

# The Prophets & Kings

## From Rehoboam To Zedekiah

### Book 1

#### A Daily Devotional Study Guide

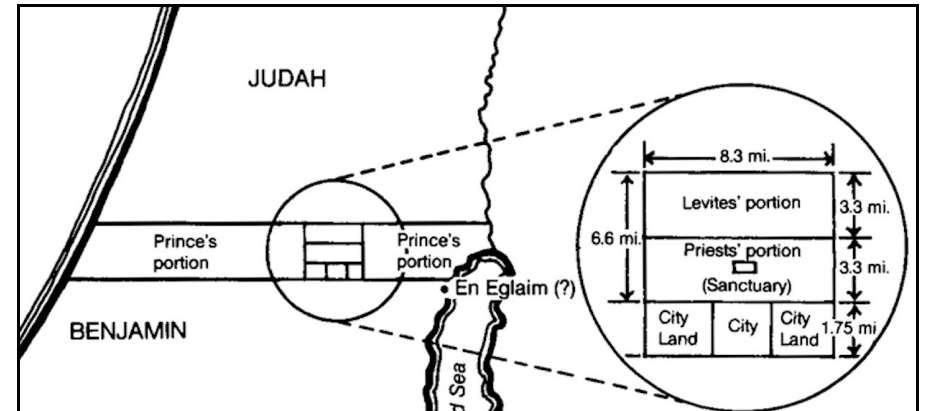
Week 74

## “Making a Change”

**Study:** Ezekiel 44:15-45:8

**Reading:** James 1:19-25. Psalm 19:1-14

**Memory:** Psalm 119:10



### What Does the Bible Say?

The priests who will be allowed to serve God are those in the line of Zadok, because they remained faithful to the Lord when many of the other priests and Levites welcomed idolatry. They are the only ones who will be permitted to enter into the temple and offer sacrifices to the Lord. When making sacrifices, the priests will only be permitted to wear linen clothes since wool clothing would be too warm and cause them to sweat. The clothes they will wear in the temple will not be permitted to be worn anywhere else. They will not be permitted to drink wine while serving and will only be permitted to marry virgins. The main purpose for the rules and regulations for these priests was to emphasize the importance of holiness and purity before God. Many of these instructions were repeats of what had been given in the original law and God wanted to make clear to the people that these were given so they would not let their hearts stray from Him (vs 15-23).

These priests will also be judges over the land. They will hold to the law that God had given and will make special effort to make sure that the Sabbath is a holy day. The priests will avoid touching a dead person unless that person is an immediate relative. Just as the original priests and Levites, these priests will not have a land to call their own. They will

be provided for by the offerings that are brought into the temple. (vs 24-31).

When the land is allotted, there is to be a portion that is a little over 8.3 miles long and 6.6 miles wide to be set aside as a “holy district.” 875 square foot of this is to be set aside for the temple. This was to be surrounded by an 87 foot open space. One half of allotted land would be used for the temple and for the priests to live, while the other half would be for the Levites who serve in the temple. In addition to these there would be another area that was 1.7 miles by 8.3 miles which was open for any Israelites to live in (vs 1-6).

Bordering the plot of land to the east and to the west will be land that is set aside for the prince. This will extend to the borders of Israel in both direction. We read yesterday how the prince is going to be some type of administrator of the land, somewhat like a king or a prime minister. He will be given this land to help keep him from oppressing the people for money and land for his own personal possession. The rest of the land in Jerusalem and the surrounding area will be divide up between the people (vs 7-8).

## **How Does this Apply to Me?**

Why do you think God is planning to restore temple worship in the millennial kingdom? This is a question that I don't think I have an answer to, but one thing that is clear in this description is that God is setting up things for Israel to be the opposite of what they had been. Though God had given them the original law, they failed to follow many of the guidelines given and that led to their destruction. God was going to give them another chance, but this time He was going to change things up a little, emphasizing the importance of correcting the people where they had failed. So what can you learn from this? I think one great lesson to gather from all of this technical information is that failure does not have to repeat itself. It appears that God is emphasizing to them the importance of learning from their past mistakes and setting up things differently in the future to produce a different outcome. This is a great lesson that applies to all people of all times. It is one thing to know that you have made a mistake, but it is another thing to take actions and steps to correct that mistake so you can avoid doing that again. Even the most godly people will fail at times, but you don't have to live in those failures. The Holy Spirit will help you be victorious, but you also have the responsibility to change things so you will not fall again.

Who will God use as His ministers in the temple (vs 15)?

Why will they be given this privilege (vs 15)?

What are they not supposed to wear (vs 17)?

Why not (vs 18)?

What did God emphasize about their garments (vs 19)?

Why do you think He emphasized this?

Why do you think God gave them instructions regarding their hair (vs 21)?

Who will the priests be allowed to marry (vs 22)?

What are the priests to teach the people (vs 23)?

What responsibility will the priests have (vs 24)?

Who are the only dead bodies they are able to touch (vs 25)?

What is the priest to do seven days after touching a dead body (vs 27)?

How will the priests get their basic necessities (vs 28-30)?

How big of a portion of the land was to be set apart for the things of God (vs 1-3)?

Why do you think God will set this apart for them (vs 4-5)?

Why do you think God set a portion of this land for the everyday people in Israel (vs 6)?

What did God set apart for the prince (vs 7)?

Why did God say He set this land apart (vs 8)?

# “Orderly Worship”

**Study:** Ezekiel 35:9-36:10

**Reading:** 1 Corinthians 14:26-49, 1 Peter 5:1-11

**Memory:** Psalm 119:10

One of the games that we used to play when I led a youth group was called “Fruit Basket Upset.” We would set the chairs up in a circle and give each player the name of a certain fruit, making sure that there were at least three people who represented that fruit. There would be one person in the middle without a chair and they would call out one or multiple fruits. When a person’s fruit was called out, they had to switch chairs. The goal was not to be the person left standing in the middle. The person in the middle could also call out “Fruit Basket Upset” which meant that everyone had to switch chairs. When this happened, it was absolute chaos with no order at all, which made the game quite fun and interesting.

Though chaos and disorder may be fun for a short while in a game, it is not profitable for long term sustainability. Today, we will read how God desires great order in worship and in government.

## What Does the Bible Say?

As God pictured the millennial temple and the millennial rule over his people, He was presenting to them something that was opposite of the system which brought great destruction to the land. Instead of serving the people and making sure they were taken care of, the leaders lorded over the people and took advantage of them. They would evict people from their land to take the best parts of the land for themselves, increasing their wealth. The merchants would use weights and measurements which were not accurate and allowed them to cheat the people who bought from them. In the millennial kingdom, all the weights and measurements will be standard and will not be adjusted or changed for the profit of deceitful merchants (vs 9-12).

The people will be responsible to give an offering, or type of tax, to the prince. Part of God’s orderly system included offerings and taxes to support the priests and the rulers. These were to be fair so it wouldn’t overburden the people, yet provide a modest income for those in charge.

The prince would use some of the taxes to help provide for the people, especially for the sacrifices the people would make during feasts and festivals (vs 13-17).

There are to be three annual feasts celebrated in the millennium. These will be the Passover, Unleavened Bread and the Feast of Tabernacles. Pentecost, the Feast of the Trumpets and the Day of Atonement, which were described in the Old Testament law, are not mentioned here. The three feasts that will be celebrated look back in remembrance, while the three feasts that are not celebrated were mostly feasts that looked forward to what was to be fulfilled. You can read the details of these feasts described in verses 18-25.

One of the areas where the Israelites had failed was in their celebration of the Sabbath. It had become a common ordinary day to many of them. To change this, God ordered that the east gate to the inner court of the sanctuary only be opened on the Sabbath and on the day of the new moon, another special time for the Israelites. The prince will lead in the worship of sacrifices that were to be offered on those days. The eastern gate is where the people will gather to bow down and worship God. The people will not enter the eastern gate, that is reserved for the Lord. They will enter the north or south gates. When they enter one gate, they are to exit the opposite gate. This is apparently for order to keep the traffic flowing without causing chaos. Basically, God is presenting an emphasis on proper and orderly worship (vs 1-10).

## How Does this Apply to Me?

For devotional purposes, I skipped over many of these technical details and have attempted to give an overview of why they were given. One thing that stood out once again is that God wanted things done differently than the Israelites had been doing them. They are going to act in an opposite way of the way they had been acting. The way they had lived led to their destruction. One of the things that was emphasized was the fact that the leaders will be there to serve the people, instead of taking advantage of them. Another emphasis was placed on a proper and orderly worship that would help lead the people to truly worship God. People will not be allowed to worship in their own way when and how they wanted, but would follow a set order, allowing a smooth and wonderful experience for all those who worshiped. Though we are not instructed to follow these exact ordinances, the idea of servant leadership and orderly, consistent worship is what God desires from you today.

What did God not want the leaders of the land to do (vs 9)?

Why do you think leaders would act this way?

How do you still see the same tendency in many leaders today?

What did God emphasize about their weights and balances (vs 10-12)?

Why is having a fair and equitable system so important?

What will all the people be obligated to give (vs 16)?

Why do you think this was part of God's plan?

What was the responsibility of the prince (vs 17)?

What does this show about God's order between government and the people?

What feasts will be celebrated in the millennial kingdom? When will they be celebrated (vs 18-25)?

When was the eastern gate to be opened (vs 1)?

Why do you think the people were to worship as this gate (vs 2-3)?

Why do you think the prince is to lead in the offerings (vs 4)?

How was the prince to enter and leave (vs 8)?

How were the people to come in and leave (vs 9-10)?

Why do you think God desired great order to take place during the Sabbath?

How can you apply principles from this passage to your daily life?

## ***“From Death to Life”***

**Study:** Ezekiel 46:11-47:12

**Reading:** Zechariah 14:1-21

**Memory:** Psalm 119:10

**O**ne of the unique experiences that most people partake in when they travel to Israel is swimming in the Dead Sea. The salt and mineral content in this water is so high that you can float in the sea with little or no effort. The same minerals and salt that keep you afloat also have the ability to cause great pain if the water gets into your eyes or any cuts you may have.

Today, we are going to read how the Dead Sea will no longer be dead. God is going to cause water to flow from the temple to the Dead Sea which will turn the sea into a vibrant breeding ground for animal life. This is a great picture of what God can do in the hearts of men.

### **What Does the Bible Say?**

The east gate will be reserved for the Lord, but on occasion, when the prince desires to offer a goodwill offering, the east gate will be opened for him to make this offering. It is not clear why this exception will be made, but most likely it is so that the prince will be an example to the people by making his offering. The prince has the responsibility to provide a daily morning offering for the people. This is to be done on a regular basis, emphasizing the importance of the leadership setting the example (vs 11-15).

The prince will be allowed to give his property to his sons, but the land he gives must stay in the family. If he chooses to give a portion to one of his servants, that land must revert back to the family of the prince in the year of Jubilee (every 50 years). One of the reasons for this was so that the prince would have no reason to take land from others since he would always have his own property. As before, this again appears to be in contrast with how the kings of Israel had operated (vs 16-18).

A portion of the temple area was to be set aside for the priests to cook the offerings that had been given and bake the grain offering. This is to be a separate area so there is no confusion between that which is holy and that which is common. Ezekiel was also shown several places in the

priestly chambers that were designated for cooking. Again, the purpose was to keep a great separation between the common ordinary activities of life and the worship in the temple. This is something that the Israelites had failed to do and much of the temple area was used for everyday activities which pushed out the true worship of God (vs 19-24).

One thing that will be very different about the millennial temple compared to the other temples in Jerusalem is that water will be flowing out of the east entrance of the temple towards the south. The messenger took Ezekiel down the stream which continued to get deeper. Every 1,750 feet (a thousand cubits) they measured the water and it was higher than the last measurement. The final measurement of the water was too deep to walk through. This was very unique since Jerusalem has had only one spring that was not located near the temple (vs 1-5).

As they traveled back up the riverbank towards the city, Ezekiel noticed that there were many trees growing on both sides of the river. Ezekiel was told that this river flowed out of Jerusalem down to the Dead Sea. This river was flowing into the Dead Sea and making the waters of the Dead Sea to become fresh water. This will result in an abundance of fish in the Dead Sea, providing food for the people. The marshes and swampy areas around the Dead Sea will still be salty, which means that the people will still have an abundant amount of salt. This river will produce all types of fruit from trees which will grow alongside it and these trees will continually produce fruit. Every month, there will be a different crop of fruit on these trees and this fruit will provide great healing and food for the people (vs 6-12).

## **How Does this Apply to Me?**

When the Israelites had originally entered the promise land, God had told them that if they followed Him, they would live in abundance. They never fully realized all that God had for them, but God is planning for the millennial kingdom to be what the first kingdom never was. The picture given in chapter 47 is one of an amazing land which is completely different than what Israel was and what it is. Right now, the Mount of Olives is directly east of Jerusalem, but this mount will be split when Jesus comes (Zech 14:4). This will correlate with a river being allowed to flow towards the Dead Sea. It is also amazing to think that the Dead Sea, which is uninhabitable, will become fresh water and teeming with life. This is a marvelous picture of how God will bring the dead to life.

What will be opened when the prince chooses to offer a freewill offering (vs 12)?

What was the prince in charge of providing (vs 13-15)?

Why do you think God will place him in charge of this?

What was the difference between land given to the prince's sons and to his servants vs 16-17)?

What did God not want the prince to take (vs 18)? Why not?

What did God show Ezekiel in verses 19-20?

Why do you think God showed Ezekiel the many different priestly kitchens that will be located in their portion of the land (vs 21-24)?

What did Ezekiel see flowing out of the temple (vs 1)?

Why is this significant?

What did Ezekiel see happening to the depth of the water (vs 3-5)?

Why would the water depth have been significant?

Why do you think the messenger pointed this out (vs 6)?

What did Ezekiel see on the sides of the river (vs 7)?

What will happen to the Dead Sea (vs 8)?

Why is this so much different (vs 8-9)?

How many fish will the Dead sea produce (vs 10)?

What will be on both sides of the river (vs 11)?

What will be unique about these trees (vs 12)?

# “The Lord Is There”

**Study:** Ezekiel 47:13-48:35

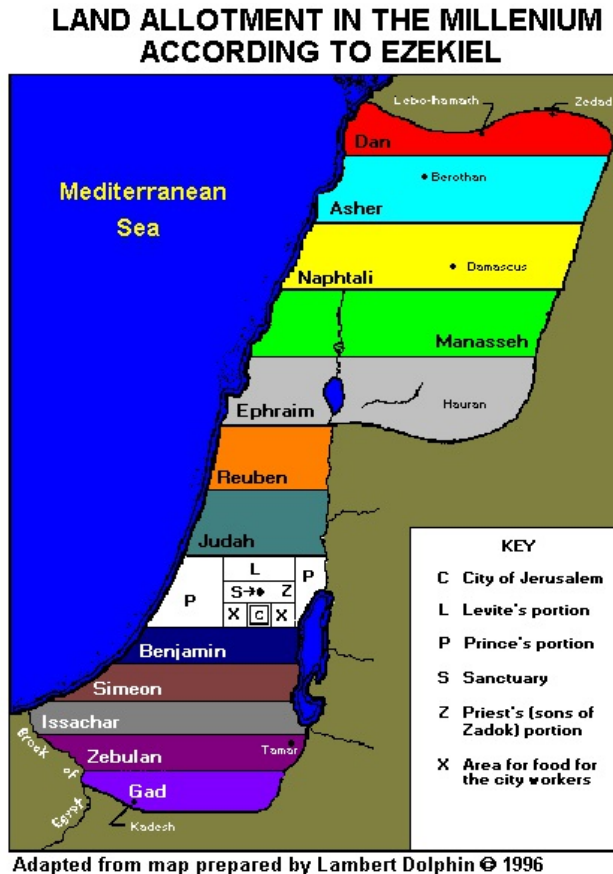
**Reading:** Revelation 20:1-14

**Memory:** Psalm 119:10

## What Does the Bible Say?

The details of the division of the land of Israel are given from verse 13 of chapter 47 to verse 29 of chapter 48. For devotional purposes I have given you a map of the land and will take time to just point out a few things of interest that are mentioned in this passage.

God made it clear that He was giving this land to them because He had promised it to their fathers. Though the land was divided among the twelve sons of Jacob (the twelve tribes), Joseph was blessed with a double portion. There are actually 13 tribes because there is no tribe of Joseph, but there were the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh. It should also be noted that the land that was given was much larger than the land that Israel has ever possessed in their existence as a nation. The tribes will each be given a portion of this land for them and their children to live, but foreigners will also be allowed to live in this land and will be given a portion of land to



call their own. Verse 22 described how children would be born indicating that during the millennial period the population of the world will continue to grow (vs 13-23).

Being consistent with what was mentioned before, verses 8-14 of chapter 48 described how the portion of the land for the prince and for the temple would not be given to the tribes. This land would be set aside for worship and for the leaders of Israel. This land was not to be bought or sold but was to be continually used for the purpose that God had given it. This land did not belong to any individuals or a tribe, but this land belonged to the Lord (48:4-12).

The portion that ran alongside the sacred land was to be set aside to be city land. This land was to parallel the area given to the Levites and the area for the temple and the priests of Zadock. Anyone was allowed to live in this area of land. There would also be a food plot near the city that would be set aside for people in the city to grow their land. There will be workers from all of the tribes who will live in the city and this farm land will be for them to grow their food (vs 15-20).

Chapter 48 closed with a description of the gates of the city. There will be 12 gates, 3 on each side, and they will all be named for the sons of Jacob. The city itself will be about six miles around and the city will be called, “the Lord is There” (vs 30-35).

## How Does this Apply to Me?

The whole picture of the millennial kingdom can be summed up in the name, Jehovah-Shammah, which meant, “The Lord Is There.” As has been mentioned several times, this vision of the future kingdom seems to be given to present hope for the people as God revealed how their kingdom would be expanded and have much larger borders than they ever had as a nation. They will be blessed with an abundance of land and food, and most of all, the presence of God will dwell among them in a much greater way than it ever had before. We are given glimpses here and in other portions about the millennial kingdom and there are many unanswered questions, but the big picture that was given is that God is going to restore Israel in and unprecedented manner. Above all, His presence is going to be among them and they will have a great focus upon Him and will worship Him. This was God’s original plan for His people, but because of their sin, and wicked choices, they were never able to obtain God’s desire for them. One day they will see it and as a nation realize what they missed out on.

**Ezekiel 47** - What will be given to the sons of Joseph (vs 13)? Why?

Why was God dividing the land (vs 14)?

What does this show about God's desire to keep His word?

How is the division of the land in the millennial kingdom different than that of the original division (vs 15-20)? – Hint: Seek out a map from the book of Joshua or Judges.

Who would be allowed to live in the land (vs 22)?

Why do you think God will give foreigners a portion of land (vs 23)?

**Ezekiel 48** - Why do you think the portions for the priest and prince were repeated (vs 8-14)?

What is emphasized about the sons of Zadok (vs 11)?

Why do you think this was so important to God?

What can you learn from this?

*\*\*\*It is very easy to rejoice and get excited when a prodigal son returns to God or when a person who has lived a terrible life turns to Christ for salvation. Though these are wonderful stories, those who choose to follow God from when they are young and continue in the faith without straying will experience many more blessings and live with many less regrets than those who wasted many years in selfish living.*

What were the Levites not allowed to do (vs 14)? Why not?

Why do you think God created an area for the city and city living (vs 15-20)?

What names were given to the gates of the city (vs 30-35)?

What was the city called? Why?

## ***“To Pay The Soldiers”***

**Study:** Ezekiel 29:17-30:19

**Reading:** Revelation 18:1-24

**Memory:** Psalm 119:10

### **What Does the Bible Say?**

Since we are attempting to be as chronological as possible in this study, we will pick up in the middle of chapter 29. In this passage, Ezekiel stated that it was the 27<sup>th</sup> year which would have put it around 570 B.C., about 16 years after the destruction of Jerusalem. The prophecy at the beginning of chapter 29 was given in the 10<sup>th</sup> year, 17 years before. It must be remembered that whoever originally assembled the writings of Ezekiel most likely put them in topical order.

That siege of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar lasted for around 13 years (585-573) until the city was finally conquered. This siege was very costly for Babylon and though they took everything they could from the city, the amount that the Babylonians made from the attack didn't offset the costs of the attack. To make up for this, Nebuchadnezzar was directed by the Lord to head towards Egypt so that he could conquer the land and plunder the spoils from the people. This conquering of Egypt would give Nebuchadnezzar enough money to give a healthy payment to his soldiers for all of their time and effort. Though physically the payment to the soldiers would come from Babylon, God declared that He was the One actually paying the soldiers because they were working for Him (vs 17-20).

There is great question over what verse 21 was referring to. The phrase “On that day” is often a reference to end times events, but not always. We are unclear what time period the phrase was referring to, but we do know that the destruction of Egypt would help people know and understand the great power of God (vs 21).

Since no date is given for chapter 30, the Reese Chronological Bible included it right after chapter 29. (Remember that chapter divisions were not added until 1200 A.D.) Chapter 30 describes the great lament over the destruction that was about to take place in the nation of Egypt. It describes how the day of God's judgement on Egypt was near and it would be a dark time for many nations. The result of the attack from the Babylonian army would inflict great pain and suffering. Many people

were about to die and the great wealth of Egypt was going to be carried away. The very fabric of the Egyptian society would be changed from that point on (vs 1-4).

This destruction would not only happen to Egypt, but all the nations that were surrounding Egypt and were allies with her would be destroyed. Anyone who supported the nation would fall and would be left desolate. The great cities of the region would be laid waste and it would be evident who the one true God was (vs 5-8).

The Egyptian people will board ships to flee from the land. Most likely these ships would travel south down the Nile and cause terror to the places they would pass by. The wealth of Egypt would come to an end and the Babylonian army would act ruthlessly towards the inhabitants of Egypt. God declared that the Nile river would dry up, which could have been a reference to a supernatural act, or more of a picture of the wealth that the river brought would cease. The great idols that had built in the land would be destroyed and the magnificent cities would come to ruin. Their daughters would be taken into captivity to become wives and slaves for the Babylonians. Egypt, which had been a world power for many years would be conquered in a way that it had never been defeated before. It would be evident that the power of God was on the side of the Babylonian army (vs 9-19).

## **How Does this Apply to Me?**

What is very significant about the destruction of Egypt is that the thought of it was unfathomable at the time. Egypt was a great nation that had never fully been conquered. They had existed for thousands of years and though their power experienced ebbs and flows, they had stood strong. They were an impressive nation who felt they could not be defeated. Yet, in all their greatness and glory, they were no match for God. Yes, it was the Babylonian army who did the actual work, but God made it clear that they were only allowed to do so by His power. They were working for God, even though they didn't know it. Understand that the predictions of the destruction of Egypt were before the destruction happened. Most people who heard about the prophesied destruction would have thought that the predictions would never come true. Yet, God fulfilled His word revealing that no earthly power was a match for Him. Take time today to be amazed with God's power and realize that He wants you to trust Him and follow His way.

When was this prophecy given (vs 17)?

What did Babylon do to Tyre (vs 18)?

What did Babylon not get from Tyre (vs 18)?

Why was God going to give Tyre to Babylon (vs 19-20)?

What did God declare about the army (vs 20)?

How would the destruction of Egypt give hope to Israel (vs 21)?

How was the destruction of Egypt pictured (vs 3)?

What was going to happen to Egypt (vs 4)?

Who were the allies of Egypt (vs 5)?

What was going to happen to the pride of Egypt (vs 6)?

What would happen to the magnificent cities (vs 7)?

What did God want them to know (vs 8)?

What will the messengers do (vs 9)?

What was God going to put an end to (vs 10)?

How are the Babylonians described (vs 11)?

Why do you think God would choose to use people like this?

What will happen to the Nile (vs 12)?

What was God going to put an end to (vs 13)?

What will happen to the women (vs 17-18)?

What was God making clear (vs 20)?



# “The Great Tree”

**Study:** Daniel 4:1-18

**Reading:** 1 Peter 3:8-22

**Memory:** Psalm 119:10

**B**efore I moved to Michigan, there was a logger who contacted my mother about cutting down some trees on our family property. I was a bit leery about this guy, but because my mom needed the money, she went ahead and signed a contract. She thought she had agreed that he would take about 80 trees, but when the cutting was finished, she discovered over 240 trees had been taken. Before the trees were cut, the property had very little undergrowth and was a beautiful woods. For many years after the trees were cut, there grew up all types of thorn bushes, making much of the woods difficult to walk through.

Today, we are going to read how Nebuchadnezzar had a dream of a great tree that provided wonderful shelter and an amazing experience for many who lived around that tree.

## What Does the Bible Say?

It is hard to know where to place the first three verses of chapter 4 in a chronological study. The narrative given in the chapter appears to be written by Nebuchadnezzar as he recounted the power of God on his life. Most likely this praise to God was not given before the events that he described, but after. Yet, in the way he wrote the passage, he wanted to give praise to God at the beginning and at the end. Throughout His life, Nebuchadnezzar had seen the God of Israel work in many different ways and at different times he stopped to notice and give praise to “The Most High God.” This is one of those times. It became clear to Nebuchadnezzar throughout His life that the God of Israel was greater than any other god (vs 1-3).

Nebuchadnezzar described how he had experienced great prosperity and things were going well for him when he had a dream that terrified him. This was one of those dreams he continued to think about or perhaps had multiple times. It alarmed him enough that he called all the wise men of Babylon to come together so they would tell him what the dream meant. Nebuchadnezzar approached this differently than he did in

chapter 2 where he told the wise men they needed to tell him his dream. This time, he told them what the dream was, but none of the wise men had a good explanation for the meaning of the dream. Daniel finally came to Nebuchadnezzar and when he did, Nebuchadnezzar was relieved because he believed Daniel could reveal the meaning to him (vs 4-9).

In the dream, Nebuchadnezzar saw a large tree that grew and became very strong. The whole earth could see this great tree and it produced abundant and beautiful fruit. This tree produced enough food to feed many people and provided great shade for all those who chose to live under it. Multiple birds lived in the tree and many animals were thriving because of the shelter it provided (vs 10-12).

Nebuchadnezzar marveled at the tree, but was astonished when he saw some type of holy messenger or angel come from heaven and declare that the tree needed to be chopped down. The stump of the tree was allowed to remain, but was to be bound with a metal band. The stump was to experience what it was like to live in an unprotected environment with wild animals and vegetation. The tree was to remain this way and live like a wild animal for “seven periods of time” (probably 7 years). The purpose for this was so that in the end, the stump might recognize that there was a God higher than he. Nebuchadnezzar turned to Daniel and told him to give him the interpretation knowing that if anyone could, it was Daniel (vs 13-18).

## How Does this Apply to Me?

It is interesting to note the confidence that Nebuchadnezzar had in Daniel’s ability. He declared that he knew that the “spirit of the holy gods” was inside of Daniel. It had been many years since Daniel had interpreted the first dream, but Nebuchadnezzar had not forgotten the ability Daniel had been given. He most likely knew Daniel’s association with the three Jews who had been spared from the fiery furnace. He knew there was something powerful about the God of the Jews, but He didn’t fully understand how great this God was. This is a great reminder for you today as you share Christ and live your faith out to the people around you. They may see God do wonders in your life, but may not be ready to fully acknowledge Him as God. Your continual faithful witness and example will often open the door down the road for more chances for God to be glorified through you. It is not your responsibility to save or change people, but you are called to be a faithful witness who is always ready to give an answer of the hope that is in you (1 Peter 3:15).

Who was this decree made to (vs 1)?

What did Nebuchadnezzar call God (vs 2)?

Why is this significant?

What did Nebuchadnezzar recognize about the wonders that God could do (vs 3)?

What did Nebuchadnezzar state about the dominion of God (vs 3)?

What do you think this meant?

How did Nebuchadnezzar describe his life before his dream (vs 4)?

How did Nebuchadnezzar respond to the dream (vs 5)?

What did Nebuchadnezzar order (vs 6)?

What could the wise men not do (vs 7)?

What did Nebuchadnezzar express about Daniel (vs 8)?

What did Nebuchadnezzar say was not too hard for Daniel (vs 9)? Why do you think he said this?

How did Nebuchadnezzar describe the tree in his dream (vs 10-12)?

Who proclaimed the tree should be cut down (vs 13-14)?

What was to be left (vs 15)?

What was going to happen to the mind of the man this tree represented (vs 16)?

What was the purpose of this event (vs 17)?

What did Nebuchadnezzar once again emphasize (vs 18)?

Memory Verse:

*Psalms 119:1 Blessed are those whose way is blameless, who walk in the law of the LORD! 2 Blessed are those who keep his testimonies, who seek him with their whole heart, 3 who also do no wrong, but walk in his ways! 4 You have commanded your precepts to be kept diligently. 5 Oh that my ways may be steadfast in keeping your statutes! 6 Then I shall not be put to shame, having my eyes fixed on all your commandments. 7 I will praise you with an upright heart, when I learn your righteous rules. 8 I will keep your statutes; do not utterly forsake me! 9 How can a young man keep his way pure? By guarding it according to your word. 10 With my whole heart I seek you; let me not wander from your commandments!*