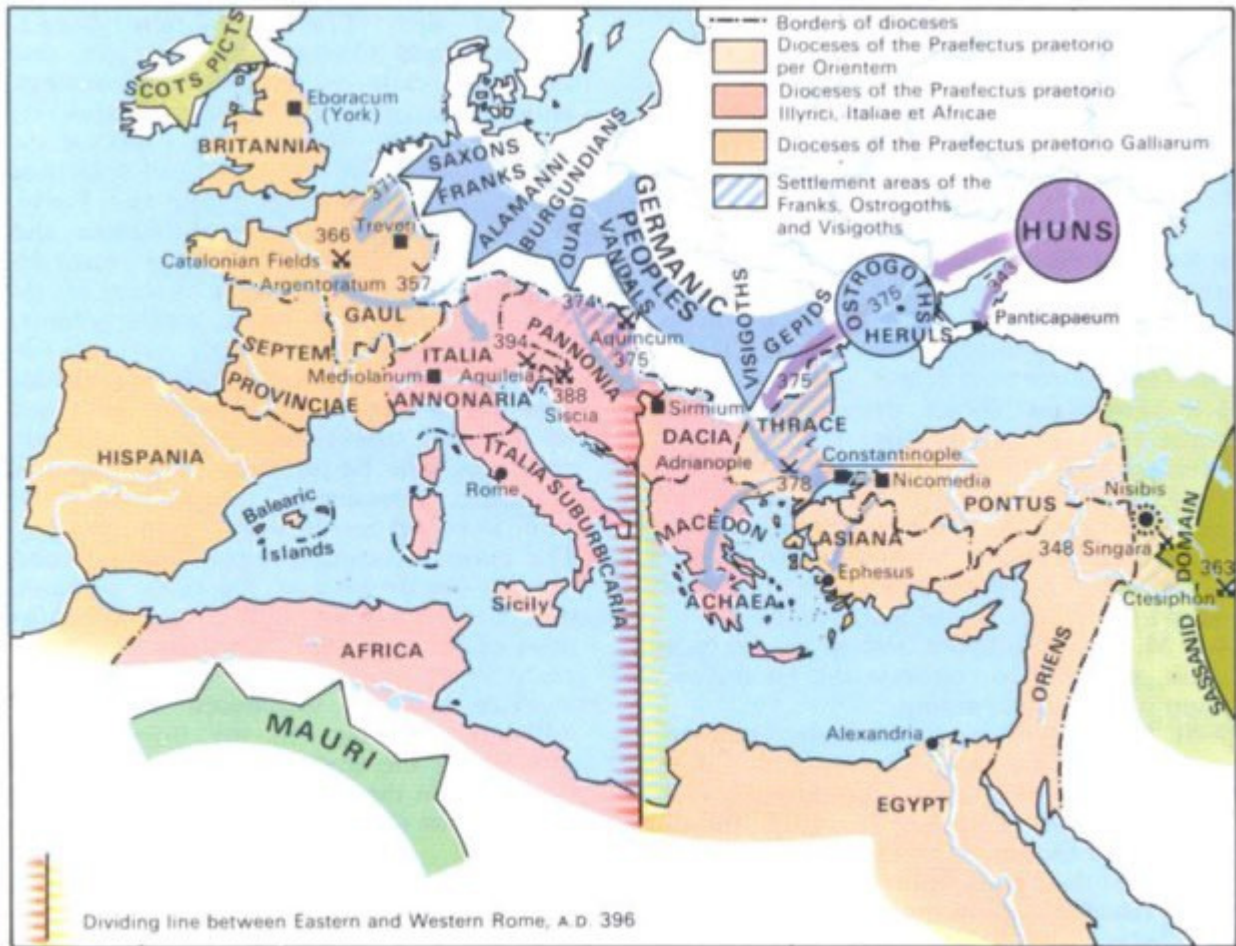
V. 40 – The Fourth Kingdom

1. What was the key feature of the fourth Kingdom? (v. 40)
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2. What element continues into the feet? (v. 41) This means we must look for a counterpart to the Roman element today—in the latter days!
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Note: The two iron legs of the image are significant in that the Roman empire split in two. Half in the west (capital city of Rome) and half in the east (centered at Constantinople) which lasted 1,000 years longer. It is important to note that the eastern half carries on the brazen Greek aspect of the empire.



V. 41-43 – The Iron-Clay Kingdom

The divided iron-clay kingdom continues out of the 4th iron kingdom (i.e. the Roman Empire) and is similar to the 10 horns of the 4th beast of chapter 7. The strength of this kingdom is derived from the iron or Roman element (v41). This has been continued in the Roman Catholic Church, while the political seat of the Roman empire moved east (to Constantinople) the religion grew up in Rome. The power of this system is rising today.

1. Consider the following identifying characteristics of the feet and toes of the image and complete the chart: (next page)

CHARACTERISTIC	REFERENCE	LATTER DAY FULFILLMENT
Feet and toes a divided kingdom	V 41-42	Europe and its member states. The motto of the European Union is "United in Diversity"
Kingdom's origin is iron	V 40	
Kingdom's strength is in the iron or Roman element	V 40-41	
Kingdom of the common people (offspring or "seed of men") and is humanistic ("earthenware")	V 43	
Kingdom made up of various nations - "Kings"	V44	
Contemporary with the "latter days" when God will set up a Kingdom	V44	

2. How does the religion of Catholic Europe continue the Babylonian and Roman element? _____



3. Recall what we learned about the meaning of the clay earlier. The aim of Babylon was to be one in language, learning and religion (ch. 1:2,4,7). Note the poster from Europe. How are their aims similar to that of ancient Babylon?

Written by faith in 1970 when the iron curtain divided Europe!

“The iron-clay feet develop from the previous iron state of things, and there is a continuity of the iron into the feet. So we should expect the feet to represent the final phase of the Roman Empire. The whole of Europe, East and West, is involved in the feet. So the Stone power striking the feet is the conflict between Christ and his people, and a dominantly European assembly of nations.”

“If the Roman Catholic Church is to have religious control over all Europe, then the Eastern Orthodox Church must be reconciled, and come to accept her Primacy...We have described the coming Roman world as a christian- socialist state, corresponding with the iron and clay feet of the Image, and with the current socialist development of society in Europe.”

Russia, The Vatican & The Invasion of Israel, Bro. Graham Pearce

Written by faith in 1854!

“By turning to a map of Europe and Asia, the reader may trace out the territory of the Kingdom of Babylon as it is destined to exist in its last form under the King of the North in his Gogian manifestation [Ezek. 38]. The names of countries furnished by Ezekiel will lead him to a just conception of its general extent. Besides ‘All the Russias,’ it will take in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Turkey, Persia, Tartary, Greece, the Roman Africa, and Egypt...The organization which this vast empire will assume, when fully developed, is represented in the second chapter of Daniel by a colossus in human form...”

Exposition of Daniel, Bro. John Thomas

Europe’s ROMAN Catholic Inheritance – “United in Diversity”

“Drawing inspiration from the cultural, religious and humanist inheritance of Europe, from which have developed the universal values of the inviolable and inalienable rights of the human person, democracy, equality, freedom and the rule of law...Convinced that, thus ‘united in its diversity’, [official motto] Europe offers them the best chance of pursuing, with due regard for the rights of each individual...”

“The peoples of Europe, in creating an ever closer union among them...Conscious of its spiritual and moral heritage, the Union is founded on the indivisible, universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity; it is based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law.”

Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe (Signed in Rome October 29, 2004)

4. Who are the “they”? (v. 43) Who are the “seed of men”? (v. 43) It says they will mingle together or try to mix but that they won’t adhere. That is, they will form a bond, or alliance because it will be expedient to do so. What is this referring to?

Vs. 43-45 – God’s Kingdom on Earth

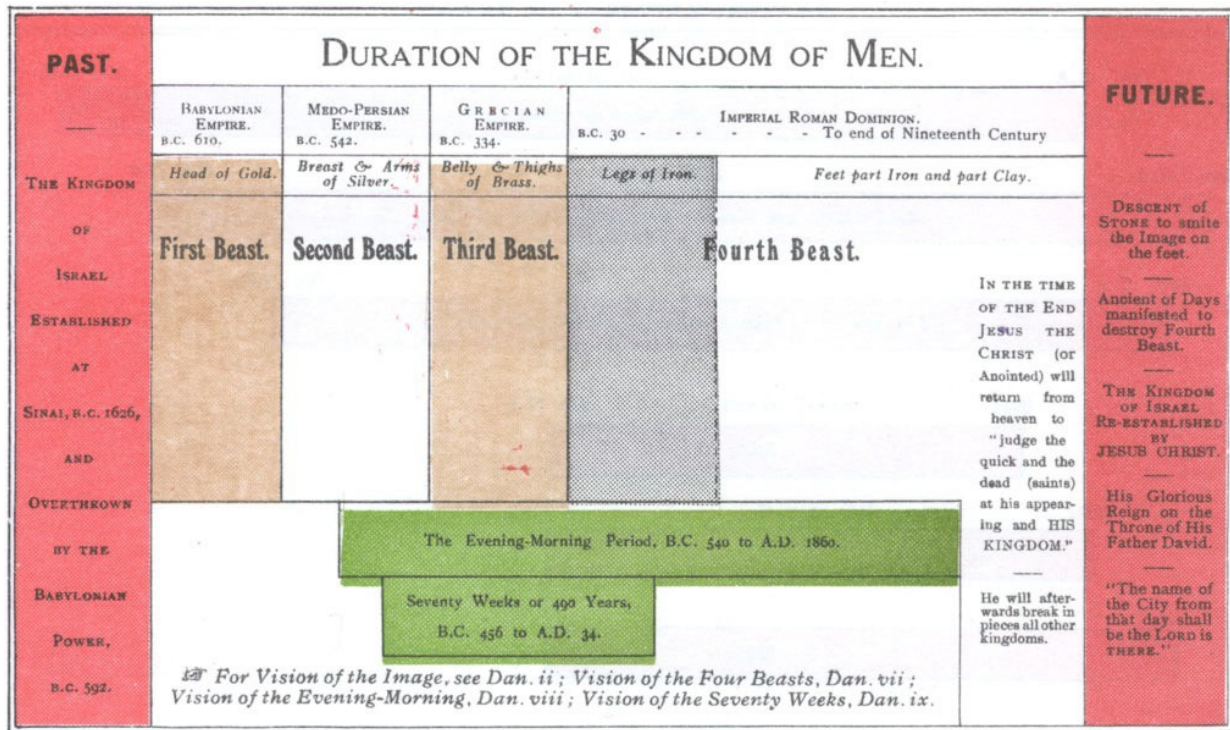
- 1. “God’s Kingdom never destroyed” (v. 44) Support this from elsewhere in scripture. What should this remind us about how much we invest in this temporary life now?** _____
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- 2. Who will be kings in God’s Kingdom? How is this significant to the statement, “it will not be left to other people”? (v. 44) i.e. what makes the kings in God’s Kingdom different from kings today?**

- 3. The image is standing in one piece when broken. (cp. vs. 34-35; 45) Is the whole image standing today? Elaborate.**

God’s Kingdom was on earth, represented by the throne in Jerusalem. Because of Israel’s wickedness (Ezek. 21:25-27) they were taken captive into Babylon—thus began a sequence of world-wide empires, which dominated Israel, represented as the Kingdom of men. God’s Kingdom will be re-established soon in restored Israel when men’s empires will be “broken to pieces” by Christ and the saints, the Stone Power!

So, in Nebuchadnezzar’s dream we see the Kingdom of men represented between the two advents of God’s Kingdom on earth (see the following chart), with special attention given to those powers which ruled over Israel!



Progress of Time—from left to right.

When the Kingdom of God is down trodden (see Lk. 21:24) the Kingdom of men is in ascendancy. As Israel rises again so the Kingdom of men will meet its downfall and destruction.

4. What is the mountain the stone was cut out of? (v. 45) Note: this is different than the kingdom or mountain of vs. 35, 44.

5. What is meant by "certain" and "sure"? (v. 45) How are Daniel's words here a lesson to us?

Step 10 - Ch. 2:46-49 - Daniel and His Companions Honored

The king has been silent during the entire revelation by Daniel, obviously dumbfounded by what he is hearing. Now he is overcome with wonder and lavishes great honor upon Daniel.

1. **The king “fell on his face and worshipped” (v. 46). Find two passages in Acts where this happened to the apostles. What was their reaction?**

2. **Why would the king want to offer “oblation” and “sweet odors”? What do you think Daniel did? cp Rev. 22:9**

3. **What is significant about Nebuchadnezzar’s words concerning Daniel’s God? (v. 47) Where else in Scripture do we find this idea?**

4. **Daniel is made a great ruler (v. 48). This also happened to Joseph. Find references indicating this will happen to Christ.**

Imagine the scene: The great King Nebuchadnezzar worshipping a lowly Jewish slave! This was symbolic of the time when all kings will fall before Jesus and submit to him. cp. Isa. 60:14; Psa. 72:11

Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah had been through the trial together and now rejoiced together. How wonderful it is to have friends in the truth to share both times of sorrow and joy!

5. Summarize the major lessons you have learned while studying chapter 2.



SECTION 4 - DANIEL 3:1-30 HEATHEN WORSHIP JUDGED Step 1 - ch. 3:1-7 - The king demands all to worship an image



The king soon forgets the power of Daniel's God and the lessons he has learned in chapter 2. After building a large image he commands all people to come to the dedication, thus proclaiming their political allegiance to Nebuchadnezzar.

1. What is significant about the entire image being made of gold ? (v.1)

2. What does God think of images? (v.1) cp. Deut. 7:25-26; Exod. 20:23.

3. How could the image be 60 cubits high (90 feet) and only 6 cubits wide (9 feet)? What is significant about the number 6? Where else do we see this number used in Scripture?!

4. What does “Dura” mean? (v.1) How is this significant?

Once again the stage is set for a great confrontation—the gods of Babylon against Israel’s God. The prophets of God had already declared the futility of men’s efforts to make their own gods!

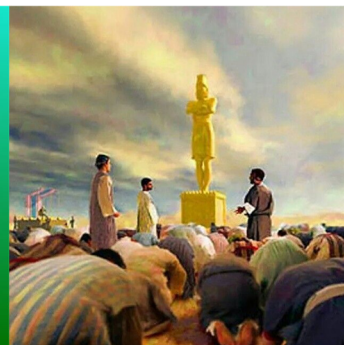
5. What was the role of the Judges? (v.2)

The herald cried aloud (with might) showing Babylon’s control of the mass worship. So too in the future, a loud proclamation will be made declaring the downfall of modern Babylon, a great religious power! (cp. Rev. 18:2,22). The scene is typical of human worship...a man-made god and the people are FORCED to worship it! How irrational and hypocritical is the fleshly mind!

6. Why command “people, nations and languages”? (v.4) How is this phrase significant?

7. Were these types of instruments all used to praise God? (v.5). What’s wrong with using them here? What is the lesson for us?

The pressure to submit to this large mass of people who chose to bow down would have been tremendous. Still, three faithful men would have been standing tall as the rest groveled in the dust before their great King. They had God on their side, who could oppose them? cp. Rom. 8:31



Step 2 – Ch. 3:8-12 - The Chaldeans Accuse the Jews

Moved by jealousy and envy, the Chaldeans ruthlessly accuse the Jewish captives who had been given positions of honor in the Babylonian empire. Remember, the Chaldeans owed their lives to Daniel and his 3 friends. Some form of gratitude! They were obviously looking for such an opportunity to catch them (cp. 6:1-6) and went straight to the King without being asked.

- 1. What is significant about their opening words to the King, ‘O King, live forever!’? (v. 9; cp. Acts 24:2-3)**

- 2. Why did the Chaldeans have to remind Nebuchadnezzar of his decree? (v. 10)**

- 3. Why has the Spirit emphasized the form of worship, by repeating it three times? (v.10; cp. vs. 5,7) Is there a lesson here for us about the music, etc.?**

- 4. This was a decree of the king (i.e. law), but the 3 men could not obey it. What laws must we also refuse to obey, no matter what the consequences?**

- 5. Analyze the Chaldeans’ accusation; their words were well chosen. Explain how each phrase is significant:**

- a) “have not regarded thee”
- b) “serve not thy gods”
- c) “nor worship the golden image” (v.12)

Nebuchadnezzar may have felt that these men should have worshipped his gods out of respect for him. After all, he had worshipped and acknowledged their God. (ch. 2:47) The world knows nothing of true devotion and commitment. See Haman's reaction to Mordecai's refusal to worship him. Esth. 3:1-6.

6. Give examples of situations we may face that are similar to this test.

Step 3 - ch. 3:13-18 - The Jews Defy the King's Law

After being given a second chance to submit to the king's will, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah flatly refuse the king's demand. Their explanation: "We must obey God rather than man"! cp. Acts 5:29

1. Why was Nebuchadnezzar so angry? (v.13)

2. What is significant about Daniel not being called before the king? (v.13) Is there a lesson for us? _____

3. Why did Nebuchadnezzar give them a second chance? (v.15)

4. Based on your study so far describe the character of Nebuchadnezzar. What is your impression of him?

The three men had been successfully tried by God by not bowing down to the gods of Babylon. The result of their faithfulness is further testing before the King! It would be even harder not to submit when standing in the presence of Nebuchadnezzar. Was God unfair in this? Surely not! He knew their limits and was perfecting their faith.

- 5. What is significant about Nebuchadnezzar's words in verse 15? How does this show Nebuchadnezzar's folly?**
-
-

- 6. "Who is that God" (v.15) How is this significant in light of the young men's names? (see ch.1) see also 1 Sam. 17:37—46**
-
-

- 7. What lessons do we learn from their attitude in verse 18? cp. Job 13:15**
-
-
-

Step 5 - Ch. 3:19-23 - The Jews flung into the fire

The faithful men were determined not to compromise their conscience. They had outstanding faith and submitted to the will of God for better or worse. They had confidence that even if they died they had the hope of the resurrection. There was no need to fear Nebuchadnezzar—he could only kill their present mortal bodies! cp. Matt. 10:28

- 1. Where has Nebuchadnezzar been angry before? (v. 19)**
-

- 2. What does it mean, "the form of his visage was changed"? (v. 19)**
-

- 3. What was it about their reply that made Nebuchadnezzar lose his temper? Do you ever act like Nebuchadnezzar did?**
-

4. Why did Nebuchadnezzar use “the most mighty men” to bind the men? (v. 20)
-

Peter had a similar experience in Acts 12:4-8. He was bound with chains, put between two soldiers and kept in the innermost part of the prison. Yet God delivered him without any trouble. How futile are men’s attempts to overpower Almighty God!

5. They were bound in their clothes. Why are the details given about what they were wearing? (v. 21)
-
-

6. How does the urgency of Nebuchadnezzar’s command show his folly? How is this typical of us all?
-
-

God’s justice, his goodness and severity, is shown in this section. He delivers his servants and slays the wicked. What poetic justice for these “mighty men” of the world who had mistreated God’s servants. They were slain by their own evil devices! (v.22; see Psa. 34:19)

Step 6 - Ch. 3:24-25 - Deliverance from the Fire

Nebuchadnezzar is astonished as the men walk unharmed in the fire. Not only that but a fourth man is seen with them!



1. What is meant by “astonied”? (v. 24; cp. Isa.52:14-15)
-

2. They were unharmed. (v. 25) How does this relate to us? cp. 1 Pet. 3:12-13; Psa. 34:7
-
-

3. “Son of God”. (v. 25) Who was this? Why did he look different? cp. v. 28
-

NOTE: False prophets did not survive such an ordeal! God was not with them. see Jer.29:21-22.

Step 7 - Ch. 3:26-30 - Nebuchadnezzar Acknowledges Yahweh as All Powerful

Nebuchadnezzar is awed by the power of God and cannot deny the fact that a miracle had occurred. In humility now he praises and glorifies the God of Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah.

1. How could Nebuchadnezzar “come near” the fiery furnace? (v.26)
-
-

2. What is significant about the title of God used by Nebuchadnezzar and his recognition that the three men were God’s servants? What is the lesson for us? (v.26)
-
-
-



The fiery trials are meant to perfect the gold by purging out the dross (cp. Zech 13:9). That is, the faithful righteous are perfected while the faithless are burned up! (like the King’s mighty men!)

3. What does it mean the fire had “no power”? (v. 27; cp. Dan. 6:22-23)

4. “Hair not singed..., nor smell of fire”. (v.27) Why are these details given? (cp. Luke 12:7; 21:18)

Their coats were not changed, although the ropes had burned off. Our covering is Christ, and will be unchanged if we are faithful, no matter how the world tries to bind us with evil!

5. What is meant by “Blessed” (see Strong’s #1288)? (v. 28) How does this show Nebuchadnezzar’s change of attitude?

6. What does it mean they “yielded their bodies”? (v. 28) What is the lesson for us? cp. Rom. 5:13

7. What other rulers of mighty nations have acknowledged the might of God? Will they in the future?

Nebuchadnezzar now makes a new decree, binding in all his empire.(v. 29) It is a decree to worship, not a pagan, golden image but the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth. Such a decree will be made to all nations in the future! cp. Psa. 2:6-12; Zech. 14:16-21

8. “Speak anything amiss”. (v. 29) What did this mean?

9. Where else in Daniel is a similar decree made? (v. 29)

Nebuchadnezzar could not deny that a miracle had taken place, and was humbled by this realization. Some rulers act more determined to kill the offenders, even after recognizing such a “notable miracle”. cp. Acts 4:16. This shows that Nebuchadnezzar was impressionable, thus encouraging Daniel and the others to preach to him!

10. Summarize the lessons that you have learned from chapter 3:



SECTION 5 – DANIEL 5:1-31 – HEATHEN IMPIETY JUDGED

Following the death of Nebuchadnezzar the Babylonian empire fell into a state of decline. Chapter 5 describes the closing scenes of the Babylonian Empire, the transition from the gold to the silver of the great image of chapter 2, and from the lion to the bear of Daniel's vision in chapter 7. The feast described here is

supposed by some to have been an annual state festival, in honor of one of Babylon's deities. Cyrus, the Persian, who was then besieging Babylon, learned of its approach, and laid his plans accordingly for the overthrow of the city.

Chapter 5 – Belshazzar's Feast Step 1 – Impiety and Idolatry

- 1. How much time elapsed between chapter 1 and chapter 5?**

- 2. What does "Belshazzar" mean? What does this suggest about the king?**

- 3. What do vessels represent figuratively? What was wrong with drinking from these vessels?**

As faithful Jews in Babylon watched the unfolding of the 70 year captivity, they could see God working in the Kingdom of men. As captives in Babylon they would be filled with hope as Cyrus stood at the gates of the city. The Babylonians in the height of their revelry and idolatrous blasphemy would be soon out off!

Do we look for and long for the return of our Savior and the end of our captivity to sin? Or are we enjoying the pleasures of sin offered in our modern world, oblivious to the impending judgement to come?

Step 2 Chapter 5: 5-16- The Hand, The Writing- An Interpretation Required:

No flashes of supernatural light, or deafening peals of thunder announced the interference of God in their impious behavior. A hand silently appeared tracing characters upon the wall. It wrote over against the candlestick. Terror seized upon the king, his conscience accused him. Although he could not read the writing, he knew it was no message of peace that was traced in glittering characters on his palace wall. The king's countenance was changed, his heart failed him, pain seized upon him, and so violent was his trembling that his knees smote one against another. He forgot his boasting and revelry. He forgot his dignity. He cried about for his astrologers and soothsayers to solve the meaning of the terrible apparition.

1. What is indicated by the word, "hour" in v5?

2. What is the significance of the candlestick?



3. What is meant by a person's Countenance? Has your countenance ever been altered?

4. What is significant about the king's offer of a scarlet robe and a chain of gold? (Gen. 41: 42-43)

5. The wise men could not answer the king. Whose idea was it to consult Daniel?

6. Why do you think Daniel had slipped into obscurity? _____



7. How old would Daniel have been at this time?

8. What was ironic about the king's rewards in light of the events that transpired later that night? (v16) _____

Step 3- Chapter 5: 17-23- Daniel Reproves the King for His Impiety and Idolatry.

Daniel first of all disclaims the idea that he is influenced by the motives that governed the soothsayers and astrologers. Daniel then rehearses the experience of the king's grandfather, Nebuchadnezzar. Although the king knew of all these things, he had not humbled his heart, but had lifted himself up against Yahweh, and had even carried his impiety so far as to profane His sacred vessels, praising the senseless gods of men.

1. What is the difference between majesty, glory, and honor? (v18)

2. Did Belshazzar know what he was doing? Or was he ignorant? Compare to Hebrews 10:26 and James 4:17 _____

3. Why do you think Daniel told Belshazzar about Nebuchadnezzar? _____

Step 4- Chapter 5: 24-31- Final Judgement by the Hand of God



1. What do each of these words mean according to scripture: _____

2. God would use just balances to weigh Belshazzar, as He will judge us fairly. Where does scripture assure us that we will never lack or be found wanting if we trust in God? _____

3. Why did Daniel accept the gifts now? (v29 vs v17) _____

4. How does the end of Chapter 5 connect with the prophecy of Chapter 2?

5. Summarize the lessons you have learned from Chapter 5: _____

Section 6- Daniel 6: 1-28- Heathen Persecutors Judged:

Daniel is now an old man, well over 80 years of age. His long diplomatic career and his prediction of the Medo-Persian victory were doubtless reasons why Darius placed him over the government. Daniel's faith and courage were the prelude to a great miracle.

Step 1- Chapter 6: 1-3- Daniel in the Lion's Den:

1. Where does Daniel's position lie in the hierarchy of Darius' kingdom:

2. What was Daniel's job description? _____

3. What do the words “preferred” and “excellent spirit” mean? What does this tell us about Daniel? _____

Step 2- Chapter 6: 4-15- The Conspire Against Him, Daniel is Condemned:

The men in the king’s court were very crafty! They were set on ruining Daniel. They convinced the king to make a decree they knew would trap him. Daniel knew of the decree, but did not try and reverse it, but simply committed himself to God, and left the result to His providence. Knowing what would happen he knelt down in his chamber and prayed to Yahweh who he trusted.



1. What was the only way the opponents of Daniel could find occasion against Daniel? _____

2. What was the decree that the men presented and Darius signed? _____

3. Under the Babylonian theological system the king was a living manifestation of all gods. How might this have influenced Darius’ thinking? Why was the decree made for only 30 days? _____



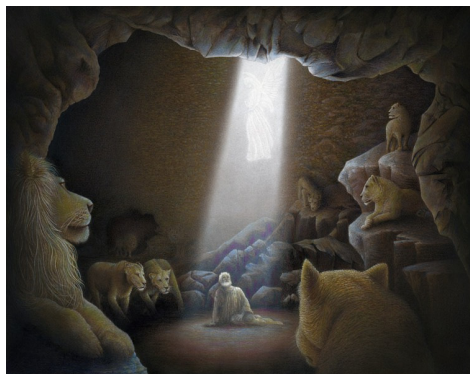
4. Compare v8 with Esther 8:8. Is it fair to say that the king himself could not reverse his own decree? Support your answer using Daniel 6.

5. Daniel prayed 3 times a day. How often you pray? Why is prayer important in our lives?_____

6. How has the attitude of these men changed toward the king between v6 and v15?_____

7. What was Darius' response to the fact that Daniel had broken his new decree?

8. How did Darius feel about Daniel?_____



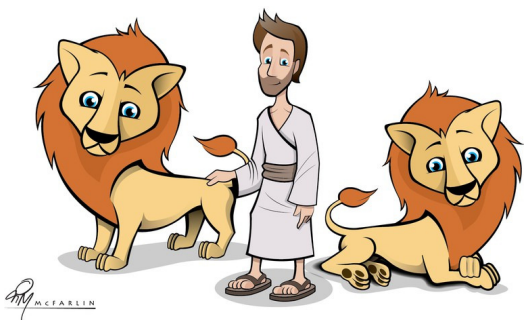
Step 3- Chapter 6: 16-27
Daniel Delivered to the Lions:

The king labored till the sun went down. Probably trying to find a way to repeal the decree he had made. Despite this, Daniel, the upright servant was thrown as if he were a criminal into the den of lions to be devoured by them.

1. What does the den of lions symbolize? (Eze. 22:25, 1Pet. 5:8, 2 Tim. 4:17)

2. Why do you think there is no record of Daniel praying for deliverance?

3. What is significant about what Darius said when Daniel was thrown into the lions den? _____



Step 4- Chapter 6: 19-24
Darius Finds Daniel Alive:

The behavior of the king after Daniel had been cast into the den of lions attests to his genuine interest in him. Daniel remained, preserved by a power higher than any power on earth. His cause was vindicated and innocence declared! God is given the glory!

1. What is significant about the king coming, “very early”? _____

2. What is significant about Darius acknowledging Daniel’s God as, “living”?

3. Daniel's response to Darius must have startled him! What is significant about his response when the king called to him? _____

4. Why did Darius throw these men into the den? (v24) What did this prove?

5. Darius declares a 10 fold confession about Yahweh. Explain this confession and its components along with the lessons you have learned from chapter 6:

**DARE TO BE A
DANIEL!!**

SECTION 3: First Principles Workbook

The student in this section will be studying five different first principles. Over a four year span, we hope to study a total of 20 first principles that span the fundamental teachings of the Truth, God Willing.

First principles study plan:

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
God Manifestation	Jesus Christ	The Sacrifice of Christ	God/Creation
Angels	Kingdom of God on Earth	Heaven	God's Spirit
One Body / One Faith	Covenants with Abraham and David	Hell	Bible Word of God
Satan and Devil Defined	Nature of Man/Soul Defined	Salvation Conditional	Temptation/Sin
Israel	Resurrection	Day of Judgment/Responsibility	Baptism

This year we are on Year 2.

Each section will include some basic principles, questions on why this is an important “first principle” of the Truth and discussion on some “wrested scriptures” or verses that are misinterpreted to try to support false doctrines.

But first, some review of why we have “first principles”.

Why do you think God has given us certain “fundamental principles”? See 1 Tim. 6:3; Titus 1:1; 2:1-15.

Conversely, what does incorrect doctrine frequently lead to? See 1 Tim. 1:9-10.

What can a correct understanding of the “holy scriptures” ultimately do for us, if we put them into practice in our lives? See 2 Tim. 3:15-17.

Some of the questions will require use of a Strong's Concordance. Remember, this is a list of every word in the Bible in alphabetical order. Here are some basic steps.

- 1) Look up the word (it will be shown in its context in the verse) and find the number to the right which is the Strong's key number for that original Hebrew or Greek word.
- 2) Go to the back "lexicon" portion of the concordance and find that number (remember, there is a section for Hebrew words in the Old Testament and a separate section for Greek words for the New Testament.)
- 3) Once you find the number, you will find the derivation, definition and also how the word is translated.
- 4) Remember there are free on-line Bible study software such as "Blue Letter Bible" (www.blueletterbible.org) which can make the above process go a lot faster!

Have fun answering the workbook questions!
Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki
dnstyles@hotmail.com

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Jesus Christ

The Basics

Who were Jesus' parents and how did he come into the world? Luke 1:35; Gal. 4:4

What kind of nature did Jesus have? Prove your answer from Heb. 2:14; 4:15.

Was it possible for Jesus to sin? Did he? Compare Romans 8:3 with 1 Pet. 2:22 and explain.

Was Jesus' will automatically the same as his Father's? Prove your answer from Luke 22:42; John 4:34.

How would you describe Jesus' character? Prove your answer from John 12:44-45; 14:9.

Where did Jesus' authority and power come from? See John 3:34; 7:16.

How would you describe the teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ? The Sermon on the Mount (Matt. 5-7) is a good summary of Jesus' teachings. Summarize at a high level the key messages in his teachings in 5 key categories.

1) Hint: 5:20-37

2) Hint: 5:38-48

3) Hint: 6:1-18

4) Hint: 6:19-34

5) Hint: 7:12-27

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Jesus Christ, continued

What was different about Jesus' resurrection than all the others listed in the Bible? Why? See Acts 2:24; Rom. 6:9.

In what form was Jesus raised? See Luke 24:3, 23, 39, 40; John 20:17, 27 and explain.

How is Jesus described after his resurrection and ascension to heaven? See 1 Tim. 2:5 and explain.

What is Jesus' current role in heaven? What is he doing? Provide as much detail as possible. See Romans 8:34; Heb. 2:17; 3:1; 4:14.

Why A First Principle?

What were the two main elements of the gospel taught by the apostle Paul? See Acts 28:23,31

Why is it a "life and death matter" (see John 17:3) that we understand who Jesus is? Think about verses like Matt. 10:38; 16:24.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Jesus Christ, continued

Wrested Scriptures

Some use John 1:1-3 to try to prove that Jesus existed in the beginning and helped create the heavens and earth. What was Jesus according to this passage, the “Word” or something else (see v.14).

How did God create everything (see Gen. 1:3; Psa. 33:6,9; 107:20; 147:15,18,19).

Who was in God’s words or plans from the beginning (see Gen. 3:15) and how does this help explain John 1:1?

Some use John 3:13; 6:33, 38, 51, 58 to try to prove that Jesus pre-existed in heaven prior to his birth. Are these verses speaking about where Jesus physically came from or something else, see 3:31, Luke 1:35; John 7:16; 17:14?

Some read John 10:30 and try to say that Jesus is part of a Trinity and is one with his Father. Read John 17:11,21-23 and explain?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Kingdom of God on Earth

The Basics

Where will the territory of the kingdom be? Prove it from Psalm 72:8; Dan. 2:35, 44; Matt. 6:10.

Where will the capital of the kingdom be? See Isaiah 2:2-4; Jer. 3:17.

Who will be the king? What kind of king will this be? Provide as much detail as possible from the verses provided. See Psalm 2:6-12; Isaiah 9:6-7; 11:1-5; 26:9; 24:23; Jer. 23:5; Luke 1:31-33; Rev. 11:15

What will be the role of the saints in the kingdom, provide as much detail as possible from the verses provided. See Rev. 5:9-10; Psalm 149:9; Isa. 32:1; Rev. 2:26-27.

Will the role of the saints all be equal or will there be different roles? Prove your answer from the verses provided. See Luke 19:11-19; 22:29.

What will it be like to be a mortal in the kingdom? Provide as much detail as possible from the verses provided. See Psalm 72; Isaiah 11:6-9; 65:20-25; Zech. 8:4-5.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Kingdom of God on Earth, continued

What will the mortal nations be required to do? Zech. 8:20-22; 14:16-19; Micah 4:1-2.

Why is this necessary? Hint Jer. 16:19

What will be the status of the Jews in the kingdom? See Zech. 8:7-8, 13, 23; 12:6-10.

What relationship does the future kingdom have with the ancient kingdom of Israel? See Acts 1:6.

What events will trigger the start of the kingdom? List these events in order using the following verses:

- 1) 1 Thess. 4:15-16:
- 2) 2 Tim. 4:1:
- 3) Zech. 14:1-4,12:
- 4) Acts 15:16:
- 5) Zech. 14:16:

How long will the first phase of the kingdom last? See Rev. 20:3-6.

What is the final enemy to be defeated at the end of this phase of the kingdom and what will happen after that? See Rev. 20:14; 1 Cor. 15:24-28.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Kingdom of God on Earth, continued

Why A First Principle

What was a major feature of the Lord Jesus' teaching and is associated with the gospel message? See Matt. 9:35; Luke 9:1-6; Acts 1:3?

Look up the word "kingdom" in the concordance and find where the kingdom of God is included in first principles teachings in the Acts?

Wrested Scriptures

Some suggest from 1 Thess. 4:16-17 that the Lord will return to "rapture" his people back to heaven. Note these verses never reference heaven but the clouds and the air. Does v.17 suggest that we will be with the Lord forever in the air? Look up the words "caught up" and write down its meaning and how it is translated.

Why might it be necessary to meet the Lord in a secluded way prior to his public appearance? See Matt. 24:27?

Some use 2 Peter 3:10 to suggest that the earth will be destroyed and go on to suggest our reward will be in heaven. Note this same section in v. 6 says that the world in Noah's day perished. What really happened in Noah's flood? See Gen. 7:21 and explain. What is this passage in Peter really talking about? See v.13 and compare Num. 14:21; Hab. 2:14.

The Basics

Find six things promised to Abram in Gen. 12:2-3:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)

What additional things are promised to Abram in Gen. 13:14-17 (see also 15:5; 17:1-8):

- 1)
- 2)

What directions was Abram told to look in this promise and what direction was he not told to look? Explain the significance.

What final promise is made to Abraham in Gen. 22:17-18 (compare Gal. 3:16)? Think about the singular seed of Abraham versus prior promises which talked about his seed being many.

Who were the promises renewed to? See Gen. 26:1-4; 28:10-14; 35:10-12.

How do we know the promises to Abraham have not yet been fulfilled? See Acts 7:5; Hebrews 11:13,39-40.

How can we become associated with the promises to Abraham? See Gal. 3:26-29.

What characteristic of Abraham do we need to emulate to be his true descendants and heirs to the promises? See Rom. 4:1-3,12-16.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Covenants with Abraham and David, continued

What additional promises are made to David in 2 Samuel 7:12-16?

Why A First Principle?

Find where the Covenants to Abraham and David are included in these “first principles” lectures:

- 1) Peter on Pentecost in Acts 2:22-42:
- 2) Peter in Jerusalem in Acts 3:12-26:
- 3) Stephen in Jerusalem in Acts 7:2-56:
- 4) Paul in Antioch in Acts 13:15-39:

What key “first principle” word are the promises to Abraham connected with in Gal. 3:8?

Most Christians consider the Old Testament outdated and “replaced” by the New Testament. Very few groups, including the Christadelphians, understand that the hope of the Bible is simply the covenants made to Abraham and David. Why is it so important to understand this strong connection between the Old and New Testaments?

Wrested Scriptures

Read Joshua 21:43-45 and Nehemiah 9:8 where it seems that the promises to Abraham were fulfilled when the Jews possessed the land of Israel. How do we know that this cannot be the case? See Gen. 13:15; 15:18; Acts 7:5; Heb. 11:8,13.

Read 1 Chron. 29:23 where some would suggest that Solomon was the fulfillment of the promises made to David. Compare 2 Samuel 7:16 with Ezekiel 21:25-27 and explain how Solomon cannot be the ultimate fulfillment of this promise.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Nature of Man/Soul Defined

The Basics

What are the two fundamental components of man according to Gen. 2:7?

Look up the word for “breath” in Gen. 2:7 in your concordance. What is the original Hebrew word, what does it mean and how is it translated?

Look up the word for “breath” in Gen. 6:17 in your concordance. What is the original Hebrew word, what does it mean and how else is it translated?

What happens to man’s thoughts when this “breath” returns to God at death? See Psalm 146:3-4.

Look up the word for “soul” in Gen. 2:7 in your concordance. What is the original Hebrew word, what does it mean and how else is it translated?

How is this Hebrew word translated in Gen. 1:20-21 and what is it applied to? See also Gen. 2:19; 9:10,15,16; Num. 31:28.

Are any of the Hebrew words we have looked at so far ever associated with immortality?

Look up the word for “spirit” in Luke 23:46 and Acts 7:59 in your concordance. What is the original Greek word, what does it mean and how else is it translated?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Nature of Man/Soul Defined, continued

Look up the word for “souls” in Acts 2:41 in your concordance. What is the original Greek word, what does it mean and how is it translated?

How is the Hebrew word for soul translated in Gen. 9:4; Exod. 4:19 and the Greek word for soul translated in John 10:11; Matt. 16:25? Based on these usages what do you think is the fundamental meaning of these words?

How is this Greek word translated in Acts 14:2; Phil. 1:27? What does this tell us about what it’s breadth of meaning?

What is the punishment for sin? See Gen. 3:19; Ezekiel 18:20?

What happens to souls? Psalm 89:48; Ezekiel 18:4; Matt. 26:38

What happens to human consciousness after death? Prove your answer from Psalm 6:5; 146:3-4; Eccl. 9:5,10; Isa. 38:18.

Why A First Principle?

Why do you think an understanding of the nature of man is so important to understanding the Truth? See Gen. 3:22; Rom. 2:7; 2 Tim. 1:10

What was the first false doctrine? See Gen. 3:4.

What fundamental first principle is the false doctrine of the immortality of the soul in direct conflict with? see 1 Cor. 15:32

Wrested Scriptures

Several verses that talk about departing souls or spirits are used to try to prove that our immortal soul leaves our body at death. For example see Gen. 35:18; 1 Kings 17:21; Eccl. 12:7; Acts 7:59. Based on your understanding of the words “soul” and “spirit”, how would you explain these verses?

The parable of the rich man and Lazarus in Luke 16:19-31 is used as a stock passage to prove the immortal soul. Is this teaching meant to be literal and easy to understand? Or is it presented as a parable and requiring thought and inquiry to understand? See Mark. 4:34.

Who was Jesus talking to when he gave this parable? (see v14)

What did John the Baptist say this group needs to do in Mat 3v2,7-10?

How is the group you identified above like “the rich man” in the parable?

Who might “Lazarus” represent?

We know from other writings that this group had false beliefs about the death state, similar to what Jesus described here. What issues might this parable be forcing them to consider?

Why might Jesus use their own beliefs against them?

What do you think is the main thing they (and we) are supposed to learn from this parable?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Resurrection

The Basics

What is our only hope of life after death?

How does 1 Cor. 15:12-14 and Romans 6:3-8 prove your answer?

Find some Old Testament faithful that put their hope of life after death in the resurrection. See Psalm 17:15; Job 19:25-27; Isaiah 26:19; Dan. 12:1-3.

There are three resurrections that are mentioned in the Old Testament. Find out who was raised and who raised them. Hint, see 1 Kings 17:17-24; 2 Kings 4:18-35; 2 Kings 13:20-21

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

How does Matt. 22:31-32 prove the resurrection? Compare Hebrews 11:8,13,39-40.

Jesus raised at least three people, who were they? Hint, see Luke 7, Matt 9, John 11.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

What is the most important resurrection in the Bible and why? See 1 Cor. 15:16-17, 23.

What is the first event that will occur when Christ returns? See 1 Thess. 4:15-16?

What are key factors in who will be raised? John 15:22-24; Luke 12:47-48; John 12:47-50

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2024 – First Principles Studies – Resurrection, continued

Why A First Principle?

Find where Paul includes the resurrection in his “first principles” lectures to:

- 1) Cornelius in Acts 10:25-43
- 2) Athens in Acts 17:16-34
- 3) Felix in Acts 24:10-21
- 4) Festus & Agrippa in Acts 26:1-29

Why do you think that the resurrection is a first principle? Think of some other religion’s teachings on how to achieve life after death. How does a correct understanding impact our behavior?

Wrested Scriptures

Read John 5:28-29. Who will be raised according to this verse?

Some use this verse to teach “universal resurrection” or that all the dead of all the ages will be raised. Who do you think the “all” is referring to (look at preceding verses). What does the Bible teach will happen to some people (read Isa. 26:13-14; Jer. 51:57; Psalm 49:16-20).

Read 1 John 2:2. Who is Jesus the propitiation (atonement, reconciliation) for?

Some groups such as the Jehovah’s Witnesses teach that the ignorant that die will be raised and will be given a further opportunity in the kingdom. While Jesus died for all, what is required in order to benefit from his redemptive work? (Find a verse to support your answer).

What does the Bible say about the ignorant? See Eph. 2:12; 4:18

Read 1 Cor. 15:51-57. In what state are the dead raised?

What do you think this means?

Can it mean that the dead are already raised immortal? Why or why not? See 2 Cor. 5:9-10; Romans 14:9-12.

Congratulations!

You have completed your workbook!

DON'T FORGETTO:

- Go back through to make sure you answered everything
- Bring your workbook and Bible to Camp

Great Job! See you at Camp!!