

V.1 – Daniel & Belshazzar

4. תוספתא זבחים יג:
 ...בית עולמים ארבע מאות ועשר לבנינו הראשון ארבע מאות
 ועשרים לבנינו האחרון

5. 45 שנות נ"ו	
<p>ירמיהו כה א: הַדָּבָר אֲשֶׁר הָיָה עַל יְרֵמְיָהוּ עַל כָּל עַם יְהוּדָה בַּשָּׁנָה הָרְבִיעִית לַיהוֹיָקִים בֶּן יִאֲשִׁיָּהוּ מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה הָיָה הַשָּׁנָה הָרְאשִׁיט לְנְבוּכַדְרֶצָּר מֶלֶךְ בָּבֶל:</p> <p>The word which came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah, in the fourth year of King Jehoiakim son of Josiah of Judah, which was the first year of King Nebuchadrezzar of Babylon.</p>	<p>4 יהויקים = 1 נ"ו</p> <p>יהויקים מלך 11 שנה (!)</p>
<p>מלכים ב כד (ח) בֶּן שְׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂר שָׁנָה יְהוֹיָכִן בָּמֶלְכוֹ וַיִּשְׁלַח חֲדָשִׁים מֶלֶךְ בִּירוּשָׁלַם... (יא) וַיָּבֵא נְבוּכַדְרֶצָּר מֶלֶךְ בָּבֶל עַל הָעִיר וַעֲבָדוּ צָרִים עָלֶיהָ: (יב) וַיֵּצֵא יְהוֹיָכִין מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה עַל מֶלֶךְ בָּבֶל הוּא וְאָמוֹ וְעַבְדָּיו וְשָׂרָיו וְסָרִיסָיו וַיִּקְח אֹתוֹ מֶלֶךְ בָּבֶל בַּשָּׁנָה שְׁמֹנֶה לְמָלְכוֹ:</p> <p>Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he became king, and he reigned three months in Jerusalem; ... King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon advanced against the city while his troops were besieging it. Thereupon King Jehoiachin of Judah, along with his mother, and his courtiers, commanders, and officers, surrendered to the king of Babylon. The king of Babylon took him captive in the eighth year of his reign.</p>	<p>גלות = יהויכין = 8 נ"ו</p>
<p>מלכים ב כה (כז) וַיְהִי בַשָּׁלְשִׁים וּשְׁבַע שָׁנָה לְגָלוֹת יְהוֹיָכִין מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה בַּשָּׁנִים עָשָׂר חֲדָשׁ בְּעֶשְׂרִים וּשְׁבַע לַחֲדָשׁ נָשָׂא אֱוִיל מֶרְדַּךְ מֶלֶךְ בָּבֶל בַּשָּׁנָה מָלְכוֹ אֶת רֹאשׁ יְהוֹיָכִין מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה מִבֵּית כְּלָא:</p> <p>In the thirty-seventh year of the exile of King Jehoiachin of Judah, on the twenty-seventh day of the twelfth month, King Evil-merodach of Babylon, in the year he became king, took note of King Jehoiachin of Judah and released him from prison.</p>	<p>37 גלות = יהויכין 1 אויל מרודך</p>

Neo-Babylonian Empire (626-539 BCE)	
Years	Monarchy
626–605 BC	Nabopolassar (21)
605–562 BC	Nebuchadnezzar II (43)
562–560 BC	Amel-Marduk (3)
560–556 BC	Neriglissar (5)
556 BC	Labashi-Marduk (1)
556–539 BC	Nabonidus (17)
???	Belshazzar (?)

6. Belshazzar, Wikipedia

Nabonidus was absent from Babylon from 553 BC to 543 or 542 BC, in self-imposed "exile" at Tayma in Arabia, for unknown

Chapter Headings – 5-12

- ה:** בְּלִשְׁצָר מֶלֶךְ עָבַד לְחָם רַב לְרַבְרָבְנֹהִי: ... (ל) **בַּה בְּלִינָא**
קָטִיל בְּלִשְׁצָר מֶלֶךְ כַּשְׂדָּא
א: וְדָרְיוֹשׁ מֶדָּא קָבַל מְלְכוּתָא כְּבַר שָׁנִין וְתַרְתִּין:
ז: **בַּשָּׁנָה חֲדָה לְבִלְשַׁצָּר** מֶלֶךְ בָּבֶל דְּנִינָא לְחָם חֲזָה...
ח: **בַּשָּׁנָה שְׁלוֹשׁ לְמֶלְכוּת בְּלִשְׁצָר** הַמֶּלֶךְ חִזּוֹן נִרְאָה אֱלִי...
ט: **בַּשָּׁנָה אַחַת לְדָרְיוֹשׁ בֶּן אַחַשְׁוֵרוּשׁ** מִזְרַע מְדֵי אֲשֶׁר הַמֶּלֶךְ עַל מְלְכוּת כַּשְׂדִּים:
י: **בַּשָּׁנָה שְׁלוֹשׁ לְכוּרֶשׁ מֶלֶךְ פָּרַס** דָּבַר נִגְלָה לְדָנְיָאֵל ...

- 5:1, 30 King Belshazzar gave a great banquet for his thousand nobles... That very night, Belshazzar, the Chaldean king, was killed.
- 6:1 And Darius the Mede received the kingdom ...
- 7:1 In the first year of King Belshazzar of Babylon, Daniel saw a dream...
- 8:1 In the third year of the reign of King Belshazzar, a vision appeared to me...
- 9:1 In the first year of Darius son of Ahasuerus, of Median descent, who was made king over the kingdom of the Chaldeans...
- 10:1 In the third year of King Cyrus of Persia, a matter was revealed to Daniel...

1. Daniel – in Chapter Sequence		
5	3 Belshazzar	Writing on the Wall
6	1 Darius the Mede	Daniel in the Lion's Den
7	1 Belshazzar	Daniel's vision – 4 animals – Fall of Babylon
8	3 Bleshazaar	Daniel's vision – Calculations and dates – fall of Babylon
9	1 Darius the Mede	Daniel's prayer to end the exile
10-12	3 Cyrus	Daniel's final vision re Persia

2. Daniel – in Chronological Sequence		
1-4	Nebuchadnezzar	Daniel & his Friends, from exile to prophet, N"Y learns faith and humility
7-8	Belshazzar	Daniel's vision on the fall of Babylon, Rise of Persia & Greece
5	3 Belshazzar	Writing on the Wall – fall of Belshazzar
6	1 Darius the Mede	Daniel in the Lion's Den
9	1 Darius the Mede	Daniel's prayer to end the exile
10-12	3 Cyrus	Daniel's final vision re Persia

3. סדר עולם רבה (ליינר) פרק כה

נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר מֶלֶךְ מִיָּה שְׁנָה, אֱוִיל מֶרְדַּךְ בְּנו כ"ג, וּבִלְשַׁצָּר בְּנו שְׁלֹשׁ

¹ **Seder Olam Rabbah** (Hebrew: סדר עולם רבה, "The Great Order of the World") is a 2nd-century CE Hebrew language chronology detailing the dates of biblical events from creation to Alexander the Great's conquest of Persia. It adds no stories beyond what is in the biblical text. Tradition considers it to have been written about 160 CE by Jose ben Halafta. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seder_Olam_Rabbah)

9. מלבי"ם דניאל פרק ה פסוק א

בלשאצר המלך עשה סעודה גדולה לאלף שריו, ולנגד אלף שתי יין, ופני חז"ל שהיו יודעים מנבואת ירמיה שאחרי שבעים שנה תכלה מלכות בבל, וחשבו את הזמן שנשלם אז וראו שלא בא היעוד והמלכות עדן בתקפו, **בשגם למה שספר ביוסיפון שלחם אז במדי ופרס שעלו עליו למלחמה והאלף שרים שלו נצחו את המלחמה, שזה סימן שמזלו עדן בתקפו,** וחשב כי העי"א שלו ושרו ממעל התגברו על אל אלים, **לכן עשה המשתה להאלף שרים שנצחו את המלחמה,** ושתה נגדם יין, אף שהיה דרך המלכים אז שאם עשה המלך משתה לשריו ועבדיו היה אוכל ושותה בחדר מיוחד, הראה להם עתה גודל מעלתם אצלו ששתה עמהם ביחד:

10. Josephus, Antiquities, X:11:2

2. But now, after the death of Nebuchadnezzar, Evil-Merodach his son succeeded in the kingdom, who immediately set Jeconiah at liberty, and esteemed him among his most intimate friends. He also gave him many presents, and made him honorable above the rest of the kings that were in Babylon; for his father had not kept his faith with Jeconiah, when he voluntarily delivered up himself to him, with his wives and children, and his whole kindred, for the sake of his country, that it might not be taken by siege, and utterly destroyed, as we said before. When Evil-Merodach was dead, after a reign of eighteen years, Niglissar his son took the government, and retained it forty years, and then ended his life; and after him the succession in the kingdom came to his son Labosordacus, who continued in it in all but nine months; and when he was dead, it came to Baltasar, who by the Babylonians was called Naboardelus; **against him did Cyrus, the king of Persia, and Darius, the king of Media, make war; and when he was besieged in Babylon, there happened a wonderful and prodigious vision. He was sat down at supper in a large room, and there were a great many vessels of silver, such as were made for royal entertainments, and he had with him his concubines and his friends; whereupon he came to a resolution, and commanded that those vessels of God which Nebuchadnezzar had plundered out of Jerusalem, and had not made use of, but had put them into his own temple, should be brought out of that temple. He also grew so haughty as to proceed to use them in the midst of his cups, drinking out of them, and blaspheming against God.** ...

11. כתובת מישע - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesha_Stele

16 . ואהרג. כלה. שבעת. אלפן. גברן. ו[גר]ן | וגברת. וגר

17 .ת. ורחמת | כי. לעשתר. כמש. חרמתה | ואקח. משם.

א[ת. כ]

18 . לי. יקוק. ואסחב. המ. לפני. כמש |

... and I killed in all seven thousand men...women and maidens, for I devoted them to Ashtar-Chemosh; and I took from it the vessels of Jeh_ovah, and offered them before Chemosh...

reasons. For the duration of the decade-long absence of his father, Belshazzar served as regent in Babylon, a period which some historians characterize as a co-regency. Belshazzar was entrusted with many typically royal prerogatives, such as granting privileges, commanding portions of the army, and receiving offerings and oaths, though he continued to be styled as the crown prince (mār šarri, literally meaning "son of the king"), never assuming the title of king (šarru). Belshazzar also lacked many of the prerogatives of kingship, most importantly he was not allowed to preside over and officiate the Babylonian New Year's festival, which was the exclusive right of the king himself. Belshazzar's fate is not known, but is often assumed that he was killed during Cyrus the Great's Persian invasion of Babylonia in 539 BC, presumably at the fall of the capital Babylon on 12 October 539 BC.

7. מגילה יא ע"ב

"בְּיָמֵינוּ הָיָה פְּשָׁעַת הַמֶּלֶךְ, וְכָתִיב בְּתַרְיָה: "בְּשָׁנַת שְׁלֹשׁ לְמַלְכוּתוֹ" אָמַר רַבָּא: מֵאֵי "קְשָׁבַת", לְאַחַר שְׁנַת־שְׁבַע דְּעָתוֹ. אָמַר: בְּלִשְׁצָר חֲשָׁב וְטָעָה, אֲנָה חֲשִׁיבָנָה וְלֹא טָעִינָה... מֵאֵי הִיא — דְּכָתִיב: "כִּי לִפְנֵי מְלָאכְתָּא לְבָבְלָא שְׁבָעִים שָׁנָה אֶפְקֹד אֲתָכֶם", וְכָתִיב: "לְמַלְאוֹת לְחַרְבוֹת יְרוּשָׁלַם שְׁבָעִים שָׁנָה". חֲשׁוֹב: אֲרַבְעִין וְחֲמִשׁ דְּנְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר, וְעֶשְׂרִים וְתֵלַת דְּאִוִיל מְרוּדִד, וְתַרְתֵּי דִידִיהָ — הָא אֶפְיָק מֵאֲנִי דְבִי מְקֻדְשָׁא וְאֲשַׁתְּמֵשׁ בָּהּ... אָמַר: הַשְׁתָּא וְדֵאֵי תוּ לֹא מִיפְרָקִי, אֶפְיָק מֵאֲנִי דְבִי מְקֻדְשָׁא וְאֲשַׁתְּמֵשׁ בָּהּ. ... הֵינֵנו דְּקָאֲמַר לֵיהּ דְּנִיָּאל: "וְעַל מְרִי שְׁמִיָּה הַתְרוֹמְמָת וְלְקָאֲנָה דִּי בִיִּתְיָהּ הִלְתִּינוּ קְדָמְךָ", וְכָתִיב: "בִּיהַ בְּלִילְיָא קָטִיל בְּלִשְׁאֲצָר מְלָכָא [כְּשֻׁדָּהּ]". וְכָתִיב: "וְדַרְיֹוֹשׁ מְדָאָה קָבַל מְלְכוּתָא כְּבַר שְׁנֵין שְׁתֵּין וְתַרְתֵּין".

"In those days when the king Ahasuerus sat on the throne of his kingdom" (Esther 1:2), and one verse afterward it is written: "In the third year of his reign" (Esther 1:3). Rava said: There is no contradiction. What is the meaning of "when he sat" [keshevet]? It is intended to indicate that he acted not immediately upon his rise to the throne, but rather after his mind was settled [shenitashveva], He said: **Belshazzar calculated and erred** – I will calculate, but I will not err. What is this calculation? As it is written: "After seventy years are accomplished for Babylonia I will remember you" (Jeremiah 29:10), and it is written "that He would accomplish for the desolations of Jerusalem seventy years" (Daniel 9:2). Belshazzar calculated Forty-five years of Nebuchadnezzar, and twenty-three of Evil-merodach, and two of his own. ... At that point Belshazzar said to himself: Now for sure they will not be redeemed. Therefore, I will take out the vessels of the Holy Temple and use them.

This is that which Daniel said to him "But you have lifted yourself up against the Lord of heaven; and they have brought the vessels of His House before you" (Daniel 5:23). And it is written "In that night Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, was slain" (Daniel 5:30). And it states "And Darius the Mede received the kingdom, being about sixty-two years old" (Daniel 6:1)

8. אסתור רבה ב:יא

מִי גָרַם לְבִלְשָׁצָר שְׁתִּתְקַעֵקַע בִּיצְתוֹ מִן הָעוֹלָם, לֹא עַל יְדֵי שְׁנַשְׁתֵּמֵשׁ בְּכָלֵי בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ, הֲדָא הוּא דְכָתִיב (דְּנִיָּאל ה, ב): בְּלִשְׁאֲצָר אָמַר בְּטַעֲם חֲמִירָא לְהִיתִיָּה לְמֵאֲנִי דְהִבָּא וְכִסְפָּא דִּי הִנְפֵק נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר גּוֹי. מֵה פְּתִיב (דְּנִיָּאל ה, ל): בִּיהַ בְּלִילְיָא קָטִיל בְּלִשְׁאֲצָר מְלָכָא כְּשֻׁדָּהּ.

Who caused Belshazzar's foundations to be undermined, was it not because he used the Temple vessels? That is what is written: "Belshazzar said, as he tasted the wine, to bring the gold and silver vessels that Nebuchadnezzar his father had removed..." (Daniel 5:2). What is written? "During that night, Belshazzar the Chaldean king was killed" (Daniel 5:30).