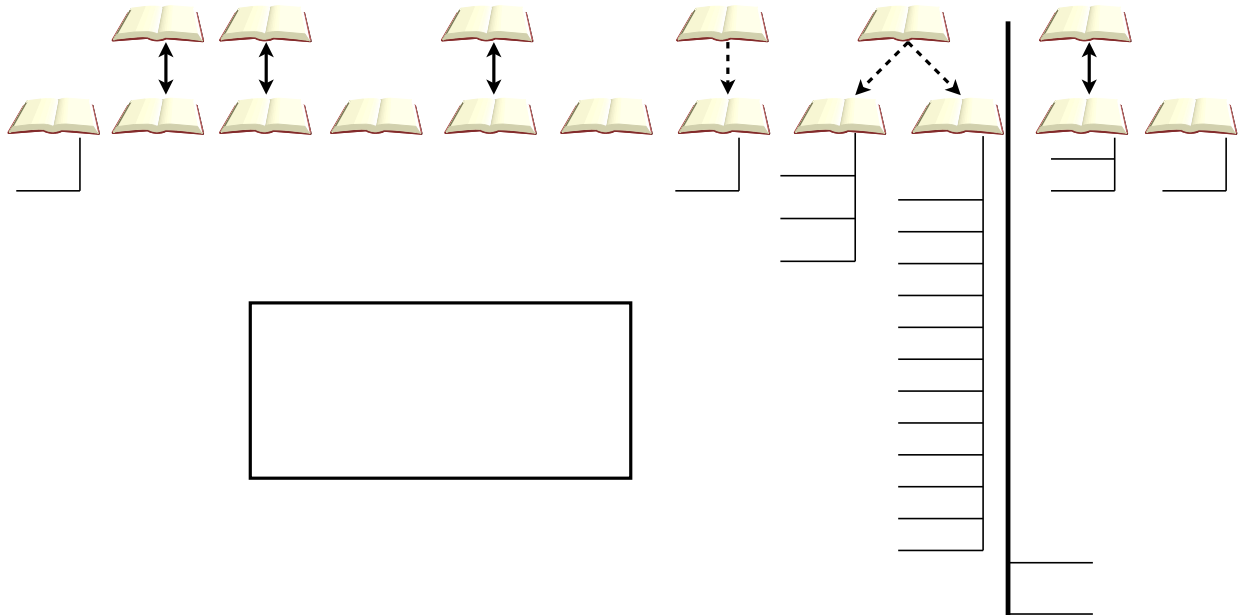


XXII. UNIT 22: “Voices From Beyond the River” – The Books of Daniel & Ezekiel

I. LOOKING BACK

THE OLD TESTAMENT IN ORDER



II. THE “BIGGER” BIG PICTURE

A. “The End of ACT III – The World of Daniel & Ezekiel and Beyond (see chart on next page)

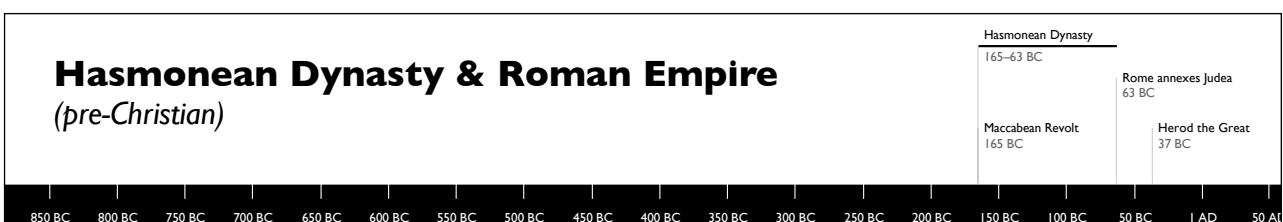
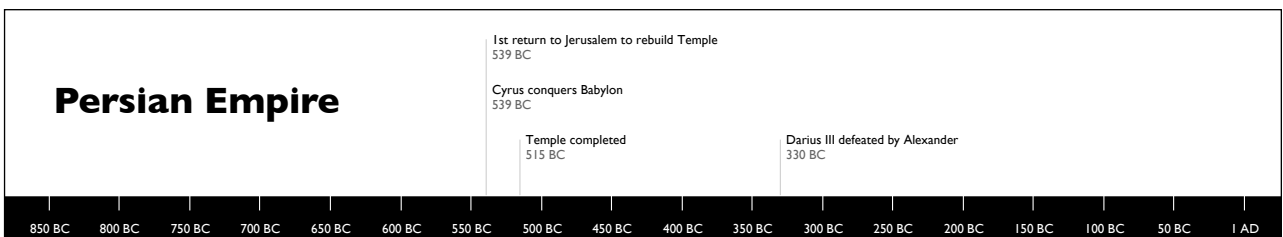
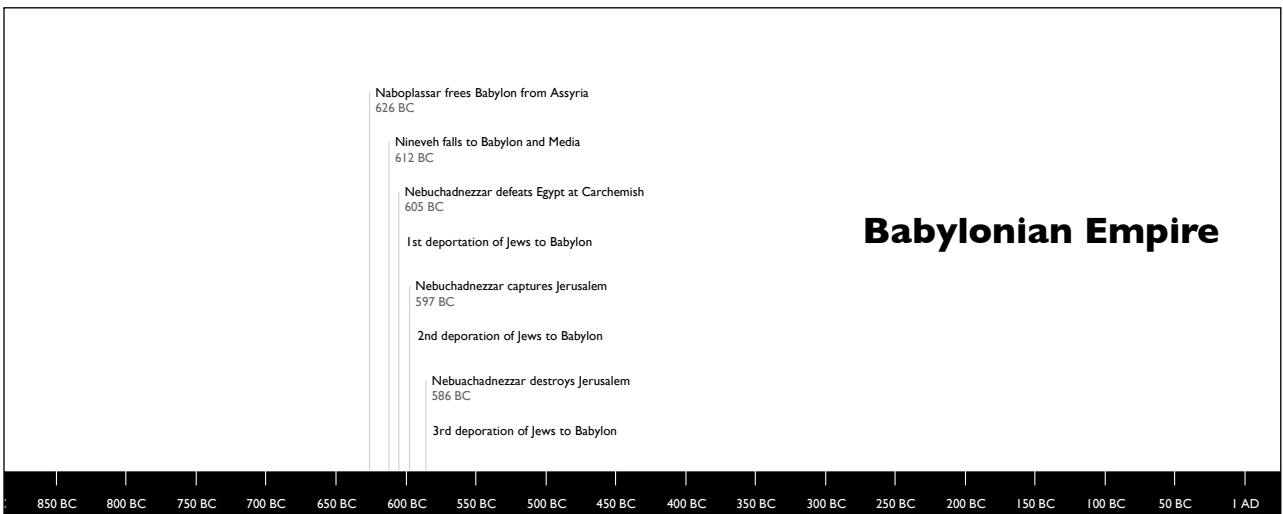
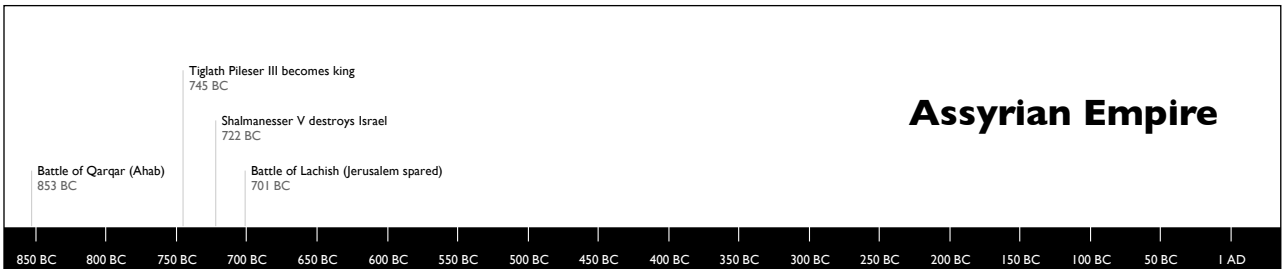
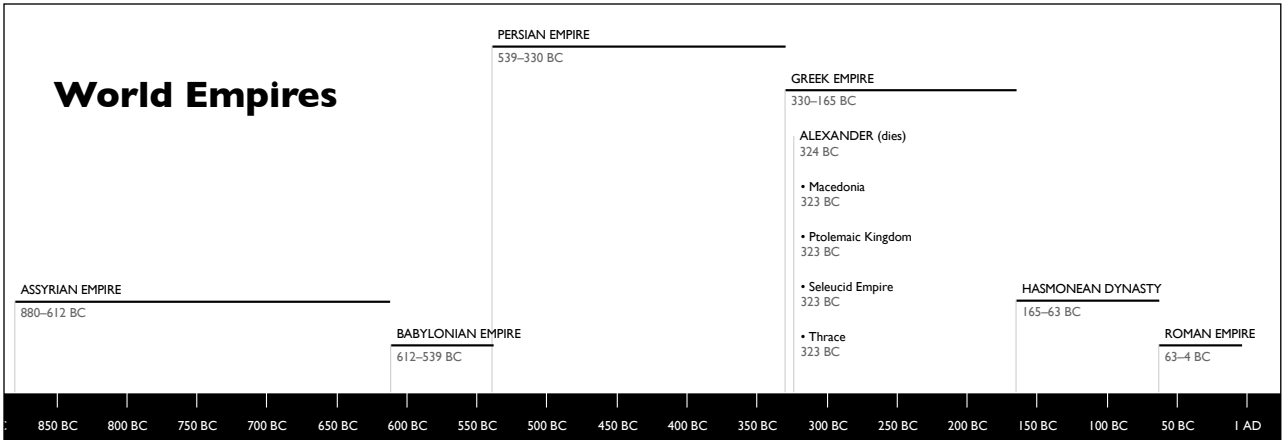
III. Ezekiel & Daniel: The “Fraternal Twins” of Prophecy

A. The Prophets’ Pens: “Reading Between the Lines”

1. One can discern their different _____ and messages from their vocabularies!

Word/Phrase	Daniel	Ezekiel	Word/Phrase	Daniel	Ezekiel
“Ezekiel”	0	2	“Daniel”	75	0
“say/says/saying”	4	284	“king(s)/kingdom(s)”	234	42
“priest(s)/Temple”	2	50	“dream(s)”	27	0
“whore, -ing”	0	40	“vision(s)”	32	21
“cherub(im)”	0	31	“Nebuchadnezzar”	32	4
“covenant”	7	17	“Darius, Belshazzar, Cyrus”	19	0
“glory”	6	22	“time(s)”	48	19
“Judah/Jerusalem”	18	41	“Babylon”	17	17
Israel	4	186			
“statute(s)/ordinance(s)”	1	46			
“appearance”/“like(ness)”	38	118			
“...shall know that I am the LORD”	0	74			
“son of man”	2	93			
“beasts” (real/symbolic)	11/10	28/0			

GETTING THE BIG PICTURE



B. Two Prophets: One “Famous” & One “Fuzzy” – Both Very “Future”

1. Ezekiel is typically _____ as one of the more difficult books of prophecy to understand.
 - a. On one hand, it has the most “_____ -stamps” of any book of prophecy (at least 13: 1:2; 8:1; 20:1; 24:1; 26:1; 29:1; 29:17; 30:20; 31:1; 32:1; 32:17; 33:21; 40:1).
 - b. On the other hand, it is one of the most _____ books in the Bible.
 - c. His vision of a future _____ is by far one of the most perplexing visions in prophecy, with at least six modern interpretations (chs 40-48):
 - (1) Three look _____ : Solomon, Zerubbabel, or Herod.
 - (2) Three look _____ : the Millennium, Eternity, or purely symbolic.
 - (3) All six present serious _____ with full biblical agreement.
2. Daniel is one of the most well-known and _____ of all the prophets.
 - a. His book falls “nicely” into two divisions:
 - (1) _____ “tales” - court stories *about* Daniel and his three friends:
 - (a) **Ch 1** – Daniel’s “experiment” with his _____.
 - (b) **Ch 2** – Nebuchadnezzar’s dream and his death _____.
 - (c) **Ch 3** – The _____ furnace (Shadrach, Meshach, Abed-nego)
 - (d) **Ch 4** – Nebuchadnezzar’s temporary _____.
 - (e) **Ch 5** – Belshazzar’s _____.
 - (f) **Ch 6** – Daniel in the _____.
 - (2) _____ visions - first person accounts of visions of his or others:
 - (a) **Ch 7** – Daniel’s vision of the “Four _____,” and the “Ancient of Days.”
 - (b) **Ch 8** – Daniel’s vision of the _____.
 - (c) **Ch 9** – Daniel’s vision of the Seventy “_____.”
 - (d) **Ch 10-12** – Daniel’s vision of the final “_____.”

C. Similarities Between Daniel and Ezekiel:

1. Both were members of the Judahite _____
 - a. Daniel was of noble _____ and Ezekiel was a _____.
2. Both were were in _____ when Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem.
3. Both _____ exclusively in Babylon.
4. Before being taken into captivity, both would have _____:
 - a. the impact of Josiah’s _____ on the nation (623-609 BC).
 - b. Josiah’s untimely _____ at Megiddo (609 BC)
 - c. the preaching of _____ in Jerusalem.
 - d. Judah’s vacillation in _____ between Egypt and Babylon (609-605 BC).
5. Both _____ are quoted/alluded to extensively in our New Testament:
 - a. There are _____ quotes from Ezekiel, 48 of them in the book of _____.
 - b. Daniel is quoted by _____, and alluded to in Revelation.

D. Differences Between Daniel and Ezekiel

1. Daniel’s ministry was to the pagan _____ of his captivity.

- a. There are ____ references to pagan kings *by name* in Daniel compared to only ____ in Ezekiel.
 2. Ezekiel's ministry was to his fellow _____.
 - a. There are _____ references to Israel, Judah and Jerusalem in Ezekiel, compared to only _____ in Daniel.
 3. Daniel's focus is on God's sovereignty expressed in His control of all _____ throughout all _____.
 - a. There are _____ references to "king/kingdoms" in Daniel compared to only ____ in Ezekiel (cf. Ch 7, 11-12).
 4. Ezekiel's focus is on God's sovereignty expressed in His dealings with His covenant _____.
 - (1) There are ____ references to "whore(ing)" in Ezekiel, but there are _____ in Daniel.
 - (2) There are nearly _____ references to priests, the temple, and the Law in Ezekiel compared to only ____ in Daniel).
 5. Ezekiel's scope is _____ and *exclusive*; Daniel's is _____ and *inclusive*.
 6. Daniel is a book of "dreams and visions" about _____ and _____.
 7. Ezekiel is a book of "visions" of Yahweh's _____ and _____.
 - a. There are 31 references to _____ in heaven in Ezekiel in contrast to the angelic *messengers* of Daniel (cf. Ezek. 1:28 and Dan. 7:15-18).

"Like the appearance of the bow that is in the cloud on the day of rain, so was the appearance of the brightness all around. Such was the appearance of the likeness of the glory of the LORD. And when I saw it, I fell on my face, and I heard the voice of one speaking." -Ezekiel 1:28
 8. Daniel's prophecy is mediated and _____, Ezekiel's is direct and _____.
 - a. The words, "say/saying" appear _____ times in Ezekiel vs. 4 in Daniel.
- F. The Exilic Prophets and the Christian
1. Daniel stands forever as a model of a young man being used by God in the world of university, _____ and foreign _____.
 2. His book is a clear reminder that Yahweh controls the _____ of The Story.
 - a. He is both the "Ancient of Days,"(ch 7) *and* the "_____ of Days" (ch 8-12).
 3. Daniel and his 3 friends illustrate the _____ of faithfully fulfilling one's role in Yahweh's grand Drama.
 4. Ezekiel stands forever as an model of the need and role of the prophetic "_____ " over the covenant community (cf. Ezek. 33:1-9 and Acts. 20:26-27).
 5. These two Exilic Prophets illustrate and reinforce the "trailer" nature of _____ prophecy in The Story, by pointing us to what it is we really need to _____:
 - a. Who is really the _____ of The Story (Isaiah 46:8-10).
 - b. Who ultimately "_____ " the battle between good and evil.
 - c. How ought we to _____ in the meantime (2 Peter 3:8-14).
 - d. Knowing the future for any other reason caters to our obsession for _____, in this case, through _____ (cf. Ezekiel 21:21).