



When was the book of Daniel written? The dating of when the book of Daniel was written is controversial. Popular, common arguments, even by Biblical “scholars” nowadays, claim that the writer of Daniel was pseudonymous, and therefore a fraud. So they date the book of Daniel as being written in the second century BCE, during the time of the rule of Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 BCE).

CRITICAL SCHOLARS CLAIM THE WRITER OF DANIEL IS A FRAUD

**“You may be privately wondering, ‘How are we to tell that a prophecy does not come from Yahweh?’ When a prophet speaks in the name of Yahweh and the thing does not happen and the word is not fulfilled, it has not been spoken by Yahweh. The prophet has spoken presumptuously. You have nothing to fear from him”**—**Deuteronomy 18:20-22 NJB**. This verse is a Biblical test of whether prophecy is genuine, or not. To portray something as prophecy, when it was actually written after the fact, is fraudulent, and violates the principle expressed above. Yet, this exactly what critics claim the book of Daniel is — a fraud!

CRITICAL SCHOLARS REASONS FOR DATING DANIEL IN THE FIRST CENTURY BCE

Critical scholars main arguments for the late dating of Daniel are as follows:

- Jesus ben Sirach (Sirach 44-50), writing the book **Ecclesiasticus**, or **The Wisdom of Ben Sira**, in approximately 180 BCE, cited numerous Old Testament heroes—but not

Daniel. This means that Daniel was unknown early in the second century BCE, so the Book of Daniel could not have been written prior to that time.

- The book's theology, and its position in the Hebrew Scriptures with the Writings rather than the Prophets, and its "historical inaccuracies" of events prior to the the 2nd century BCE, demand a late date of composition. For example, **Daniel 1:1,2** says, **"In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came and laid siege to Jerusalem. The Lord handed over to him Jehoiakim, king of Judah"** (NAB). However, **Jeremiah 25:1** says it was **"the fourth year of Jehoiakim"** that was **"the first year of Nebuchadnezzar."** (Also see **Jeremiah 46:2**).
- The Persian loan words used (including some titles for officials in chapter 3) indicate a late date for the book's composition.
- The fiery furnace account in **Daniel 1:1,2** reads like a legend. The omission of Daniel's name in **Daniel 3:12** is evidence that the story of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego was a legend that had circulated independently of other narratives in the book. The author of Daniel conflated older tales into one story to inspire faithfulness during the persecutions of Antiochus IV.
- Belshazzar is called "king" of Babylon and the "son" of Nebuchadnezzar in **Daniel chapter 5**; the actual king was Nabonidus, who was really his father. Until the 1850's, for example, critics claimed that **"Belshazzar" (Daniel 5:1)** did not even exist, because there was no mention of him outside the Bible, or works dependent upon the Bible, and extant historical sources said that Nabonidus was the last king of Babylon.
- Darius the Mede (**Daniel 5:30-6:28; 9:1**) is unknown outside the Bible.
- The stories of Nebuchadnezzar's insanity and of the fiery furnace read like pious legends—far-fetched miracle stories common in intertestamental Jewish texts.
- To avoid fulfillment of long-range predictive prophecy in Daniel, adherents of the late-date view usually claim the four kingdoms foreseen by Daniel as the Babylonians, the Medes, the Persians, and finally, the Greeks, including the Selucids and the Ptolemies.
- Long-range predictive prophecy is not possible. For example, the actions of Antiochus IV Epiphanes in **Daniel 11:21-35** are so accurately described that they only masqueraded

as prophecy, and had to have been written after the fact. Prominent among these critics is the Greek philosopher Porphyry of the 3rd century CE (about 233-304 CE), who produced a work called ***Against the Christians***, in fifteen volumes, which he elucidated his detailed arguments.

- The statements, **“The law of the Medes and the Persians . . . cannot be altered . . . cannot be repealed” (Daniel 6:8 NIV)** isn’t supported by history outside of the Bible.
- Half of Daniel was written in Aramaic, a language Jews spoke during the intertestamental period. Daniel 3 also includes three Greek loan words—suggesting that the book was written after Greek culture had invaded the Near East.
- The Persian loan words in **Daniel** (including some titles for officials listed in **chapter 3**) indicate a late date for the book.
- There are a number of places in Daniel 1-7 where he is referred to in the third person, which is evidence he didn’t write the book himself.
- There are three additions to **Daniel** that were definitely written during Maccabean times. These were written 1st century BCE Greek (not in the Hebrew-Aramaic of the canonical part of Daniel), and are called, **“The Song of the Three Young Men” (Daniel 3:24-90)**, **“Susanna and the Elders” (Daniel 13)**, and **“The Destruction of Bel and the Dragon” (Daniel 14)**.
- But all this above “evidence” is not as strong as it appears on the surface: Ben Sirach also omits mention of other famous Israelites, including Ezra. Also, Sirach may himself have been influenced by Daniel. In Sirach 36:10 he prayed, “Hasten the day, and remember the appointed time”—verbiage resembling Daniel 11:27 and Daniel 11:35. It may be that Ben Sirach offhandedly cited Daniel, which, of course, implies that the book already existed in his lifetime.

## BIBLICAL EVIDENCE OF THE TIME OF WRITING

The Bible indicates that the book was composed in the sixth century BCE, finished by about 535 BCE, concurrent with the historical information it provides.

**“In the first year of King Belshazzar of Babylon, as Daniel lay in bed he had a dream, visions in his head. Then he wrote down the dream: the account began: In the vision I saw during the night . . . “—Daniel 7:1,2 NAB**

**“After this first vision, I, Daniel, had another, in the third year of King Belshazzar . . .”—Daniel 8:1 NAB**

**“It was the third year that Darius, son of Ahasuerus, of the race of the Medes, reigned over the kingdom of the Chaldeans; in the first year of his reign, I, Daniel, perceived in the books the number of years . . .”—Daniel 9:1,2 NAB**

**“In the third third year of Cyrus, king of Persia, a revelation was given to Daniel . . . In those days, I, Daniel, mourned three full weeks”—Daniel 10:1,2 NAB. “*The third year of Cyrus’ reign was 536 BCE*”—*NLT footnote***

**“Now I shall tell you the truth . . . “—Daniel 11:1 NAB**

**“You, Daniel, keep secret the message and seal the book until the end . . . “—Daniel 12:4 NAB**

These Biblical statements above all claim that the Book of Daniel was written by the ancient Hebrew prophet Daniel in the 6th century BCE. If these statements are not true, then the book is a forgery, a pseudonymous fraud.

#### FACTUAL EVIDENCE OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF DANIEL

The book of Daniel demonstrates familiarity with the history and culture of the seventh and sixth centuries BCE. Archaeological discoveries have confirmed the reliability of the book in many instances. Alleged historical inaccuracies have either been found to be nonexistent, or have reasonable explanations, upon close examination. Objective evidence supports the fact that the prophet Daniel himself wrote the book in the 6th century BCE, and definitively

excludes the late-date, 2nd century BCE, hypothesis for the Book of Daniel on a number of counts:

- Daniel claimed to write the book (**Daniel 12:4**), and from **Daniel 7:2** onward he used the autobiographical first person. The Jewish Talmud agrees with this testimony, and Jesus Christ attributes quotes from **Daniel 9:27; 11:31; 12:11**, to “**Daniel the prophet**” (**Matthew 24:15**).
- **Ecclesiasticus** or **The Wisdom of Ben Sira** is an apocryphal, uninspired book. The same list of Old Testament heroes in this book also omits Ezra and Mordecai (who were great heroes to postexilic Jews), Jehoshaphat, Job, and all the judges except Samuel. Daniel’s omission from a list in a non canonical book, that makes no claim to being exhaustive, doesn’t prove he was a fictitious character, or that the writer Book of Daniel is a pseudonymous fraud.
- The Babylonian system of counting the years of a king’s reign did not include his accession year, but the system used in Judah did. Jehoiakim’s accession year was 608 BCE. Thus, Daniel, in Babylon, calculated according to the accession year system, wrote that Jehoiakim’s “**third year**” (**1:1**) was the year Nebuchadnezzar invaded Judah (605 BCE). But Jeremiah, in Jerusalem, calculated using the non-accession year system, and accurately stated that Jehoiakim’s “**fourth year**” was Nebuchadnezzar’s “**first year**” (**25:1**). It is unlikely that a shrewd forger, as critics claim the writer of **Daniel** was, would contradict so respected a source as **Jeremiah**, especially in the very first verse of the book.
- Daniel did not complete the book until some time after the Persian conquest of Babylon and even served in the new administration, so the presence of older, pre-Hellenistic, Persian loan words is not surprising. In fact, it is highly significant, because they are strong evidence for a date of composition not long after the Babylonian exile in the 6th century BCE, since these are Old Persian words that ceased to be used by about 300 BCE. Some of the technical terms used in **Daniel 3** were already so obsolete by the 2nd century BCE that the translators of the Greek Septuagint Version (LXX) mistranslated them.

- The three Greek loan words used (**Daniel 3:5,7,10,15**) do not prove a late date of composition. Greek musicians and musical terms were renowned, so their vocabulary came into use early, and their use here is not surprising. One of those terms (*kitharis*, “zither”) is documented in Homer (8th century BCE), and even though the others (*psalterion*, “harp”; *symphonia*, “double-flute”, “pipe[s]”, “bagpipe”, or “drum”), are not mentioned until after the 6th century BCE, the argument from silence does not mean they were unknown in Babylon in the 6th century BCE. Archaeology has demonstrated extensive Greek trade and influence in the Near East during this period, and Greek mercenaries even served in Nebuchadnezzar’s army. As a matter of fact, the sparse number of Greek terms in the book of Daniel is one of the more convincing arguments that **Daniel** wasn’t written in the 2nd century BCE, when Greek culture was at its height.
- Punishment by burning (**Daniel 3:6**) is well attested in the ancient Near East. The Code of Hammurabi stipulated burning for various crimes. A letter from ancient Babylon was discovered that specifically mentions burning in a furnace as a punishment. Burning as a form of execution was a practice of Babylonian rulers. According to **Jeremiah 29:22** Nebuchadnezzar executed two Jewish false prophets, Zedekiah and Ahab, by “fire.” Burning as a penalty for certain crimes appears twice in the Code of Hammurabi, the system of law set forth by that Babylonian king. Another early Babylonian king, Rim-Sin, is documented as having punished in this way.
- The conjecture that, the omission of Daniel’s name as being among those who were required to be on the plain of Dura (**3:12**) to bow down to the giant image proves the account to be a legend, simply has no objective support. Daniel’s position as “**ruler of the entire province of Babylon and chief prefect over all the wise men of Babylon**” (**Daniel 2:48 NAB**) likely required his presence at the palace.
- The three apocryphal additions to the book of **Daniel** are referred to as “*pious legendary embroidery*” in *The New Bible Dictionary* by Douglas. These additions are not historical, but are unreliable fables revolving around the great fame of Daniel. These additions do not disprove the fact that the canonical part of **Daniel** was written in the 6th century BCE.

- In modern times evidence has come to light indicating the writer of the book had firsthand knowledge of the times he wrote about. He recorded, **“King Nebuchadnezzar . . . was taking a walk on the flat roof of the royal palace in Babylon. As he looks out across the city, he said, ‘Look at this great city of Babylon. By my own mighty power I have built this beautiful city as my royal residence to display my majestic splendor” (Daniel 4:28-30 NLT).** In the past, the evidence of Nebuchadnezzar’s arrogant extravagance was not extant, but modern archaeologists have now confirmed that Nebuchadnezzar was the mastermind behind much of the fabulous buildings and features of the ancient city of Babylon. His boastfulness is confirmed by the fact that he had kiln-fired bricks (rather than sun-dried) used for his many projects, with many of the bricks stamped with his name on them.
- In 1854, some small clay cylinders with cuneiform writing were discovered in ancient Ur, in what is now southern Iraq. These documents from King Nabonidus included a prayer for **“Bel-sar-ussur, my eldest son,”** thus proving to critics that Belshazzar did exist, and was therefore not fictional. Daniel rightly portrays the position of Belshazzar as co-regent with Nabonidus. He could have appropriately been called “king”, just as he is in [Daniel 5:1](#). In [Daniel 5:16](#) Belshazzar offered to make the one who could interpret the writing on the wall “the third highest ruler in the kingdom.” As Belshazzar was himself the second in-charge ruler, this was the highest honor he possibly could confer. Since the 1850’s, at least 37 archival texts have been discovered that demonstrate that Belshazzar was a real person. Cuneiform documents have been discovered that showed Belshazzar had household secretaries and a household staff, and that Nabonidus was away from Babylon for years at a time, and during these periods, he **“entrusted the kingship”** of Babylon to his oldest son (Belshazzar). The fact that Belshazzar could only offer **“the third highest position in the kingdom,” “third in governing the kingdom” (Daniel 5:7,16 HCSB; Daniel 5:29 NAB),** is strong evidence that Daniel had accurate knowledge of Nabonidus, and his, and Belshazzar’s positions. Nabonidus was first in rank, followed by his son Belshazzar, and whoever could interpret the handwriting on the wall would be **“the third.”** Evidence

indicates that Nabonidus married Nebuchadnezzar's daughter, which makes makes Belshazzar Nebuchadnezzar's grandson. Neither Aramaic nor Hebrew have words for "grandfather" or "grandson." "Son of" can mean "grandson," or even "descendent of."

- It is true that "Darius the Mede" ([Daniel 5:31-6:28](#); [9:1](#)) is not mentioned by that name outside the Bible. This is the kind of historical puzzle scholars frequently encounter in ancient texts. While we can't be dogmatic, or know it with 100% certainty, it is very interesting to note that the *Nabonidus Chronicle* provides evidence that identifies "Darius the Mede" with a governor named Gubaru. This is certainly plausible, because [Daniel 5:31](#) says that **"Darius the Mede received the kingdom at about the age of sixty-two."** (NASB; NRSV; NJKV; CSB; HCSB). This is a passive 'receiving of the kingdom.' [Daniel 9:1](#) says, **"In the first year of Darius the son of Ahasuerus, of Median descent, who was made king over the kingdom of the Chaldeans"** ([Daniel 9:1 NASB](#)). Being **"made king"** is an indication that he is in a subordinate, rather than top, position. Normally, an author would not speak of a conquerer 'receiving' a kingdom. So it can be conjectured that Darius the Mede was not a "king" of the same standing as Cyrus. Also important to note is the fact that Daniel never refers to this Darius as the king over Persia or the Medes, but simply as the ruler of **"the Chaldeans"**, or Babylonians.
- The identifications of the four kingdoms as the Babylonians, the Medes, the Persians, and the Greeks is problematic because there is no evidence of an independent Median kingdom between the Babylonian and the Persian kingdoms. Daniel viewed the next kingdom after Babylon as being that of **"the Medes and the Persians"** ([Daniel 5:28](#); [6:8](#)) jointly. Further corroborating this is the vision in chapter 8 of the ram and goat, in which **"the two horned ram . . . represents kings of Media and Persia"** ([Daniel 8:20](#)). The **"third kingdom"** ([Daniel 2:39](#)), which is also the **"third of these strange beasts"** ([Daniel 7:6 NLT](#)), is obviously Greece. **"The he-goat is the king of the Greeks, and the great horn on its forehead is the first king"** ([Daniel 8:21 \(NAB\)](#)), is obviously Alexander the Great. This **"kingdom"** of Greece ruled from 336 BCE until 63 CE.
- The **"fourth kingdom"** ([Daniel 2:40](#)), which also **"the fourth beast"** ([Daniel 7:7](#)

**NLT**), that was predicted in the book of Daniel, is obviously the Roman Empire, which did not come to power and take control of Syria/Palestine, until 63 BCE, 100 years after the time of Antiochus IV. This, alone, is enough to prove that the book of Daniel has accurate predictive prophecy.

- Daniel wasn't placed in the Writings section of the Hebrew Bible because the book was written later, or because his credentials were doubtful, as critics claim. In fact, the canon of accepted books of the Hebrew Bible was closed back around 400 BCE, long before the 2nd century BCE when critics claim Daniel was written. At Qumran, the religious center where the Dead Sea Scrolls came from, the book had great prominence. Both the Septuagint and Josephus placed Daniel with the Prophets. Daniel being placed in the Writings rather than the Prophets in the Hebrew Bible was likely due to the fact that Daniel was mainly a statesman in Babylon, not primarily a prophetic preacher, and not located in the nation of Israel like Isaiah and Jeremiah. However, the prophecies in the book of Daniel are unmistakably some of the most striking long-term prophecies of the Old Testament!
- Predictive prophecy is not only possible, but expected, from a true prophet of God. Several prophecies in Daniel could not have taken place by the 2nd century BCE anyway, so the prophetic element cannot be dismissed. The symbolism connected to the 4th kingdom makes it unmistakably predictive of the Roman Empire (**Daniel 2:33; 7:7,19**), which didn't take control of Palestine until 63 BCE. Also, the prediction **"that from the issuing of a decree to restore and rebuild Jerusalem until Messiah the Prince there will be seven weeks and sixty-two weeks"** (**Daniel 9:25 NASB**), or 483 years, works out to the exact time of Jesus' ministry. (For a more in-depth look at this prophecy and its fulfillment, please see the article, "Seventy Weeks of the Prophecy of Daniel," on this website.)
- In contrast, intertestamental Jewish works of religious fiction lack historical credibility in a way that has no parallel in historical works. The Apocryphal book of Judith, for example, written during the reign of Antiochus IV, contains absurd historical blunders and is altogether unlike the book of Daniel.
- The conjecture that **Daniel 3** is a mythical tale because Daniel is not mentioned in the

narrative has no objective support. The fact that **“the king placed Daniel in a high position and . . . made him ruler over the entire province of Babylon and placed him in charge of all its wise men” (Daniel 2:48 NIV)** probably required his presence in the palace, rather than on **“the plain of Dura” (Daniel 3:1)**.

- The miracles of Daniel are beyond the scope of history or archaeology to prove, or disprove. Miracles do not prove that a work is fictional. Nebuchadnezzar’s insanity was apparently a rare, but authentic, clinical condition called boanthropy. “Made-up” miracle stories often contain fictitious conditions and/or remedies. An example of this is in the Apocryphal book Tobit, 2:9,10, where Tobit goes blind because of sparrow dung dropping into his eyes.
- The fact that half of Daniel is written in Aramaic is not explainable with regard to any proposed reconstruction of its history. The Aramaic of Daniel is “official,” or “imperial”—the standardized Aramaic used in official correspondence when Aramaic was the lingua franca of the Near East (see 2 Kings 18:26; Ezra 4:7; Daniel 2:4), not the colloquial, regional Aramaic of second-century BCE Palestine, at which time the common language of the region was Greek. Linguistic evidence from the Dead Sea Scrolls (which furnish authentic samples of Hebrew and Aramaic writing from the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE) demonstrates that the both the Hebrew and Aramaic chapters of Daniel must have been composed centuries earlier. Daniel’s Hebrew is remarkably similar to Ezekiel’s, and his Aramaic is very similar to that of Ezra and the Elephantine Papyri, and other secular works of that period, also written in imperial Aramaic, dated to the 5th century BCE. In contrast, Daniel’s Aramaic does not conform to later samples of Aramaic found at Qumran (such as the *Genesis Apocryphon*).
- Daniel’s quote that **“the law of the Medes and the Persians,” “cannot be altered . . . cannot be repealed” (Daniel 6:8 NIV)** is supported by the fact that the historian Diodorus Siculus (17:30) reported that Darius III (336-330 BCE) executed an innocent man because he could not change what had been decreed by royal authority. The immutability of Medo-Persian laws is also confirmed by **Esther 1:19, “the laws of Persia and Media, which cannot be repealed” (NAB)**, and **8:8, “no document written in the king’s name and sealed with his ring can be repealed” (NAB)**.

- The Dead Sea Scrolls have provided new helpful evidence on the time of the writing of Daniel. Cave 1 at Qumran contained several fragments of the book (1QDan<sup>a-b</sup>) in a script suggesting a second-century BCE date. Other Daniel fragments from Cave 4 are in a style suggestive of a late Hasmonean or early Herodian date. There were a total of 8 manuscripts of Daniel discovered among the Dead Sea Scrolls. It would be very unlikely that such an unusual book, written as late as circa the 160's BCE, would have been so quickly accepted, copied and circulated as authoritative Scripture. ***“A Maccabean dating for Daniel has now to be abandoned, if only because there could not possibly be a sufficient interval between the composition of Daniel and its appearance in the form of copies in the library of a Maccabean religious sect” (The Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible).***
- Seven of the eight scrolls of the book of Daniel from Qumran contain the book in the shorter form found in Jewish and Protestant Bibles. Every chapter of Daniel is represented in these eight manuscripts, except chapter 12. However, one of the nonbiblical scrolls, known as the ***Florilegium (4Q174)*** (circa 25 BCE), quotes Daniel 12:10 as written in the ***“the book of Daniel the prophet.”*** The writer(s) of this document obviously knew **Daniel** as a complete book, and not just traditions circulating. This indicates that at Qumran, **Daniel** was not only being quoted as scripture, but was classified among the Prophets, rather than the Writings, which is additional evidence that **Daniel** contains predictive prophecy. Additional evidence that Daniel was quoted, or referred to, as scripture, at Qumran is in **11QMelchizedek**, where it refers to the ***“Anointed of the Spirit, of whom Daniel spoke” (Daniel 9:25,26).*** For Daniel to be quoted as scripture by this time, gives evidence it had been around for quite some time.
- The book of Daniel is written in Hebrew from **1:1** to **2:3**, then it switches to Aramaic from **2:4** to **7:28**, and then back to Hebrew from **8:1** to the end of the book. The four ***Dead Sea Scrolls*** that preserve material from two or three of these sections make the very same transitions from Hebrew to Aramaic and back again. This shows us that the book of **Daniel** was originally written this way, when Aramaic was the *lingua franca* of the Near East, during the time of Neo-Babylonian and Medo-Persian Empires.

- Authors commonly refer to themselves in the third person, as, for instance, Moses does in the Torah, or Pentateuch.
- Jesus Christ himself, Ezekiel, and the writer of Hebrews, all powerfully testified as to the genuineness of Daniel's existence, and, additionally, Jesus also testified as to Daniel's writership of the book (**Matthew 26:64; Mark 14:62; Luke 22:69; Ezekiel 14:14,20; 28:3; Hebrews 11:33-37**), when he drew on it (**Daniel 9:27; 11:31; 12:11**) to predict, **"When you see standing in the holy place the abomination that causes desolation, spoken of through the prophet Daniel-let the reader understand-"** (**Matthew 24:15 NIV; Mark 13:14**). If the late-date theory of the critics is true, then either Matthew's reference to **"the prophet Daniel"** is false, or Jesus himself was fooled by the forgery of the 2nd century BCE pseudonymous writer.
- The renowned Jewish historian Josephus, who has been assailed by critics for noting that some prophecies in **Daniel** were fulfilled, testified to the the book of Daniel's authenticity. He wrote that during Alexander the Great's campaign against Persia in 332 BCE, he came to Jerusalem. The priests there showed him a copy of the book of Daniel, specifically verses where he was referred to in its prophecies, written 200 years before then. Alexander believed they, in fact, did refer to him, and so he was very kind to the Jews, who were long time friends of Alexander's enemy, the Persians. This event occurred 160 years before the time when critics claim the book of Daniel was written!

For additional information on this subject, please see:

[DANIEL ACCURATELY PREDICTED ANTIOCHUS IV EPIPHANES](#)