

**Daniel – Part I - Introduction**

Reference: **Daniel 1:1-7**

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The Old Testament consists of \_\_\_\_ books from \_\_\_\_ human authors (God Himself being the ultimate author of all Scripture) and those books fit into three basic categories:

_____ Books:	<b>Pentateuch or Torah</b>	<b>Other Historical Books</b>
	Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	Joshua Judges Ruth 1 & 2 Samuel 1 & 2 Kings 1 & 2 Chronicles Ezra Nehemiah Esther
_____ Books:	Job Psalm Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon	
_____ Books:	<b>Major Prophets</b>	<b>Minor Prophets</b>
	Isaiah Jeremiah Lamentations Ezekiel Daniel	Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi

**Author:** \_\_\_\_\_  
References: **Ezekiel 14:12-14, 28:3; Matthew 24:15; II Thessalonians 2:3; II Timothy 4:17; Hebrews 11:33**

**Date:** 6th century B.C. - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ **B.C.**

**Location:** ancient \_\_\_\_\_

**Language:** chapter one – \_\_\_\_\_  
**chapter two verse four through chapter seven –**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**chapters eight through twelve -** \_\_\_\_\_

**Basic Division:** Daniel is divided into 2 basic parts: **chapters 1-6** are \_\_\_\_\_ and **chapters 7-12** are \_\_\_\_\_

**Theme:** God is \_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Dates:** \_\_\_\_ B.C. - The ancient United Kingdom of Israel that had consisted of twelve original tribes was divided into two distinct parts: a northern kingdom and a southern kingdom.  
**See supplemental sheet**

\_\_\_\_ B.C. – First Babylonian Invasion - Nebuchadnezzar's armies besieged Jerusalem. King Jehoiakim cooperated with Nebuchadnezzar and was permitted to continue as king of Judah. In exchange, Nebuchadnezzar was given access to some of the sacred vessels in the Jerusalem temple and he could bring some of Jerusalem's finest men to serve him in Babylon.

\_\_\_\_ B.C. – Second Babylonian Invasion - Nebuchadnezzar invaded Jerusalem and captured 10,000 Jewish people and brought them as slaves to Babylon.

\_\_\_\_ B.C. – Third Babylonian Invasion – Nebuchadnezzar invaded Jerusalem and left it in ruins, destroying the temple, homes and walls. This invasion ended Judah's existence until after the Babylonian captivity (70 years.)

Nebuchadnezzar wanted to absorb the Jewish captives and to conform them into Babylonian culture. Principles from this beginning text:

**ONE**... Societal culture \_\_\_\_\_ us to conform.

**Definition:** Culture \_\_\_\_\_ of the customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social grouping.

How Daniel was pressured to conform to Babylonian culture:

- there was a change in \_\_\_\_\_
- there was a change in \_\_\_\_\_
- there was a change in \_\_\_\_\_
- there was a change in \_\_\_\_\_
- there was a change in \_\_\_\_\_
- there was a change in personal \_\_\_\_\_

Hebrew Names:

Daniel's name meant Jehovah God is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
Hananiah's name meant Jehovah God is \_\_\_\_\_.  
Mishael's name meant \_\_\_\_\_ is like Jehovah God.  
Azariah's name meant Jehovah God \_\_\_\_\_.

Babylonian Names:

Daniel was changed to Belteshazzar (Bel was the chief god of Babylon and meant **Bel** protect my life).  
Hananiah was changed to Shadrach (meaning servant of **Aku** the moon god)  
Mishael was changed to Meshach (meaning **who** is this)  
Azariah was changed to Abed-Nego (meaning servant of **Nego** the god of wisdom)

Different Perspectives on How Christians Approach the Secular Culture:

- \_\_\_\_\_ the culture  
Reference: **John 17:15** (see screen)
- \_\_\_\_\_ the culture  
Reference: **Romans 12:1-2; Matthew 5:13** (see screen)  
The word "conformed" in the Greek means "to be formed to a pattern or \_\_\_\_\_." The word "world" is the Greek word "*aion*" and means "\_\_\_\_\_ and all that is part of this age including **culture**."
- \_\_\_\_\_ the culture – but not unbiblical accommodation to the culture