

# 先贤安息日学课

## PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS

### 但以理书的预言

### THE PROPHECIES OF DANIEL

#### 第 2 课

1904 年 1 月 9 日

#### 预言的列国历史

1. 但以理何时得到本章所记载的异象？  
重述但以理书 7：1 注 1。
2. 重述第 2 节。这节经文使用了哪两个象征？
3. 在预言中，风象征什么？  
赛 21：1，2；耶 25：32，33。
4. 海或水象征什么？赛 8：7；启 17：15；赛 17：12，13；耶 51：42。
5. 但以理看到了什么，是因地上列国和人民的纷争和骚乱而有的？重述但 7：3。
6. 这四个大兽象征着什么？重述第 17 节。
7. 重述第 4 节。第一个国是什么？注 2。
8. 狮子与其他猛兽相比如何？箴 30：30。巴比伦与其他国家相比如何？赛 13：19。“鹰的翅膀”象征着巴比伦的什么其他特征？申 28：49；撒下 1：23。先知看到这个象征发生了什么变化？这预示着巴比伦国的什么变化？耶 51：30；赛 21：3，4。注 3。
9. 重述第 5 节。哪两个国联合起来征服并推翻了巴比伦？赛 21：2。（以拦只是波斯的另一个名字。）熊旁跨而坐象征着什么？见旁注，第 5 节。注 4。熊口中的三根肋骨代表什么？注 5。

#### LESSON 2

January 9, 1904

#### The History of Nations Foretold

1. When did Daniel have the vision recorded in this chapter? Repeat Dan. 7:1 Note 1.
2. Repeat verse 2. What two symbols are used in this verse?
3. In prophecy what do winds symbolize? Isa. 21 :1, 2.; Jer. 25:32, 33.
4. What are symbolized by the sea or waters ? Isa. 8 :7 ; Rev. 17 :15 ; Isa. 17 :12, 13 ; Jer. 51 :42.
5. What did Daniel behold, as the result of strife and commotion among the nations and peoples of earth? Repeat Dan. 7:3.
6. What was symbolized by these four great beasts? Repeat verse 17.
7. Repeat verse 4. What was this first kingdom? Note 2.
8. How does the lion compare with the other beasts of prey ? Prov. 30:30. How does Babylon compare with other nations? Isa. 13:19. What other characteristic of Babylon was symbolized by "eagle's wings"? Deut. 28 49 ; 2 Sam.1:23. What change did the prophet see come over this symbol? What change in the kingdom of Babylon was thus indicated? Jer. 51 :30; Isa. 21:3, 4. Note 3.
9. Repeat verse 5. What two kingdoms united in the conquest and overthrow of Babylon? Isa. 21:2. (Elam is but another name for Persia.) What was symbolized by the bear raising itself up on one side ? See marginal reading, verse 5. Note 4. What by the three ribs in the mouth of the bear? Note 5.

10. 重述第 6 节。豹具有什么特殊特征？那么，这只快脚兽身上的四个翅膀象征着什么？注 6。豹的四个头象征着什么？注 7。

11. 重述第 7 节。第四只兽象征着什么？第 23 和 24 节，第一部分。这里，与第二章一样，这个象征代表罗马，继希腊之后的强大势力。注 8。

12. 重述第 8 节。但以理特别希望得到关于什么的进一步信息？第 19, 20 节。他得到了什么信息？第 24 节。

13. 但以理看到了什么，有关这个小角所象征的势力？第 21 节。

14. 圣民要受这种势力的压迫多久？第 22 节。

15. 那么有什么事肯定会继这四个兽所代表的国之后发生？第 26, 27 节。

注：

1. 伯沙撒与他的父亲拿波那狄乌斯共同统治巴比伦帝国的最后三年，正是在这三年统治结束时，正如神圣的历史记载的那样，“当夜，迦勒底王伯沙撒被杀。玛代人大流士六十二岁，得了迦勒底国。”但 5: 30, 31。这是真的，而且那个王国在公元前 538 年灭亡，因此这个异象一定是在公元前 541 年左右。

2. 因为在这个异象中，四个全球性王国从但以理时代一直延续到世界末日，就像但以理书 2 章的梦一样，这里出现的第一只兽一定象征着大像中金头所代表的同一势力——巴比伦。

3. 正如这个预言所指出的，巴比伦国持续了不到七十年。超过一半的时间是由尼布甲尼撒统治的。正是在他的统治期间，这个国完成了所有伟大的征服。他的继任者们，一个接一个地变得不那么大胆和好斗，直到软弱胆怯的伯沙撒，他完全没有尼布甲尼撒的勇敢和高尚品质。

4. 第 5 节的旁注写道：“统治权从一侧立起”。玛代人大流士和波斯人居鲁士联手征服并推翻了巴比伦。居鲁士出于礼节，将新成立的王国的统治权交给了他的叔叔大流士。但不久之后，波斯人就成为了王国的统治者。因此，熊代表的双重王国被说是将一个分支提升到了另一个分支之上。

10. Repeat verse 6. What special characteristic does the leopard possess? What, then, would be symbolized by four wings added to this swift-footed beast? Note 6. What is symbolized by the four heads upon the leopard? Note 7.

11. Repeat verse 7. What is symbolized by this fourth beast? Verses 23 and 24, first part. Here, as in the second chapter, the symbol designates Rome, the mighty power that followed Grecia. Note 8.

12. Repeat verse 8. Concerning what did Daniel specially desire further information? Verses 19, 20. What information did he receive? Verse 24.

13. What did Daniel behold on the part of the power symbolized by this little horn? Verse 21.

14. How long was the oppression of this power to be felt by the saints? Verse 22.

15. Then what will certainly follow the kingdoms represented by these four beasts? Verses 26, 27.

Notes.

1. Belshazzar reigned conjointly with his father, Nabonadius, during the last three years of the Babylonian Empire, and it was at the close of this three years' reign when, as the sacred historian records, "in that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain, and Darius the Median took the kingdom." Dan. 5.30, 31. This being true, and that kingdom coming to its end in B. C. 538, it follows that this vision must have been about B. C. 541.

2. Inasmuch as in this vision four universal kingdoms span the history from Daniel's day to the end, just as in the dream of Daniel 2, the first beast here brought to view must symbolize the same power that was represented by the head of gold in the great image,—Babylon.

3. The kingdom of Babylon, as noticed in this prophecy, continued less than seventy years. More than half of that time the kingdom was ruled by Nebuchadnezzar. It was during his reign that the kingdom made all of its mighty conquests. His successors, each in turn, became less bold and aggressive, until the weak and pusillanimous Belshazzar, who possessed none of the brave and noble qualities of Nebuchadnezzar.

4. The marginal reading of verse 5 says, "raised up one dominion." Darius, the Mede, and Cyrus, the Persian, were associated together in the conquest and overthrow of

5. 熊是一种嗜血的动物，而玛代人和波斯人的嗜血性格据说因巴比伦、吕底亚和埃及三个省的被推翻而进一步受到刺激。

6. 狮子身上的两只翅膀恰当地代表了尼布甲尼撒统治下帝国征服的速度。这只豹兽不仅长着野兽所不具备的翅膀，而且翅膀的数量也不寻常。这最恰当地代表了勇敢的亚历山大大帝统治下希腊人无与伦比的行动速度和敏捷性，亚历山大大帝在征服了当时已知的世界后，于 32 岁去世。

7. 这只兽的四个头无疑象征着亚历山大死后二十年左右他的王国在四位主要将军的领导下被分成四个部分。

8. 罗马统治被来自北方的部落入侵所瓦解，在旧帝国境内的废墟上建立了十个王国。

Babylon. As an act of courtesy on the part of Cyrus, the rulership of the newly-formed kingdom was given to his uncle, Darius. But in a short time the Persian became the ruling element in the kingdom. Thus the dual kingdom represented by the bear is said to have exalted one branch above the other.

5. The bear is a bloodthirsty animal, and that bloodthirsty disposition of the Medes and Persians is supposed to have been further stimulated by the overthrow of the three provinces of Babylon, Lydia, and Egypt.

6. The two wings added to the lion fitly represented the rapidity of the conquests of that empire under Nebuchadnezzar. Upon this leopard beast are not only wings, which are unnatural to a beast, but also an unnatural number of wings. This most fittingly represents the unparalleled rapidity and celerity of the movements of the Grecians under the reign of the intrepid Alexander the Great, who, after conquering the then known world, died at the age of thirty-two years.

7. The four heads of this beast undoubtedly symbolize the four divisions of Alexander's kingdom among his four leading generals about twenty years after his death.

8. In the breaking up of the Roman dominion by the incursion of tribes from the northward, ten kingdoms were established upon the ruins within the boundaries of the old empire.



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