

## Daniel, Second Chapter

1. MAY we understand prophecy? 2 Peter 1: 19, 20.
2. What did Christ say of Daniel's prophecy? Matt. 24: 15.
3. Why was Nebuchadnezzar troubled? Dan. 2: 1. (Read verses 1-35.)
4. Who gave this dream to the king? Dan. 2: 28.
5. What was the dream to reveal? Dan. 2: 29.
6. Whom did the head of gold represent? Dan. 2: 37, 38. Note 1.
7. What kingdoms were to follow Babylon? Dan. 2: 39, 40. Note 2.
8. What did the silver (breast and arms) represent? Dan. 5: 28-31.
9. How long did Medo-Persia rule?—From B. C. 538-331.
10. What did the brass symbolize?—Grecia. (See Dan. 8: 20, 21.)
11. What empire followed Grecia?—Rome. Dan. 2: 40; 8: 23-25; Luke 2: 1-4. Note 3.
12. What change was to come to the kingdom of iron? Dan. 2: 41, 42. Note 4.
13. How would these kings try to strengthen themselves?—By intermarriage. Dan. 2: 43.
14. What eternal kingdom was to be set up in the days of these kings? Dan. 2: 44.
15. What represented this eternal kingdom in the dream? Dan. 2: 45.
16. What must take place before Christ's kingdom is established? Matt. 24: 14.

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### Notes on Reading No. 2

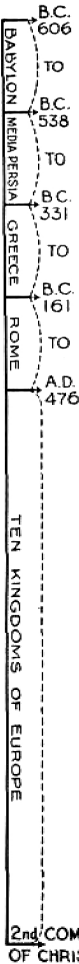
NOTE 1 (DAN. 2:37, 38).—Jer. 27:1-11, God gave the kingdom to Nebuchadnezzar. Eze. 26: 7-11, the fall of Tyre. Eze. 29:18, Egypt given as wages for work against Tyre.

NOTE 2 (DAN. 2:39).—Jer. 51:11, 27, 28, downfall of Babylon foretold and Medes named. Isa. 45:1-3, Cyrus named 113 years before he was born. Jer. 51:45, 46, God's sign to His children. Isa. 47: 5-13, the doom of the city. Dan. 5:1-28, the night of pleasure. Jer. 51:14, the entry of the army. Jer. 51:31, 32, the announcement taken to the king. Jer. 51:30, the slaying of the king of Babylon. Jer. 50:35, 37, 46; 51:53-58; Isa. 13:17-22, the destruction of Babylon.

NOTE 3.—The historian Gibbon says: "The arms of the republic, sometimes vanquished in battle, always victorious in war, advanced with rapid steps to the Euphrates, the Danube, the Rhine, and the ocean; and the images of gold, or silver, or brass, that might serve to represent the nations and their kings, were successively broken by the iron monarchy of Rome."—*"Decline and Fall," Vol. III, p. 63½.*

NOTE 4.—The following took possession of the territory of Western Rome: A. D. 351, Franks, French; Alemanni, Germans; A. D. 406, Burgundians, Swiss; Suevi, Portugal; Vandals in northern part of Africa; A. D. 408, Visigoths, Spain; A. D. 449, Anglo-

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