

Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel – An Overview (1)

About 110 years covered

1. In the days of the last good king of Judah, named Josiah, God called Jeremiah to prophesy of His wrath.
2. God had Jeremiah rebuke the nation of Judah for idolatry (Jer 2), adultery (Jer 5), child sacrifice (Jer 7), and slavery (Jer 34).
3. After Josiah died, his evil son Jehoahaz reigned 11 months and was taken captive to Egypt and died.
4. Then Josiah's evil son Jehoiakim reigned about a year and was taken captive to Babylon where he died. This started the 70 years of captivity.
5. Then Jehoiakim's evil son Jehoiachin reigned as coregent with his captive father for ten years, reigned 3 months and 10 days alone, and surrendered to the Chaldean king Nebuchadnezzar, who besieged him. He was captive for over 37 years.
6. Nebuchadnezzar made Josiah's evil son Zedekiah king, who reigned 11 years until he rebelled, and then the Chaldeans came and took him captive and destroyed Jerusalem's wall and temple, and left a governor in charge.
7. A Jewish prince assassinated that governor, and, in disobedience to God, most of the remainder of the Jews fled to Egypt, which also Nebuchadnezzar later conquered.
8. Jeremiah, during the 40+ years he prophesied, was opposed, slandered, imprisoned, thrown in a well to drown in the mud, and yet still preached God's word, and stayed with the people even into the siege and with the fugitives. His prophecies came to pass as God said.

Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel – An Overview (2)

About 110 years covered

9. While Jeremiah was probably going through advance middle age in Jerusalem, Ezekiel began to prophesy at the age of 30 while being among the earlier captives the Chaldeans took and held at the river Chebar.
10. God gave Ezekiel amazing visions very similar to some he gave the apostle John in the book of Revelation, and God called Ezekiel “Son of man”.
11. God said he had set Ezekiel as a watchman to warn Israel, even in captivity, but caused Ezekiel to be unable to speak for a while, giving him instructions to communicate with the captives by visual aids.
12. During this period Ezekiel’s wife died, and God forbid him to show visual signs of mourning.

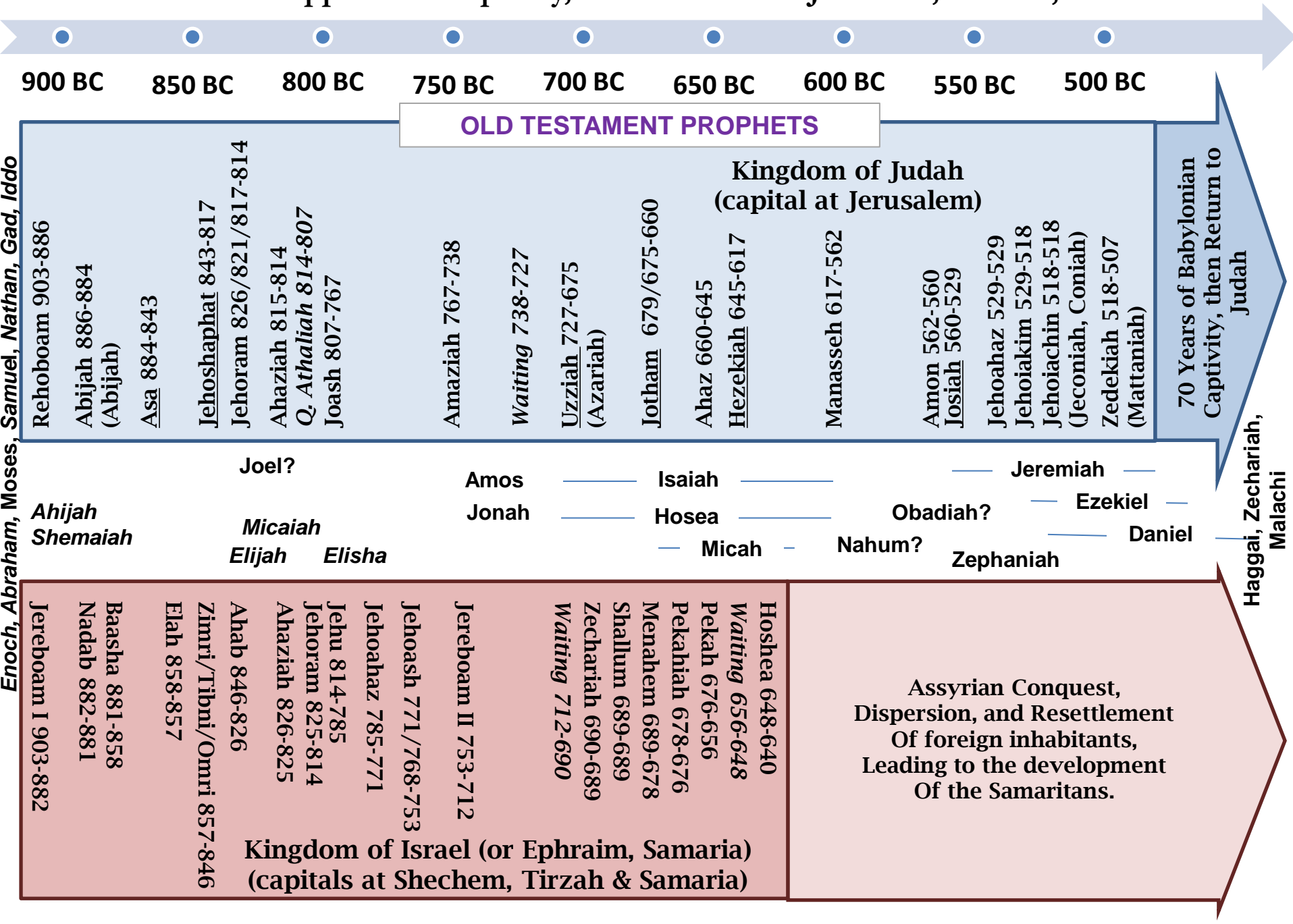
13. In the 12th year of Ezekiel’s captivity, a man arrived to tell the captives that Jerusalem was smitten, and Ezekiel could speak.
14. Ezekiel rebuked the leaders of the people for their selfishness.
15. He prophesied that Israel would be miraculously restored.
16. Ezekiel prophesied about God’s judgments upon many other nations, as Jeremiah also had done from his dwelling places further west.
17. Ezekiel also described a glorious vision of another temple, and of a river flowing from the house of God, very much as John saw a river of water of life flowing from the throne of God at the end of Revelation.

Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel – An Overview (3)

About 110 years covered

18. While Jeremiah was advancing in years in Jerusalem and Egypt, and Ezekiel was a young adult at the river Chebar, Daniel was taken to Babylon early in the captivity as a boy into a re-education program.
19. Daniel refused to forsake God's dietary laws, and God blessed him and his friends.
20. God later blessed Daniel to recall and interpret Nebuchadnezzar's dream about empires to come, getting himself and his Jewish friends promoted to great honor.
21. Daniel's friends refused to comply with Nebuchadnezzar's idolatry mandate, and God preserved them from a fiery furnace, and they again received honor.
22. Daniel interpreted the dream of the king's madness and restoration.
23. After Nebuchadnezzar died, it seems that Daniel was forgotten for a while, but was called back to read the handwriting on the wall for Belshazzar, Nebuchadnezzar's descendant. That night, Babylon fell, and the Persians and Medes began to rule Babylon.
24. Daniel was appointed one of the 3 chief rulers under Mede king Darius, and others were jealous. They tricked Darius into casting Daniel into a lion's den, where God saved him, but destroyed them.
25. God revealed to Daniel many visions of the empires to come, and detailed political events in the days of the future Greek and Roman empires, the exact year of the beginning of the ministry of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Enoch, Abraham, Moses, Samuel, Nathan, Gad, Iddo



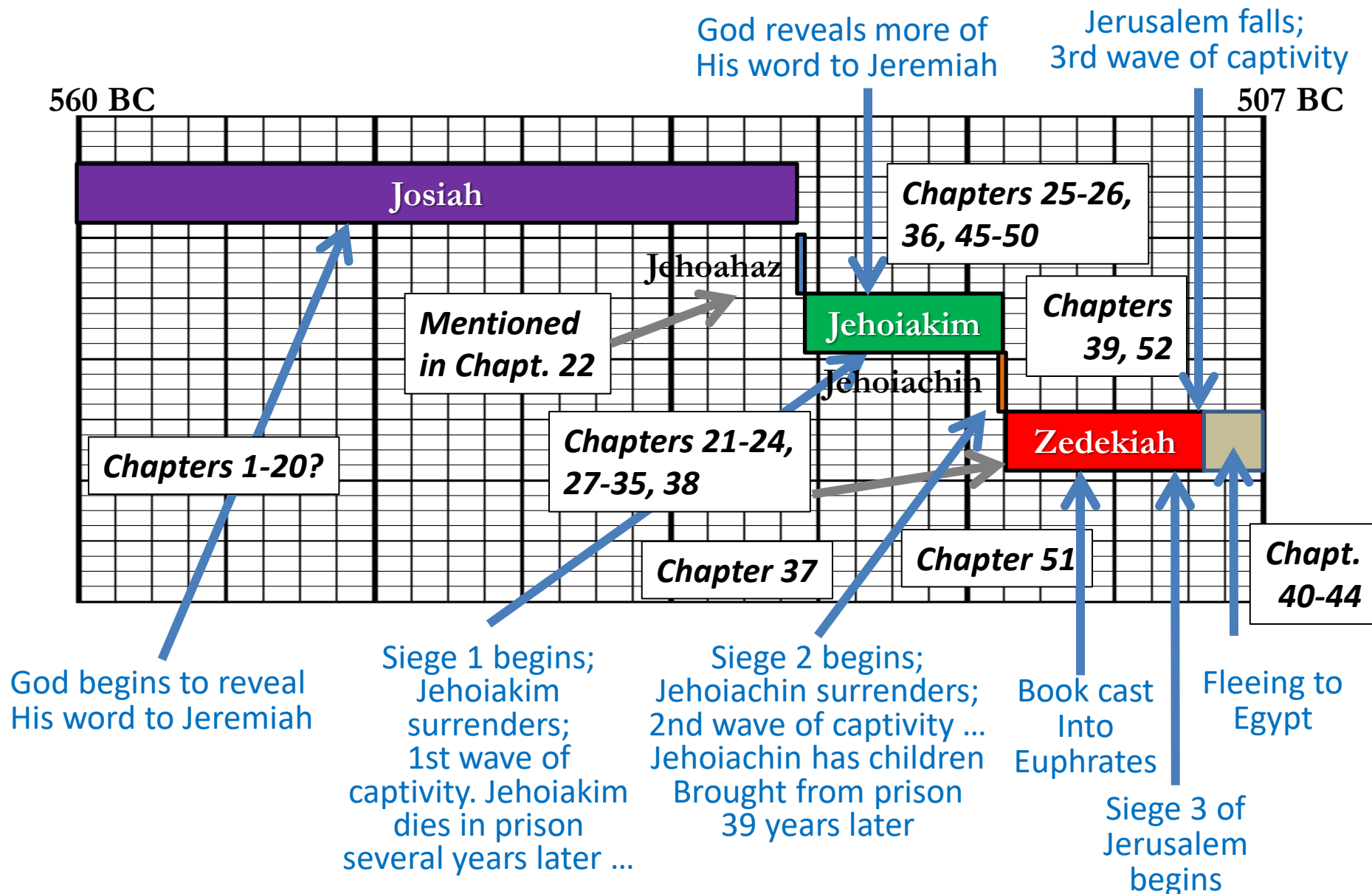
Names of Chaldean (Babylonian) Kings Mentioned in Bible

Chaldean Names	Bible Names	Bible Background
?	Baladan	II Kings 20:12, Isaiah 39:1
Marduk-apla-iddina II	Merodach-Baladan Berodach-Baladan	II Kings 20:12, Isaiah 39:1
Nabopolassar	?	None
Nabu-kudurri-usur II	Nebuchadnezzar, Nebuchadrezzar	Many Verses!
Amel-Marduk	Evil-merodach	2Kings 25:27, Jeremiah 52:31
Nergal-shar-usur (Neriglissar)	?	None
Labashi-Marduk	?	None
Nabu-naid (Nabonidus)	?	None
Bel-sharra-usur	Belshazzar	Daniel 5:1-30, Daniel 7:1, 8:1

The Phrase “Year Of” in the Book of Jeremiah

- Jeremiah 1[2-3] To whom the word of the LORD came in the days of Josiah the son of Amon king of Judah, in the thirteenth year of his reign. It came also in the days of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, unto the end of the eleventh year of Zedekiah the son of Josiah king of Judah, unto the carrying away of Jerusalem captive in the fifth month.
- Jer.25[1] The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, that was the first year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon;...[3] From the thirteenth year of Josiah the son of Amon king of Judah, even unto this day, that is the three and twentieth year, the word of the LORD hath come unto me, and I have spoken unto you, rising early and speaking; but ye have not hearkened.
- Jer.32[1] The word that came to Jeremiah from the LORD in the tenth year of Zedekiah king of Judah, which was the eighteenth year of Nebuchadrezzar.
- Jer.36[1] And it came to pass in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, that this word came unto Jeremiah from the LORD, saying,...[9] And it came to pass in the fifth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, in the ninth month, that they proclaimed a fast before the LORD to all the people in Jerusalem, and to all the people that came from the cities of Judah unto Jerusalem.
- Jer.39[1-2] In the ninth year of Zedekiah king of Judah, in the tenth month, came Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon and all his army against Jerusalem, and they beseiged it. And in the eleventh year of Zedekiah, in the fourth month, the ninth day of the month, the city was broken up.
- Jer.45[1] The word that Jeremiah the prophet spake unto Baruch the son of Neriah, when he had written these words in a book at the mouth of Jeremiah, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, saying,
- Jer.46[2] Against Egypt, against the army of Pharaoh-necho king of Egypt, which was by the river Euphrates in Carchemish, which Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon smote in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah.
- Jer.51[59] The word which Jeremiah the prophet commanded Seraiah the son of Neriah, the son of Maaseiah, when he went with Zedekiah the king of Judah into Babylon in the fourth year of his reign. And this Seraiah was a quiet prince.
- Jer.52[4-5] And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, that Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon came, he and all his army, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it, and built forts against it round about. So the city was besieged unto the eleventh year of king Zedekiah....
- [31] And it came to pass in the seven and thirtieth year of the captivity of Jehoiachin king of Judah, in the twelfth month, in the five and twentieth day of the month, that Evil-merodach king of Babylon in the first year of his reign lifted up the head of Jehoiachin king of Judah, and brought him forth out of prison,

A Timeline of Jeremiah's Prophecies



- 640 BC** Samaria & North Israel falls to Assyrian Empire
- 527 BC** Jehoiakim taken – 70 Years of Babylonian Captivity Begins
- 507 BC** Jerusalem (temple and walls) destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar
- 459 BC** Babylon taken by Medes and Persians
- 457 BC** Cyrus commands temple in Jerusalem to be rebuilt – End of 70 Years
- 456-410 BC** (See below):
- Second Temple Foundation Laid (Zerubbabel)
 - Temple Building Stopped by Persian king at Samaritan Urging
 - Temple Building Resumed (Haggai, Zechariah, Zerubbabel, Darius)
 - Second Temple Finished (Zerubbabel, described in Ezra 1-6)
 - The events in the Book of Esther
 - Artaxerxes commissions Ezra to go to Jerusalem (Ezra 7-8)
 - About 13 years later, Artaxerxes allows Nehemiah to go to Jerusalem (Nehemiah 2)
- 409 BC** Wall Rebuilt (after 49 Years, or “7 weeks” of years in Daniel 9, events described in Nehemiah 3-6, then events of Ezra 9-10 and Nehemiah 7-13)
- 5 BC** Jesus Christ Born
- 26 AD** Jesus Christ baptized (after 434 Years, or “62 weeks” of years)
- 30 AD** Jesus Christ crucified, buried, and resurrected.

[Genesis 28:17] And he was afraid, and said, How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven. *(Luz, renamed Bethel by Jacob)*

[Luke 6:4] How he went into the house of God, and did take and eat the shewbread, and gave also to them that were with him; which it is not lawful to eat but for the priests alone? *(The tabernacle built in Moses' lifetime)*

[II Chronicles 7:5] And king Solomon offered a sacrifice of twenty and two thousand oxen, and an hundred and twenty thousand sheep: so the king and all the people dedicated the house of God. *(The temple of Solomon)*

[Ezra 5:2] Then rose up Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, and Jeshua the son of Jozadak, and began to build the house of God which is at Jerusalem: and with them were the prophets of God helping them. *(The temple built after returning from captivity)*

[Haggai 2:3,9] Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? and how do ye see it now? is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing? The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the LORD of hosts: and in this place will I give peace, saith the LORD of hosts.

[Matthew 24:1] And Jesus went out, and departed from the temple: and his disciples came to him for to shew him the buildings of the temple. *(The 2nd temple, enlarged by Herod)*

[Ezekiel 41:1] Afterward he brought me to the temple, and measured the posts, six cubits broad on the one side, and six cubits broad on the other side, which was the breadth of the tabernacle. *(The temple in Ezekiel's vision)*

[I Timothy 3:15] But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth. *(What we have today)*



INSIDE THE TEMPLE

(Cutaway view)

1. Holy of Holies
2. Ark
3. Veil
4. Altar of Incense
5. Lampstand (Menorah)
6. Holy Place
7. Table of Shewbread
8. Outer Veil

TEMPLE COVERINGS AND CURTAINS

9. Outer covering of badger skins
10. Covering of Ram's skin dyed red
11. Curtain of goat's hair
12. Curtain of fine linen

The Tabernacle

This portable temple was built in the wilderness by the Israelites circa 1450 BC after they were freed from Egyptian slavery. The Tabernacle was the first temple dedicated to God and the first resting place of the Ark of the Covenant. It served as a place of worship and sacrifices during the Israelites' 40 years in the desert while conquering the land of Canaan.

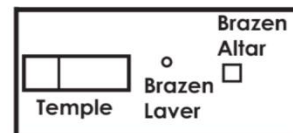
Pillar of Smoke

The Temple

Pillar

American Football Field

Size comparison (approximate):



Court of the Tabernacle

Brazen Laver

Court of the Tabernacle

Brazen Altar

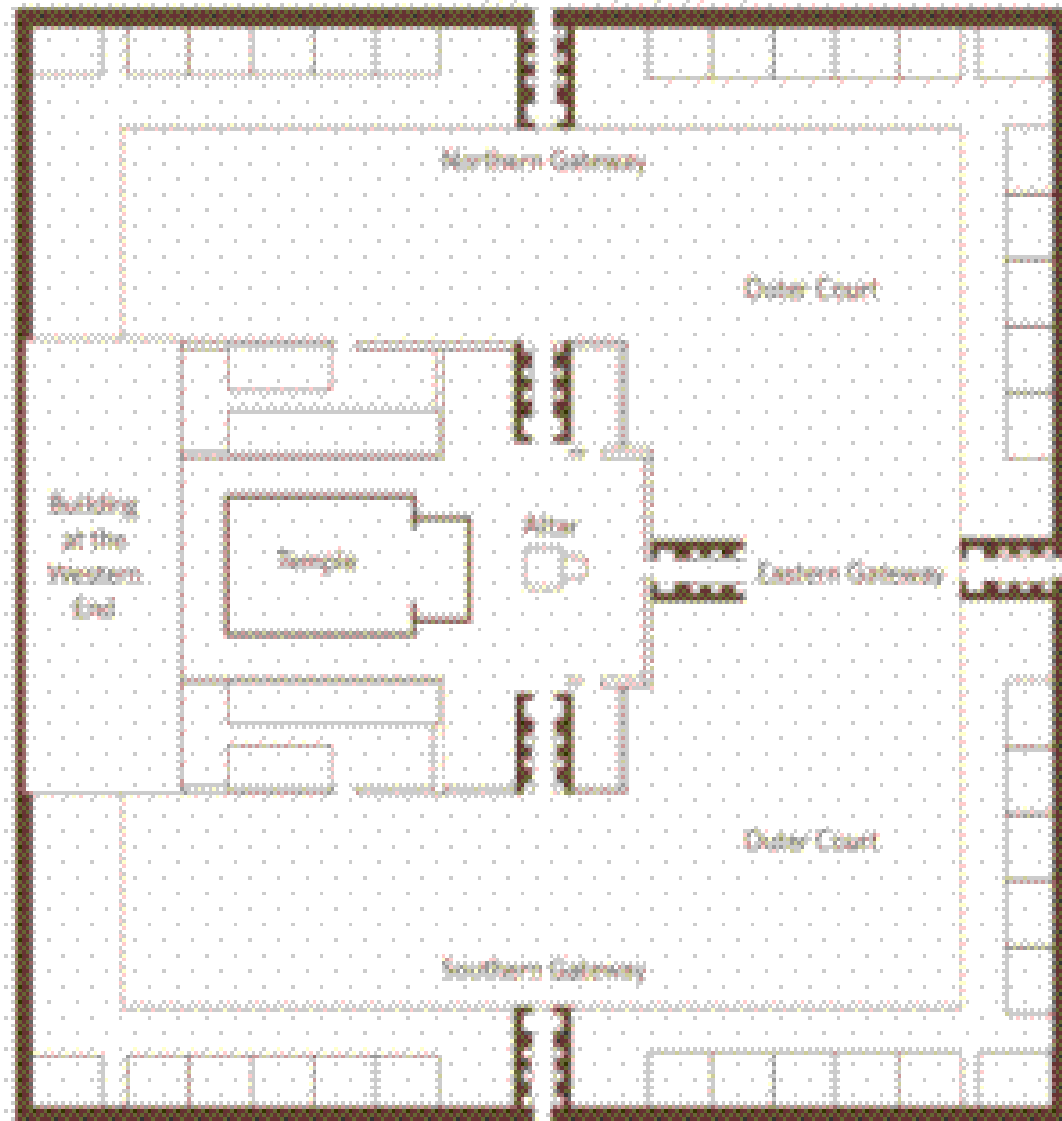
Slaughter Tables

Curtain enclosure

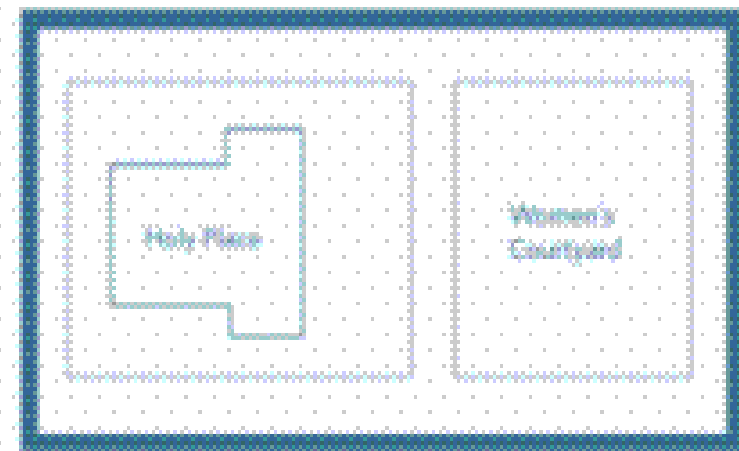
Entrance Curtain

Temple Size Comparisons

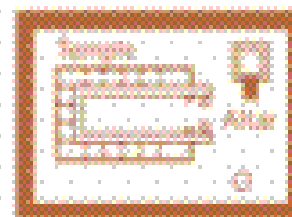
500' x 500' (approx.) 1,300' x 750' **EZEKIEL'S TEMPLE**



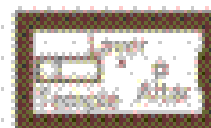
HEROD'S TEMPLE



SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

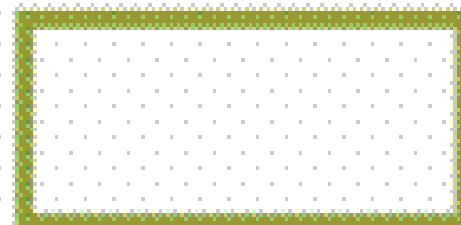


COURT OF THE TABERNACLE



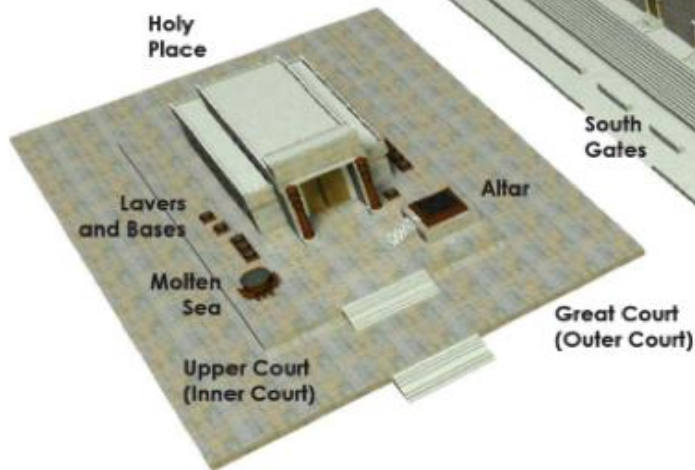
300' x 50' (approx.) 1,300' x 750'

AMERICAN FOOTBALL FIELD

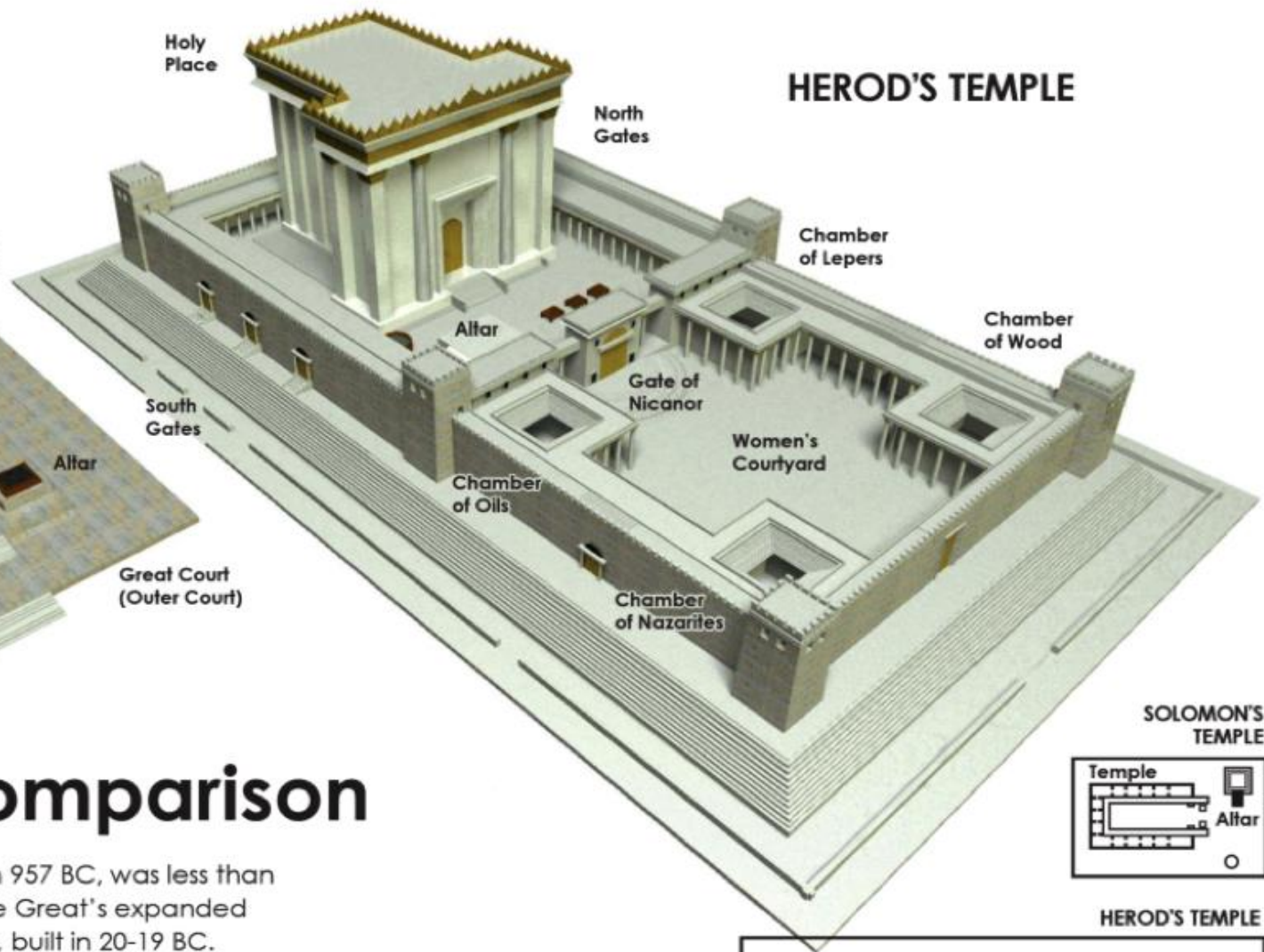


300' x 50' (approx.) 1,300' x 750'

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

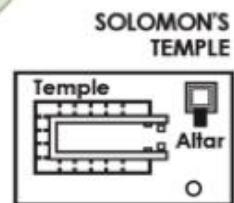


HEROD'S TEMPLE



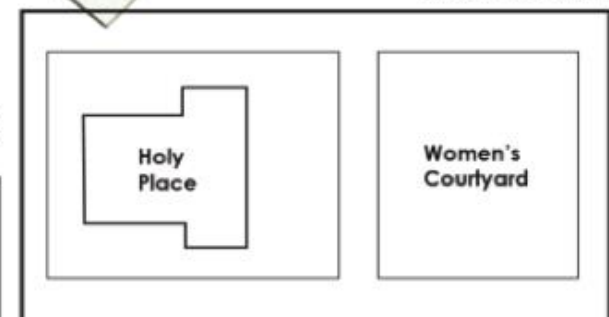
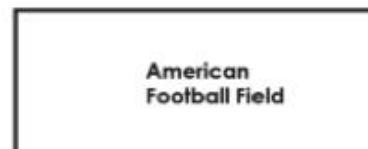
Temple Comparison

Solomon's Temple, finished in 957 BC, was less than one-half the size of Herod the Great's expanded Second Temple in Jerusalem, built in 20-19 BC.



HEROD'S TEMPLE

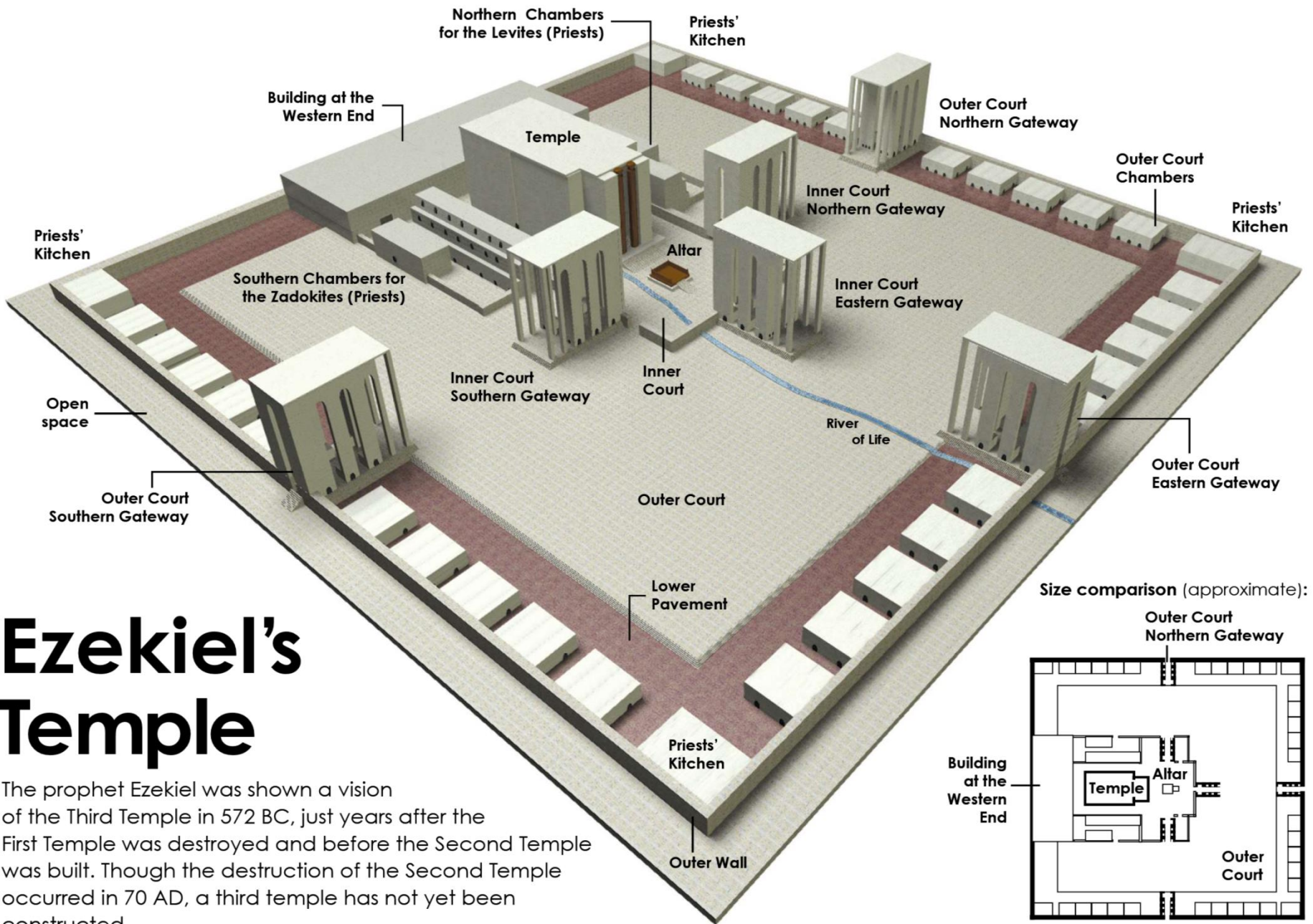
Size comparison (approximate):



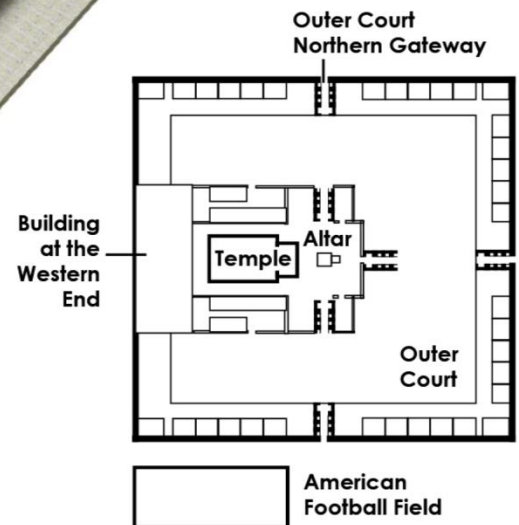
Ezekiel's Temple

The prophet Ezekiel was shown a vision of the Third Temple in 572 BC, just years after the First Temple was destroyed and before the Second Temple was built. Though the destruction of the Second Temple occurred in 70 AD, a third temple has not yet been constructed.

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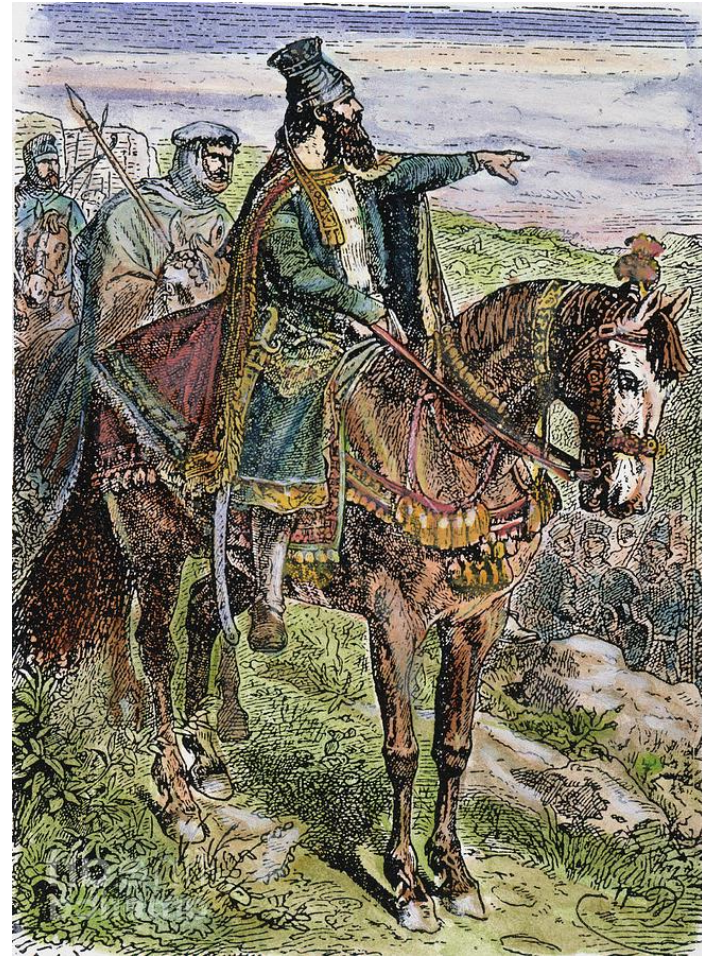


Size comparison (approximate):



The 70 Year Captivity Ends, As Prophesied (Ezra chap. 1)

- In Isaiah 44:24-45:4, God said he would raise up a king named Cyrus (which means “shepherd”) to order the temple rebuilt. Cyrus was a Persian, or Achaemenian.
- In Jeremiah 29:10, God said he would end the captivity in Babylon after 70 years.



- Cyrus, in his first year, wrote this proclamation: *“Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, The LORD God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah. Who is there among you of all his people? his God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah, and build the house of the LORD God of Israel, (he is the God,) which is in Jerusalem. And whosoever remaineth in any place where he sojourneth, let the men of his place help him with silver, and with gold, and with goods, and with beasts, beside the freewill offering for the house of God that is in Jerusalem.”* (Ezra 1:2-4)
- Cyrus brought forth the vessels of the house of the Lord, and gave them to the people who would take them back to Jerusalem to use in the temple when it was rebuilt.



Four Great Empires Prophesied

A kingdom set up by God,
which shall triumph

Names of Persian-Median Kings Mentioned in Bible

Secular Name	Persian Name	Bible Name	Bible Background
Cyrus	Koorush	Cyrus	Isaiah 45, Daniel, Ezra 1-3
Cambysses	Cambujieh	Ahasuerus	Ezra 4-6
Pseudo Smerdis	Berooyeh Doroughi	Artaxerxes	Ezra 4:7-23
Darius the Great	Darryoosh	Darius	Ezra 5,6
Xerxes	Khashayarshah	Ahasuerus	Esther 1-10
Artaxerxes I	Ardeshier Deraz Dast	Artaxerxes	Nehemiah 1 - 13, Ezra 7-10

From <http://www.farsinet.com/iranbibl/kings.html>

Chronology of the Persian Period

313

John H. Walton, *Chronological and Background Charts of the OT*, 2d ed., 70

PERSIAN KING		BIBLICAL CORRELATION	GREEK CORRELATION
CYRUS		Return of Zerubbabel & Jeshua (Ezra 1-3)	 <p>Cyrus</p>
CAMBYSES		Rebuilding at Jerusalem stopped (Ezra 4)	
DARIUS I		Haggai & Zechariah prophecy (520) Temple completed (516) (Ezra 5-6)	Greeks defeat Persians at Marathon (490)
XERXES		Story of Esther (Esther 1-9)	Greeks defeat Persians at Thermopolae (480 & Salamis (479) Herodotus 485-425
ARTAXERXES I		Return of Ezra (458) (Ezra 7-10) Return of Nehemiah (445) (Nehemiah 1-2) Prophecy of Malachi (433)	Golden Age (461-431) Pericles (460-429) Athens rules

Chronology of the Persian Period

313

John H. Walton, Chronological and Background Charts of the OT, 2d ed., 70

PERSIAN KING		BIBLICAL CORRELATION	GREEK CORRELATION
DARIUS II		B S I I	Peloponnesian Wars (431-404) Athens fails (404) Sparta rules
ARTAXERXES II		B L L E	Socrates (470-399) Plato (428-348) Aristotle (384-322)
ARTAXERXES III		I N	Philip II of Macedon defeats Greeks at Chaeronea in 338
ARSES		C C	
DARIUS III		A E	Alexander the Great overthrows Persian Empire
ALEXANDER		L	Establishment of Greek Empire

What Happened Between the Old Testament and New Testament?

- *The Bible is silent from Malachi in the Old Testament and Matthew or Luke in the New Testament, so we find out about this time from non-inspired writings.*
- *These writings include the Apocrypha, a collection of several books that some list with the Bible, but were not considered inspired by the early church.*

1. Having rebuilt the Temple and the walls of Jerusalem, the Jews live under the peaceful empire of the Persians, who had released them from captivity in Babylon.
2. The Persian empire grew rich and soft.
3. Alexander the Great of Macedonia (Northern Greece) conquered Persia.
4. Alexander was gentle to Jews, and his version of Greek culture took hold.
5. Alexander died young, and his generals ruled his huge empire. The Ptolemy family ruled Israel from the south, and Seleucid family ruled from the north, and finally won.

6. One Seleucid, Antiochus Epiphanes, oppressed the Jews horribly.
7. The Jews, led by the Maccabee family, fought and won freedom.
8. The Jews lived free for generations, but then grew corrupt and soft.
9. The Roman general, Pompey the Great, conquered Judaea.
10. Julius Caesar defeated Pompey and became dictator of Rome.
11. Octavian, great-nephew of Julius, gained control and became Augustus, the first Roman emperor.
12. During the taxation decree from Caesar Augustus, Jesus Christ born.

Alexander



Alexander III (the Great) died in 323 BC at 32-33 years old in Babylon. Several years later, his empire was divided into 4 parts. Cassander slew his wife Roxana and their teenage son Alexander IV in 309 BC. Many political marriages, murders and wars continued until about 275 BC.



Seleucids (Hellenistic Greek)	Ptolemies (Hellenistic)	Maccabeans & Herods (Jews/Edom)	Romans
Seleucus I 312-281 (BC)	Ptolemy I 323-285		509 BC, republic begins
Antiochus I 281-261	Ptolemy II 284-247		
Antiochus II 261-246	Ptolemy II		
Seleucus II 246-226	Ptolemy III 247-222		Antiochus IV, Epiphanes
Seleucus III 226-223	Ptolemy III		
Antiochus III 223-187	Ptolemy IV 222-205		
Seleucus IV 187-175	Ptolemy V 205-182		
Antiochus IV 175-163	Ptolemy VI 182-146	Mattathias 168-166	
Antiochus V 163-162	Ptolemy VI	Judas Maccabeus 166-160	
Demetrius I 162-150	Ptolemy VI	Jonathan 160-143	
Alexander Balas 150-145	Ptolemy VII 146-116	Simon 143-135	Defeats Carthage, 146
Demetrius II (+3) 145-126	Ptolemy VII	John Hyrcanus I 135-104	Takes Corinth 146
Cleopatra Thea 126-121	Ptolemy VII	John Hyrcanus I	
Antiochus VIII & IX 125-96	Ptolemy VIII & IX 116-80	Aristobulus I 104-103	C. Marius 104-82
Sel. VI – Ant. XIII 96-64	Ptolemy X 80	Alexander Jannaues 103-76	L. Sulla 81-80
Philip II Philoromaeus 65-63	Ptolemy XI & XII 80-51	Hyrcanus II & Aristobulus 76-63, Antipater 55-43 (by Rome)	G. Pompeius 70-52
Roman dominance	Cleopatra VII 51-30	Herod 47-04	J. Caesar 48-44
	Cleopatra VII 51-30	Herod 47-04	M. Anthony 44-30
	Roman dominance	Archelaus 4BC-6AD	G. Octavius 31BC–14 AD

Timeline of Alexander's Divided Kingdom, Daniel Chapter 11

Verse	Northern Kingdom	Western Kingdoms		Southern Kingdom
4	Seleucus Nicator Syria and the Middle East	Lysimachus Asia Minor	Cassander Macedonia	Ptolemy Egypt
5	Seleucus Nicator	A General (southern kingdom) will rule his own kingdom (north) and become stronger		Ptolemy
6	Antiochus II Theos	An alliance by marriage Berenice (southern kingdom) to Antiochus (north)		Ptolemy II Philadelphus
7-9	Seleucus II Callinicus	Ptolemy Euergetes, brother of Berenice will conquer the northern kingdom		Ptolemy III Euergetes
10-14	Seleucus III Ceraunus and Antiochus the Great	Continual warfare between the kings of the north and south, with Israel in the middle, and suffering		Ptolemy IV Philpator
15-16	Antiochus the Great	Defeats Egypt, and will overtake the land of Israel		Ptolemy Epiphanes
17	Antiochus the Great	Antiochus gives Cleopatra in marriage for an alliance with Egypt		Ptolemy Epiphanes
18-19	Antiochus the Great	Antiochus will war on the western kingdom, but will be turned back by the rise of the Roman Empire		
20	Seleucus IV Philopator	He will impose taxes on Israel, but in a few days he will be destroyed		
21 - 35	Antiochus IV Epiphanes	Rise of the "little horn," who will war on the southern kingdom, but will be turned back by the rise of the Roman Empire and will turn on Israel		

Warring actions of the kingdom of Alexander divided toward the four winds, but not to the prosperity of Alexander's

The "king" in verses 36-39 seems to be Herod the Great.

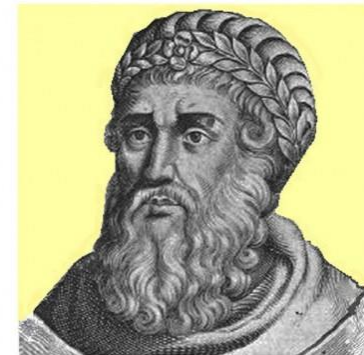
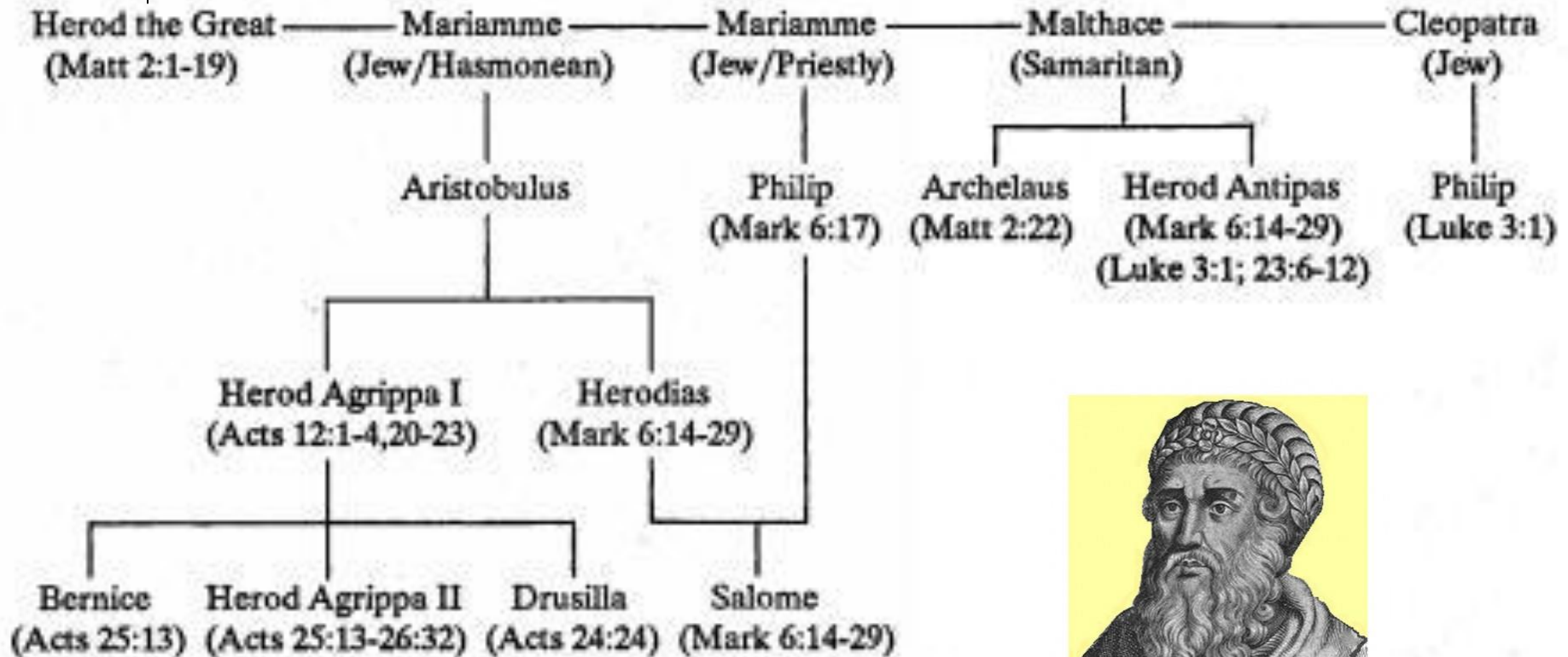
Warring actions of the kingdom of Alexander divided toward the four winds, but not to the prosperity of Alexander's

The "king" in verses 36-39 seems to be Herod the Great.

The Herod Family

*Antipater II made Procurator of
Judaea by Julius Caesar*

PART OF HEROD THE GREAT'S FAMILY



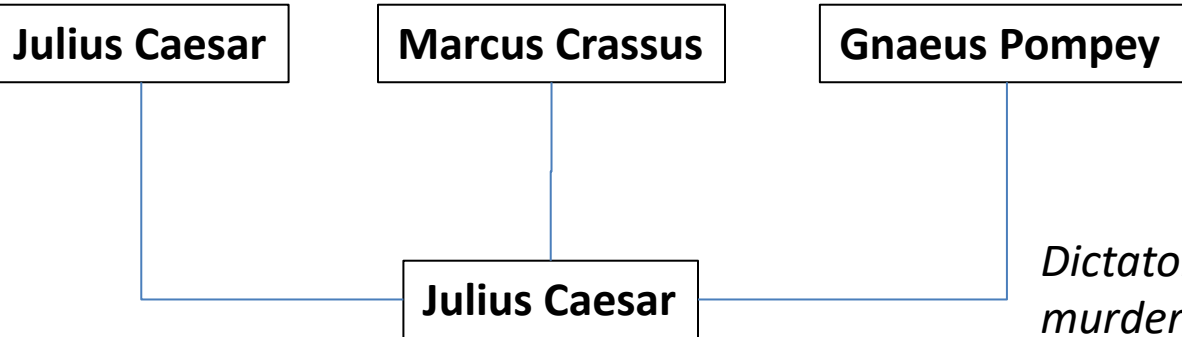
Herod the Great

Herod

(Herod the “Great” had 10 wives and 14 children, some of whom he killed.)

DANIEL 11, Continued

*First Roman
Triumvirate*



J. Caesar's great-nephew

J. Caesar's right-hand man

Cleopatra VII

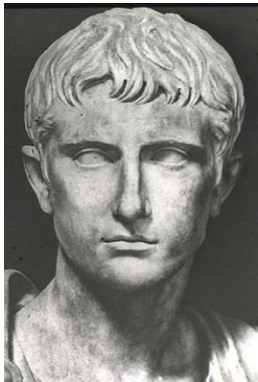
*Second Roman
Triumvirate*



*King of the North
in verses 41-43*

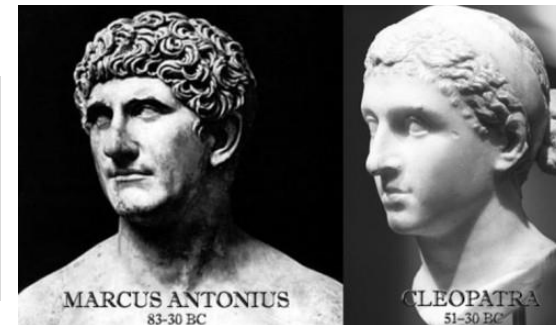
*King of the South
in verses 41-43*

Anthony & Cleopatra



*First emperor
until his death
in 14 AD*
Octavius

*The "king" in verses 44-45 refers
back to Herod the Great. In
Daniel 12:1, the coming of the
Lord Jesus Christ is prophesied.*



70 Weeks of Daniel 9 - Fulfilled

