

66. Read Daniel 5:25 ²⁵ And this is the writing that was written,

MENE _____
_____.

TEKEL _____
_____.

UPHARSIN _____
_____.

67. Read Daniel 5:26-28

²⁶ This is the interpretation of the thing: **MENE**; God hath _____ thy kingdom, and _____ it.

²⁷ **TEKEL**; Thou art _____ in the balances, and art _____.

²⁸ **PERES**; Thy kingdom is _____, and given to the Medes and Persians.

Note: The interpretation has flipped the nouns into verbs, and resulted in the following message:

MENE; God hath numbered thy kingdom, He has counted your days and finished it. _____

TEKEL; Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting. _____

PERES; Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians. _____

Q 153: Can you think of another time God delivered a written message to sinners using His finger? See Jn 8: 6-9.

⁶ This they said, tempting Him, that they might have to accuse him. But Jesus stooped down and _____, as though he heard them not. ⁷ So when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her. ⁸ And again he stooped down, and _____. ⁹ And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last: and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.

Q 154: Did you ever wonder what Christ wrote with his finger on the ground? _____

68. Read Daniel 5:29-31: ²⁹ Then commanded Belshazzar, and they clothed Daniel with scarlet (_____), and put a chain (_____) of gold about his neck, and made a proclamation (_____) concerning him, that he

should be the third(_____)
ruler in the kingdom.³⁰ In that night was Belshazzar the king
of the Chaldeans slain (_____).³¹ And Darius
the Median took (_____) the kingdom, being
about threescore and two years (sixty-two) old. **Jer 51:11-13**
Jeremiah 51:11-13: _____

Daniel 5: Concluding Thoughts

_____ honored his word and gave _____
the rewards he had been _____.
So, at that moment in time there were _____
over Babylon, _____, ruling the Babylonian
empire, and _____ was one of three. He wore a _____
_____, the golden _____ of a king, and had a
proclamation assigning him _____. He was king
_____ Belshazzar and Nabonidus. With
Nabonidus absent, and Belshazzar slain in the taking of
Babylon, _____ is left as the sole king of the empire
when Ugbaru/Darius/Cyrus take over. When Ugbaru dies, it
is Cyrus, Darius, and..... _____!

**Q 155: So, how were the Persians and Medes able to
conquer the great fortress of Babylon?**

Historical records tell us the thick, _____ of the city could resist any _____ available. The _____ ran through the center of the city giving them an unlimited supply of _____. They had laid up _____, and had _____ growing inside the walls _____.

So how did the Persians do it? One of the most popular _____ is they diverted the water of the _____ into a _____. According to the Greek “historian” _____, in his *“The Persian Wars”*, he claims the Persians diverted the river into a swamp, _____ allowing the invading troops to enter along the river beds. The problem is that the swamp was _____ to hold all the river water!

But _____, looking at the swamp, _____ and incorporated that idea into his “history,” but it could _____ have technically happened! Herodotus is _____.

This is the same Herodotus who said the city walls were _____ feet high instead of ____! They looked _____. So, how did _____ pulled this off? He was a brilliant general and _____.

The City Nebuchadnezzar Built: The capital city of Babylon was a huge square, _____, making it nearly 2/3 the area of _____!

It was surrounded by a series of walls _____
(Herodotus says 350 ft high) that made it virtually
_____ to attack. The city was surrounded
with a brick wall _____, with a space outside
that wall some _____, then another brick wall
_____.

Should the outer wall be _____, the invaders would
be _____ which could be
_____ by setting the forests and wooden
structures on fire. Inside the inner wall was another wall
_____. Every 160 feet was _____,
reaching the height of 90 feet, and wide enough to
accommodate _____ riding side by side towing
vats of _____ trying to scale the city walls.
The weakest points were the _____ of cedar wood
that were completely covered with strips of _____ to
make them fire resistant. This was the challenge that
invading armies had to face to take the city.

So, how did the Medes/Persians overcome these walls?

The city fell when the river which ran through it was
_____ north of the city and the _____
_____ created tunnels for _____ and
_____ to ride and march unencumbered
_____ the great fortifications and into the city.

Gobyrus (Gubaru) Lance Bearer for Darius:

In the Old Persian: g-u-b-ru-u-v, reads as *Gaub(a)ruva*

He is called _____ in the Cyropedia of _____ as the career soldier and seasoned _____ who helped Cyrus conquer Babylon and dispatched _____ Xenophon's portrayal of Gobryas is as an elderly " _____ " ruler placed over Babylon and _____ (from his wounds?) after the conquest of Babylon.

According to Herodotus, Gubaru was appointed as Darius' _____ (arštibara). There are several statues that portray him in this role. He was known for his ability to _____ with great _____ and strength. Gobryas married the sister of _____, known variously as Artazostre. Their son Mardonius, was the _____ of the armies of _____ in the Second Persian invasion of Greece. A daughter of Gobryas, from an earlier marriage, was married to _____.

Darius the Great: History Credits him with many things that may have been accomplished by Cyrus the Great:

- Established a complex _____ system
- Divided the empire into _____ called Satrapies ruled by Satraps
- Built the great _____ system of paved bricks.
- Established a complex _____ using horses

- Created an-empire wide network of spies called “_____”.
- Created an extensive system of _____.

Note: Many more of his achievements may have been _____ from the history _____ by Kings of _____ who followed him. Or, they may have been _____ Cyrus the Great, a devout Marduk _____.

Darius the Mede: Some historians question of the validity of the _____ because they claim only the Bible contains references to a King Darius. All other “reliable” historic references refer only to King Cyrus. _____.

Grotefend translated clay cuneiform _____ from the time period and found the most frequently occurring royal names in these inscriptions are _____.

The Rock of Bihistun inscription as translated by Rawlinson in 1842 contains writing by _____. Unfortunately, the Rock of Bihistun has been _____ (it is most likely in some British secret antiquities collection).

Some historians believe that Darius (Median) could be _____ for Cyrus (Persian). But, there are many references that show them as _____.

Cyrus the Great:

Cyrus was a great military _____ known for
_____ specific _____ like Gubaru's
_____ (spears), Archers from Persia, the _____
_____ the Mede, _____ mercenaries
_____, and his own _____ into
coordinated offenses that were almost _____.

In the _____ which contains the _____
of Cyrus the great, in his own words, Cyrus explains why he
conquered Babylon. He said his great lord and protector,
_____ and ordered him to march on the
city and take it and that he would _____
_____ because they worshipped
no gods (_____) and would not bow to Marduk.

Review the Core Messages of Daniel 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Summary and Closing of Daniel 5: Let's review the central,
core teachings of each of the five chapters of the book of
Daniel that we have studied so far.

**1.If someone asked you what is the point of Daniel 5, how
would you respond?** _____

2. What about Daniel 4? _____

See James 4:6 _____

see 1 Peter 5:5 _____

3. If someone asked you what is the point of Daniel 3, how would you respond? _____

4. What about Daniel 2? _____

5. What about Daniel 1? _____

In-Context Overview of Daniel 6: 1-10

6: ¹ It pleased Darius to set over the kingdom an hundred and twenty princes, which should be over the whole kingdom; ² And over these three, presidents; of whom Daniel was first: that the princes might give accounts unto them, and the king should have no damage. ³ Then this Daniel was preferred above the presidents and princes,