

# Daniel 3:22

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Therefore because the king's commandment was urgent, and the furnace exceeding hot, the flame of the fire slew those men that took up Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

## Analysis

This verse reveals the terrible irony of persecution: "the flame of the fire slew those men that took up Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego." The executioners died while the condemned lived—a dramatic reversal demonstrating divine intervention. The phrase "because the king's commandment was urgent" (מִן־דֵּין מֶלֶךְ מְלָאת מִצְפָּה) indicates the king's furious insistence on immediate execution, leading guards to approach the furnace's lethal heat.

"The furnace exceeding hot" uses emphatic language—not merely hot but superheated beyond normal levels. Nebuchadnezzar's rage (v. 19) led him to command heating the furnace "seven times more than it was wont to be heated," creating conditions so extreme that approaching it meant death. This detail serves multiple purposes:

1. demonstrating the king's fury
2. establishing the miracle's magnitude—if approaching killed executioners, survival inside required supernatural preservation
3. showing how rage leads to self-defeating excess.

The executioners' death prefigures how those who persecute God's servants often suffer the very destruction they intend for the righteous.

This principle recurs throughout Scripture: Haman hanged on his own gallows (Esther 7:10), Daniel's accusers consumed by lions (Daniel 6:24), persecutors of early Christians struck down (Acts 12:23). Ultimately, those who reject Christ face the judgment they sought to impose on His followers. Meanwhile, believers pass through persecution's flames protected by God's presence, as Christ walked through death's domain to secure eternal life.

## Historical Context

---

Ancient Near Eastern execution methods often involved dramatic public spectacle serving both punishment and deterrent purposes. Supervising executions was a normal duty for royal guards, but the exceptional furnace heat made this assignment lethal. The account's precise detail—executioners dying while prisoners lived—provides eyewitness testimony to the miracle's authenticity.

Nebuchadnezzar's command to superheat the furnace reflects royal absolutism unchecked by reason. Ancient kings' rage often led to excessive, counterproductive actions that harmed their own interests. The guards' deaths represented loss of trained soldiers, yet the king's pride drove him to irrational extremes. This illustrates how opposition to God's purposes ultimately proves self-destructive.

## Related Passages

---

**John 15:13** — Greatest form of love

**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

## Study Questions

---

1. How does the executioners' death while the condemned lived demonstrate the ironic reversal common when humans oppose God's purposes?
2. What does Nebuchadnezzar's self-defeating rage teach about how pride and fury lead to irrational, counterproductive actions?

3. How does this reversal prefigure the ultimate judgment where persecutors of God's people face the destruction they intended for the righteous?

## Interlinear Text

---

מְחִצָּפָה	מֶלֶךְ	ה	מֶלֶךְ	ה	מְחִצָּפָה
Therefore	H6903	H1836	because	H1768	commandment
	H3606		H4481		the king's
				H4406	was urgent
				H4430	H2685
and the furnace	hot	exceeding	men	those	that took up
H861	H228	H3493	H1400	H479	H5267
Shadrach	Meshach	H0	and Abednego	slew	the flame
H7715	H4336		H5665	H6992	H1768
					H7631
וְאַתָּה					
of the fire					
H5135					

## Additional Cross-References

---

**Proverbs 21:18** (Parallel theme): The wicked shall be a ransom for the righteous, and the transgressor for the upright.

**Proverbs 11:8** (Parallel theme): The righteous is delivered out of trouble, and the wicked cometh in his stead.

**Exodus 12:33** (Parallel theme): And the Egyptians were urgent upon the people, that they might send them out of the land in haste; for they said, We be all dead men.