

TTB2022-311 – Week 37 – September 11 to 17

TTB2022-301, Week 27, July 3 to 9	TTB2022-308, Week 34, Aug 21 to 27
TTB2022-302, Week 28, July 10 to 16	TTB2022-309, Week 35, Aug 28 to Sept 3
TTB2022-303, Week 29, July 17 to 23	TTB2022-310, Week 36, Sept 4 to 10
TTB2022-304, Week 30, July 24 to 30	TTB2022-311, Week 37, Sept 11 to 17
TTB2022-305, Week 31, July 31 to Aug 6	TTB2022-312, Week 38, Sept 18 to 24
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Day 254 – September 11 - A Revived Roman Empire Dan. 7-8; 5

Daniel Chapter Seven

1. This prophetic message came to Daniel in 553BC (Dan. 7:1). Daniel was not told to deliver this message to Belshazzar, and was prompted by his own alarm to keep the matter to himself (Dan. 7:28). The handwriting on the wall, and the downfall of Belshazzar (Dan. 5) occurred in 539BC, or 14 years after Daniel received these visions.
2. Daniel saw a dream (sing.) and visions (pl.). This was either a long night of dreaming, or successive visions from night to night.
3. This dream came to Daniel at 66 years of age, and would become the first of four great visions that Daniel would receive.
 - a. Vision #2 (Dan. 8) came two years later.
 - b. Vision #3 (Dan. 9:20-27) came twelve years after the second vision, shortly after the fall of Babylon to the Medio-Persian empire.
 - c. Vision #4 (Dan. 10:1-12:5) came two years after the third vision.
4. The subject matter of this vision is essentially the same as the subject matter of Nebuchadnezzar's statue vision (Dan. 2).
5. Daniel's dream begins with a view of the four winds of heaven stirring up the great sea (Dan. 7:2).

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- a. These are mighty angels of God who inflict His wrath upon the world (Jer. 49:36; Zech. 6:1-8; Rev. 7:1-3).
 - b. Elect angels clash with fallen angels and the spiritual driving force behind human conquest begins.
 6. Daniel's first glimpse of the four beasts (Dan. 7:3-8).
 - a. A lion with eagles wings (Dan. 7:4). This beast corresponds to the head of gold (Dan. 2:32a).
 - b. A bear (Dan. 7:5). This beast corresponds to the breast and arms of silver (Dan. 2:32b).
 - c. A four headed, four winged leopard (Dan. 7:6). This beast corresponds to the belly and thighs of bronze (Dan. 2:32c).
 - d. A "beast" with large iron teeth and ten horns (Dan. 7:7,8). This beast corresponds to the legs of iron and the feet of iron & clay (Dan. 2:33).
 7. Daniel's first glimpse of heaven (Dan. 7:9,10). A judicial trial is in view before the Ancient of Days (God the Father).
 - a. Thrones (pl.) were set up, but no one was yet seated upon them (cp. 1st Cor. 6:2,3; Rev. 20:4).
 - b. The Ancient of Days (God the Father) was seated in Judicial Authority (cf. Jn. 5:22,27; Rev. 20:11,12).
 - c. Angelic beings (myriads upon myriads) were before the Judicial Seat (Heb. 12:22; Rev. 5:11). The opening of books refers to a review and judging of one's stewardship.
 8. Daniel's second glimpse of the fourth beast sees that beast destroyed (Dan. 7:11,12).
 - a. The "little horn" had eyes like a man, and a mouth uttering great boasts (v.8).
 - b. His boasts were directed against God, and the heavenly host (vv.8,11; Rev. 13:5,6).
 - c. Daniel witnessed the end of this beast (v.11; Rev. 19:20).
 9. Daniel's second glimpse of heaven (Dan. 7:13,14). The Son of Man (Jesus Christ) is presented before the Ancient of Days (God the Father).
 - a. The presentation of the Son of Man (Dan. 7:13 cp. Job 1:6; 2:1; Rev. 5:6,7).
 - b. The exaltation of the Son of Man (Dan. 7:14; Heb. 1:5-14).
 10. Daniel approached one of the attending angels and asked for an explanation of these visions (Dan. 7:15-18).
 - a. The four beasts are four kings who will arise from the earth (Dan. 7:17), but they are also represented as kingdoms (Dan. 7:23).
 - b. The kingdoms will not dominate the world forever, though, because the "saints" of God will receive the Kingdom of God on Earth.
 - c. This explanation & interpretation is consistent with Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Dan. 2:36-45).
 11. Daniel's third glimpse of the fourth beast (Dan. 7:21,22).
 - a. The horn was engaged in warfare against God's saints (v.21; Rev. 13:7).
 - b. The horn's dominion is removed by direct Judicial function of the Ancient of Days (v.22 cp. vv.10,14).
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12. Daniel recognizes that the fourth beast is the key one to study for the culmination of God's plan for the Gentile dominion of the vacated Davidic throne (Dan. 7:19-27).
 - a. The fourth kingdom will be different from all other kingdoms (Dan. 7:23; 2:40).
 - b. The fourth kingdom will have ten kings arise (Dan. 7:24). These kings will reign over the ten toes of the Roman Empire (Dan. 2:41,42).
 - c. The fourth kingdom will have a "different" king (Dan. 7:24). This is the antichrist, and he will subdue three kings (Dan. 7:8).
 - d. His message is one of opposition to the Most High God (Dan. 7:25a). Anyone who serves the Most High becomes the enemy of Antichrist.
 - e. His agenda includes making changes in time & law (Dan. 7:25b).
 - f. His reign of terror will last for 3 ½ years (Dan. 7:25c).
 - g. The court will sit for judgment, and Antichrist's dominion is taken away forever (Dan. 7:26 cp. v.10; Rev. 19:20).

Daniel Chapter Eight

1. Similar to Ezekiel's spiritual journeys, Daniel is transported in his vision to Susa, the capital of the Persian province of Elam (Dan. 8:1-3).
 - a. Susa is where Nehemiah will serve the Persian King Artaxerxes I (Neh. 1:1; 2:1).
 - b. Susa is where Esther was brought to marry Ahaseurus (Xerxes I) (Est. 1:2; 2:3).
 - c. Susa is the traditional burial site for Daniel, but no Scripture verifies this tradition.
2. Daniel's 2 beast vision (the ram and the goat) is a more precise vision amplifying the 4 beast vision (Dan. 8:3-12). In the ram & goat vision the Lord expands His previous message concerning the bear and the leopard (Dan. 7:5,6).
 - a. The two horned ram is the Medio-Persian empire (Dan. 8:3,4,20).
 - b. The one-horned goat is the Greek Empire—specifically Alexander the Great (Dan. 8:5-7,21).
 - c. The four-horned goat is the Greek Empire after Alexander—under Alexander's four generals (Cassander, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, Seleucus) (Dan. 8:8,22).
 - d. The small horn is the Seleucid King Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) (175-163BC) (Dan. 8:9-12).
 - 1) This is not the same as the little horn of the previous dream (Dan. 7:8ff.).
 - 2) That horn arises out of Rome, whereas this horn arises out of Greece (Seleucid Syria).
 - 3) The activities of the Greek little horn prior to the First Advent of Jesus Christ foreshadow in typology the activities of the Roman little horn prior to the Second Advent of Jesus Christ.
3. Daniel's prophetic briefing in the human realm coincides with a briefing in the angelic realm (Dan. 8:13,14).
4. The angel Gabriel strengthens Daniel, and instructs him in the proper understanding of his dream (Dan. 8:15-26).
5. Gabriel urged Daniel to keep this prophetic message secret, but Daniel was too exhausted to go proclaim the message anyway (Dan. 8:26,27).

Daniel Chapter Five

1. Chapter 5 details the fall of Babylon & the death of King Belshazzar. Belshazzar was a coregent under his father Nabonidus (who avoided Babylon for over 10 years).
2. Secular history identifies this night as the 16th of Tishri (October 12), 539BC.
3. While a Persian army was besieging Babylon, Belshazzar was giving a great pagan feast (Dan. 5:1-4).
4. God manifested His hand in the full view of Belshazzar's audience (Dan. 5:5,6,9). This hand proceeded to write a message on the wall (Dan. 5:5,8,25-28).
5. Belshazzar's supernatural advisory board was unable to read the writing or interpret the message (Dan. 5:7,8).
6. The Queen Mother (grandmother) entered and offered to bring Daniel to the scene (Dan. 5:10-12).
7. 80 year old Daniel comes in and rejects any reward offer that Belshazzar tries to make. His burden is to give the gospel to a pagan king that will be killed that very night (Dan. 5:13-24).
8. The inscription: מְנַא מְנַא תְּקִל וּפְרָסִין m'nē' m'nē' t'qēl uwpharciyn (Dan. 5:25).
 - a. The words were Aramaic, but apparently in some script that the supernatural advisory board could not read. Once Daniel read the words, the occultists could verify the meaning.
 - b. Translation: numbered, numbered, weighed, divided.
 - c. Interpretation: God has numbered your days and your number is up. God has weighed your stewardship and found you lacking. God has divided your kingdom between the Medes and the Persians.
9. Belshazzar made good on his promise of "reward" and named Daniel the Third Ruler of Babylon (after his father Nabonidus and himself) (Dan. 5:29).
10. God's Word was fulfilled and Darius the Mede is appointed to rule the Persian province of Babylon (Dan. 5:30,31; 9:1).

Day 255 – September 12 - The Millennial Temple Ezek. 40-43**Ezekiel Chapter Forty**

1. Chapter 40 begins the last portion of the Book of Ezekiel—a guided tour of the Millennial Temple and the surrounding land of Israel (Ezek. 40-48).
2. Ezekiel is once again transported through time and space "in the visions of God" (Ezek. 40:2).
3. Ezekiel is instructed to relate the Millennial temple information to Israel (Ezek. 40:3,4).
 - a. The description does not match any historical temple, it is therefore a future temple.
 - b. The dimensions of the temple, and the surrounding land do not match present-day geography.
4. Tour Stop #1 is the outer wall, and the eastern gate (Ezek. 40:5-16).
5. Tour Stop #2 is the outer court, and the northern & southern gates (Ezek. 40:17-27).
6. Tour Stop #3 is the inner court, and the three inner gates (Ezek. 40:28-47).

Ezekiel Chapter Forty-One

1. Tour Stop #4: the temple proper, from the porch (Ezek. 40:48,49), to the Holy Place (Ezek. 41:1,2), to the Holy of Holies (Ezek. 41:3,4).
2. Tour Stop #5: the side chambers (Ezek. 41:5-11).
3. Tour Stop #6: the mysterious western building (Ezek. 41:12).
 - a. No purpose for this building is given.
 - b. No activity within this building is described.
 - c. No entrance to this building is mentioned.
4. Tour Stop #7: an overall measurement of the house, and a more detailed examination of the engravings (Ezek. 41:16-26).

Ezekiel Chapter Forty-Two

1. Tour Stop #8: the holy chambers (Ezek. 42:1-14).
2. Tour Stop #9: an overall measurement of the entire temple complex (Ezek. 42:15-20).

Ezekiel Chapter Forty-Three

1. Ezekiel's tour is interrupted by the return of God's glory into His temple (Ezek. 43:1,2; 1:28; 3:23; Rev. 1:17).
2. God's glory fills the house, and His voice comes from the house (Ezek. 43:3-6).
3. Ezekiel is informed of why he has been given this tour (Ezek. 43:7-12).
 - a. The description of the temple is to produce shame (Ezek. 43:10; 16:61,63; 20:43; 36:31,32; Jer. 31:18).
 - b. The Law of the Temple is holiness (Ezek. 43:12; Ex. 19:6,12,18-25; 24:1-11; Heb. 12:18-24).
4. Tour Stop #10: a closer examination of the altar (Ezek. 43:13-17), and the instructions for the altar's atonement (Ezek. 43:18-27).

Day 256 – September 13 - The Millennial Sacrifices Ezek. 44-46**Ezekiel Chapter Forty-Four**

1. Tour Stop #11: a return to the outer gate on the east (Ezek. 44:1-3).
 - a. The gate was shut, following the return of the glory of God (Ezek. 44:2).
 - b. This gate will be the place for David the Prince to partake of his sacred feasts (Ezek. 44:3 cp. 34:24; 37:25).
2. Tour Stop #12: back to the front of the house (Ezek. 44:4-31).
 - a. The message demands supreme attention, as a repeat of the original command in this section (Ezek. 40:4). "Pay attention" (CSB) "Mark well" (NASB, NKJV) "Set your heart on" (LEB, NASB fn), "see with your eyes, and hear with your ears" (CSB, LEB, NASB, NKJV).
 - b. The Lord outlines the abominations of the previous temple, which will not be permitted in this temple (44:6-14; cp. Ezek. 22:26).
 - c. The faithless Levites will minister to the people, but the faithful descendants of Zadok will minister before the Lord (44:11,13 cp. 15ff.).

Ezekiel Chapter Forty-Five

1. Ezekiel's tour is paused once again as instructions are given for the division of the land (Ezek. 45:1-8).
 - a. A holy portion of land measured 25,000 cubits by 20,000 cubits (Ezek. 45:1).
 - b. Under Mosaic Law, no land was set aside for the house of the Lord (2nd Sam. 7:7).
2. Within this division of the land, a contribution is given to the Lord for the use of the Priests and Levites (Ezek. 45:1-5).
3. A further land division is given to the capital city for the Prince (Ezek. 45:6-9). The Prince will no longer need to take the best of the land from the tribes of Israel (45:8 cp. Deut. 17:14-17; 1st Sam. 8:10-18; Isa. 11:3-5; 32:1-8).
4. Fair economic standards for measurement are established and will be maintained by the Lord (Ezek. 45:10-12).
5. The primary activity for the Prince is to bring the people's offerings to the Lord (Ezek. 45:13-25).
 - a. His taxes (tithes) were used for the national offerings to the Lord (Ezek. 45:16,17).
 - b. He will also officiate at the national feasts of New Year (45:18-20), Passover (45:21-24), and Tabernacles (45:25).

Ezekiel Chapter Forty-Six

1. Chapter 46 contains particular instructions for the millennial worship protocol.
 2. The eastern gate to the inner courtyard is the scene of the Prince's offerings (Ezek. 46:1-8).
 - a. This gate shall be shut, except for Sabbath days (Ezek. 46:1), new moon days, and during times of freewill offerings by the Prince (Ezek. 46:12).
 - b. This gate is the primary location for public worship of the Lord Jesus Christ (Ezek. 46:3).
 3. The flow of traffic for the people shall be progressive—north to south or south to north (Ezek. 46:9).
 - a. The worshipper will enter through either the northern or southern outer gate with his offering in hand. The eastern outer gate will not be an option (Ezek. 44:1,2).
 - b. The worshipper will cross the outer courtyard to the corresponding northern or southern inner gate, where he will deliver his offering to the Levites (Ezek. 40:39-43).
 - c. The Levites will slaughter the offering, and minister to the worshipper (Ezek. 44:11-14).
 - d. The Zadokite priests will take the offering within the inner courtyard, offer it on the altar, and minister to the Lord (Ezek. 40:46; 44:15,16).
 - e. The worshipper cannot exit by the outer gate through which he entered (Ezek. 46:9).
 - 1) He must exit through the outer gate opposite to where he entered (either north or south).
 - 2) Therefore his path of travel will take him between the two eastern gates.
 - 3) Each worshipper will have the opportunity to not only bring an offering, but worship directly before the Lord.
 4. The activity of worship will be for the Prince and all the people (Ezek. 46:10).
 5. Instructions are given for required and freewill sacrifices (Ezek. 46:11-15).
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6. Additional instructions are given for the Prince and his sons, and the administration of their land inheritance (Ezek. 46:16-18).
7. Tour Stop #13: a view of the temple's kitchen facilities (Ezek. 46:19-24).

Day 257 – September 14 - Land Allotments in the Millennial Kingdom Ezek. 47-48; 29:17-30:19; 2nd Kgs. 25:27-30; Jer. 52:31-34

Ezekiel Chapter Forty-Seven

1. Tour Stop #14 (the final stop): the newly created River of Life (Ezek. 47:1-12).
 - a. In place of the missing laver in the temple, water will flow from the temple.
 - b. Ezekiel follows the eastern branch of a two-branch river (Zech. 14:8).
 - c. Ezekiel took measurements at 1,000 cubit increments, and noted the power of the water going forth to provide life (Ezek. 47:3-5; Isa. 11:9; Hab. 2:14).
 - d. The healing nature of this river will give life to the Dead Sea, and will provide sustenance to Israel (Ezek. 47:6-12).
 - e. When redeemed Israel finally rejects all idolatry, God will flow forth His living waters (Jer. 2:13).
 - f. “Come to the waters” becomes synonymous with coming to the Lord at the temple (Isa. 55:1; Joel 3:18).
 - g. The New Earth will likewise contain a river of life (Rev. 22:1).
2. At the conclusion of the tour, specific instructions are given for the boundaries of the land of Israel (Ezek. 47:13-23).
 - a. These instructions include the twelve tribes and the aliens who reside among the twelve tribes (Ezek. 47:21-23).
 - b. Gentiles will desire to sojourn in the land of Israel for a period of time, and even volunteer for bond-service in devotion to the Lord (Ezek. 47:23; Isa. 14:1,2; 56:6,7).

Ezekiel Chapter Forty-Eight

1. Chapter 48 centers on land divisions.
2. Seven northern tribes are given their Millennial inheritance (Ezek. 48:1-7). Dan, Asher, Naphtali, Manasseh, Ephraim, Reuben, Judah.
3. The Holy Allotment is reviewed (Ezek. 48:8-20 cp. 45:1-8).
 - a. The holy allotment is bordered by Judah & Benjamin—the two tribes of the southern Kingdom.
 - b. Portions for the Priests, Levites, and Prince are designated, as well as “the city.”
4. Five southern tribes are given their Millennial inheritance (Ezek. 48:23-29). Benjamin, Simeon, Issachar, Zebulun, Gad
5. The city is described (Ezek. 48:30-35). Its millennial name: “The Lord is There” (Ezek. 48:35), and “The Throne of the Lord” (Jer. 3:17).

Ezekiel Chapter Twenty-Nine

5. The plunder of Egypt was God's reward to Nebuchadnezzar for doing His work at Tyre (Ezek. 29:17-21).

Ezekiel Chapter Thirty

1. A four-part message of destruction details the imminent Day of the Lord (Ezek. 30:2,3).
2. Four individual messages each begin with “Thus says the Lord God” (Ezek. 30:2,6,10,13).
3. Egypt will be destroyed, and her idolatry will be destroyed city by city (Ezek. 30:2-19).

Second Kings Chapter Twenty-Five

(Outline continues from Day 246)

10. The Book of 2nd Kings is concluded with an epilogue concerning King Jehoiachin (2nd Kgs. 25:27-30). (Jeremiah closes with the same epilogue, Jer. 52:31-34).

Jeremiah Chapter Fifty-Two

(Outline continues from Day 248)

4. Jeremiah 52 also contains the appendix note regarding King Jehoiachin that ended 2nd Kings.

Era 7: The Return From Exile 538-6BC**Day 258 – September 15**

An introductory class to prepare for Day 259 through Day 273. 15 messages for this era is the second shortest portion of this TTB. Scriptures in this era include Daniel (the last three chapters), Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, and the final snippets from 1st & 2nd Chronicles.

Back in the Land, Now What?

Various returnings to the land by a few (Jer. 29:10) are not God’s sovereign regathering of all Israel (Jer. 24:6,7; Mt. 24:31) for the eschatological theocratic kingdom.

Vacated Davidic Throne is not the eschatological theocratic kingdom (Dan. 2:44,45; 7:13,14,21,22,27).

Vacant Temple (no shekinah glory presence) with no mercy seat still awaits a greater glory (Lk. 2:22-38; Ezek. 40-48).

Ezra-Nehemiah records the reality of anti-Jewish hostility in the promised land.

Esther records the reality of anti-Jewish hostility in the diaspora.

Preparing for Silence

Closing the Hebrew Canon.

Gathering (and excluding), arranging and ordering, transcribing and editorial redacting.

Translating into Samaritan and Greek—the Samaritan Pentateuch (SP) & the Septuagint (LXX).

Day 259 – September 16 - Return From Exile Ezra 1:1-4:5; 2nd Chr. 36:22-23; 1st Chr. 3:17-24**Ezra Chapter One**

1. The Lord “stirred up the spirit of Cyrus” to accomplish His eternal purpose (Ezr. 1:1).
 - a. This fulfilled Jeremiah’s prophecy of a 70 year captivity (Jer. 29:10).
 - b. This fulfilled Isaiah’s prophecy which named Cyrus by name (Isa. 44:28; 45:1).
2. Cyrus’ decree instructed the Lord’s people to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the temple (Ezr. 1:3). They were to be sponsored by the exilic communities from which they go (Ezr. 1:4).
3. The elders who returned did so according to the stirring of their spirit by God (Ezr. 1:5).

4. Cyrus funded their operations from Nebuchadnezzar's plunder of Jerusalem (Ezr. 1:7-11). Note: Sheshbazzar (Ezr. 1:8,11; 5:14,16) is the Babylonian name for Zerubbabel (Ezr. 2:2; 3:2,8; 4:2,3; 5:2).

Ezra Chapter Two

1. Chapter 2 details the names and numbers of the faithful remnant that returned to Israel's covenant land of promise.
2. Eleven tribal leaders are named (Ezr. 2:2). The Nehemiah account lists 12 tribal leaders (Neh. 7:7).
3. Returning men are indicated by their families, and the land allotments of their inheritance (Ezr. 2:3-35).
4. The Priests, Levites, and other temple servants are particularly featured as the main purpose for the Return is to rebuild the temple (Ezr. 2:36-54 cf. 1:3).
5. A number of Jews were unable to document their lineage (Ezr. 2:59,60), including some of the priests (Ezr. 2:61-63).
6. The total number of the exiles returning with Zerubbabel was 49,897 out of an estimated population of two or three million Jewish people (Ezr. 2:64,65).

Ezra Chapter Three

1. The seventh month was the month for the Feast of Trumpets (Lev. 23:23-25), Day of Atonement (Lev. 23:26-32), and the Feast of Tabernacles (Lev. 23:33-44). The returning exiles were blessed to build an altar and observe the first sacrifices in Jerusalem in over 50 years.
2. The two leaders of this worship were the Davidic heir Zerubbabel and the Aaronic heir Jeshua (Ezr. 3:2).
3. The returning exiles worshipped even as they assembled their building materials, and even as they lived in fear of the surrounding peoples (Ezr. 3:3-7).
4. Construction gets underway in the second month of the second year of their return (Ezr. 3:8-13).
 - a. The young men rejoiced at the laying of the foundation.
 - b. The old men lamented at the same event.

Ezra Chapter Four

1. The Adversary of Israel motivated the adversaries of Israel to hinder the temple project (Ezr. 4:1ff.).
 - a. They attempted to infiltrate and join in the work project (Ezr. 4:2,3). Their claim to worshipping YHWH was partially true according to their hybrid Samaritan religion (2nd Kgs. 17:29-41).
 - b. They engaged in terrorism to discourage the temple building project (Ezr. 4:4,5,24).

(Chapter Four continues on Day 264)

Second Chronicles Chapter Thirty-Six

(Outline continues from Day 243)

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7. The proclamation of Cyrus for God's people to return to their land and rebuild the House of God (2nd Chr. 36:22,23; Ezr. 1:1-3; Isa. 44:28; 45:13). Remember: this is not the decree which launches the seventy septad calendar of Daniel 9.

First Chronicles Chapter Three

(Outline continues from Day 231)

2. The descendants of Jeconiah "the childless" (Jer. 22:30) are listed (1st Chr. 3:17-24).
 - a. Jeconiah's "childlessness" is one of royal childlessness. "In his days" he will observe no descendant seated on the Davidic throne (Jer. 22:30).
 - b. Shealtiel is the legal son of Jeconiah (1st Chr. 3:17; Matt. 1:12), but the physical son of Neri (Lk. 3:27,28).
 - c. Zerubbabel is the legal son of Shealtiel (Ezra 3:2,8; Hag. 1:12,14; Matt. 1:12), but the physical son of Pedaiiah (1st Chr. 3:19).
 - d. The descendants of Zerubbabel are listed down through Ezra's generation (1st Chr. 3:19-24), giving additional evidence to the Ezrite authorship of the Book.
3. The line of David is vital as the continuation of the promise of the Seed of the Woman: through Shem; through Abraham, Isaac, & Jacob; through Judah; through David (2nd Sam. 7:12-16).

Day 260 – September 17 - Angelic Assistance in Answer to Prayer Dan. 10-12; Ezra 4:24-5:1; Hag. 1

Daniel Chapter Ten

1. Daniel receives his last recorded message in the 3rd year of Cyrus, King of Persia. 537BC when Daniel was 82 years of age.
 2. Daniel's response to this vision was to fast and pray for three weeks (missing a Passover in the process) (Dan. 10:2,3).
 3. The Lord Jesus Christ personally appears to Daniel, speaking to him, and leaving him comatose (Dan. 10:4-9; cf. Rev. 1:13-17).
 - a. Daniel had experienced this condition before (Dan. 8:17,18).
 - b. On this occasion, Daniel will need to be strengthened three times (Dan. 10:10,16,18).
 4. An angel (most likely Gabriel again) touches Daniel and revives his physical strength (Dan. 10:10) and proceeds to explain his delay in arriving (Dan. 10:11-13).
 - a. He had been captured and held prisoner by the Prince of Persia (Dan. 10:13,20).
 - b. Another prince is mentioned as well—the Prince of Greece (Dan. 10:20).
 - c. Michael is identified as the Prince of Israel (Dan. 10:13,21; 12:1).
 5. Gabriel restores Daniel's speech (Dan. 10:16) & strength (Dan. 10:18), and provides additional strength (Dan. 10:19) for Daniel to endure the coming message.
 6. The angelic ministrations that Daniel received is similar to the ministrations that the Lord Jesus Christ received during His earthly ministry (Matt. 4:11; Lk. 22:43; Heb. 1:14).
 7. Gabriel states his need to return to the angelic warfare, but delays long enough to give Daniel a Bible class from the "Writing of Truth" (Dan. 10:20,21).
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Daniel Chapter Eleven

1. Chapter 11 details the content of the vision that left Daniel so troubled in Chapter 10.
2. This horrifying vision is an amplification of Daniel's previous 2 beast vision, expanding the description of the coming Greek empire.
3. The course of Persian history is outlined to the 4th king (Ahaseurus) (Dan. 11:1,2).
4. A mighty king will arise, and do as he pleases (Dan. 11:3,4). The rise and fall of Alexander the great is seen here (cp. Dan. 8:8,22).
5. The King of the South vs. the King of the North (Dan. 11:5-35). These terms refer to the division of Alexander's empire.
 - a. King of the South: the Ptolemy ruler of Egypt.
 - b. King of the North: the Seleucid ruler of Syria.

Note: a very helpful listing of these Ptolemy and Seleucid rulers is available in the Bible Knowledge Commentary.

6. A despicable person arises to become King of the North (Dan. 11:21).
 - a. History names him Antiochus IV (Epiphanes).
 - b. He is the Greek little horn previously revealed (Dan. 8:9-12,23-25).
 - c. He foreshadows the Roman little horn (Dan. 7:8) who is detailed as "the King" below (Dan. 11:36-45).
 - d. He hates the Jews (Dan. 11:22,30) and makes a deceptive covenant with them (Dan. 11:23,24).
 - e. He desecrates the Jewish Temple and motivates the faithful remnant of believers to take action (Dan. 11:31-35).
7. The typology of Antiochus Epiphanies gives way to the prophecy of Antichrist (Dan. 11:36-45).
 - a. The boastful horn (Dan. 7:8,11,20,24-26).
 - b. The Prince Who is To Come (Dan. 9:26,27).
 - c. The self-exalted and magnified god-king (Dan. 11:36).
 - d. The Man of Lawlessness, Son of Perdition (2nd Thess. 2:3).
 - e. Antichrist (1st Jn. 2:18,22; 2nd Jn. 7).
 - f. The Beast (Rev. 13:1-10).

Daniel Chapter Twelve

1. The chapter division is unfortunate, as Chapter 12 picks up the narrative from the end of Chapter 11. "At that time" is a reference to the time of Antichrist (Dan. 11:40-45), when the Archangel Michael arises to defend Israel (Dan. 12:1).
2. The Great Tribulation is a unique period of time unlike anything before or after (Dan. 12:1; Jer. 30:7; Ezek. 5:9; Matt. 24:21,22).
3. At the conclusion of the Tribulation, only believers will enter into the eschatological theocratic kingdom (Millennium).
 - a. The resurrection of life and resurrection of disgrace & abhorrence are described (Dan. 12:2; Jn. 5:28,29; Rev. 20:4,5).

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- b. The faithful Jewish evangelists will be rewarded (Dan. 12:3).
 - 4. Daniel is instructed to record his visions in Scripture, and set the stage for the fulfillment of prophecy (Dan. 12:4).
 - 5. Daniel observes the angelic briefing also in progress, and has more questions concerning the things to come (Dan. 12:5-8).
 - a. The information Daniel wanted was not for him to know (Dan. 12:9).
 - b. The Tribulational Remnant will be given the insight to understand such things (Dan. 12:10).
 - c. The angels are notified of events of a 3 ½ year duration (Dan. 12:14 cf. 7:25). Elsewhere this period of time is referred to as 42 months (Rev. 11:2; 13:5) and as 1260 days (Rev. 11:3; 12:6).
 - d. Two additional events are to occur 30 days after the Tribulation (the 1290 day reference, Dan. 12:11) and 75 days after the Tribulation (the 1335 day reference, Dan. 12:12). These events are not stated here, but logically they could refer to:
 - 1) The time required for the dust of the Gentile empires to blow away (Dan. 2:35). This may be the 30 day time period.
 - 2) The time required to judge the Jews (Ezek. 20:33-44) and the Gentiles (Matt. 25:31-46). This may be the 45 day time period.
 - 3) The time required to build “Ezekiel’s” temple. This may be the 2,330 days mentioned for the holy place to be restored (Dan. 8:14).
 - 6. The Book closes with final words of encouragement for Daniel. His life was nearly complete, and his reward is great (Dan. 12:13).

Ezra Chapter Four

(Outline continues from Day 266)

- 3. Artaxerxes responded to the letter of Bishlam, Mithredath & Tabeel by ordering a total halt to all building projects in Jerusalem (Ezr. 4:7-23).
 - a. The son of Xerxes I, Artaxerxes I (Longimanus) reigned from 464-423BC.
 - b. Dispatched Ezra to Jerusalem in 458BC (Ezr. 7).
 - c. Allowed his cupbearer Nehemiah to rebuild the city walls in 445BC (Neh. 2:1-8).

Haggai Chapter One

- 1. Chapter 1 contains the first of four messages that Haggai delivered over a four month period of time.
 - 2. Haggai’s message is directed to Zerubbabel the governor & Jehozadak the high priest (Hag. 1:1).
 - a. Zerubbabel was the grandson of King Jehoiachin, and the heir to the throne of David in the line of Christ (Matt. 1:12). He is not a Davidic King, but a Persian governor.
 - b. Joshua (Jeshua) was the son of Jehozadak & grandson of Seraiah the last high priest of Jerusalem.
 - 3. The Lord rebuked the returnees for their misplaced priorities (Hag. 1:2-11). They had rebuilt their own houses but left the temple unfinished.
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4. The Lord admonishes them to consider their ways (Hag. 1:5).
5. Zerubbabel, Joshua & all the returnees responded positively to the Lord's rebuke (Hag. 1:12-15).

Answers to TTB2022-310 Exercises

1. Egypt
2. Assyria
3. Reuben's
4. Gershon; Kohath; and Merari
5. Benjamin
6. Sixty-two
7. 538 BC
8. 360
9. True
10. Noah

TTB2022-311 Exercises

1. What animal in Daniel's first dream corresponds with the breast and arms of silver of Nebuchadnezzar's statue vision of Daniel 2?
Answer:
 2. Who is the "Ancient of Days"?
Answer:
 3. What city was the capital of the Persian province of Elam?
Answer:
 4. Whom did Esther marry?
Answer:
 5. The kingdom of Babylon was divided between the kingdoms of the _____ and the _____.
Answer:
 6. Who became the first ruler of the Persian province of Babylon?
Answer:
 7. What are the five southern tribes of Israel that will receive a millennial inheritance?
Answer:
 8. The book of 2 Kings concludes with an epilogue concerning King _____.
Answer:
 9. How did King Cyrus provide funds for Ezra's rebuilding of the Temple?
Answer:
 10. What month of the Jewish calendar was the time of the Feast of Trumpets?
Answer:
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