

Study Guide: "His Kingdom Will Come" Lesson 2

November 2, 2025

Short Answer Quiz

Instructions: Answer the following questions in 2-3 complete sentences based on the information provided in the lesson.

1. What is the central theme of this lesson, and which chapter of the book of Daniel serves as its primary focus?
2. In Daniel 7, who is identified as the "Ancient of Days," and what is the literal meaning of this title?
3. Why did Jesus Christ frequently refer to Himself as the "Son of Man," according to the lesson's interpretation?
4. Explain the cultural significance of the phrase "thrones were thrown down" as described in Daniel 7:9.
5. What is the first biblical mention of the King's coronation, and what name is given to the one who is to come?
6. Why was King David not permitted to build a temple for the Lord, and who was ultimately given this task?
7. What is the symbolic meaning of clouds in scripture, particularly concerning the Second Coming of Christ?
8. How do the visions of Daniel in chapter 7 and the Apostle John in Revelation chapters 4 and 5 parallel one another?
9. In what language were the early parts of the book of Daniel written, and what was the reason for this?
10. According to Revelation 11:15, what powerful declaration will be made in heaven when the seventh angel sounds his trumpet?

Answer Key

1. The central theme is the coming Millennial Kingdom and the coronation of Jesus Christ as King. The lesson predominantly focuses on the prophecy found in the seventh chapter of the book of Daniel.
2. The "Ancient of Days" is identified as God the Father. The title, from the Aramaic *Antique Yomaya*^[^1], literally means someone "old in age," the "ancient one," or the "old one," which is a biblical reference to God's eternalness.
3. Jesus Christ referred to Himself as the "Son of Man" to purposefully point back to and connect Himself with the prophecy in Daniel 7. This was His favorite designation for Himself, especially when speaking of His Second Coming in power and glory.
4. The phrase suggests an Oriental or Middle Eastern custom where pillows or cushions, serving as a throne, would be "thrown down" for a king or high-ranking individual to sit on. The number and luxury of the pillows would indicate the person's rank.
5. The first mention of the King's coronation is in Genesis chapter 49. In this promise, the coming one is named Shiloh, which means "the one whose right it is" to take the scepter.
6. King David was not permitted to build the temple because he was a "man of blood." God gave the task to David's son, Solomon, who was a man of peace.
7. In both the Old and New Testaments, clouds are frequently a symbol of deity, and God is often manifested in the clouds. Scripture states that Jesus will return "coming with clouds" (Revelation 1:7), signifying His divine nature.
8. Both Daniel and John were given apocalyptic visions of the coronation day in heaven. Both visions describe God the Father on His throne ("Ancient of Days" in Daniel) and the presentation of the Son ("Son of Man" in Daniel) to receive glory, dominion, and a Kingdom.
9. The early parts of Daniel were written in Aramaic. This was the language of the Babylonians, where Daniel was living at the time.
10. When the seventh angel sounds, loud voices in heaven will proclaim, "The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever."

Essay Questions

Instructions: Formulate detailed responses to the following prompts, synthesizing information and citing scriptural examples provided throughout the lesson.

1. Analyze the development of the prophecy of the coming King throughout the Old Testament. Citing at least three distinct examples mentioned in the lesson (e.g., Genesis, 2 Samuel, the Psalms), trace how the promise of His Kingdom was established and reinforced.
2. Compare and contrast the visions of Daniel in Daniel 7 and the Apostle John in Revelation 4-5 regarding the coronation of Christ. Discuss the key figures, imagery, and the overall message conveyed by both prophetic accounts.
3. Discuss the significance of the title "Son of Man." Explain why Jesus used this specific title for Himself, how it directly connects to Daniel's prophecy, and its particular relevance to His Second Coming.
4. Explore the rich imagery and symbolism used in Daniel 7:9-14 to describe the coronation scene. Discuss the meaning of the "Ancient of Days," the plurality of "thrones," the "clouds of heaven," and the everlasting nature of the dominion given to the Son of Man.
5. The lesson describes the coronation of the King as the "apex of history" and the "greatest event in all of God's time." Based on the scripture and commentary provided, construct an argument explaining why this event holds such profound significance.

Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition from Source Context
Ancient of Days	A title for God the Father, found in Daniel 7. It refers to God's eternalness and His role as the eternal one who sits in judgment.
Aramaic	The language of the Babylonians. The early parts of the book of Daniel are written in Aramaic.
Coronation	A glorious and magnificent crowning scene; the formal event of crowning a king. The lesson focuses on the future coronation of Jesus Christ as King of Kings and Lord of Lords.
Deity	The nature of God. Clouds are presented as a frequent symbol of deity in both the Old and New Testaments.

Millennial Kingdom	The future thousand-year period when Jesus Christ will reign over the whole earth.
Regeneration	Another word used for the Kingdom, as referenced by Jesus in Matthew 19:28.
Second Coming	The future return of Jesus Christ to earth. The lesson notes that Jesus specifically used the title "Son of Man" in all references to His Second Coming.
Shiloh	A name from Genesis 49 for the promised one who would come. The name means "the one whose right it is" to take the scepter and the scroll (deed for the world).
Son of Man	A title for Jesus Christ, used by Daniel in his prophecy and repeatedly used by Jesus to describe Himself. It links Him to the Daniel 7 prophecy of the one who comes to the Ancient of Days to receive an everlasting kingdom.
Scepter and Scroll	Symbols of kingship and ownership. The scepter belongs to a king, and the scroll is referred to as the title deed for the world, which Christ has the right to take.
Thrones (plural)	Mentioned in Daniel 7:9 ("I watched till thrones were put in place"). Interpretations include a reference to the many pillows used to make a throne in oriental custom, the Trinity, or lesser thrones for other beings at the coronation.
Tribulation	A period of time mentioned as the topic of the previous lesson, from which the study of the Millennial Kingdom proceeds.

Aramaic Terms

[^1] **Antique Yomaya**

- **Phonetic Pronunciation:** an-TEEK yoh-MY-ah
- **Definition:** An Aramaic phrase used in the book of Daniel to refer to the "Ancient of Days." It literally translates to someone "old in age" or "the old one," signifying the eternal nature of God the Father.