

Lesson 4 – Daniel 2:31-45
“The Great Image”

1. v45: The Purpose of the Great Image.

2. v31-35: The Description of the Great Image:

- a. It was an image of extreme _____, but whose appearance struck _____ in King Nebuchadnezzar.

v1: “his spirit was _____, and his sleep _____ from him.”

b. The Components of the Great Image:

- 1) v32: “_____ was of fine gold”
- 2) v32: “his _____ and his _____ of silver”
- 3) v32: “his _____ and his _____ of brass”
- 4) v33: “His _____ of iron”
- 5) v33: “his _____ part of iron and part of clay”
- 6) v34: “a _____ was cut out without hands”

c. The Future of the Great Image:

- 1) v34: “Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out without hands, which _____ the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and _____ them to _____.”
- 2) v35: “Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, _____ to pieces together, and became like the _____ of the summer threshingfloors; and the wind carried them _____, that no _____ was found for them ...”
- 3) v35: “... and the _____ that smote the image became a _____, and filled the _____.”

d. General Observations about the Great Image:

- 1) The preciousness of the metals _____ from the top to the bottom.
 - a) The _____ scale of value of the four metals suggests the _____ of the human race through the ages, as implied in Genesis 4.

- b) “Instead of man beginning in the dust and consummating in fine gold, God reveals man in the times of the Gentiles to begin with fine gold and end in dust” (Walvoord, p66).
- 2) The weight of the metals _____ from the top to the bottom.
- a) The specific gravity also decreases from top to bottom. Gold (19) is heavier than silver (11), and silver (11) is heavier than brass (8.5), and brass (8.5) is heavier than iron (7.8), and obviously iron is heavier than clay.
- b) The image is _____ and weak in its _____.
- 3) The hardness and strength of the metals _____ from the top to the bottom.
- a) The materials do increase in hardness from top to bottom with the exception of the clay part of the feet.
- b) “The descending value of the metals, however, permits their ascending strength, which suggests increased _____ might during the times of the Gentiles, leading to the final world conflict of Revelation 16 and 19” (Walvoord, p66).

3. v36-44: The Interpretation of the Great Image:

a. v36-38: The First Kingdom: The Head of Gold is the _____ Empire (605-539 B.C.).

- 1) Only the head constitutes a _____ whole:
- a) chest and arms of silver
- b) belly and thighs (upper legs) of brass
- c) legs (lower legs) and feet each of which has 5 toes
- 2) “The identification of the head of gold with Nebuchadnezzar is a reference to the empire as personified in its ruler” (Walvoord, p65).

b. v39: The Second and Third Kingdoms:

1) The Breast and Arms of Silver is the _____ - _____ Empire (539-333 B.C.).

- a) “inferior” means inferior in _____, but not necessarily in every respect.
- 1- Persia had more _____ than Babylon.
- 2- Persia lacked the _____ authority and _____ organization, which characterized Babylon.
- 3- The head of gold is _____ in size than the rest of the body, but the nature of the metal is more _____.

b) Extended principally over western Asia.

2) The Belly and Thighs of Brass is the _____ Empire (333-167 B.C.).

a) “inferior” means inferior in _____, but not necessarily in every respect.

1- Greece had even more than Persia:

v39: “...and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth.”

2- Greece also lacked the _____ authority and _____ organization, which characterized Babylon.

3- The head of gold is _____ in size than the rest of the body, but the nature of the metal is more _____.

b) Its part of the image ends with the upper part of the legs, “indicating that the third empire would territorially embrace both _____ and _____” (Walvoord, p68).

1- Under Alexander the Great (336-323 B.C.), the Grecian empire’s spread into the west began to take real form and when Alexander died, power was divided mainly between _____ (Seleucid kingdom) and _____ (Ptolemaic kingdom).

a- Jews were under Ptolemaic rule from 323-198 B.C.

b- Jews were under Seleucid rule from 198-167 B.C. (The last remnants of Syrian presence were removed in 142 B.C.)

c- Jews were an independent state from 167-63 B.C.

2- It is “two-legged because it embraced two _____, or two major _____ areas, the East and the West” (Walvoord, p73).

c. v40-44: The Fourth Kingdom: The Legs of Iron and the Feet part of Iron and part of Clay is the _____ Empire (63 B.C. – A.D. ?).

1) The legs of iron:

Leupold: “The Roman legions were noted for their ability to crush all resistance with an iron heel” (Walvoord, p68).

2) The feet of part iron and part clay?

a) Represents _____?

b) Represents diverse forms of _____?

1- Metals represent _____.

2- Clay is of the earth and a foreign ingredient to the image and therefore represents _____ rule?

c) Represents diverse elements such as _____, political _____, or sectional _____?

d) It prevents the fourth kingdom from having any real _____.

e) We are _____ in this stage. Hitler tried to become the fifth kingdom; USSR desired to be the fifth kingdom.

3) The ten-toe stage:

a) It is still _____!!

Read v44: “According to Daniel’s prophecy, the ten-toe stage is simultaneous, that is, the kingdoms exist side by side and were destroyed by one sudden catastrophic blow. Nothing like this has yet occurred in history” (Walvoord, p72-73).

b) If you want to destroy something, then attack it at its _____. (This is exactly what _____ does and why it is so dangerous to Christianity!)

d. v44: The Fifth and Final Kingdom is the _____ Kingdom.

1) “The effect is that the fifth kingdom, the kingdom of God, _____ completely _____ vestiges of the preceding kingdoms, which prophecy can only be fulfilled in any _____ sense by a reign of Christ over the earth” (Walvoord, p76).

2) “Only the _____ position, which assigns this event as coinciding with the second advent of Christ, gives _____ fulfillment to the symbolism involved in the destruction of the image” (Walvoord, p76).

a) What is the premillennial view?

1- The kingdom of Christ will be inaugurated in a _____ way.

2- His return will be preceded by a great _____, the rise of the _____, and a seven year period of _____.

3- His second advent will mark the _____ of His _____ thousand-year reign on and over the _____ and the _____ will co-reign with Him.

4- A large remnant of the _____ people will be saved, and the _____ nation will once again live in peace and prosperity in the land promised to them by God.

5- The creation of the _____ and _____ will come at the _____ of the _____ thousand-year reign of Christ.

b) What is the postmillennial view?

1- The golden age of Christ will be achieved _____ by the _____ preaching and teaching of the gospel.

2- His second advent will mark the _____ or _____ of the millennium; therefore, Christ will not _____ reign on earth during the millennium, but rather He will reign supreme in the hearts of men.

3- Basically, the millennium represents the period of time between Christ's first and second advents during which time _____ will be reduced to a minimum as the moral and spiritual influence of _____ is increased as more and more people are _____ to Christ.

4- His second coming will be followed by the _____ of the dead and the last _____.

c) What is the amillennial view?

1- It denies there will be a _____ millennial kingdom.

2- It believes that the kingdom of God is _____ in the world as the victorious Christ rules His church through the Word and the Spirit.

3- It holds that the future, glorious, and perfect kingdom prophesied in Scripture refers to the _____ and _____, which will be ushered in _____ by Christ upon the occasion of His second advent.

4- It sees Rev 20 as a description of the souls of dead believers _____ with Christ in _____.

5- It stresses a _____ instead of a _____ interpretation of Revelation.

d) According to Dan 2:44 and Rev 19:11-20:6, which is the correct view?