

先贤安息日学课  
**PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS**

但以理书的预言  
**THE PROPHECIES OF DANIEL**

**第 1 课**

1904 年 1 月 2 日

**尼布甲尼撒梦里的预言**

1. 重述申命记 29 : 29 [钦定本]。这段经文说什么事是属于上帝的？那些显明的事是属于谁的？什么是显明的事？
2. 重述阿摩司书 3 : 7。耶和华在这里应许借着谁来显明祂的奥秘？
3. 重述何西阿书 12 : 10 [钦定本]。耶和华说祂借谁说话？祂是否给出了不止一个异象？祂借先知如此给予亮光时使用了什么？什么词可以代替“比喻”？——象征。
4. 旧约中的哪本预言书最多地涉及比喻或象征？——但以理书，写于巴比伦和马代波斯时代。
5. 但以理书 2 章的梦中用什么象征来显明未来？但 2 : 1, 31。
6. 描述王寻求梦的讲解时的经历。第 2-10 节。巴比伦的智者给出了什么供词？第 11 节。
7. 巴比伦有人知道一位能够借着人来显明祂的道路的上帝吗？讲述他们的经历。第 13-23 节。
8. 但以理向护卫长提出了什么大胆的要求，而结果又如何？第 24-30 节。
9. 王的梦是什么？重述第 31-35 节。
10. 金头象征着哪个王国？第 37, 38 节。

**LESSON 1**

January 2, 1904

**Prophecy Illustrated by Nebuchadnezzar's Dream**

1. Repeat Deut. 29 : 29. What things does this text say belong unto God? To whom do those things belong which have been revealed? What is a revelation?
2. Repeat Amos 3 : 7. Through whom does the Lord here promise to reveal His secrets?
3. Repeat Hosea 12 : 10. Through whom does the Lord say He has spoken? Has He given more than one vision? What has He made use of in thus giving light through the prophets? What word might be used in place of "similitudes"?—Symbols.
4. What prophetic book in the Old Testament deals most largely in similitudes or symbols?—The book of Daniel, written in the days of Babylon and of MedoPersia.
5. By what symbol was the future revealed in the dream of Daniel? Dan. 2 : 1, 31.
6. Describe the experience of the king in seeking an interpretation of his dream. Verses 2-10. What confession was wrung from the wise men of Babylon? Verse 11.
7. Were there any in Babylon who had knowledge of a God able to make known His ways in human flesh? Relate their experience. Verses 13-23.
8. What bold request did Daniel make of the chief captain, and with what result? Verses 24-30.
9. What was the dream of the king? Repeat verses 31-35.
10. What kingdom was symbolized by the head of gold? Verses 37, 38.

11. 什么金属代表第二个全球性王国，对那个势力又有何描述？第 39 节，第一部分。什么势力继巴比伦之后？但 5：28。

12. 铜的部分代表什么？但 2：39。什么王国继玛代波斯之后？见但 8：20，21。

13. 什么金属代表像的腿和脚所象征的王国？请给出先知对这个王国的描述。但 2：40-42。什么势力与这个象征相对应？注 2。

14. 这些从罗马第四个君主制中兴起的小王国会再次合并吗？第 43 节。注 3。

15. 预言中的下一步将会是什么？第 44 节。对此有任何怀疑吗？第 45 节。预言被宣称有多确切？彼后 1：16-21。

16. 重述但 2：28 的第一句话。那么这个预言是为了谁的特殊利益而给出的？

注：

1. 上帝特别的眷顾体现在赐下的异梦；使它在王心中留下深刻印象，使他无法忘记自己做了一个非凡的梦；从而揭露了巴比伦所谓智者的欺骗行为；使到当王召集智者来解梦时，他忽视了全巴比伦最有智慧的人；使王给予但以理宽限（第 16 节）而拒绝给予其他人宽限；从而使王承认真神（第 47 节）；从而将但以理提升到王国的崇高地位，以进一步实现神圣的目的。

2. 继希腊之后的强大帝国是罗马。历史学家吉本采用了预言的象征手法来描述这个作为早期世界王国继承者的毁灭性力量的特征，他这样说道：“共和国的军队有时在战斗中被击败，但在战争中总是胜利，他们迅速前进到幼发拉底河、多瑙河、莱茵河和大海；而用来代表国家或其国王的金、银或铜像，则相继被罗马的铁君主制打碎。”后来，铁的力量被削弱，在分裂成几个小王国之后，帝国确实“部分强大，部分脆弱”，正如旁注所说的那样。

3. 众所周知，借着通婚，欧洲的王室或多或少地建立了密切的关系；但这些统治家族都无法通过这些婚姻联盟重新统一分裂的帝国，这帝国将一直处于分裂状态，直到石头把像打碎。

11. What metal represents the second universal kingdom, and what is said of that power? Verse 39, first part. What power followed Babylon? Dan. 5 : 28. .

12. What did the brazen portion represent? Dan. 2 : 39. What kingdom followed Media and Persia? See Dan. 8 : 20, 21.

13. What metal represented the kingdom symbolized by the legs and feet of the image? Give the prophet's description of this kingdom. Dan. 2 : 40-42. What power answers to the symbol? Note 2.

14. Will these smaller kingdoms that have arisen out of the fourth monarchy of Rome ever be joined as one again? Verse 43. Note 3.

15. What will be the next step in the prophecy? Verse 44. Is there any doubt about it? Verse 45. How sure is prophecy declared to be? 2 Peter 1 : 16-21.

16. Repeat first sentence of Dan. 2 : 28. Then for whose special benefit was this prophecy given?

Notes.

1. The special providence of God is seen in giving the dream; in causing it to make such an impression upon the king's mind that he could not forget that he had had a remarkable dream; in thus exposing the fraud of the so-called wise men of Babylon; in causing the king to overlook the wisest man in all Babylon, when he summoned the wise men to make known the dream; in causing the king to grant Daniel time (verse 16), which he had refused to do for the others; in thus bringing the king to acknowledge the true God (verse 47); in thus promoting Daniel to an exalted place in the kingdom, for the further accomplishment of the divine purpose.

2. The mighty empire that followed Grecia was Rome. Gibbon, the historian, adopts the very symbolism of the prophecy to describe the character of this crushing power as the successor of the earlier universal kingdom, speaking thus: "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 or their kings, were successively broken by the iron monarchy of Rome." Later in its history the strength as of iron was weakened, and after the division into lesser kingdoms, the empire was indeed "partly strong

and partly brittle,"as the marginal reading puts it.

3. It is well known that, by intermarriage, the royal houses of Europe are more or less closely related; but by none of these matrimonial alliances have ruling houses been able to reunite the divided empire, which is to remain divided until the stone smites the image.



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