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Daniel 1

Verses: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21

Text

Hebrew

ַבּשְׁנַת שָׁלוֹשׁ לְמַלְכָוּת יְהוֹיָקֵים מֶלֶדְ יְהוּדֶה בָּא נְבוּכַדְנָאצְר מֶלֶדְ בָּבֶל יְרוּשָׁלֵם וַיָּצַר עָלֶיהְ L בְּשְׁנַת שָׁלוֹשׁ לְמַלְכָוּת יְהוֹיָקֵים מֶלֶדְ יְהוּדֶה בָּא נְבוּכַדְנָאצְר מֶלֶדְ בָּבֶל יְרוּשָׁלֵם וַיָּצַר עָלֶיהְ

אתplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאראדני בּידוֹ את

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרֵא אֱלֹתֵים (יְהוֹיָקִים מֱלֶדְּ יְהוּדָּה וּמִקְצָּת ֹ כְּלֵי בֵית אֱלֹהִים hugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip big אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים

hebrew

Meanings:

* God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels

Noun, masculine יְבִיאֵם אֶרֶץplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigץ־אֶרֶ

hebrew

Meaning:

* Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country

The word אֶּרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.

When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1 אֱלֹהִיםplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigאֲלָתָר בֵּית אֱלֹהָיים

hebrew

Meanings:

* God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels

Noun, masculine אתplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאת

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּלִים הַבָּּיִים הַבָּּיִא בֵּית אוֹצֵר אֱלֹהֵיו (הַכֵּלִים הַבָּּיא בֵּית אוֹצֵר אֱלֹהִיו בַּית אוֹצֵר אֱלֹהִים plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big אֱלֹהִים

hebrew

Meanings:

* God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels

Noun, masculine

ַוּיָאמֶר הַמֶּּלֶדְּ לְאַשְׁפְּנָז רָב סָרִיסֵיו לְהָבִּיא מִבְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וּמָזֵירַע הַמְּלוּכָה וּמִן הַפַּרְתְּמִים

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יָלָדֵים אֲשֶׁר אֵין בָּהֶם כָּל מאום מוּם מְוּם וְטוֹבֵּי מַרְאֶה וּמַשְׂכִּילֵים בְּכָל חָכְמָה וְיָדְעֵי דַּעַת וּמְבִּינֵי מַדְּע וְאֲשֶׁר כִּחַ בְּעָה בְּלָמְדֶם בְּבֶּר וּלִשְׁוֹן כַּשְּׁדִּים בְּבֵּר וּלִשְׁוֹן כַּשְּׁדִּים בְּבֵּר וּלִשְׁוֹן כַּשְּׁדִּים בְּבִּר וּלִשְׁוֹן כַּשְּׁדִּים בְּבִּר וּלִשְׁוֹן כַּשְׁדִּים בְּבִּר וּלִשְׁוֹן כַּשְּׁדִּים

ַנִימַן לָהֶה הַמֵּלֶדְ דָבַר יִוֹם בִּיוֹמוֹ מִפַּת בֵּג הַמֵּלֶדְ וּמְיֵין מִשְׁתִּׁיו וְלְגַדָּלֶם שָׁנִים שַׁלְוֹשׁ וּמְקַצַּתָּם יֵעַמְדָוּ לְפָנֵי הַמֵּלֶדְ

ָהָיָplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigוְיְהֵי

hebrew

The word הָיָה means "to exist" or "to be" or "to become" or "to come into being" and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.

This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.

* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 בָהֵם מִבָּנֵי יָהוּדָה דָּנְיֵאל חֲנַנְיָה מִישְׁאֵל וְעַזְרִיָה

ַן אַשֶּׁם לָהֶם שַּׁר הַסָּרִיסִים שַׁמָוֹת וַיָּשֶׂם לְדֶנִיּאֵל בֵּלְטְשַׁאצַׁר וְלַחֲנַנְיָה שַׁדְרַדְ וּלְמִישָׁאֵל מֵישַׁדְּ וְלַעֲזְרָיָה עֲבֵד נְגְוֹ [7]

ֶלֶב plugin-autotooltip_ default plugin-autotooltip_bigוַיָּשֶׂם דַּנְיֵאל עַל לְבֹּוֹ

hebrew

Meaning:

8 * The heart * Used figuratively for the feelings, the will and even the intellect * The centre of anything

Noun, masculine (although conceptually neutral, being used for both men and women). Occurs nearly 600 times in the Old Testament.1 Samuel 25:37Genesis 6:5Exodus 8:151 Samuel 24:51 Samuel 16:7Jeremiah 17:9Deuteronomy 10:16Deuteronomy 6:5Deuteronomy 6:5Psalm 9:1 (NIV)(verse 2 in the Hebrew Bible)Deuteronomy 6:5Genesis 6:51 Samuel 1:13Psalm 95:10Deuteronomy 6:5... אַשָּׁר לָאׁ יָתְנָאֵל בְּפַתְבָּג הַמֵּלֶדְ וּבְיֵין מִשְׁתִּיוֹ נִיְבַקּשְׁ מְשֵּׁר הַסְּרִילִים אֲשֵׁר לָאׁ יִתְנָאֵל בְּפַתְבָּג הַמֵּלֶדְ וּבְיֵין מִשְׁתִּיוֹ נִיְבַקּשׁׁ מְשֵּׁר הַסְּרִילִים אֲשֵׁר לָאׁ יִתְנָאֵל בְּפַתְבָּג הַמֵּלֶדְ וּבְיֵין מִשְׁתִּיוֹ נִיְבַקּשׁׁ מְשֵּׁר הַסְּרִילִים אֲשֵׁר לָאׁ יִתְנָאֵל בְּפַתְבָּג הַמֵּלֶדְ וּבְיֵין מִשְׁתִּיוֹ נִיִבְקּשׁׁ מְשֵּׁר הַסְּרִילִים אֲשֵׁר לָאׁ יִתְנָאֵל בְּפַתְבָּג הַמֵּלֶדְ וּבְיֵין מִשְׁתָּיִ נִינְבְשֵּשׁׁ מְשֵּׁר הַסְּרִילִים אֲשֵׁר לָאׁ יִתְנָאֵל בְּפַתְבָּג הַמֵּלֶדְ וּבְיִין מִשְׁתִּי נִינְבְּקשׁׁ מִשֶּׁר הַסְּרִילְים אָשֵׁר לָאׁ יִתְנָאֵל בְּפַתְבָּג הַמֵּלֶדְ וּבְיִין מִשְׁתָּבְי נִינְבְּקשׁׁ מִשֶּׁר הַסְּרִילְים אָשֵׁר לָאׁ יִתְנָאֵל בְּפַתְבָּג הַמֵּלֶדְ וּבְיִין מִשְׁתִּיוֹ נִיִּבְקשׁׁ לְּשִׁר הַסְּלֵּדְי

אַלהים plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigיתּן האַלהים

hebrew

Meanings:

* God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels

g Noun, masculine אָת plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאָת plugin-autotooltip bigאָת

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרָא אֱלֹהֶים (דָּנִיֵּאל לְחֶסֶד וְּלְרַחֲמֶים לִפְּנֵי שַׂר הַפְּרִיסִים אָת אָניֹ אָת hugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאַת שֵׁר הַסַּרִיסִים לְדַנַּנְאַל יָרֵא אַנִיּ אָת

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by אָדֹנֵי הַפֶּּלֶדְּ אֲשֶׁר מִנְּּה אֶת plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip big את

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by פָּרָא אֱלֹהֶים (מַאֲכַלְכֶם וְאֶת plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip big.א

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by פָּרֵא אֱלֹהֵים (מִשְׁתֵּיכֶם אֲשֶֶׁר לָמָה יִרְאֶה אֶת plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip big אַמּ

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרֵא אֱלֹהֵים (פְּנֵיכֶּׁם זְּעֲפִּים מִן הַיְלָדִים אֲשֵּׁר כְּגִילְכֶּם אַתּ אָת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big אָת שׁׁרַהָּים אָת

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרֵא אֱלֹהֵים (רֹאשֵׁי לָמֵלֶדְ

וַיִּאמֵר דַּנַיֵּאל אֱל הַמֵּלְצֵר אֲשֵׁר מִנָּה שֵּׁר הַסֵּרִיסִים עַל דַּנַיֵּאל חַנַנְיַה מִישָּׁאֱל וַעַזַרְיָה 11

את plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigגס נא את

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרֶא אֱלֹהֵים (עֲבָדֶידּ יָמֵים עֲשָׂרֶה וְיִתְּנוּ לְנוּ מִן מָן מִן וְנִשְׁרָה וּמֵיִם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמֵיִם וְנִשְׁרָה וּמִיִם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִם וְנִשְׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּבְּיִם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וּנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִים וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְּׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְׁרָה וּמִיִּם וְנִשְׁרָּה וּמִיִּם וּמְיִּים וּמְיִים וּנִשְׁרָּה וּמִיִּם וּמְיִים וּמְיִּים וּמִיּשְׁרְּם וּנִשְׁרָּה וּמִיִּים וּמְיִּשְׁרָה וּמִיִּבְּיִיף וּמִים וְנִשְׁרָּה וּמְיִים וּנִשְּׁרְבְּיִּם וְנִשְׁרָּיִים וְנִשְּׁרָּים וְנִישְׁרִים וּנִשְׁרִים וְנִישְׁרָם וְנִישְׁרִים וּנִשְׁרִים וּמְיִּים וּמְיִים וּמְיִּים וּמְיִּים וְּנִשְׁרָּים וְנִישְׁרִּים וּיִּיִּים וְּנִשְׁרִּים וּמְיִּים וְּיִּבְּיִּים וְּנִישְׁרִים וְּנִישְׁרִים וּיִּיִּים וְּנִישְׁרִים וְּיִּיִּים וּיִישְׁיִים וְּיִּישׁׁרְיִים וּיִּיִּים וּמְיִים וְּיִּישְׁתְּיִים וּיִּיִּים וְּיִּיִּים וּיִּיִים וְּיִיּיִים וּיִים וְיִיּיִים וּיִּיִים וְיִיּיִים וּיִים וּיִים וְיִּיִּיִים וּיִים וּיִּיִּים וּיִּיִּיְיִים וּיִּיִים וְּיִיּיִים יִּיִּים וְּיִּיִּיִים וּיִּיִים וְּיִיּיִים וּיִּיִּים וּיִּיִּיּיִּים וּיִּיּים וּיִּיּיִּים וּיִּים וּנִישְׁיִים וּיִּים וּיִּיּים וּיִּים וּיִּשְׁיִּים וּיִּייִים וּיִיים וּיִּיּים וּיִּישְׁיִים וּיִּיִּים וּיִּים וּיִּשְׁיִּים וּיִּיִּים וּיִים וּיִּים וּיִּיּים וּיִּיים וּיִּיִּים וּיִּייִים וּיִּיים וּיִּיִּים וּיִּים וּיִיּיִים וּיִּיִיים וּיִּיִים וּיִיּיִים וּיִיּיִיים וּיִיּיִּיּיִים וּיִּיִיים וּיִּיִּייִּיים וְּיִיּי

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אֶת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigאָר לְפַנֵּידְּ מַרְאֵׁינוּ וּמַרְאֵהֹ הַיִּלָדְים הַאָּכְלִּים אֶת

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרָא אֱלֹהֵים (פַּתְבַּג הַפֶּּלֶדּ וְכַאֲשֶׁר תִּרְאֵה עֲשֵׂה עִם בָּרָא אֱלֹהֵים (פַּתְבַּג הַפֶּּלֶדּ וְכַאֲשֶׁר תִּרְאֵה עֲשֵׂה עִם בְּרֵידּ

וַיִּשְּׁמֵע לָהֶם לַדָּבֶר הַזֵּה וַיִּנַפֶּם יָמֵים עֲשָׁרֵה 14

יִּמְקְצָּתْ יָמֵים עֲשָׂרָּה נִרְאֵה מַרְאֵיהֶם טוֹב וּבְּרִיאֵי בָּשֶׂר מִן כָּל הַוְלְדִּים הָאַכְלִּים אֵתplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip bigאָ

hebrew

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The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בַּרָא אֵלהֵים (פַּתָבָּג הַמֵּלֶדָּ

ָהָיָהיplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigיָהי

hebrew

The word הָיָה means "to exist" or "to be" or "to become" or "to come into being" and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.

This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.

16 * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 הַמֶּלְצֵּׁר נֹשֵּׁא אֶת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip bigma

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרֶא אֱלֹהֵים (פַּּתְבָּגֶּׁם וְיֵין מִשְׁתִּיהֶם וְלֹתֵן לָהֶם זַּרְעֹנְים

אַלהָים הָאֱלֶּהֶים נָתַּן לָהֶם הָאֱלֹהָים plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigוְהַיְלָדֵים הָאֱלֶּה יַּ

hebrew

17 Meanings:

* God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels

מַדֶּע וְהַשִּׂבֵּל בָּכָל סֱפֵר וְחָכְמֶה וְדָנְיֵאל הַבִּין בִּכָל חָזְוֹן וַחֲלֹמְוֹת Noun, masculine

- וּלִמָקצַת הַיַּמִּים אַשַּׁר אָמֶר הָמֶּלֶדְ לָהָבִיאָם וַיִבִּיאָם שַׁר הַסַּרִיסִים לְפָנֵי נִבְכַדְנַצֵּר 18
- וַיִדבֵּר אִתָּם הַמֵּלֵך וְלָא נִמְצָא מִכָּלֶּם כִּדְנַיֵּאל חַנַנְיָּה מִישָּׁאֵל וַעַזַרְיָה וַיַּעַמְדְוּ לִפְנֵי הַמֵּלֶדְ
- וָכֹל דָּבַר חַכָּמֵת בִּינָה אֲשֶׁר בָּקֵשׁ מָהֶם הָמֵלֶדְ וַיִּמְצָאֵם עֲשֶׂר יָדֹוֹת עַל כַּל הַחַרְטְמִים הַאֲשֶׁפִים אֲשֶׁר בָּכָל מַלְכוּתְוֹ|20

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hebrew

The word הָיָה means "to exist" or "to be" or "to become" or "to come into being" and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.

This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.

* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 דֵּנָגֵּאל עָד שְׁנֵת אָחָת לְכִוֹרֵשׁ הַמֵּלֶדְּ

ESV

- In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came to Jerusalem and besieged it.
- And the Lord gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, with some of the vessels of the house of God. And he brought them to the land of Shinar, to the house of his god, and placed the vessels in the treasury of his god.
- Then the king commanded Ashpenaz, his chief eunuch, to bring some of the people of Israel, both of the royal family and of the nobility,
- youths without blemish, of good appearance and skillful in all wisdom, endowed with knowledge, understanding learning, and competent to stand in the king's palace, and to teach them the literature and language of the Chaldeans.
- The king assigned them a daily portion of the food that the king ate, and of the wine that he drank. They were to be educated for three years, and at the end of that time they were to stand before the king.
- 6 Among these were Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah of the tribe of Judah.
- And the chief of the eunuchs gave them names: Daniel he called Belteshazzar, Hananiah he called Shadrach, Mishael he called Meshach, and Azariah he called Abednego.
- But Daniel resolved that he would not defile himself with the king's food, or with the wine that he drank. Therefore he asked the chief of the eunuchs to allow him not to defile himself.
- 9 And God gave Daniel favor and compassion in the sight of the chief of the eunuchs,
- and the chief of the eunuchs said to Daniel, "I fear my lord the king, who assigned your food and your drink; for why should he see that you were in worse condition than the youths who are of your own age? So you would endanger my head with the king."
- Then Daniel said to the steward whom the chief of the eunuchs had assigned over Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah,
- 12 "Test your servants for ten days; let us be given vegetables to eat and water to drink.
- Then let our appearance and the appearance of the youths who eat the king's food be observed by you, and deal with your servants according to what you see."
- 14 So he listened to them in this matter, and tested them for ten days.
- At the end of ten days it was seen that they were better in appearance and fatter in flesh than all the youths who ate the king's food.
- 16 So the steward took away their food and the wine they were to drink, and gave them vegetables.
- As for these four youths, God gave them learning and skill in all literature and wisdom, and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams.
- At the end of the time, when the king had commanded that they should be brought in, the chief of the eunuchs brought them in before Nebuchadnezzar.
- And the king spoke with them, and among all of them none was found like Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah. Therefore they stood before the king.

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And in every matter of wisdom and understanding about which the king inquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and enchanters that were in all his kingdom.

21 And Daniel was there until the first year of King Cyrus.

NIV

- In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came to Jerusalem and besieged it.
- And the Lord delivered Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, along with some of the articles from the temple of God. These he carried off to the temple of his god in Babylonia and put in the treasure house of his god.
- Then the king ordered Ashpenaz, chief of his court officials, to bring in some of the Israelites from the royal family and the nobility-
- young men without any physical defect, handsome, showing aptitude for every kind of learning, well informed, quick to understand, and qualified to serve in the king's palace. He was to teach them the language and literature of the Babylonians.
- The king assigned them a daily amount of food and wine from the king's table. They were to be trained for three years, and after that they were to enter the king's service.
- 6 Among these were some from Judah: Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah.
- The chief official gave them new names: to Daniel, the name Belteshazzar; to Hananiah, Shadrach; to Mishael, Meshach; and to Azariah, Abednego.
- But Daniel resolved not to defile himself with the royal food and wine, and he asked the chief official for permission not to defile himself this way.
- 9 Now God had caused the official to show favor and sympathy to Daniel,
 - but the official told Daniel, "I am afraid of my lord the king, who has assigned your food and drink.
- Why should he see you looking worse than the other young men your age? The king would then have my head because of you."
- Daniel then said to the guard whom the chief official had appointed over Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah,
- 12 "Please test your servants for ten days: Give us nothing but vegetables to eat and water to drink.
- Then compare our appearance with that of the young men who eat the royal food, and treat your servants in accordance with what you see."
- 14 So he agreed to this and tested them for ten days.
- At the end of the ten days they looked healthier and better nourished than any of the young men who ate the royal food.
- So the guard took away their choice food and the wine they were to drink and gave them vegetables instead.
- To these four young men God gave knowledge and understanding of all kinds of literature and learning. And Daniel could understand visions and dreams of all kinds.
- At the end of the time set by the king to bring them in, the chief official presented them to Nebuchadnezzar.
- The king talked with them, and he found none equal to Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah; so they entered the king's service.
- In every matter of wisdom and understanding about which the king questioned them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and enchanters in his whole kingdom.
- 21 And Daniel remained there until the first year of King Cyrus.

NLT

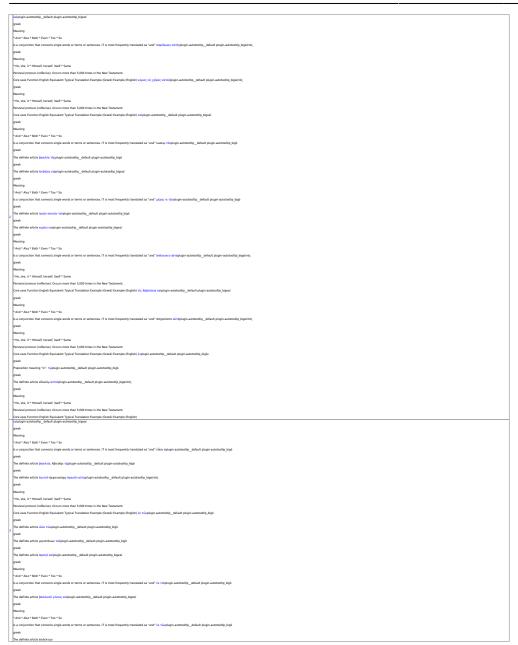
During the third year of King Jehoiakim's reign in Judah, King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon came to Jerusalem and besieged it.

- The LORD gave him victory over King Jehoiakim of Judah and permitted him to take some of the sacred objects from the Temple of God. So Nebuchadnezzar took them back to the land of Babylonia and placed them in the treasure-house of his god.
- Then the king ordered Ashpenaz, his chief of staff, to bring to the palace some of the young men of Judah's royal family and other noble families, who had been brought to Babylon as captives.
- "Select only strong, healthy, and good-looking young men," he said. "Make sure they are well versed in every branch of learning, are gifted with knowledge and good judgment, and are suited to serve in the royal palace. Train these young men in the language and literature of Babylon."
- The king assigned them a daily ration of food and wine from his own kitchens. They were to be trained for three years, and then they would enter the royal service.
- 6 Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah were four of the young men chosen, all from the tribe of ludah.
- The chief of staff renamed them with these Babylonian names: Daniel was called Belteshazzar. Hananiah was called Shadrach. Mishael was called Meshach. Azariah was called Abednego.
- But Daniel was determined not to defile himself by eating the food and wine given to them by the king. He asked the chief of staff for permission not to eat these unacceptable foods.
- 9 Now God had given the chief of staff both respect and affection for Daniel.
- But he responded, "I am afraid of my lord the king, who has ordered that you eat this food and wine. If you become pale and thin compared to the other youths your age, I am afraid the king will have me beheaded."
- Daniel spoke with the attendant who had been appointed by the chief of staff to look after Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah.
- 12 "Please test us for ten days on a diet of vegetables and water," Daniel said.
- "At the end of the ten days, see how we look compared to the other young men who are eating the king's food. Then make your decision in light of what you see."
- 14 The attendant agreed to Daniel's suggestion and tested them for ten days.
- At the end of the ten days, Daniel and his three friends looked healthier and better nourished than the young men who had been eating the food assigned by the king.
- So after that, the attendant fed them only vegetables instead of the food and wine provided for the others.
- God gave these four young men an unusual aptitude for understanding every aspect of literature and wisdom. And God gave Daniel the special ability to interpret the meanings of visions and dreams.
- When the training period ordered by the king was completed, the chief of staff brought all the young men to King Nebuchadnezzar.
- The king talked with them, and no one impressed him as much as Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah. So they entered the royal service.
- Whenever the king consulted them in any matter requiring wisdom and balanced judgment, he found them ten times more capable than any of the magicians and enchanters in his entire kingdom.
- 21 Daniel remained in the royal service until the first year of the reign of King Cyrus.

LXX

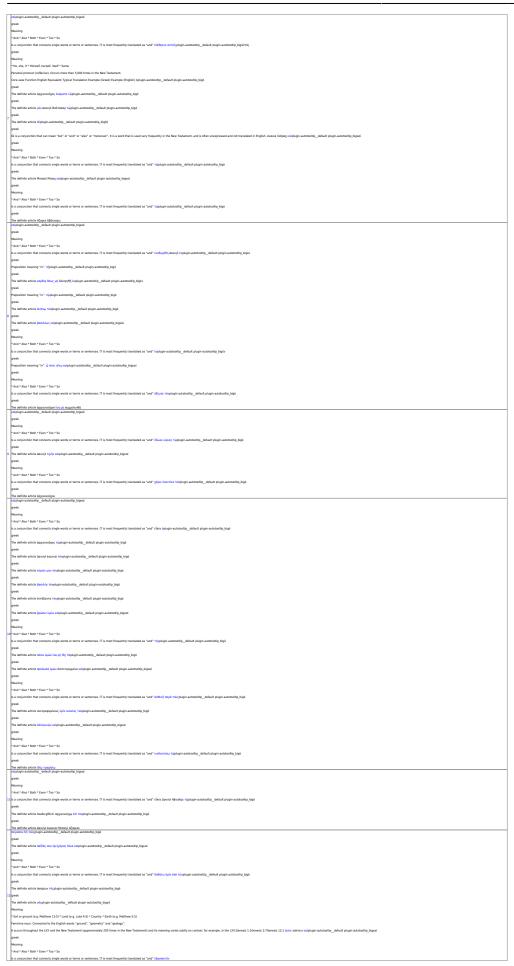
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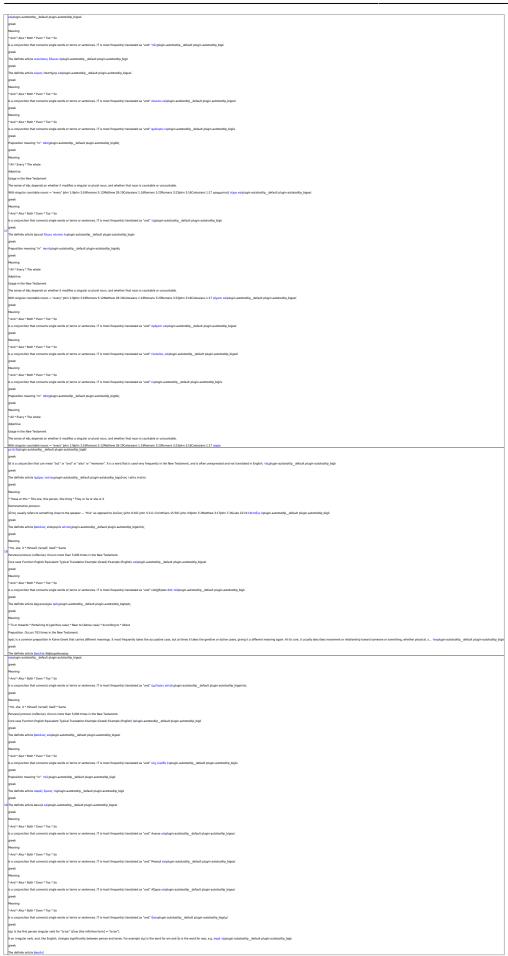
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KJV

- In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem, and besieged it.
- And the Lord gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, with part of the vessels of the house of God: which he carried into the land of Shinar to the house of his god; and he brought the vessels into the treasure house of his god.
- And the king spake unto Ashpenaz the master of his eunuchs, that he should bring certain of the children of Israel, and of the king's seed, and of the princes;
- Children in whom was no blemish, but well favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had ability in them to stand in the king's palace, and whom they might teach the learning and the tongue of the Chaldeans.
- And the king appointed them a daily provision of the king's meat, and of the wine which he drank: so nourishing them three years, that at the end thereof they might stand before the king.
- 6 Now among these were of the children of Judah, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah:
- Unto whom the prince of the eunuchs gave names: for he gave unto Daniel the name of
- Belteshazzar; and to Hananiah, of Shadrach; and to Mishael, of Meshach; and to Azariah, of Abednego.
- But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank: therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself.
- 9 Now God had brought Daniel into favour and tender love with the prince of the eunuchs.
- And the prince of the eunuchs said unto Daniel, I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink: for why should he see your faces worse liking than the children which are of your sort? then shall ye make me endanger my head to the king.
- Then said Daniel to Melzar, whom the prince of the eunuchs had set over Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah,
- Prove thy servants, I beseech thee, ten days; and let them give us pulse to eat, and water to drink.
- Then let our countenances be looked upon before thee, and the countenance of the children that eat of the portion of the king's meat: and as thou seest, deal with thy servants.
- 14 So he consented to them in this matter, and proved them ten days.
- And at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat the portion of the king's meat.
- Thus Melzar took away the portion of their meat, and the wine that they should drink; and gave them pulse.
- As for these four children, God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom: and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams.
- Now at the end of the days that the king had said he should bring them in, then the prince of the eunuchs brought them in before Nebuchadnezzar.
- And the king communed with them; and among them all was found none like Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah: therefore stood they before the king.
- And in all matters of wisdom and understanding, that the king enquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm.
- 21 And Daniel continued even unto the first year of king Cyrus.

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