

# **DANIEL/REVELATION**

**FOR BEGINNERS**

**MIKE MAZZALONGO**

# **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

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# Daniel/Revelation for Beginners

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## Mike Mazzalongo

This series explains in simple terms the relationship between these two books of the Bible. Each book will be reviewed to better understand the meaning of the symbolic language used in both and the message that the writers were communicating to their readers as well as a modern application for today's Christian.

The appendix at the back of this workbook includes:

- **Jewish Numerology**
- **Outline of Kings**



**[bibletalk.tv/daniel-revelation](http://bibletalk.tv/daniel-revelation)**

# 1. Setting the Stage for Daniel/Revelation

This introductory lesson will situate the historical setting for the book of Daniel and its relationship to the Book of Revelation.

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**Intro - Revelation was written in Apocalyptic style.**

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This literary style often used when prophesying of “world” events.

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Understanding Revelation begins with an understanding of Daniel.

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## The Book of Daniel

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### Historical Setting

1060 BC \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1020 BC \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

980 BC \_\_\_\_\_

940 BC \_\_\_\_\_

722 BC \_\_\_\_\_

606 BC \_\_\_\_\_

586 BC \_\_\_\_\_

539 BC \_\_\_\_\_

532 BC \_\_\_\_\_

400 BC \_\_\_\_\_

331 BC \_\_\_\_\_

146 BC \_\_\_\_\_

There is a story within a story being told here:

1. The story of \_\_\_\_\_

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2. The story of \_\_\_\_\_

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The significance of this is quite important because:

A. \_\_\_\_\_

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B. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Summary**

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**The Book of Daniel is divided into three parts:**

1. Chapter 1 \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Chapter 2-6 \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Chapter 7-12 \_\_\_\_\_

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## 2. Daniel in Babylon

A background look at the person (Daniel) and the circumstances surrounding his exile from Jerusalem to Babylon as well as a first description of the dream that forms the basis for Daniel's prophecies.

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### Intro - Review

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### Daniel - Babylon

Babylon ruled for 45 years by King Nebuchadnezzar.

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Babylon the city and empire.

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539 BC - Babylon captured by Cyrus.

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## Book of Daniel

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### Outline of Book

1. Court of \_\_\_\_\_ 1:1-21
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Dream. 2:1-49
3. Four episodes in \_\_\_\_\_ life. 3:1-6:28
4. Four \_\_\_\_\_ in Daniel's prophecy. 7:1-28

### Daniel the Person

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### Daniel - Text

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### Good Lessons:

1. Decide in \_\_\_\_\_

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2. God tests us with both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

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3. God rewards \_\_\_\_\_

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You never \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Nebuchadnezzar's Dream**

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The Dream \_\_\_\_\_

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The Interpretation \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Head**

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### **Chest and Arms**

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### **Belly and Hips**

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### **Legs and Feet**

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### **Stone**

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### **Summary**

Daniel's prophecy is very important because:

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### 3. Four Episodes in Daniel's Life

A review of the outline of the book and overview of the major events in Daniel's life while exiled in Babylon.

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**Intro - We are reviewing the book of Daniel in preparation for our study of the book of Revelation.**

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#### **Outline of Daniel**

1. The Court of Nebuchadnezzar - 1:1-21
  2. Nebuchadnezzar's Dream - 2:1-49
  3. Four Episodes in Daniel's Life - 3:1-6:28
  4. Four Visions of Daniel's Prophecy - 7:1-12:13
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#### **Four Episodes in Daniel's Life - 3:1 - 6:28**

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#### **Episode #1 - The Fiery Furnace - Chapter 3**

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**Lessons**

God is always \_\_\_\_\_

Everyone gets to \_\_\_\_\_

God is \_\_\_\_\_ with you.

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**Episode #2 - Nebuchadnezzar's Madness and Recovery - Chapter 4**

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Nebuchadnezzar's journey of faith:

He acknowledges \_\_\_\_\_

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He begins to encourage \_\_\_\_\_

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He himself \_\_\_\_\_

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**Episode #3 - Belshazzar's Feast - Chapter 5**

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## A Mina / A Shekel / Fractions

Meaning:

- Mina \_\_\_\_\_
- Shekel \_\_\_\_\_
- Fractions \_\_\_\_\_

Interpretation

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Lesson learned from \_\_\_\_\_

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## Episode #4 - Daniel in the Lion's Den - Chapter 6

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### Summary

Four episodes that demonstrate the faith and courage of Daniel and his friends. Despite their difficult situation as slaves in a pagan country, God used them in a variety of ways.

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## 4. Four Visions of Daniel's Prophecies

This study begins to examine the visions Daniel has about future kingdoms and relates them to actual historical facts.

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**Intro – So far we have reviewed the first three sections of Daniel’s book:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

The next sections will deal with his visions and prophecies.

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### The Visions

The balance of Daniel’s book contains four visions concerning world powers and prophecies of future events. Overview:

<b>Visions</b>						
<b>CH 2</b>	<b>CH 7</b>	<b>CH 8</b>	<b>CH 9</b>	<b>CH 10</b>	<b>CH 11</b>	<b>CH 12</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>A</b>		
<b>M-P</b>	<b>M-P</b>	<b>M-P</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>N</b>		
<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b> ↑ ↓ <b>R</b>	
<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>		<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>		<b>R</b>
<b>KG</b>	<b>KG</b>		<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>		<b>KG</b>
		<b>S</b>				



Chapter 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Lion \_\_\_\_\_  
Bear \_\_\_\_\_  
Leopard \_\_\_\_\_  
Beast \_\_\_\_\_  
Lord and Saints \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 8 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 9 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 10 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 12 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Primary fulfillment \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Secondary Fulfillment \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Final Fulfillment \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Chapter 7 - The 4 Beasts - vs. 1-15**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Description of the four beasts:

1. Lion with wings \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Bear favoring one side \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Leopard with 4 wings \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Beast with 10 horns \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

God's throne

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 16-28 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Vision Compared to History**

Babylon \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Medo-Persia \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Greece \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Rome \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Kingdom of God \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Lessons**

1. Fulfilled prophesy is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. God's word is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Vision Within a Vision

Aside from the four main visions recorded in Daniel's book, he makes additional prophecies that give more detailed accounts of what took place between the major events mentioned in the four initial visions.

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**Intro** – The central focus of Daniel's book is the rise and fall of future kingdoms.

For example:

- M.P. Empire \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Greek Empire \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Struggle for Power – Chapter 8**

This chapter describes the struggle between the second and third world powers.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Primary \_\_\_\_\_
- Secondary \_\_\_\_\_
- Final \_\_\_\_\_

## 70 weeks - Chapter 9

Vs. 1-19 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 20-27 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The "70 weeks" is seen in a variety of ways.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Three main events in Jewish history.

1. Daniel to Temple \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Temple to Christ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Christ to 70 AD destruction \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7 weeks of years \_\_\_\_\_

62 weeks of years \_\_\_\_\_

1 week of years \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Angels and the Nations – Chapter 10

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This is a “behind the scene” view.

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## Kings of North and South – Chapter 11

Death of Alexander \_\_\_\_\_

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Regional disputes \_\_\_\_\_

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Antiochus Epiphanes \_\_\_\_\_

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Maccabean Revolt \_\_\_\_\_

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Hannukah \_\_\_\_\_

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145 B.C. \_\_\_\_\_

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63 B.C. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Time of the End

Speaks about the struggle of the fourth kingdom (Rome) and the kingdom of God (church).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Different Viewpoints – Same Sequence

<u>7 weeks</u>	<u>62 weeks</u>	<u>1 week</u>
(     )	(     )	(     )

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Summary

1. Deals with \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Describes \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Basic sequence in chapter \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Prophecy concerned with events and epochs, not \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Sequence is proven \_\_\_\_\_
  6. May still have final \_\_\_\_\_ at the end.
  7. We \_\_\_\_\_!
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Introduction to the Book of Revelation

Background information as to the setting, conditions, and purpose for the writing of the book of Revelation by John the Apostle.

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### Intro - We've completed Daniel's book

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His prophecies were accurate.

1. 4 Empires \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Birth of Messiah \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Persecution \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Church \_\_\_\_\_

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### Revelation - Background

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Author/Date/Place \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Roman History**

Nero – 64-67 AD \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Domitian – 95-96 AD \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Trajan – 98-117 AD \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Content \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Features of Apocalyptic Literature

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Rome is the model for the book. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Language and symbols from Old Testament**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Various “schools” of interpretation:

1. Preterist \_\_\_\_\_

2. Idealist \_\_\_\_\_

3. Historical \_\_\_\_\_

4. Futurist \_\_\_\_\_

1000 Year Reign – Various Interpretations:

1. Post-Millennial \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A-Millennial \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Pre-Millennial \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Outline of Revelation**

Prologue – 1:1-8

\_\_\_\_\_

Vision I – 1:9-3:22

\_\_\_\_\_

Vision II – 4:1-16:21

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Vision III – 17:1-21:8

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Christ and His Church – 21:9-22:5

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Christ and His Challenge – 22:6-21

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Revelation was given to:

A. \_\_\_\_\_

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B. \_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Interpretations of Revelation

This lesson reviews the 4 major interpretations given by scholars as to the meaning of the book of Revelation.

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### Review:

1. Revelation written by \_\_\_\_\_
2. Apocalyptic style used to \_\_\_\_\_
3. Addressed to \_\_\_\_\_ churches.
4. Describes struggle in the \_\_\_\_\_ century between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
5. Encourages church to \_\_\_\_\_
6. Describes ongoing struggle that will end when \_\_\_\_\_
7. Material presented in a \_\_\_\_\_

Theme of book is \_\_\_\_\_

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### Prologue - Christ Communicates - 1:1-8

Four main views:

1. Preterist \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Idealist \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Historicist \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Futurist \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Churches of Christ generally teach a combination of the Preterist / Idealist.

Vs. 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Strictly futurist doesn't comfort.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Historical/Futurist do not deal with the Roman persecution

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Preterist/Idealist explain more accurately \_\_\_\_\_

1:1-3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1:4-8 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **Vision I - Christ and the Church - 1:9-3:22**

1:9-11 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1:12-13a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1:13b-16 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Heavenly Vision of Jesus

Son of Man \_\_\_\_\_

Robe \_\_\_\_\_

Golden Girdle \_\_\_\_\_

Hair like Wool \_\_\_\_\_

Eyes Aflame \_\_\_\_\_

Feet like Bronze \_\_\_\_\_

Voice like Many Waters \_\_\_\_\_

7 Stars \_\_\_\_\_

Sword from Mouth \_\_\_\_\_

Face Shinning like Sun \_\_\_\_\_

1:17-18 \_\_\_\_\_

1:19-20 \_\_\_\_\_

**7 Principles of 7 Letters:**

1. Christ knows \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Christ wants \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Christ wants \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Christ wants \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Christ wants \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Christ wants \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Christ wants \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Rewards include:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 8. John's Visions

We continue the review of the Apostle's visions which tell the basic story contained in Revelation.

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### Intro - Review

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### Vision II - Christ in Heaven - 4:1-16:21

#### Chapter 4

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- |                  |       |               |       |
|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. Jewels        | _____ | - Lightning   | _____ |
| 2. 24 Elders     | _____ | - Crystal Sea | _____ |
| 3. Golden Crowns | _____ | - Creatures   | _____ |

#### Chapter 5

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#### Symbols:

- |             |       |                |       |
|-------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| - Scroll    | _____ | - 7 Horns/Eyes | _____ |
| - 7 Seals   | _____ | - Harp         | _____ |
| - Lion/Lamb | _____ | - Incense      | _____ |



## Chapter 6

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### Symbols:

- White Horse/Bowl Crown \_\_\_\_\_
- Red Horse \_\_\_\_\_
- Great Sword \_\_\_\_\_
- Black Horse \_\_\_\_\_
- Scale \_\_\_\_\_
- Pale Horse \_\_\_\_\_
- Souls \_\_\_\_\_
- White Robe \_\_\_\_\_
- Heavenly Signs \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 7

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### Symbols

- Seal \_\_\_\_\_
- 144,000 \_\_\_\_\_
- Palm Branches \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 8-11

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Little Book (Chapter 10)

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Measurement of the Temple (Chapter 11)

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Two Witnesses (Chapter 11)

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**Symbols:**

- Key \_\_\_\_\_
- Locusts \_\_\_\_\_
- Abbadon/Appolyon \_\_\_\_\_
- Euphrates \_\_\_\_\_
- Troops \_\_\_\_\_
- Rainbow \_\_\_\_\_
- Measuring Rod \_\_\_\_\_

**Summary**

Christ reveals the future destruction of Rome and victory of saints by:

- Revealing \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Revealing \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Revealing \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 9. The Main Story – Part 1 of 4

This lesson decodes the symbolic language used in John's visions to tell his story.

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**Intro – The theme of this book is – The Revelation of Christ in Glory**

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### **Vision III – Christ in Conquest – 12:1-21:28**

This vision deals with the struggle between Satan (Rome) and Jesus (Church)

Chapter 12:1-2

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Vs. 3 \_\_\_\_\_

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Vs. 4-6 \_\_\_\_\_

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Vs. 7-17

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

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Chapter 13:1-10 – Describes the First Beast (Rome)

Red \_\_\_\_\_

10 Horns \_\_\_\_\_

10 Crowns \_\_\_\_\_

7 Heads \_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 11-18 – Describes the False Prophet

Horns \_\_\_\_\_

Influences:

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

**Action**

Satan gives power to the first beast \_\_\_\_\_

Beast will persecute for a short time (3.5 years) \_\_\_\_\_

First beast gives authority to second beast – false prophet \_\_\_\_\_

Second beast promotes worship of first beast \_\_\_\_\_

666 = imperfection \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

= name of Nero \_\_\_\_\_

ASIARCHS = promoted emperor worship \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 14 - Final Judgment**

Vs. 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 6-13 - Three angels:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 14-20 - Two sickles:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

## Summary

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## 10. The Main Story – Part 2 of 4

A continuation of the explanation of the symbolic language used to tell the main story in Revelation.

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### Review:

1. Jesus speaks to churches \_\_\_\_\_

2. God displays His power \_\_\_\_\_

3. The struggle \_\_\_\_\_

4. Satan's attack \_\_\_\_\_

5. Satan's allies \_\_\_\_\_

6. God's judgment \_\_\_\_\_

Sea of glass – cosmic symbol of evil \_\_\_\_\_

Temple of tabernacle – God's throne \_\_\_\_\_

7 angels, plagues, bowls – complete destruction \_\_\_\_\_

Dress of angels – O.T. priests \_\_\_\_\_

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7 golden bowls – service to God \_\_\_\_\_

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Smoke – God’s presence \_\_\_\_\_

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No entry – final judgment \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Chapter 16**

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Constantine – 312 A.D. Baptized \_\_\_\_\_

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Rome Falls – 410 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_

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Roman Catholic church – 700 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_

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Renaissance – 1500 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**First Bowl – vs. 2**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Punishment of the evil \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Second Bowl – vs. 3**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Maritime destruction \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Third Bowl – vs. 4-7**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Land/water destruction \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Fourth Bowl - vs. 8-9**

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Disturbance of the heavenly bodies \_\_\_\_\_

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**Fifth Bowl - vs. 10-11**

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Internal collapse \_\_\_\_\_

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**Sixth Bowl - vs. 12-16**

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Military defeat (Parthians) \_\_\_\_\_

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Interlude

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Satan mobilizes forces \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

HAR-MAGEDON Mt. of MIGIDDO ARMAGEDDON

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Symbol of great struggle \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The Final Battle \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Seventh Bowl - vs.17-21**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Final judgment on Rome \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

“Air” refers to Satan’s domain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Natural disasters = fall of nation \_\_\_\_\_

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Rome and allies are destroyed \_\_\_\_\_

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Babylon = Rome \_\_\_\_\_

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Hailstones = personal punishment \_\_\_\_\_

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## 11. The Main Story – Part 3 of 4

A continuation of the decoding of symbolic language to tell the story of the church's persecution by Rome in the first century and her eventual victory.

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**Review – Chapters 1-16** \_\_\_\_\_

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1. Christ and Church introduced \_\_\_\_\_

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2. God and Satan's power described \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Satan's attack \_\_\_\_\_

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4. God's judgment \_\_\_\_\_

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### Judgment on Rome – Chapter 17

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Harlot = City of Rome \_\_\_\_\_

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Adultery = Idolatry \_\_\_\_\_

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Babylon = Evil World Power (Rome) \_\_\_\_\_

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**Was / is not / about to come**

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- 
- Was* – Nero 68 A.D. (persecution)  
*Is not* – Vespasian/Titus (no persecution)  
*About to* – Domitian (persecution)  
*To come* – Nero’s reincarnation
- 
- 
- 

Mountains = kings \_\_\_\_\_

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Kings = Persecuting Kingdoms \_\_\_\_\_

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**Five are fallen:**

1. Egypt \_\_\_\_\_
2. Assyria \_\_\_\_\_
3. Babylon \_\_\_\_\_
4. Persia \_\_\_\_\_
5. Greece \_\_\_\_\_

**One is:**

6. Rome \_\_\_\_\_

**To come:**

7. Future Kings \_\_\_\_\_

**In every Kingdom:**

8. Persecuting power \_\_\_\_\_

## Fall of the Harlot - Chapter 18

Two voices declare sins:

1. Spiritual adultery \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Persecution of the church \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Wicked mourn for two reasons:

1. Allies will fall \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Commerce is ruined \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Nature of the fall:

1. Quick \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Great \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Weddings Feast / Fall of Beasts - Chapter 19

Judgment on beast and harlot complete \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Rejoicing/celebration begins \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Similar to wedding feast \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Jesus and His army revealed \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Defeat of Har-Magedon revealed**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. The Harlot (Rome – the city) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. The Beast (Beast from sea – empire) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. The False Prophet (earth beast – false religion) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## 12. The Main Story – Part 4 of 4

The final lesson continues to explain the meaning of the symbolic language in describing the climactic ending to the visions that John has described in this final book of the bible.

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Plot of the Story \_\_\_\_\_

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1. Jesus speaks and reveals the future of the church to John. \_\_\_\_\_

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2. John sees a series of visions that reveal:

A. God and Satan's power \_\_\_\_\_

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B. Satan's attacks \_\_\_\_\_

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C. God's judgment and destruction \_\_\_\_\_

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D. God and the church rejoicing in Heaven \_\_\_\_\_

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### Chapter 20

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#### 1. Fall of Satan (vs. 1-3)

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Abyss is Hell \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Satan bound for 1,000 years \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Satan released for a short time \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Final destruction \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Victory of Saints (vs. 4-6; 7-10)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Saints are in Heaven rejoicing \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1,000 years = Pentecost - before 2nd coming \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Satan's brief return \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Satan's final destruction \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Final Judgment (vs. 11-15)

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Judgment of disobedient and wicked. \_\_\_\_\_

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Destruction of death and Hades. \_\_\_\_\_

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### Chapter 21:1-22:5

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State of righteous with God in Heaven \_\_\_\_\_

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1. Perfect Fellowship – Vs. 1-8

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2. Perfect Protection – Vs. 9-27)

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3. Perfect Provision – Ch. 22:1-5

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## Conclusion – Chapter 22:6-21

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### 1. The Witnesses - vs. 6-9:16

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A. Angel \_\_\_\_\_

B. Jesus \_\_\_\_\_

C. John \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 2. The Instructions - vs. 10-15

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Daniel – seal up \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

John – open seal \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Invitation - vs. 17

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#### 4. Final Instructions – vs. 18-21

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A. Don't tamper \_\_\_\_\_

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B. Punishment for those who do \_\_\_\_\_

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C. Promise of fulfillment \_\_\_\_\_

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D. Final blessing \_\_\_\_\_

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#### Lessons

1. Satan is \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Hell is \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Heaven is \_\_\_\_\_

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# Jewish Numerology

## ONE – UNITY AND SINGULARITY AS IN:

- Genesis 2:24 – “THE TWO BECOME ONE”
- Deuteronomy 6:4 – “THE LORD IS ONE”
- John 17:20-22 – “THAT THEY BE ONE”

## TWO – CAPABILITY, RELIABILITY & SUFFICIENCY AS IN:

- Genesis 7:9 – Two of each animal
- Exodus 31:18 – Two stone tablets
- Deuteronomy 17:1-7 – Two witnesses
- Ecclesiastes 4:9-12 – The twelve and the seventy sent out 2x2

**THREE** – “GOD’S” NUMBER – one of several numbers that denote fullness, completion or perfection as in the divine triad (father, son & spirit)

When this number is used to note completion, it always seems to be with a reference towards god’s view or his judgment:

- 3 MAJOR FEASTS
- “THESE 3 MEN” (Noah, Daniel and Job) of Ezekiel 14:14-20
- Amos’ eight “3 transgressions”
- Jonah in the fish
- Jesus in the tomb
- Jesus’ temptations
- Jesus in the garden

## FOUR – The number of “MAN’S WORLD” – seems to be used to denote completeness in man’s world

- 4 rivers flowing from Eden
- 4 corners of the earth, Isaiah 11:12
- 4 winds, Jeremiah 49:36, Ezekiel 37:9, Daniel 7:2
- God’s 4 judgments, Ezekiel 14:21 FF
- 4 gospels

Note also multiples of 4 x 10

- 40 days and nights of rain in the flood
- 40 days spying out Canaan
- 40 days on Sinai
- 40 years in the wilderness
- 40 stripes – Deuteronomy 25:1-3
- Jesus fasted 40 days
- Jesus was seen for 40 days after His resurrection – Acts 1:3

**SEVEN** – Perfect completion – combination of the perfect divine number “3” and the perfect world number “4”. God and man in harmony

- 7 days of the week
- 7 lamps on the tabernacle lampstand – Exodus 25:37
- Feasts were held for 7 days
  - Passover – Leviticus 23:4-8
  - Tabernacles – Leviticus 23:33-43
- 7<sup>th</sup> year was the sabbatical year – Deuteronomy 15
- Blood of the sin offering sprinkled 7 times – Leviticus 4:6; 17
- Leper cleansed 7 days and sprinkled 7 times – Leviticus 14:1-9
- Naaman the leper dips 7 times – II Kings 5:10-14
- Jericho circled 7 times, on the 7<sup>th</sup> day – Joshua 6
- Other times too numerous to mention but not also multiples of 7 x 10:
  - 70 helpers for Moses
  - 70 members of the Sanhedrin
  - 70 years in exile
  - 70 sent out by Jesus

**SIX** – Understood best when seen in contrast to the perfect number “7”

- Six denotes coming up short
- Closely associated with man, created on the 6<sup>th</sup> day
- Sinister, this is defeat with success just within the grasp, doom, failure and symbolically short of the perfect “7”

**THREE AND A HALF (3 ½)** – This number occurs in a variety of ways

- “42 months” (3 ½ years) – Revelation 11:2; 13:5
- “1260 days” (3 ½ years) – Revelation 11:3; 12:6
- “3 ½ days” – Revelation 11:9
- “Time and times and half a time” – Revelation 12:14; Daniel 7:25; 12:7
  - ❖ 3 ½ always seems to describe times when evil has been allowed to take some control
  - ❖ 3 ½ being half of the perfect number 7 seems to represent perfect “incompleteness” – nothing prospers or is brought to fulfillment being done in a 3 ½

**EIGHT** – A “new beginning”

You have come to the perfect “7” and begun again

- 8 were saved in the flood
- Circumcision takes place on the 8<sup>th</sup> day – Leviticus 12:1-3
- Priests in the new temple Ezekiel sees make their offering on the 8<sup>th</sup> day – Ezekiel 43:27
- Pentecost is the first day following 7 sevens (Feast of Weeks) or the beginning of the 8<sup>th</sup> week – Leviticus 23:9-21

## Outline of Kings – Chapter 11

V. 2      3 kings in Persia and the 4<sup>th</sup> shall be richer than them all.

The 4<sup>th</sup> will be richer than the others and when he is strong through his riches, he shall stir up all against Greece.

V. 3      A mighty king shall stand up who shall rule with great dominion.

V. 4      When he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken and divided in 4 directions – not to his posterity. Not according to his dominion.

V. 5      King of the South shall be strong. One of his princes shall be strong above him.

Spoken in the reign of Cyrus:

1. Cambyses
2. Smerdis
3. Darius Hystazir
4. Xerxes

Xerxes did a major campaign against Greece in 480 BC. He failed to conquer them and lost the battle of Salamis.

Alexander the Great of Greece.

In the height of his power, he shall fall (8:8), 323 BC. His kingdom was divided 4 ways – but none to his wife Roxana or his son Alexander IV (8:8 – 4 heads)

1. Egypt & Syria – Ptolemy I
2. Thrace – Lysimachus
3. Macedonia – Cassander
4. Asia – Antigonus

Antigonus tried to spread his kingdom but the other 3 opposed him. In 301 BC, Lysimachus, Cassander, and Seleucus I (for Ptolemy) won.

Ptolemy I of Egypt – 5 of Palestine.

One of Ptolemy's generals, Seleucus I, was given Syria and Palestine because he helped overcome Antigonus while Ptolemy was rather inactive. Seleucus had more territory than Ptolemy.



- V. 6      At the end of the year, these two rulers shall be joined through the marriage of the daughter of the King of the South with the King of the North.
- But she shall not retain the strength of her arm. Neither shall he stand, nor his arm. But they shall be given up and they that brought her and he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in those times.
- Ptolemy II became king in 283 BC. In 281 BC Seleucus was murdered and succeeded by his son Antiochus I. Ptolemy invaded Syria but failed to conquer it. When Antiochus II became king in 261 BC, war broke out again. In 252, these hostilities were concluded when Bernice, daughter of Ptolemy II married Antiochus II. Antiochus was already married to Laodice but separated from her.
- Ptolemy II died in 250 BC and Antiochus divorced Bernice, taking back Laodice. Laodice had Antiochus II poisoned so he could not throw her out again and encouraged her son, Seleucus to murder both Bernice and her infant. Seleucus then became king. The whole plan does not work.
- V. 7      But out of a shoot from her roots (daughter of the King of the South) shall one stand up in his place (King of the South) and shall enter the fortress of the King of the North and shall prevail. And he shall take their gods to Egypt and then he will leave the King of the North alone for a time.
- The brother of Bernice (of her same roots), Ptolemy III, next became King of the South. He attacks Seleucus II (son of Laodice) and is very successful. Then he returned to Egypt where he stayed the remainder of his reign.
- V. 9      Now the King of the North shall attack the King of the South but shall return to his own land.
- Seleucus II, in 240 BC, regained much of his territory but when he attacked the King of the South he was defeated.

- V. 10 His (King of the North) sons shall war and assemble a great army and shall attack the King of the South, even to his fortress.
- V. 11 King of the South shall be angered by this and shall fight the King of the North and with a great army, he shall win.
- V. 12 King of the South shall be proud of his success, but he will not prevail eventually.
- V. 13 King of the North shall return with a larger Army
- V. 14 Others will join him against the King of the South, even some among Daniel's people (but they shall fail).
- V. 15 King of the North shall cast up a mound and take a well-fortified city. Forces of the south shall not stand.
- Vs. 16-17 King of the North now occupies all of "the glorious land," and comes with equitable conditions. He shall give his daughter in a political marriage but the ploy will not succeed.
- V. 18 He shall turn his face to the isles and shall take many but a prince shall bring him down.
- Seleucus II had 3 sons – Seleucus III (226-223 BC) reign, Antiochus III (223-187 BC) reign, Seleucus IV. Antiochus III attacked Palestine in 221 and 219 which was the territory of Ptolemy IV, 221-204 BC. By 217 BC, Antiochus III had conquered all of Palestine and reached the Egyptian border. Ptolemy IV took his army to meet Antiochus III and defeated him soundly. (Called the Battle of Raphia)  
Ptolemy IV resumed a life of ease and died in 203 BC.
- Antiochus, meanwhile, is gathering his forces and becomes strong. He wins the Battle of Panion near the sources of the Jordan, and the Egyptian general flees to Sidon. In 198 BC, Scopus, Egyptian general, surrenders.
- Antiochus III now occupies all of Palestine. He deals equitably with them, even sending money for the temple service and release from some taxes.
- Antiochus betroths his daughter Cleopatra to the 7 year old Ptolemy V. The marriage is consummated 5 years later. Cleopatra, however, sides with her husband and the arrangement does not work to his benefit. When Hannibal was defeated by the Romans in 202 BC, he came to Antiochus III and encouraged him to move east toward Greece. Antiochus was successful and conquered some in Greece but the Romans (prince) defeated him soundly at Thermopylae (191) and at Magnesium (190). The Romans taxed him heavily and took his son (Antiochus IV, Epiphanes) as hostage to insure payment.

V. 19	He shall turn his face toward the fortresses of his own land but shall fall.	Antiochus III marched against the revolting Armenicius, trying to replenish his treasury. He robbed their temples but he was slain by the Elamites. So he died in disgrace.
V. 20	One comes in his place which shall cause an exactor to pass through the glory of the kingdom but within a few days he shall be destroyed but not in anger or battle.	Seleucus IV son of Antiochus III, next comes to reign. Roman tax was still heavy. So the new king sends a tax collector, Heliodonus, to take money from the temple in Jerusalem, (2 Macc.3) Soon after, Seleucus IV is removed from the throne, perhaps by poison.
V. 21	In his place comes a contemptible person to whom they had not given the kingdom but who shall obtain it by flatteries.	(Daniel 8:23) Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) was not the rightful heir being the brother of Seleucus IV, rather than one of his sons. But by flattery he won the support of some kings in Asia Minor and so he gained the throne.
	Overwhelming forces shall be overwhelmed by him and he shall break the prince of the covenant.	He will win over Ptolemy VI (170) and depose Onias II, prince of the covenant, high priest, to put in another who would pay him greater tribute and do more to Hellenize. This created unrest among the more orthodox Jews.
V. 23	He will make many alliances and be strong even though he comes from a small nation.	He made many leagues with other – captured Egypt.
V. 24	Shall do what his fathers have not done.	Took even lower Egypt. Give spoils to his troops.
V.25	He shall war with the King of the South who shall have a great army but shall lose.	Ptolemy VI fights but loses, partly by sedition and desertion.
V.26	Those who eat at the table of the King of the South shall destroy him and his army.	Lennaeus and Eulaeus, ministers of the young Ptolemy, betrayed him to other factions in Egypt.

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| V. 27 | Both the King of the South and the King of the North shall desire to do mischief and shall speak lies at one table, but it shall not prosper. This is not the end of such wars over Palestine for God's time has not yet arrived. | Antiochus IV and Ptolemy Philometer called a truce and met at a conference. Antiochus lied that he was only there to help Philometer gain control of all Egypt while Philometer lied about believing this. They failed, however, to overthrow the other claimant to the throne, Ptolemy Physcon. With many spoils of war, Antiochus IV returned to Syria. On the way he showed his disregard for the Jews by plundering their land. (Daniel 8:24).            |
| V. 28 | Then shall he return to his land with great substance and his heart shall be against the holy covenant, and he shall do his pleasure and return to his own land.  |   |
| V. 29 | He will again attack the South but without as much success.   | Antiochus IV attacked Egypt again in 168 but was not victorious.  |
| V. 30 | Ships of Kittim shall come against him, so he shall return and have indignation on the holy covenant and have regard on thow who forsake the holy covenant.   | Egypt was now united and asked help from Rome which sent ships with soldiers. Kittim is actually Cyprus but was used by the Jews to mean the regions beyond. The Roman Laenas met Antiochus and drew a circle around him and said he must decide whether to withdraw before he stepped out of the circle. He agreed and left but turned his vengeance against Palestine. He occupied Jerusalem and had help from some traitors who forsook the holy covenant. |
| V. 31 | His forces shall profane the temple and take away the continued burnt offering and shall set up the abomination that maketh desolate.   | Antiochus wanted to Hellenize the Jews. He set up an image of Jupiter in the temple and offered swine on the altar. The drunken orgy of Bacchus was made compulsory. Jews were forbidden to practice circumcision, Sabbath, feasts, etc. (Daniel 8:10-14)   |
| V. 32 | Some will go against the covenant and he will pervert them by flatteries but many others will be faithful and strong.   | Some, under Menelaus, agreed with Antiochus to work toward the Greek influence. But many others refused and suffered extreme torture. Many examples.  |

V. 33 These shall teach but many shall be killed by the sword and flame and captivity.

V.34 When they shall fall, they shall have a little help. But some will join this effort by hypocrisy.

V.35 Some of those who are wise, who resist, will be purified by trial, even to the time of the end because the time is appointed.

Judas Maccabeus comes and fights against Antiochus with some but not complete success. Some join the effort to resist but not through convictions. Some of these became spies.

The remnant shall suffer but be purified. The end of the Syrian domination shall come when the Romans supersede them. Then will be established the last of the earthly kingdoms to set the stage for God's kingdom.

V. 36 And the king shall do according to his will. He will exalt himself above every god and speak against the God of Gods and will prosper until the indignation is finished.

V. 37 Shall not honor gods of his fathers but the god of the fortress.

V. 38 He will take action against the strongest fortress with the help of a foreign god. Those who acknowledge him will increase.

**McGuigan**

**Butler**

**Young**

Still King of the North, but now Rome.

Romans did this.

Indignation is the time of God against the Jews.

Romans were worshippers of power more than anything else.

Still Antiochus IV.

Pride

Dan. 8:19 says

indignation is related to successors in Grecian kingdom.

The antichrist is now being presented. We have moved to the time near the end of the world.

		Those who would accept Roman domination, Rome would help. (Mingling clay with iron)		
V. 40	King of South will collide with King of North who shall storm against him with chariots, horsemen, ships, and will overflow many countries.	Ptolemy's move against Rome. Cleopatra with Mark Antony went against Rome but were defeated by Octavian after a vital naval war. With the battle of Actium (31BC) King of South was over.	Summation of wars of Antiochus with Egypt. Do not know of a 4 <sup>th</sup> attack.	A king to come typified by the Ptolemies. This is the great battle at the end of the age. Antichrist is King of North. Symbolic armies.
V. 41	The King of the North will enter the Beautiful Land but he will not conquer Edom, Moab, and the Sons of Ammon.	Herod pledged support to Octavian who visited Palestine. Rome did not conquer these countries but did rule Egypt.		Egypt represents nations who resist.

V. 43	Egypt will not escape. He will control the precious things of Egypt and Libians and Ethiopians shall follow at his heels.	The Libians and Ethiopians followed with Rome.	Antiochus IV has his armies in the field when he hears of revolts in Parthia and Armenia. He goes to quell these revolts but while gone, the Jewish revolt has success under Judas Maccabeus. The desecration is then removed from the temple. Antiochus died in 164 having become mad.	Antichrist will make his final stand between the Mediterranean Sea and Jerusalem.
V. 44	But rumors from the East and North will disturb him and he will destroy many. He will pitch his tent between the seas and the Holy Mt. He will come to his end and no one will help him.	Work of tribes to the east and north will cause him to war that direction with success. But he also puts his authority in the Holy Land. He eventually shall fall.		

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