

先贤安息日学课  
PIONEER SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS

但以理书的预言  
THE PROPHECIES OF DANIEL

第 9 课

1904 年 2 月 27 日

东方问题

[译者按：须用钦定本来研究但以理书 11 章]

1. 重述但 11: 1。说话的是谁？加百列说他起来扶助谁？什么时候？
2. 第 2 节。加百列说他会向但以理指示什么？他说波斯还会有多少王统治？他说第四王与其他王相比如何？他说第四王将通过他的富足取得什么成就？注 1。
3. 第 3 节。这里展现了王的什么性格？这王将如何统治？哪位希腊国王符合这些特征？注 2。
4. 第 4 节。亚历山大的王国将会发生什么事？它将如何破裂？王国将落入亚历山大后裔的手中吗？这是如何应验的？注 3。
5. 第 5 节。亚历山大王国的这四个部分中，哪一个是南方王国？关于南方王是怎么说的？关于亚历山大的一位将帅是怎么说的？亚历山大的哪一位将帅很快就变得如此强大，以至于拥有帝国最初四个部分中的三个？注 4。
6. 哪两个势力后来成为“南方王”和“北方王”？注 5。
7. 概述第 6-14 节。注 6。
8. 第 14 节。在那个时代，大约公元前 200 年，谁将起来对抗南方王埃及？这一段预言中引入了什么新的势力？注 7。
9. 第 16 节。罗马这个崛起的势力将站在哪里，他将亲手完成什么的毁灭？注 8。

LESSON 9

February 27, 1904

The Eastern Question

1. Repeat Dan. 11 :1. Who is the speaker? Whom does Gabriel say he stood to confirm and strengthen? When?
2. Verse 2. What did Gabriel say he would show Daniel? How many kings did he say would yet reign in Persia? How did he say the fourth one would compare with the others? What did he say this fourth king would accomplish through his riches? Note 1.
3. Verse 3. What is the character of the king here brought to view? How was this king to rule? What king of Grecia fulfilled these specifications? Note 2.
4. Verse 4. What was to happen to Alexander's kingdom? How was it to be divided? Was the kingdom to fall into the hands of Alexander's posterity? How was this fulfilled? Note 3.
5. Verse 5. Of these four divisions of Alexander's kingdom, which one was the kingdom of the south? What is said of the king of the south? What is said of one of Alexander's princes? Which one of Alexander's princes soon became so strong as to possess three out of the four original divisions of the empire? Note 4.
6. What two powers then became "the king of the south" and "the king of the north"? Note 5.
7. Outline verses 6-14. Note 6.
8. Verse 14. In those times, about B. C. 200, who were to stand up against Egypt, the king of the south? What new power is here introduced in this line of prophecy? Note 7.
9. Verse 16. Where was this rising power of Rome to stand, and what destruction was to be accomplished by his hand? Note 8.

10. 第 19 节。哪位罗马统治者的历史应验了这节经文中的事件？注 9。

11. 第 20 节。谁继尤利乌斯·凯撒之后？他在这节经文中是如何被提及的？哪位罗马皇帝理应获得“征税人”的称号？路加福音 2: 1 [钦定本]。预言中如何提到奥古斯都的死？注 10。

12. 第 21 节。谁接替奥古斯都·凯撒成为罗马皇帝？这节经文如何预言他的性格和统治？注 11。

13. 第 22 节。这节经文中的预言对提比略·凯撒的死有何说明？在提比略统治期间，还有谁会被剪除？

注：

1. 居鲁士死于公元前 529 年，由他的儿子坎比西斯继位，统治了七年。坎比西斯的继任者是冒名顶替者斯梅尔迪斯，他只统治了八个月，公元前 521 年由大流士·希斯塔斯佩斯继位。大流士·希斯塔斯佩斯统治了三十六年，公元前 485 年薛西斯继位。薛西斯凭借自己的实力和财富，煽动了希腊王国的人民。他召集了有史以来人数最多的军队，据细心的历史学家估计，他的军队有 2,641,610 名战士，加上同样数量的随从，总数为 5,283,220 人。这支军队七日七夜穿越了达达尼尔海峡，他们用的是为此目的而建造的两座巨大的船桥。薛西斯是入侵希腊的最后一位波斯君主；因此，预言没有提到他的八位继任者，而是如我们将会看到的，在第三节中跳到了希腊帝国。

2. 亚历山大大帝确实可以说是任意而行。他的整个统治时期都是无与伦比的征服，据说他在三十二岁时就征服了当时已知的整个世界，并因为没有另一个世界可以征服而哭泣。

3. 据说亚历山大死后二十年内，他的后代一个也不剩，他的王国被四位主要将军瓜分。参见第 4 课的注 5 中概述的这四个部分的领土边界。

10. Verse 19. The history of what Roman ruler fulfilled the events of this verse? Note 9.

11. Verse 20. Who succeeded Julius Caesar? How is he designated in this verse? What Roman emperor justly earned the title of "a raiser of taxes"? Luke 2:1. How is the death of Augustus referred to in the prophecy? Note 10.

12. Verse 21. Who succeeded Augustus Caesar as emperor of Rome? How were his character and reign foretold in this verse? Note 11.

13. Verse 22. What note does the prophecy in this verse make of the death of Tiberius Caesar? Who else was to be cut off during the period of the reign of Tiberius?

Notes.

1. Cyrus died in the year B. C. 529, and was succeeded by his son, Cambyses, who reigned seven years. Cambyses was succeeded by Smerdis, an impostor, who reigned but eight months, being succeeded in B. C. 521 by Darius Hystaspes. Darius Hystaspes reigned thirty-six years, and was succeeded by Xerxes in the year 485 B. C. Xerxes, by his strength and through his riches, did stir up all against the realm of Grecia. He collected the most numerous army ever marshaled for war, estimated by careful historians to have numbered 2,641,610 fighting men, with an equal number of attendants, making a total of 5,283,220. This army was seven days and seven nights crossing the Dardanelles, on two immense bridges of boats built for the purpose. Xerxes was the last of the Persian monarchs who invaded Grecia; therefore the prophecy takes no note of his eight successors, but passes, as we shall see, in the third verse, to the empire of Grecia.

2. Truly it may be said of Alexander the Great that he did according to his will. His entire reign was one of unparalleled conquest, and at the age of thirty-two years he is said to have conquered the whole of the then known world, and to have wept because there was not another world to conquer.

3. Within twenty years of Alexander's death it is said that there was not one of his posterity left, and his kingdom was divided toward the four winds, between his four leading generals. See the territorial boundaries of these four divisions, as outlined in Note 5, Lesson 4.

4. 公元前 281 年，利西马科斯在战斗中被杀，塞琉古吞并了他的全部领地；由于利西马科斯先前征服了分配给卡山德的领土，塞琉古统治了亚历山大王国原有四个部分中的三个。

5. 北方领土的历任统治者，即塞琉古领土的统治者，在这个预言中都被称为“北方王”，而埃及则被称为“南方王”。

6. 第 6-14 节提到了北方王叙利亚和南方王埃及之间频繁战争和阴谋。历史为预言的所有这些说明提供了细节。

7. “那时 [大约公元前 203 年]，必有许多人 [叙利亚王安条克·马格努斯、马其顿王菲利普和许多脱离埃及的省份] 起来攻击南方王 [埃及]；你本民的强盗 [破坏者] ——[罗马] 也必兴起 [在世界各国中抬头]，要坚立那异象 [应验预言，注定要在世界各国中发挥巨大影响，直到世界末日]；他们却要败亡 [分裂成许多王国，最后“损坏，扔在火中焚烧。”但 7:11]。

8. 公元前 63 年，罗马将军庞培拆毁了耶路撒冷的城墙，将几座城从犹太的管辖范围转移到科埃尔叙利亚的管辖范围，并向犹太人征收贡品。就这样，耶路撒冷被征服后落入了那位将用铁腕控制“荣美之地”直到彻底吞噬它的强国手中。

9. 第 19 节——“他 [尤利乌斯·凯撒] 就必转向本地的保障 [罗马]；却要绊跌仆倒 [被布鲁图斯和卡西乌斯以及其他阴谋者暗杀，公元前 44 年]，归于无有。”

10. 第 20 节——“那时，必有一人兴起 [统治] 接续他 [尤利乌斯·凯撒] 为王，为了国的荣美 [“奥古斯都时代”，一个通常用来表示罗马历史黄金时代的表达] 而征税 [奥古斯都·凯撒。见路加福音 2:1]。这王在数日中就必灭亡，却不因愤怒也不因争战。”征税十八年后，在先知的遥远眼光中似乎只是“数日”，在公元 54 年，奥古斯都·凯撒在诺拉寻求安息和健康时在自己的床上平静地去世，享年七十六岁。

4. In B. C. 281, Lysimachus was slain in battle, and Seleucus annexed all of his dominion; and as Lysimachus had previously conquered the territory assigned to Cassander, this left Seleucus ruler of three of the four portions of the original division of Alexander's kingdom.

5. The successive rulers of that territory of the north, which fell under the dominion of Seleucus, are referred to in this prophecy as “the king of the north,” while Egypt is called “the king of the south.”

6. Verses 6-14 refer to the frequent wars and intriguing between Syria, the king of the north, and Egypt, the king of the south. History supplies the details for all these specifications of the prophecy.

7. “And in those times [about B. C. 203] there shall many [Antiochus Magnus, king of Syria; Philip, king of Macedon and many of the provinces which had revolted from Egypt] stand up against the king of the south [Egypt]; also the robbers [breakers] of thy people [Rome] shall exalt themselves [rear her head among the nations of earth] to establish the vision [destined to exert a mighty influence among the nations of earth in fulfilment of the prophecy till the end of time]; but they shall fall [be broken up into many kingdoms, and finally be “destroyed and given to the burning flame.” Dan. 7:11.]”

8. In B. C. 63, Pompey, the Roman general, demolished the walls of Jerusalem, transferred several cities from the jurisdiction of Judea to that of Coel-Syria, and imposed tribute upon the Jews. Thus was Jerusalem placed by conquest in the hands of that power which was to hold “the glorious land” in its iron grasp till it had utterly consumed it.

9. Verse 19.—“Then he [Julius Caesar] shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land [Rome]; but he shall stumble and fall [assassinated by Brutus and Cassius and other conspirators, B. C. 44], and not be found.”

10. Verse 20.—“Then shall stand up [reign] in his [Julius Caesar's] estate a raiser of taxes [Augustus Caesar. see Luke 2:1] in the glory of the kingdom [the “Augustan Age,” an expression commonly used to denote the golden age of Roman history]; but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle.” Eighteen years after the taxing brought to view, seeming but a “few days” to the distant view of the prophet, Augustus Caesar died peacefully in his own bed at Nola,

11. 第 21 节。——“必有一个卑贱的人 [提比略·凯撒] 兴起 [统治] 接续他 [奥古斯都·凯撒] 为王，人 [罗马人民] 未曾将国的尊荣给他；他却和和和平平而来，用谄媚的话得国。”

正是通过他母亲利维亚谄媚的话，提比略登上了王位。但罗马公民从未给予他一位正直忠诚的君主应有的尊重和“国的尊荣”。

“奥古斯都把他的最后希望寄托在提比略身上。列举奥古斯都的不配继承人几乎是多余的。他们无与伦比的恶行，以及他们上演的辉煌舞台，使他们免于被遗忘。阴暗冷酷的提比略、暴怒的卡利古拉、软弱的克劳狄、放荡残忍的尼禄、野蛮的维特利乌斯和胆小无人性的图密善都永远名声狼藉。罗马在无休止的暴政下呻吟，这种暴政消灭了共和国的古老家族，几乎摧毁了在那个不幸时期产生的每一种美德和每一种才能。在这些恶魔的统治下，罗马人的奴役伴随着特殊的情况。”——吉本。

whither he had gone to seek repose and health, A. D. 54, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

11. Verse 21.—“And in his [Augustus Caesar's] estate shall stand up [reign] a vile person [Tiberius Caesar], to whom they [the people of Rome] shall not give the honor of the kingdom; but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries.”

It was through the flatteries of his mother, Livia, that Tiberius reached the throne. But the citizens of Rome never gave to him the respect and “honor of the kingdom,” due to an upright and faithful sovereign.

“Augustus rested his last hopes on Tiberius. It is almost superfluous to enumerate the unworthy successors of Augustus. Their unparalleled vices, and the splendid theater upon which they were acted, have saved them from oblivion. The dark, unrelenting Tiberius, the furious Caligula, the feeble Claudius, the profligate and cruel Nero, the beastly Vitellius, and the timid, inhuman Domitian, are condemned to everlasting infamy. Rome groaned beneath an unremitting tyranny, which exterminated the ancient families of the republic, and was fatal to almost every virtue and every talent that arose in that unhappy period. Under the reign of these monsters the slavery of the Romans was accompanied with peculiar circumstances.”—Gibbon.



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