

Study Guide: His Kingdom Will Come-Lesson 4
November 23, 2025

This study guide provides a comprehensive review of the historical empires and figures discussed in the lesson, focusing on their prophetic representation as beasts in the book of Daniel.

Quiz: Short Answer Questions

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

1. How does the description of the first beast, a lion with plucked wings, specifically relate to the experience of King Nebuchadnezzar?
 2. What is the symbolic meaning of the bear being raised up on one side in the vision of the second beast?
 3. According to the lesson's conjecture, what do the three ribs in the bear's mouth represent?
 4. The third beast, a leopard, had four heads. What historical event in Alexander the Great's empire does this feature represent?
 5. Name the four generals who inherited Alexander the Great's empire and list the territories each one controlled.
 6. How did Alexander the Great die, according to historical accounts mentioned in the lesson?
 7. What major military innovation is credited to the Greeks, and what was the initial political structure of Greece?
 8. Describe the societal division within the growing Greek civilization as explained in the lesson.
 9. What was the significance of the Battle of Thermopylae?
 10. How did the Spartan society train its male children to become warriors?
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Answer Key

1. The description symbolizes Nebuchadnezzar's humiliation as told in Daniel chapter 4. His "wings were plucked" when GOD struck him with insanity for his pride, causing him to be driven from his palace to live like a beast. The beast being "lifted up from the earth" and given a "man's heart" represents GOD restoring his sanity and his kingdom to him.
 2. The raised side of the bear symbolizes the dominance of the Persians within the Medo-Persian Empire. The Medes were considered "second-class citizens" with little military or leadership power, while the Persians held much greater importance and control over the kingdom.
 3. The conjecture is that the three ribs represent the three major empires conquered by the Medo-Persian forces. These defeated empires were Babylon, Egypt, and the nation of Lydia.
 4. The four heads represent the division of Alexander's vast empire among his four primary generals after his death. His world power did not pass to a single heir but was fractured into four separate territories ruled by his former commanders.
 5. The four generals were Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy. Cassander took Greece and Macedonia; Lysimachus was given Thrace and Asia Minor; Seleucus controlled Syria and the Middle East; and Ptolemy ruled Egypt.
 6. According to historical accounts (not the Bible), Alexander the Great's death was the result of an alcohol-induced episode. It is believed that he drank himself to death at the young age of 33, at the height of his power.
 7. The Greeks are credited with changing the nature of warfare militarily. Greece was not initially a unified nation but a collection of independent cities they called city-states, or the *polis*.¹
 8. As Greek society grew, it developed a division between the Athenian society, which valued intellectuals, and the Spartan society, which was composed of magnificent fighters.
 9. The Battle of Thermopylae was a famous battle where 300 Greek soldiers, most of whom were Spartans, successfully stopped an invading force of 10,000 Persians. They held them at a very narrow pass, preventing the larger army from advancing into Greece.
 10. The Spartans took their sons at a young age, around nine or eleven, and removed them from their homes. These boys were then trained exclusively to be fighters and warriors for the state from that point forward.
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Essay Questions

Instructions: Consider the following prompts and prepare to write a detailed essay for each, drawing exclusively on the information presented in the lesson.

1. Analyze the symbolism of the first two beasts (the lion and the bear) as detailed in the lesson. Explain how specific historical events and political structures of the Babylonian and Medo-Persian empires are reflected in their prophetic descriptions.
2. Discuss the life, conquest, and legacy of Alexander the Great as presented in the source material. Detail his rapid conquest, the cause of his death, and the subsequent division of his empire.
3. Compare and contrast the societal values of the Athenians and the Spartans. Using the information provided, explain how these different values manifested in their respective roles within Greek civilization and warfare.
4. Synthesize the "trivia" shared in the lesson regarding Alexander the Great's family and the origin of the marathon. Explain how these anecdotes provide additional context to the historical period being discussed.
5. Reflect on the closing prayer offered by Brother Roger. What themes does the prayer address regarding history, freedom of worship, and the responsibilities of the faithful?

Glossary of Key Terms

<u>Term/Name</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Alexander the Great	The Greek conqueror who, by the age of 33, had conquered the entire known world. His empire was divided among his four generals after his death.
Asia Minor	A territory given to the general Lysimachus after Alexander's death. It was the location of many churches founded by the apostle Paul.
Athenians	A group within Greek society known as the intellectuals.
Babylonians	The empire represented by the first beast (lion). They were the first of three major empires defeated by the Medo-Persians.
Cassander	One of Alexander the Great's four generals; he was given control of Greece and Macedonia.
Egypt	A territory conquered by the Medo-Persians and later given to the general Ptolemy after Alexander's death.

Humiliation of Nebuchadnezzar	The event described in Daniel chapter 4 where GOD struck the Babylonian king with insanity for his pride, forcing him to live like a wild animal before restoring his sanity.
Lydia	A nation that, along with Babylon and Egypt, was defeated by the Medo-Persian Empire.
Lysimachus	One of Alexander the Great's four generals; he received Thrace and Asia Minor.
Macedonia	A region north of Greece that was part of the territory given to the general Cassander.
Medo-Persian Empire	The empire that succeeded Babylon, represented by the bear. It was a dual kingdom dominated by the more powerful Persians over the Medes.
Nebuchadnezzar	The king of Babylon whose pride and subsequent humiliation are symbolized by the first beast (the lion with plucked wings).
Persians	The dominant group within the Medo-Persian Empire, symbolized by the raised side of the bear.
Ptolemy	One of Alexander the Great's four generals; he was given control of Egypt.
Seleucus	One of Alexander the Great's four generals; he took control of Syria and the Middle East, establishing the Seleucid dynasty.
Spartans	A group within Greek society known as magnificent fighters. They were instrumental in the Battle of Thermopylae and had a society built around training warriors from a young age.
Syria	A territory controlled by the general Seleucus after Alexander's death.
Thrace	A territory given to the general Lysimachus.
Thermopylae	The location of a famous battle where 300 Greeks, mostly Spartans, stopped 10,000 invading Persians at a narrow pass.

Greek Terminology¹

- **Polus** (poh-LUSS): A Greek term for city-states. This refers to the early political structure of Greece, which was a collection of independent cities rather than a single, unified country.