

THE PROPHET DANIEL

I. His Existence.

A. He was the author of Daniel. cf. 7:28; 8:2; 10:2.

B. He was attested to:

1. By Ezekiel 14:14, 20; 28:3. Show piety and wisdom of Daniel.

Ezek old saint and Dan young and favored

2. 1 Maccabees, 2:59-60 authenticates.

3. Josephus Antiq x.11 refers to Daniel's prophecies.

4. X, Matt 24:15. Called prophet here.

5. Allusions in NT which must have Dan in mind, 1 Pet 1:10 (Dan 9:3; 12:8);
2 Thess 2:3 (9:27); 1 Cor 6:2 (7:22); Heb 11:33 (3)

6. Intimate knowledge of Chaldean history as confirmed by secular
historians and archaeology. If these facts true then A. above true too.

7. Fulfilled prophecy. Cummings p. 27.

C. He was active man.

1. He was a disciplined child. 1

2. He was an interpreter of dreams. 2

3. He was an interpreter of signs, 5.

4. He was a seer of visions, 6-12.

5. He was a politician. In service of Neb, Bel, Darius, and perhaps Cyrus.

a. Had wisdom and skill in governmental matters.

b. Kept up his prayer life and testimony. Pious participant.

II. His Era.

A. Israel's revolt from Judah on accession of Rehoboam. Also revolted against
God and forsake worship of Jeh. 975 B.C.

B. Israel into Assyrian captivity in 721. 2½ centuries of apostasy and no
bright spot in it. In captivity 100 years before Daniel born.

C. Judah retained nominal independence. Nabopolassar (father of Neb) raising
up an empire in the north. Egypt still enemy on south. Daniel born
about 625. Still a boy when Pharaoh Necho unsuccessfully invaded Assyria,
2 Chron 35:20; 2 Kings 23:29.

On homeward march Pharaoh made Eliakim king instead of rightful Jehoahaz, younger
son of Josiah, and changed Eliakim's name to Jehoiakim and made him vassal of Egypt
2 Kings 23:33-35; 2 Chron 36:3-4.

D. Third year after these events Neb in command of father's armies captured 606
Jerus but left Jehoiakim on throne bec he promised allegiance and took only
vessels of temple and few youths of royal seed of Judah, 2 Kings 24:1; 2 Chron.
36:6-7; Dan 1:1-2. After 3 years Jehoiakim revolted.

E. 2nd invasion of Jerus and Jehoiachin king and offered to surrender. 598 B.C.
Neb sacked the city, 2 Kg 24:14. Jehoiachin's uncle, Zedekiah was left as
governor of the despoiled and depopulated city. Ezekiel captured in this one,
Ezek 1:2.

F. Background of 3rd invasion by Babylon. Isaiah predicted in 39:7

1. Servitude of Judah to Babylon predicted in days of Hezekiah (2 Kings 20:17);
Jeremiah had message of hope (29:10) but Zedekiah warned those who
remained in Jerus not to fight lest they bring worse punishment (Jer 24:8-10;
25:9; 27:3-8). False prophets fed vanity of people (Jer 28:1-4) and king
deceived got promise of armed support from Egypt, then revolted against Neb.

2. Neb attacked and Egypt came to aid and Babylons retreated, Jer 37:1,5,11.

3. Neb. himself came against city and after 18 months siege Jerus completely
sacked (2 Kings 25:1-3). Complete destruction, 2 Chron 36:17-21.

Estimate 1,100,000 Jews killed in Jerus this time.

(From Anderson)

First invasion 606 B.C. 2nd in 598 and 3rd in 587.

THE TWO WITNESSES

I. The Time of their Witness

A. Arguments for last half.

1. 11:2b is last, so 11:3 should be.
2. Usually 42 months refer to last; 12:14.

B. Arguments for first half

1. 11:7 seems to be beginning of beast's unleashed power.
2. If during last, then their deaths would be at 2nd coming, but 11:14.
And at same time as destruction of beast.
3. Everybody is commanded to flee Jerus at middle. To whom will they witness if last half.

II. The Identification of the 2 witnesses

A. They are persons, for elsewhere where witnesses used, it is of people.

B. They are not named in text.

C. There are similarities between

1. Elijah, Jas 5:17; 2 Kg 1:10-12; 2 Kg 2:11 (up to heaven), Mal 4:5; Matt 17:10-11.
2. Moses. water to blood, Ex 7:20. Present on Mt. Transfiguration
3. Enoch. Translated. His day was evil like 2 witnesses.

III. Their Ministry, 11:3-7

A. Anointed and lightbearing, 4, Zech 4:3,14

B. Invincible, 5. Suppose your uncle so killed?

C. Incredible, 6. Suppose your brother had a farm?

D. Completed, 7a.

IV. Their Death, 7b-10

V. Their translation, 11-12

ECCLESIASTICAL BABYLON

City and System as Wall St. Rel aspect in 17 and economic in 18

I. Description

A. Unfaithful. Harlot 4x; 1,5,15-16 cf 2 Cor 11:2; Jas 4:4

B. Politically powerful, 3. Must be 1st half before he sets self up to be worshipped.

C. Gloriously hypocritical, 4.

D. Counterfeit, 5a. Mystery, Babylon. Nimrod founder. Rev'd by building tower.

E. Federation, 5b. /Prominent under Hammurabi (1728-1686), Neb. Wife of Nimrod head /of rel. Name was Semiramis. Son Tammuz who was conceived miraculously.

/Ful of Gen.3:15. Mother and child in arms symbol and appeared in
/various pagan rel. Tammuz said to be killed and res. In Bible see
/Ezek 8:14; Jer 7:18; 44:17-19,25. Semerimus=Ashteroth, Baal=Tammuz.
/In Pergamos. On Roman emperors Pinfifex Maximus. Under Rome elements
/of Xnty and heathen rel tog. Mother-child incorporated.

F. Persecutor,6. G. Ecumenical,1,17.

II. Location, 9.

/called city,18

Some say 7 successive imperial govts. Most refer to Rome with legendary 7 hills.

III. Destruction, 16-17.

A. By 10 kingdom conf.16

B. By God.17

D. Messenger of the prophecy, 20-23. 3 p.m. No evening oblation in Babylon. Dan remembered 70 yrs before when temple built. How near is heaven? vs. 21,23. Swiftly the answer sent as soon as request was uttered. Cf. chpt.10.and hindrance.

E. Prophecy, 24-27.

Answer to Dan's prayer for establishing the kingdom is, wait at least 490 years. That is, all prophecy in connection with Israel would be fulfilled in 70 weeks of years.

see below part

1. God's purpose in the 70 weeks, vs. 24.
 - Deliverance of Jews. Deliverance of Jerusalem.
 - Salvation of Israel (still "thy people")
- ④ Establish the kingdom (bring in righteousness of ages). Seal up vision etc. bec. all will be accomplished. Anoint holy of holies ie. the Millennial temple.
 - Jer. 23:5-6*
 - ① Finish transgression = end of Is's apostasy = restoration*
 - ② End of sin = bring sin to final judgment*
 - ③ Agreement for IS at Cross*
2. The beginning of the 70 weeks. vs. 25.
 - Neh. 2:1-8 only decree that had to do alone with the rebuilding of the ~~temple~~ city of Jerus. That was in 445 B.C. March 14 (first of Hisan). Decree of Ezra 1 has to do with construction of temple.
3. Division of the prophecy, vs.25.
 - 7 weeks--49 years. 62 weeks,434 yrs . Division is building of the wall. Then one left or 7 years. First two divisions followed immediately. Doesn't necessarily mean the other will.
4. The end of the 69 weeks. vs. 26.
 - Messiah cut off acc to Anderson April 6, A.D.32. 173,880 days (483 times 360) after decree. Palm Sunday. Destruction of Jerusalem in last of verse. A.D. 70 under Titus. Events of 26 are after 69 wks, not during.
5. The 70th week. vs. 27.
 - He is the prince of the Roman people. Not Titus bec. vs. 27 occurs after 69 weeks. Should say in 26 the prince shall destroy but says people of prince to come later. X is not the prince who makes the new covenant with Israel or church. That is an everlasting covenant not one week. Nearest antecedent to he is prince. Week divided into two parts. Middle he causes sacrifices to cease. This is not death of X since sacrifices went on until A.D. 70. 70th week is unfulfilled. Parenthesis as we have here is not unparalleled. Isa. 61:2. Psa. 22:22,23. etc.

Calendar yr 365 da (+483 yrs)
 Prophetic yr 360 (490 yrs)

Beginning 445 BC
 - 32 AD X's death
 476 calendar yrs.

476
 365
 23 80
 24 56
 1428
 173740 days
 116 leap yr

483
 360 prop. yrs
 28980
 1449
 173880

173880
 24 leap yr hot Apr + Mar BC + AD

UNDERSTANDING THE REVELATION

- I. 4 major views of the book as a whole
- II. The question of the place of the rapture.
- A. Pretrib, at ch 4 tho not taught there. Diff bet Is and ch. Wrath argument of 1 Thess 5 and Rev. 6 Rev 3:10.
 - B. Mid trib,
Rev 11:15, 1 Thess 4:16. 2 witnesses are symbolic of larger company. 1 Cor 15:52. But this before wrath of God and in Rev after.
 - C. Post trib.
Separate events, rap and 2nd coming. Apart slightly. Just sure not 7 yrs apart. Who are the living saints who populate mill in earthly bodies?
- III. The Outline of Rev.
1:19.
- IV. The Order of the Judgments in 6,8-9,16.
- A. Parallel view.
Sequence within each series but 7th of each are simultaneous or parallel.
Favor--1. parallel phenomena associated with each 7th, 8:5;11:19;16:18,21.
2. 6th seal describes events immed preceding parousia.
3. 7th trumpet 11:15-19 announces 2nd advent. Alford, Smith
 - B. Sequential view.
Favor 1. increasing intensity of the judgments. 1/2, 6:8; 1/3rd 8:7,9,10-12;9:15.
2. Differences in specific judgments. Cf.8:12; 16:8. Cf. 9:14; 16:12.
3. 8:1-2 seem to indicate succession.
4. "did not repent" 9:20-21; 16:9, 11,21 seem to indicate God extending opportunity and more judgments, not repeat.
 - C. Place of other chpts in 6-19 W. Smith, Ryrie
Tenney.

THE BOOK OF DANIEL

I. Its Place in the Canon

- A. Eng. Bible puts with Major Prophets. Same in LXX and Vulgate.
- B. Heb. Bible puts in 3rd division, Kethuvim or writings. Why?
 1. Bec Jews thot less inspired.
 2. Bec written after 2nd division closed.
 3. Bec Dan not called a prophet, nabhi, rather called a hozeh, seer, and hakham, wise man. Greek word prophetes renders both nabhi and hozeh. Thus Lord rightly designated him, but Jews reserved 2nd division for those called nabhi. This best suggestion tho no real evidence for order of canonicity bec no historical evidence until 180 B.C.

Dan. primarily a statesman. Prophet had to be a mediator bet. God & Israel

II. Its Divisions

- B. ~~Az~~ Subject matter divisions. 1-6 historical; 7-12 prophetic.
The 1-6 has prophecy in it and 7-12 history.
- A. ~~Bz~~ Language divisions. 1:1-2:4a intro. 2:4b-7:28 Aramaic. 8-12 Hebrew.
Not a logical division.

Reasons for preferring B.

- a. Standpoint of writer. 1:1-7:1 writer speaks in 3rd person. Didn't need to, cf. 2:14. 7:2 to end Daniel uses 1st person.
- b. Character of contents. Historical and predictive.
- c. Agency of revelation. 1-6 prophet empowered by HS is only agent. 7-12 a divine messenger is interpreter and agent of rev.

III. Its Authenticity.

Charges are brot against : ISBE

- A. Its Predictions.
 1. By non-theists who deny the possibility of predictive prophecy.
 2. By theists who point out that Dan is apocalyptic (less definite).
More like things written in 2nd c B.C.
Answer: a. Book of Enoch (2nd c B.C.) and Book of Esdras (300A.D. 450 years later) both called apocalyptic. Why couldn't Dan antedate Enoch by mere 350 years. There had to be a beginning somewhere.
 - b. Dead Sea scrolls show Dan accepted, LXX trans, by their time (and they reflect 100 B.C. or earlier) which would be difficult if Dan not written until 200 B.C. Takes time for all that acceptance.
Deesn't prove 6th c B.C. date.
- B. Its Miracles.
This charge affects all of Xnty and many books of Bible. Where stop?
- C. Its Text. 3 Greek names of musical instruments and number of Persian words. But Greek inscriptions of early 6th c B.C. found. Phoenicians brot commerce in 1st millennium B.C. would allow for adoption of foreign words. Persian words are (1) either really Babylonian as some have found to be or (2) Median and Israel would have known these from Assyrians and Dan including Israel as well as Judah in his writings.
- D. Its History.
 1. Chronological objections.
 - a. 1:1--3rd year. cf Jer 25:1--4th year. Dan used Babylonian system of dating leaving out the incomplete year. Jer uses Jewish system which includes
 - b. 1:21 and 10:1. 1:21 is first year of Cyrus as king of Babylon and 10:1 is 3rd year of Cyrus as king of Persia.
 - c. 8:1 Belshazzar sub-king while father out.

2. Geographical objections.

- a. 7:2 where ~~Sushan~~ subject to Babylon tho really Media.
But some say it was to Babylon and maybe no prob at all bec
this was a vision.
- b. 6:1--satrapy too big for 120 of them. But Sargon of Assyria had
117 of them so must shrink out conception of satrapy.

3. Other

Belshazzar and Darius never existed. But archaeology has disproved.
But once these suspicitons get started it's hard to remove them.

Note on name Neuchadnezzar--Jer 25:1
Dan 1:1

LXX Nabouchodonosor.

Vulgate Nabuchodonosor.

Change from r to n not uncommon in Semitic languages

as Ben-hadad and Bar-hadad

Possible that nezzar is Aramaic trans of Baby rezzar.

DANIEL'S DEDICATION

Intro. All consider this chpt as introductory. Some say it is Dan's personal history; others that it shows the moral conditions of the time and thus gives setting for book (HAI). Several themes in it like Education (by family, by state, by religion) or Providence of God (acc to fixed laws, Jer 25:11; over nations, over individuals); but most obvious theme is dedication of Dan.

I. The Circumstances of his dedication, 1-7.

A. Family backgroundz circumstances.

1. Tribe of Judah, royal tribe, 3, cf. 2 Kings 20:17-18. 1 Cor 1:27 ff.
Man of rank and dignity. Isa royal; David shepherd; Amos herdsman; Elisha ploughman.
2. Uprooted from family while teen ager, 4. Children prob 12-14 yrs old.
3. Handsome, 4. Good looks connected in Oriental ideas with mental power.
4. Godly parents, 6. Godly name--God my judge. Sets theme of book (God's judgment on heathen powers.)
Also seen from fact of Dan's behaviour thruout book. Doesn't come overnight.

B. Religious circumstances.

1. Covenant relationship bec a Jew. Still God's people even tho being punished.
2. Conversion relationship, 8. Naturalness of v 8 shows Dan was godly boy and had evidently experienced some akin to NT conversion. Note: child evangelism.

C. Political circumstances.

1. Nationally. See intro. Sowing and reaping. Gal 6;7 ; Heb. 11:6.
2. Individually. a. Chosen, 3-4. To be taught wisdom of Babylon.
cf. Moses trained in Egypt or Magi. Impt as wisdom of world is in its place, it doesn't compare with wisdom from God as ch 2 shows. 1 Cor 1.
b. Cared for, 5. 3 yr course all expenses paid. Eunuchs means chamberlains. King's meat a great privilege and wine a delicacy.
c. charged in an attempt to corrupt, 6-7. Neb wanted their skill but not their religion and their names were a constant reminder of the latter. Daniel--God my judge; Belteshazzar--Bel's prince. Hananiah--whom Jeh hath favored; Shadrach--messenger of king. Rak was sun god. Michael--who is what God is? (comparable to God); Meshach--belonging to goddess Shak (note el replaced by shak). Azarbad--whom Jeh helps; Abednego--servant of Nego.
Note: all names contain heathen gods of Babylon. Bel was chief god; others in order were sun god, earth god, fire god.
Note: Dan didn't protest at this. Christian was name of shame at first. "What's in a name? that which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet." But lots in a name--cf Marcel. However, this wasn't a cause for protest.

II. The Characteristics of his dedication, 8-16-17.

A. Climactic Commital, 8. Purposed--decided resolution. Commit.

Rom 12:1. Note that a particular issue brot him to it, but involved whole life.

B. Conviction. After Changing names then Neb changed food. Forget name and forget creed that goes with it. Custom to throw small part of meat and wine on altar as libation to gods and thus meat offered to idols. Also for Dan some meat was doubtless unclean and forbidden. So wrong on 2 counts.

C. A Campaign, 9-16.

1. Tact. Politeness.
2. Persistence. Went to prince of eunuchs and to chief butler who distributed food. Pulse is vegetable food in general. (Cn 8:8)

D. Consistency, 17-18.

Rom 8:13. 2 Tim 2:22.

- 1. Man's part, 18. Continued for 3 years in this discipline and training.
- 2. God's part, 17. He supplied wisdom that comes in no other way.

III. The Consequences of his dedication, 17-21

A. Discernment, 17. Jas 1:5.

1 Cor 2:15-16

B. Distinction, 20. God made the despised captives wiser than the sages of Babylon.

C. Difficulties. Rest of book. ch 3 for 3 young men and ch 6 for Dan himself.

DANIEL

INTRODUCTION

1. Though there is much history in the book it is clear that the plan of Daniel is not chronological.
2. Though the book is written in two languages, the contents do not logically divide with the language divisions.
3. The real keys to interpretation and analysis are:
 - a. Standpoint of writer. 1:1-7:1 writer speaks in 3rd person. When he might have he does not, 2:14. 7:2 to end Daniel speaks in first person.
 - b. Character of contents. 1-6 are historical including the predictions involved. 7-12 are predictive and historical data introduced only for dating the predictions.
 - c. Agency of revelation. 1-6 the prophet empowered by HS is only agent. In 7-12 a divine messenger is interpreter and agent of revelation, 7:16.

Therefore 1-6 is Daniel's Historical record and 7-12 Daniel's predictive record.

Section One--DANIEL'S HISTORICAL RECORD, chpts 1-6.

Chapter one--Daniel's transition from a prince in Jerusalem to a wise man in Babylon. Jerusalem to Babylon.

In chpt one we are introduced to the author--Daniel, Matt. 24:15.

- I. His captivity, 1-5.
 - A. Nebuchadnezzar conquers, 1,2. Predicted in Jer. 25:11. Date 606 B.C. This was all in providence of God. Took some of vessels that were left to carry on temple worship.
 - B. Nebuchadnezzar chooses, 3-5. Qualifications--royal seed, nobility, youths, good looking, well-educated, intelligent. Purpose--to train them as courtiers. Training--teach tongue and learning of Chaldeans.
- II. His name, 6-7. *God is my judge*
 - A. Daniel-God's judge; Belteshazzar-Bel's prince.
 - B. Hananiah-mercy of Jehovah; Shadrach-command of Aku (moon-god).
 - C. Mishael-who is what God is; Meshach-who is what Aku is.
 - D. Azariah-helped of Jehovah; Abednego-servant of Nego (god).
- III. His Rise to Favor, 8-21.
 - A. Crisis in right living, 1:5, 8. Defilement was ceremonial and consequently spiritual. King's meat dedicated to heathen god--Ex. 34:15. Also not killed acc. to law, Lev. 3:17; 6:26; 17:10-14; 19:26.
 - B. Decision for right living, 1:8a. Rom. 12:1,2

C. Method of right living, 1:8b-14.
Note the discipline.

D. Reward of right living, 1:15-20.
Physical strength, knowledge and skill, preeminence, enquired of by the king.

Application--to know will, mind, plan of God must be Dedication (v.8), discipline (5, 8-14--three years); then direction comes (v.20). Must be so in study of the book. These prophecies are revealed to spiritually minded ones.

CHAPTER TWO. Daniel's interpretation of Neb's dream. The great image.

I. The dream received, 1-6a.

A. The dream dreamed, vs.1.

1. Time of it. 2nd year of reign. cf. Dan. 1:1,5; Jer.25:1. Word in 1:1 may be translated come or go; prob went is best here. Beginning of expedition was 3rd year of Jehoikim ~~whxxxxxxx~~. Calling Neb king in Jer 25 is a prolepsis. Father Nabopolassar died while Neb was on expedition and wasn't until a year later that he actually took seat as king. Therefore 606 was fall of Jerus and beginning of Daniel's training, 505 beg of Neb's reign; 604 2nd year for Neb and 3rd for Dan.
2. Nature of it--dream caused by natural thinking about future, vs.29.
3. Effect of it--spirit troubled.

B. The dream used as a test, 2-5⁶.

Gesenius translates vs.5 "the decree has gone, from me, i.e. etc". King had not completely forgotten the dream but wanted to test his magicians. This would give a plausible explanation why wise men did not make up something. Neb wanted to test their ability concn future by ability to reconstruct the past. vs.1 may indicate that he was troubled bec. he remembered the dream not forgot it.

Those tested were magicians (scribes--those who made incantations in relatively unknown tongue--Akkadia); astrologers (those who practiced hidden arts); sorcerers (lit. those who cut up things to make magic); Chaldeans (those who inherited secrets of hidden arts).

II. The dream revealed, 57-23

A. Not to the wise men, 7-13.

Excuses--ask for statement of dream vs.7; charge the king with injustice, v 10; say that belongs only to a god, vs11. Note incompetence of human resources and learning however exalted, official, honored by age, tradition or position to know the truth of God apart from revelation.

B. But to Daniel, 14-23. Thru prayer.

The manner of the prayer--united, vs. 17.

The motive of the prayer--seemingly selfish, vs 18.

The answer--Dan. fell asleep in meeting and got answer.

HAI notes they desired mercies (18) i.e. prayer--asking;

*dream - asking
vision - asking
state*

UPDATE ON THE RAPTURE QUESTION

Intro. During early years of teaching upsurge of posttrib. Then subsided and now coming again. On scholarly level honest intellectual attempt to face issues and vss. On popular level sometimes desire to be with it by rejecting old paths and trying new-to-them ones. Sometimes associated with attack against disp. Appearance of Gundry's book and articles in May Christian Life motivate me to speak on this.

I. The Views

- A. Pretrib
- B. Mid Trib
- C. Post trib
- D. Past trib
- E. Partial rapture

Pre and post most popular in US.

II. The Posttrib Arguments

A. It is Historical

To not pressed it is always mentioned with emphasis. True yet some posttribs admit imminence taught in early church. Conclude they hadn't clarified it systematically.

B. Same words for rapture are used for second coming; thus =.

Older pretrib arg for distinctions and thus difference supported by words. Newer don't. Same characteristics, revel, appearance, presence, so not surprising used of both. Apokalypsis used of rap (1 Cor 1:7); 2nd (2 Thess 1:7); Gal 1:12 of Paul's exp; Rev 1:1. Not all same time.

C. Saints are seen on the earth during the trib, Matt. 24:22. Diff saints; e.g. elect of Cyrus, X, Is, ch.

D. Ch can be preserved from wrath while living through the time. Plagues in Egypt

III. The Pretrib Arguments

A. 1 Thess 4-5. 2 ques. Is P talking about same subject or diff. If same posttrib. And when does day of Lord begin?

de alone connective or adversative. But peri de is used by P to denote contrast. 1 Cor 7:1; 7:25; 8:1; 12:1; 16:1; 16:12; 1 Thess. 4:9, 13. P writing about diff things. Day of Lord, Isa 2:12,19 cf Rev. 6. Say peace and safety at beginning of Day, not later in Day. Wherever 6th seal begins then Day begins, and even posttrib admits 6th seal is preParousia.

B. Rev. 3:10. ek=out from within. tereo = guard. Thus protection issuing in emission. But phrase means "to protect someone from someone or something." What? Hour of temptation. Posttrib says can be in hour but escape events. But promise is protection from hour, not just events. Jn 17:15. Kept from Satan by power of X and delivered from his kingdom.

C. If rapture is posttrib who will remain to populate millennial earth? Posttribu. rapture is separate event immediately followed by 2nd coming. Saved are taken, wicked judged at 2nd, who is left with earthly bodies? Gundry puts judgment of nations after M and entire M within Mt 24:31. Or some believe in 75 days of Dan 12:12 Or 144000 unsaved during trib and then saved.

Concl. 1 Thess 1:10.

UPDATE ON THE ECUMENICAL MOVEMENT

Nimrod founder of Babylon, Gen 10:10. From verb to confuse or confound, 11:9. Prominent under Hammurabi (1728-1686) and Neb. Wife of Nimrod (or some say mother of) was Semiramis, head of rel. Son Tammuz was conceived miraculously. Considered fulfillment of Gen 3:15. Said to have been killed and raised. Mother and child in arms symbol and appeared in various pagan rel. In Bible see Ezek 8:14; Jer 7:18; 44:17-19, 25. Seriramis=Ashteroth. Tammuz=Baal. In Pergamos, on Roman emperors Pontifex Maximus. Under Rome combined elements of Xnty and heathen rel. Mother-child incorporated. Babylon=human civilization organized in opposition to God. Political and rel aspects. Related to city or cities and is a system. Like Wall St. In rel aspect it seduces world to worship beast.

I. Characteristics of Religious Babylon, 1-5

- A. Unfaithful harlot. 4x. Spiritually unfaithful but also prostitution of everything for self-gain. Hard to separate rel and commercial Babylons, so will be interconnected. "...the churches ought to be able to control the whole economy of the nation within the predictable future." EGBlake, This Week, Jun 22, 1969.
- B. Ecumenical, 1, 15.
- C. Politically powerful, 2. Seduces nations to share her ungodliness in name of rel.
- D. Luxuriously enticing. With promise of wealth and luxury she entices men to follow her system. Word for abominations used for idolatry in OT.
- E. Counterfeit. Harlots wore bands on foreheads with name of owners in Rome. Mystery, Babylon... Ch is mystery Eph 3 and this is counterfeit.
- F. Federation 5b. Family of harlots. Protestant union not going so well. RC softening and not growing so fast so may look for union. Universalism caters to this. Woman is not Rome only.

II. The Actions of Religious Babylon, 6, 3

- A. Persecutes believers of trib days, 6
- B. Aids and is aided by the beast, 3. Beast (13:1) supports her and yet she seems to dominate for a while.
Location

III. The of Religious Babylon, 9-10.

Many say this is a reference to Rome but 10a difficult in this connection. Probably relates to 7 successive outbursts of Babylonish activity in various kingdoms beginning with Nimrod. Babylon on Euphrates may be rebuilt. News, Mar 29, 1971, /says \$30mill appropriated to rebuild acc to original

- IV. The End of Religious Babylon, / design. Beast connected with West, however. 16.
 - A. Agent, Beast supported by 10 kingdoms.
 - B. Time. Middle of trib?

V. The Theology of Religious Babylon

- A. Universalism. That all men are redeemed and only need to have it announced to them. Missions (need to convert people) has become mission (to announce what is true). If don't hear in this life don't miss anything in future. This may prepare way for all religions (not just RC and Prot) to unite.
- B. Theology of Revolution. Thesis: Chaos in past. Antithesis: Utopia in future. Synthesis: man working to change chaos to utopia today. Jurgen Moltmann, Tubingen. Anything (incld guns) OK if bring utopia. Advocates armed overthrow of govt if nec. He aims toward a universal, world church, totally involved with world community

Concl. Perhaps because of waning of organizational progress in ecumenical movmt, we have failed to see the impetus which false theologies are giving to it.

THE WILLFUL KING OF DANIEL 11:36
and armageddon

I. The Willful King Identified, 36

A. Antiochus Epiphanes. Impossible bec v. 40 time of the end. However, Antiochus is in vv. 2-35 and wars of Ptolemies and Selucidae covering 120 yrs. 175-164B.C. Yet he is an adumbration (foreshadowing) of AntiX. How?

1. Both severely persecute(d) the Jews.

Antiochus, 2 Macc 5:21, 6:11-12. 1 Macc 2:29-30. AntiX Rev. 12:6.

2. Both say they are God manifest. Put Theos Epiphanes on coins

Antiochus identified self with Zeus. Polluted temple, 1 Macc 1:54. Matt. 24:15.

3. Both impose alien beliefs on Jews.

Antiochus. Natix 2 Thess. :2:4. 1 Macc 1:41.

4. Both use lieutenant.

Antiochus used high priest, Menelaus. Deposed predecessor and killed legitimate high priest. AntiX Rev. 13:11-18.

5. Both opposed by a faithful remnant. Hasidim (pious ones) and 144000.

1 Macc 2:27, 42. 3rd son Judas the Hammerer became military leader of guerilla forces in mts. Temple cleansed in Dec. 165. 1 Macc. 3:1; 4:52.

B. Roman empire (Calvin).

C. Beast of Rev. 13:11--personal Jewish antiX. The lieutenant. ACG, HAI, CEM.

D. He is AntiX, Rev. 13:1. =7:9; 9:27.

II. His Character, 36-39

2. Tries to take God's place, 2 Thess. 2:4.

1. Absolute ruler, according to his own will.

3. Any race, 37. lit gods (elohim) of his fathers.

4. Inhuman, 37. Not regard women's natural desire for love, children, normal life.

5. War worshipper, 37. God of fortresses

III. His Activity (Campaigns)

A. Covenant

B. Invasion of Ezek 38-39 during 1st half of trib

C. Breaking of treaty.

D. Attack from south and north (north has regrouped armies after Ezek 39 defeat), 40

E. He of 41 FF. refers to antiX, not Kg north. So regains or secures Pal, conquers Egypt (Libyians and Cushites will follow at his steps, join his army). (Cush=Arabia)

F. Last stand bet Med and Jer, 45, Zech 14:2. Then Armageddon

IV. His Doom

Rev. 19:20 cf 20:10 (they shall be)

Concl: 1 John 2:18

I. The Questions

- A. Who are Gog and his confederates?
- B. When do they invade Palestine?

II. Gog Ezek 38:2

- A. Usage. 9x Ezek 28-29; 1 Chron 5:4; Rev. 20:8
- B. Etymological evidence

1. Official title (like President). Comes possibly from a root "to be high."
~~2//Name arbitrarily formed by Ezekiel~~
2. Albright connects it with a Sumerian word for darkness (Gug).
3. Denotes a mountainous district north of Melitene on the confines of Armenia and Cappadocia (Gaga) (E. Turkey)
4. Connected with Gagu, ruler of land of Saki, district N. of Assyria.

C. LXX use

1. Occurs in Numb 24:8; Deut. 3:1,13; 4:47; Amos 7:1. In each case name is used for the usual title for the king.
2. Numb 24:7. Gog translates Agag, an enemy of God's people. Perhaps shows that by time of writing of LXX Gog was general name for enemy of God's people (250 BC). However, support for Gog is found in Samaritan Pent., Old Latin, Theodotion. In this case Gog would mean official title.

Concl: Prob no historical connections in Ezek's mind. Just a name (and possibly title) for some future enemy of God's people. Person, not a land.

III.

Magog (38:2)

A. Identification.

1. Josephus: "but who are by the Greeks called Scythians."
2. Unger broadens term to include northern barbarian hordes. Albright too. Thus Japhetic people of Gen 10 who settled in Caucasus region between Caspian and Black Seas and from there spread east and west to form the great Indo-Germanic people. Ency Americana says people inhabiting present area from Rumania to Afghanistan and including whole central section of modern Russia.

- B. Relation to Russia. In Ezek's day Magog was inhabited by Scythians, but his prophecy concerned their posterity in many years to come; i.e., central section of modern Russia. This is the only place Russia is in the prophecy.
?Greeks included in this name all countries of north.

IV. Rosh

ASV

- A. Is term a proper name (prince of Rosh, NASB) or adjective (chief prince, AV, RSV).

1. proper name. In LXX. Heb words "chief" and "prince" never connected elsewhere in Script. Arg from silence. Rosh identified with people called hoi Ros who dwelt on shores of Black Sea, in general area of Meshech and Tubal.
2. Adjective. Same phrase in 2 Kg 25:18 which means chief priest, and not priest of Rosh.

B. Can it be identified with Russia?

1. Support: etymologically there is a connection between Rosh and Byzantine-Arabic Ros or Rus which is supposed to be a derivation of ^{modern word} Russia. Inhabited same general area as that of Meshech and Tubal between Black and Caspian seas.
2. Objections. No historical evidence for any nation called Rosh until 6-9th C. A.D., yet Meshech and Tubal referred to from 1100B.C. Ros of Byzantine-Arabic lit not used until 9th C A.D. of a people in Caucasus region. Russians not sure of derivation of their name. Some say didn't exist until 9th C. A.D. but others say goes back to 3rd B.C.

Concl: Rosh means chief as in A.V. but such people did not exist in Ezek's time.

V. Meshech and Tubal

- A. Some say people who lived east of Greece in what is modern Turkey. Skinner, Gen.
- B. Others say Moscow and Tobolsk in Russia. Only evidence is similar sound, not etymology.

VI. Gomer

Cappadocia in Ezek's day=northcentral and north west Turkey. Some say Germany pushed there. Togarmah is son of Gomer and also ^(Armenia) Turkey. Persian from east, Ethiopia=Cush (Arabia, not present African Ethiopia), Put=Lybia in N. Africa.

VII. Some facts about the invasion

1. The alliance, 28:1-6.
2. unwallled villages, 11.
3. spoil, 12 (riches of Dead Sea)
4. Sheba, Dedan =Arab people. Tarshish=Spain (or Sardinia). Not allies of Is, just questioning
5. dwell safely, 14
6. from north, 15. on horses
7. previously prophesied, 17. No specific prop (unless Gog=Assyrian of Isa 10:5-16), but general prophecies of God's judgments. Numb 24:17-24; Dan 2:44-45.
8. God fights, 39:1 and leads thee on (v. 1, rather than leave but 1/6th).
9. Defeated on mts of Is by fire from God, 4, 6.
10. Buried east of Jordan and Dead Sea, 11. 7 months. Valley gets new name.
11. 17-20 same scene as Rev. 19. Same time?

VIII. Time of battle

- A. End of ch age (Cooper). Is safely in land, but 38:8 says for Is'ls latter days.
- B. End of trib. Ezek diff from all descriptions of Armageddon.
- C. Beg of M. ACG. Dwell safely, but Satan bound.
- D. End of M. Based on Gog in Rev. 20:8 but diff--all nations vs from north
- E. Midd of trib. Dwell safely under covenant with AntiX=false safety.
Rev. 13:7 says beast has world-wide power, so north must be destroyed.
JDP puts this before breaking of cov.

UPDATE ON RUSSIA AND EGYPT

Intro. US News Apr 29, 1974: "Whatever strategy the Russians adopt...one thing seems evident: They do not intend to abandon their efforts to hold and expand the position they carved out in the Mideast over the past 20 yrs."

I. Russia's Influence since 1954.

A. Economic.

B. Military Aid.

C. Military Presence. Naval fleet in Mediterranean in 1970 was generally 40-50 vessels.

In every case it excludes Saudi Arabia and Jordan, but is heavy in Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

II. Russia's Influence in the Future

A. The Identification of Gog and his Confederates.

B. The Time of the Invasion

C. The Strategy (involving Russia and Egypt launching attack at same time). Coordinate Ezek 38-9 with Dan 11.

III. Some observations

A. Egypt will be a world power in the trib days

B. Egypt will eventually side with Russia, not U.S.

C. Russian communism will never be world wide.

D. Russia will influence Arab nations except Jordan (Dan 11:41). Prob neutral.

E. Turkey may fall under Russian influence.

In 1920 the West ruled directly Algeria, Tunisia, Libia, Egypt, Sudan, Aden, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine. Today NONE.

Economic Aid. Heaviest in Egypt, Syria, Iraq. Assuan Dam, Helouan Steel Complex in Egypt, and Euphrates Dam in Iraq.(being built). 1954 Egypt imported from Russia 1.5% of total imports, in 1970, 47%. Exported to Russia 1.4% vs 40.2% in 1970.

Total economic aid guessed at (from 1954-70) 2 bill to Egypt and 750 million to Syria and 3 bill to all Arab countries.

Military Aid. To 1970 estimated value of arms and equipment supplied by Russia to

Egypt 4½ bill.

Syria 450 mill.

Iraq 500 mill.

Algeria, 250 mill.

Other Arab states 1 bill.

Total 6.7 bill.

Chapter three--Daniel's friends and their steadfast faith. The
Fiery Furnace. *vs. Fiery Faith*

Intro--Events are practical rather than doctrinal or predictive. Though this foreshadows the abomination of desolation and faithful remnant in end time. Matt. 24:15-25; Rev. 13:10ff. Some will die; others escape as did these. This chpt is also an illustration of Isa. 43:2. Heb. 11:34 refers to this also. Taking clue from Heb look at faith as theme. (Daniel prob in another part of empire on business--he wasn't in Babylon for sure.)

I. The opposition to faith, vs. 1, 8.

From man. Chaldeans prob wanted revenge on Dan. Image was made in number of man cf. Rev. 13:18. Unsaved men are one of chief obstacles to testimony of bel and conversion of unbel.

Prov. 29:25; Matt. 10:17. Note importance of music, cf Col 3:16
"When music changes, morals change" Plato *90' x 91*

II. The temptation to faith, 2-15.

1. To pervert their faith.

This was not abandonment of worship but a perversion of it. Followed natural desire for visible manifestation of God, Jn. 14:8; Rom. 1:23. May easily come to us from what we may suppose to be good, Col. 3:5; 1 Jn. 5:21.

2. To compromise their faith.

This would have come from desire to be friendly with world. These 3 cultured Jews naturally wanted the approval of their business and professional associates. They could have rationalized by pretending to worship or could have said they were forced into it yet never renounced true God.

3. To conceal their faith.

A white lie would have helped them, but instead vs. 16-17. Translate careful by worried. They were worried of sinning. *in answer to 15*

III. The demonstration of faith, 16-18.

Three questions in Neb. 14, 15. (1) Did you do it on purpose, 14; (2) Who is God who can deliver, 15; (3) What are you going to do.

A. The full committal of their faith, 16. Answers first ques.

B. The full confidence of their faith, 17. Answers 2nd.

Our God will deliver either by taking them out of furnace, not let flame hurt, or death.

C. The ^{full} constancy of their faith, 18. Answers 3rd ques. Almost seems reckless to us but is overcoming, victorious faith.

IV. The vindication of their faith, 19-30.

A. By faith they were loosed from bonds, 25. Fires of persecution can only do the same for the believer.

B. By faith they were protected from harm, 25, 27. No smell even.

C. By faith they were rewarded and comforted, 28, 30.

D. By faith they were glorifying God, 29. Still not Neb.'s God. *1 Pet 4:14*

*Ammon - 1 Pet 4:14 Now Heb 11:34 1 Pet 2:19-20
- Tim. Mt 24 Rev 13*

Chapter 4--Daniel's instruction to a proud king--The dream of the high tree.

Intro. This is a state paper of king Neb. (Cf. Ezra 7:7,12,14,21, 27,28). Form and content show this. In first person and formal style. Salutation shows it was intended for whole empire. Daniel has incorporated it under inspiration the original document was written by heathen king.

Prologue, 1-9. Illus, of Job 33:14-17. First time was in ch 2, second in ch 3.

A. Salutation, 1-3. Address, vs. 1--entire realm.
Purpose, vs.2 --Show God's signs and wonders.
Exclamation, vs. 3.

B. Circumstances at court or setting the stage, 4-9.
Accomplishment, vs.4; growth, vs.4; trouble, vs. 5;
frustration, vs 6,7; appeal 8,9.

I. The dream narrated, 10-18.
Watcher, vs.13. And should be translated even. Watcher was also an holy one. Means wakefulness not necessarily guarding.
Prob. a term for an angel.

II. The dream interpreted, 19-27.
Or Daniel the preacher.

A. He was affected, vs.19. One hour lit. means a little time.
Every message must have an effect on the preacher.

B. He ^{faithfully} and accurately proclaimed, 20-26.
Tree is the king reigning in pride. Cf. Ezek 31:1-3;
Matt. 13:31,32. Tree is symbol of man in power. Pictures Gentiles power and subjugation in end time. Isa. 60:12-16.
Decree of watcher meant Neb would be insane for 7 years.
Time means time sun goes thru Zodiac. LXX has years.
Destruction of Gentile power at end. Rev. 17,18. Stump suggests all nations will not be destroyed.

C. He applied it, 27. Faithful warning.
was pointed

III. The dream fulfilled, 28-33.

A. Completely, 28. Took abasement for Neb. to write these words.

B. Graciously, ^{to Nebuchadnezzar} 29. One year of grace.

C. Justly, 30. King still proud. 1 Tbm. 3:6; Isa. 14:12-15.

D. Suddenly, 31.

E. Accurately, 32,33. Insanity, bestiality, ^{is. let. n.} seclusion. (acc to Oriental tradition).

Epilogue, 34-37.

Humiliation of self, recognition of God (was this conversion?)
restoration of kingdom with added glory, vs.36, cf. Rom. 5.

Isa 57:15 1 Pet 5:6

Not add mental part. material.
int vs. 31

Chapter 5--Belshazzar's feast.

I. Secular history concn this chpt.

A. The rulers of Babylon.

1. Nabopolassar--625-605 B.C. Died while Neb was on a campaign.
2. Nebuchadnezzar--605-562.
3. Evil-Merodach--562-556. Son of Neb. 2 Kg. 25:22.
4. Neriglissar--560-556. Brother-in-law.
5. Labashi Marduk--556 B.C. Grandson of Neb.
6. Nabonidus--556-539. Another relative of Neb. *Transcribed from*
7. Belshazzar, 540-539.

Nabonidus' chief interests were scholarship, religion and archaeology. Pursued these while his son Bel took charge of affairs of kgdom. His existence long denied by critics until name and position found on tablet in 1854 by Sir Henry Rawlinson. This is why Dan offered 3rd place in kgdom (vs. 16,29). No word for grandfather in Heb. cf. v.2,18.

B. The city of Babylon.

Situated on both sides of Euphrates which flowed thru middle from north to south. City was 14 miles square. Surrounded by walls 87 feet thick and 350 feet high. Similar walls lined the river within city. 25 great brass gates in walls each. Total 150 gates in all. 30 feet wide moat surrounded outer wall. River was crossed in boats except for great bridge 1080 yards long and 30 feet wide. Population 1,200,000. Cf. Portland Ore (pop. 500,000) Cyrus marched army against and began digging a trench. Babylonians didn't worry bec. high walls, water supply, provisions stored for 20 years and enuf land within walls to produce food. Cyrus finished, divided army north and south and waited. Night of feast everyone drunk, Cyrus diverted water, ~~am~~ marched army in old river bed, gates on river bank had been left open. cf. Rev. 16:12.

II. Sacred history of this chapt.

Pleasure, 1,4; portent, 5-6; perplexity, 7-9; pronouncement, 10-29; punishment, 30-31.

A. Belshazzar's contribution to the feast, 1-4.

Made it as sensual, unrestrained, wild, sacreligious (cf. 1 Cor. 6:19) as possible.

B. God's contribution to the feast, 5-6.

It was sudden, striking, terrifying.

C. Daniel's contribution to the feast, 7-29.

1. The search for Daniel. Queen may be Neb.'s wife.
2. The pronouncement of doom. 17ff. Bel's sin was rejection of divine revelation (18-22) and pride (23-24). Dan doesn't hesitate to tell the truth, cf. 4:19. No use for Bel as he did for Neb. Mene--numbered--time had run out. Tekel--weighed--works of his kgdom weighed and found wanting. So with unsaved man--works weighed. Upharsin--Peres is singular. Pun on name Persia. Divide. Wise men prob could read the words but couldn't make heads or tails of interpretation. Bel evidently could read, v.6.

D. Darius' contribution to the feast, 30-31.

He broke it up and killed Bel. See Scofield note on Darius.

Chapter 6--Daniel in the Lion's Den.

I. Position of Daniel, 1-3.

Cf. 1:21. Position of prime minister. Famous man. Old man (about 80 years). He never retired, mind clear, and 80 years of habitual holiness account for the fine record of this chpt.

II. Plot against Daniel, 4-9.

- A. Its basis, in their own envy of Dan. Rom.1:29. Nothing in him, 1 Pet.3:16. They knew outcome, vs.5 bec. his testimony was so good.
- B. Its success. (1) based on a lie, vs.7 Dan hadn't been consulted. (2) in flattery, v.7--shows vanity of king, snap judgment of king, and unfairness of king to Dan by transgressing on a job he had given to someone else; (3) in law of Medes and Persians. Shows deterioration of kgdom. *cf Rev 13:15*

III. Prayer of Daniel, 10-11.

"Prayer was the only step he took into an inescapable trap." *cf Rev 13:1*

- A. It was courageous--knew the consequences.
- B. Sensible--windows being opened. If closed, coward; if he had opened them, foolhardiness.
- C. Acc. to Word, 2 Chron. 6:36-38.
1. Included faith that it would someday be fulfilled.
 2. Involved worship "toward the city" Jn.4:20-22.
 3. Involved atonement "toward house" where they made sacrifice
- D. Humble--on knees.
- E. Regular--3 times a day.
- F. Suppliant--he asked for something tho don't know what.
- G. Thankful, Phil.4:8.
- H. Habitual -as he did aforesaid.

IV. Prosecution of Daniel, 11-17.

Plot was successful. King is picture of God whose law required death of X but whose love would want it not so.

V. Preservation of Daniel, 18-28.

- A. Over the lions, 18-23. King had knowledge about God vs.16 but not experimental knowledge, vs.20. Triumph of faith, v 23. *2 Th 1:10*
- B. Over his enemies, 24. Oriental custom to include families.
- C. Over the kingdom, 28.

Pictures in chpt.

- (1) Of X. Innocent, hated, condemned to die, cast into place of death, came out alive, tormenters destroyed. *Fulfilled the law + law was ended at his deliverance*
- (2) Of end time. Worship of man 2 Thess.2; persecution of remnant Rev. 12:17; deliverance of remnant, Zech.13:8,9.

*The life of faith
The trial of "
The results of "*

*The nature of his testimony
The attack on "
The vindication of "*

Chapter 7--Daniel's vision of the 4 beasts and ancient of days.

Intro. Covers same period of history as chpt 2.--times of the Gentiles. Symbolism same (succession of 4 plus 1 kingdoms; 4 parts plus 1; progressive inferiority; duality of second and 10-fold division of the 4th).

Viewpoint different. Impt. Lies in the seer--Neb. and Dan. Neb. saw hist. of world from man's viewpoint and it appeared to him as a reasoning man, majestic, beautiful and great. Dan, not a man of the world, saw it from God's viewpoint and it appeared to him as a succession of unreasoning, vicious, wild beasts. All conservatives agree that the 4 kgdms are Babylonia, Persia, Greece, Rome.

I. Historical introduction, vs.1

A. Date--17 years before time of chpt. 6.

B. Experience. Dream indicates the subjective state of Dan. Vision, the objective thing he saw. 4:9.

C. Record. Wrote it down almost immediately. Written record. Abridged--sum. Eyewitness report.

May have had 9 visions in one dream, vs.2,5,6,7,8,9,11.

II. Visions and interpretations, 2-28.

A. General remarks about 4 beasts.

1. Originating cause--vs. 2--wind. Symbol of His providential judgment. Jer. 23:19; 49:36; 51:1; Zech. 6:1-6; 7:14.

2. Origin as to location, vs.2--sea. Picture of troubled nations. Rev. 17:15; Isa. 57:20 (unrest); Lk.21:25.

3. Appearance, vs.3. diverse. Neb. saw unity of image. Unity here is only in one dream.

4. Their nature, vs.3. great beasts. Each of the nations is at heart a wild beast.

5. Interpretation, 17,23. King doesn't mean one person. Means kingdom, vs. 23. Whole British empire called the crown.

B. First beast, vs.4.

No interpretation given of 1st 3 beasts but their significance is clear from secular history. Description of Babylon:

1. Lion. Jer. 4:7. Highest type of sovereignty symbolized by king of beasts. Jud.14:18; Micah 5:8.

2. Eagles wings. King of birds. Swiftmess emphasized Ezek17:3,12.

3. Wings plucked. Jer.49:19-22; 2 Saml:23
Early conquests slowed by Neb. successors. "were plucked" emphasizes that God did it.

4. Lifted up. All majesty departed. What is more ridiculous that a lion standing up? Man's heart given may refer to Neb. insanity, ch.4.

C. Second beast, vs. 5.

1. Different. Diversity of form, similarity of class. "another beast."

2. Like a bear. Slow moving as Persian army way.

3. Raised up on one side. 2 sides indicate duality of Media-Persian kgdms. Raised up bec. Persian element was stronger than Medes.

4. 3 ribs symbolize conquest of Lydia, Babylon, Egypt.

5. Command. Indicates extreme cruelties of their conquests.

D. Third beast, vs.6.

1. Leopard. Quick, crafty. Alexander was only 32 when he died and had conquered before that. Began at 20
2. 4 wings--superiority over Babylon which only had 2.
3. 4 heads--4 generals who got k'gdom at Alex's death.
4. Dominion given emphasizing again providential origin of power.

E. Fourth beast--Rome, 7,8,19-26.

No beast to compare it with except for description in Rev. 13:1.

1. 10 horns, 7,8,24.

10 kings which shall reign in final stage of k'gdom.

Same as 10 toes of chpt. 2. Same as Rev. 13:1, 17:12;

These 10 have never yet been in confederacy with each other.

2. The little horn, 8,24,25.

From among the Roman kings. At time of rise it will be an insignificant king. Overpowers 3 kings. Blasphemy, makes war with the saints (Jewish remnant are the special objects of his hatred); changes times and laws.

He has intelligence--"eyes of a man" vs.8. For 3½ years.

"The plural word times standing between time and half a time can only designate the simple plural that is two times used in the dual sense, since in the Chaldee the plural is often used to denote a pair." Keil.

F. Ancient of days, 9-14,27,28.

Judgment is that of the nations of Matt. 25:31. Saints of vs. 10 include Church and Jewish prob. Saints of vs. 18,27 prob. refer to Israel.

Explain judgments of Matt 25:31 - Exch 20:37
 Remin say it is Rome bec. not named as others are. Therefore no revival. See each part

Andrew

Man of sin is Dan 7, 9, 11, 2Thes 2, Rev 13:1, 17:8.
 Beast of Rev 13:8 very secondary figure.
 Quia's worship to 1st beast who rules in Rome but goes to fern & sets up image then maybe at middle of week settles in Rome. He is anti X on political and religious level.

Chapter 8-- Daniel's vision of the ram and goat.

Introduction, vs. 1,2

1:1-2:3 in Hebrew. 2:4-7:28 in Aramaic. Now back to Heb. bec this concerns the Jews. Aramaic part traces the times of the Gentiles. 2 yrs later than visions of chpt 7.
Vs. 2--Elam name of highlands east of Babylon.

The vision, 2-14.

Ram, 3,4. Didn't push east bec. desert there.

Goat, 5-8.

Little horn, 9-14. *JFB good*

The interpretation, 15-27.

Ram in Media-Persia, 15-20. Persia more powerful--one horn higher. Goat is Greece, 21-22. Alexander Great is first king. 4 generals who succeeded Alex. Ptolemy (Egypt); Seleucas (Syria, Asia Minor); Lysimachus (Thrace); Cassander (Macedonia, Greece).

Little horn, 23-26.

Not same as little horn of chpt 7. He came from 4th beast; this from what is 3rd in chpt. 7. In vision little horn fits Antiochus but in interpretation seems to go beyond him. Vs. 25 must apply to greater than Antiochus. Vs. 19 says it is for time of end (and this is not likely end of Greece as Scofield note).

Prob. he is the Assyrian (descendant of one of divisions of Greece). Backed up by rulers of Ezek 38,39. Isa. 10:5; 14:24-27; 30:31-33
2300 days of vs. 14 literal acc to vs. 26 (evening and morning). Note danger of allegorizing. It was 2300 days from time Antiochus polluted sanctuary by sacrificing a sow upon the altar until it was again dedicated to the service of Jehovah. *171 BC - 165 BC*

Effect vs. 27. Exercised before God. Same on us bec we look back and see literal fulfillment and realize there will be literal fulfillment.

Chapter 9. Daniel's prophecy of 70 weeks.

Bib Sac 401. Jan 44. McClain 70 wks of Dan.

A. Date of the prophecy, vs. 1. 1st yr of Darius.

B. Circumstances, vs. 2. Dan studied prophecy. In good company if we do. Studying Jer. 25: ~~5~~^{14, 15, 16} and understood that 70 yrs captivity. Prob. had been there most of 70 yrs himself and knew end was near. *605-538 674*
Effect was not fatalism--if God has promised and time is up then He will do it regardless. No, he was exercised. Cf. Pentecost.

C. Prayer, 3-19.

Dan 9, Ezra 9, Neh 9 all prayers of confession.

About 32 times he associates self with people "we", "our" etc.

We are part of all Christian church and nation. (vs. 8).

And we are responsible.

Confession, 5-10. Prayer on basis of covenant relationship, vs. 4

Acknowledgment of deserved judgment 11-14.

Supplication for mercy, 15-19.

- A. Acknowledgment of sin + guilt 4-14
1. Statement of guilt 4-10
2. God's punishment 11-14
C. Plan for mercy 15-19

Dan. does have to pray bec.
1. He wasn't washed in sin
2. He held in sovereign promise of God to rescue people.

MILLENNIALISM

I. Definition. Theol. viewpoint which on basis of spiritualizing hermeneutic denies the concept of a 1000 yr millennium. 2 forms--(1) Kliefoth and Warfield-M is ^{intermediate} state of blessedness of saints who died in heaven. (2) Allis etc.-M is church age, and victory in Chronology--1. lawlessness at end of ch age. 2. 2nd coming. 3. General res and judgmt. 4. New heaven and earth and eternity begun.

II. History. No amil until Augustine. Only hints of it and assoc with heresies.

1. Augustine. Age of church as it vs. world is M. Satan bound when X on earth, Lk 10:18. End of M and of world unspecified tho seemed to consider M well advanced in his day. Seemed to favor literal 1000 but already present. Spiritualized Rev 20 etc. But X didn't come in 1000A.D. So amil revised to make M whole interadvent period, or indefinite period.
2. Reformation. RC follow Aug and reformers followed RC.
3. Duesterdieck, 1859, and Kliefoth, 1874 and Warfield proposed this intermediate state concept of M.
4. Modern. Most amil is covenant tho cov premills. All is posttrib. Conservative and lit exce

III. Hermeneutics. From Allis, Prophecy and Ch, ch 2. /on eschatology.

1. Literal and figurative int have their own places.
2. But limitations and qualifications on lit int such as:
 - a. Presence of figures of speech shows lit int has limitations. Cf. Stars in Rev 8-9.
 - b. Fact that main theme of Bible is spiritual means non-lit int. Prayer is spir subject
 - c. O.T. is preliminary to NT and should be interpreted by NT / but interpret and practice
3. Whether you interpret lit or fig depends solely on / literally. which gives the true meaning. Who decides.
4. Prophecy is indefinite, enigmatical, deceptive and can't be int literally unless lit meaning is clear and obvious. Again who decides unless fulfillment has occurred.

IV. The Abrahamic Covenant.

1. Importance of cov. If lit need a M for fulfillment esp land. If spirit or conditional then premill not nec.
2. Amil int.
 - a. Seed of Abr is God's redeemed community (individuals before Abr, then comm), now church
 - b. Cov conditional so doesn't require lit ful. Obed of Abr and seed nec and they didn't/ Conditions may be incld tho not stated as Jonah. Circumcision shows condition.
 - c. Attempts to blur other covenants like Pal and since conditions in it, so in Abr.
 - d. Tries to let universal aspects of covs (incld Gen bless) override nat'l aspects.
 - e. Trbesto say it was fulfd just in case. But 1 Kg 4:21. Border of Egy not River=Nile.
- V. The "Mystery" character of the church. Eph 3.
 - a. As is comparative, thus ch was in OT. Can be adjectival or declarative, adds info, as in Acts 2:15. With neg means but as 1 Cor 7:31.
 - b. Nec for amil to ignore Col 1:25.
 - c. To amil content of mystery is church in OT. Actually it is Gentiles fellowheirs, body. 1st use of body 1 Cor 12:12ff and 2nd Rom 12:5.

VI. Daniel's 70 wks.

- a. Begin Cyrus, 536 in order to make it indefinite.
- b. Messiah prince is X at beg of ministry. After 69 death and destruction of Jerus (=pre
- c. No gap. 70th is X's new cov. Sac and obl cease is bec of His death.
- d. No stated terminus for end of 70th week.

Premillennialism. I. Hermeneutics. Consistent literalism or plain or normal, but consist.

II. Unconditional nature of Abr cov requires land by Jews, Gen 15, 17, 26, 28.

III. Davidic cov requires earthly ful in future. Otherwise X now in heaven.

IV. Distinct mystery char of ch disallows her fulfilling these promises.

V. Plain int of Rev leads to premill.

The Description of the Seventy Sevens

A. The Nature of the Seventy Sevens

1. They are time segments. Allis holds that they are weeks of years. Young is indefinite and holds that they are segments of time.
2. They are Messianic. Reference is to bringing in of Messiah and accomplishment of His redemptive purposes.
3. They concern the true people of God.

B. The Accomplishments of the Seventy Sevens

1. Restrain the transgression--putting away sin by death of Christ.
2. Complete sin--Christ will make an end of sin.
3. Cover iniquity--Christ's work on the cross.
4. Bring in everlasting righteousness--Not an era, but something done in the heart.
5. Seal vision and prophet--ending the function of O.T. prophecy by coming of Christ.
6. Anoint holy of holies--anointing of Christ or communication of Spirit to Christ.

C. The Termini of the Seventy Sevens

1. Terminus a quo. Edict of Cyrus (538-7 B.C.).
2. Terminus ad quem. The only one given is for the end of the 69 weeks; thus the end of the 70th is unimportant.

II. The Divisions of the Seventy Sevens

A. The Seven Sevens

Begins with edict of Cyrus and continues until completion of city and temple--the end of the period of Ezra and Nehemiah.

B. The Sixty-two Sevens

Ends with anointed one, i.e., Christ. After 69 weeks two things happen:

1. Death of Messiah
2. Destruction of Jerusalem (A.D. 70). (People in v. 26 are Romans and the prince is Titus).

C. The One Seven

V.27 is Messianic in nature because "prince" in v.26 is in a subordinate position and therefore not the antecedent of "he".

1. He shall cause the Abrahamic covenant to prevail.
2. In the midst (not middle) sacrifices in the temple will cease because of the once-for-all death of Messiah.
3. All temple worship that continues after death of Christ is as idolatry.

Note: the parenthesis or gap idea is rejected by Young for these reasons:

1. The events of v.27 are not said to occur after those of v.26.
2. Since v.26 declares that Messiah is cut off, He must cause the covenant to prevail before He dies.
3. The premillennial interpretation does not fit the "restraining of transgression" since premillennialists teach that evil will be present in the millennium.
4. The 70 must be a unit since all other prophecies of years are in consecutive order (cp. Gen 15:13; 45:6; Numb. 14:34; the 3 days Christ was in the tomb).
5. There are no other gaps in prophecy in the O.T. He states that Isa. 9:6; Zech. 9:9-10; Isa. 61:1-2 do not contain gaps.

D. Messenger of the prophecy, 20-23. 3 p.m. No evening oblation in Babylon. Dan remembered 70 yrs before when temple built. How near is heaven? vs. 21,23. Swiftly the answer sent as soon as request was uttered. Cf. chpt.10. and hindrance.

E. Prophecy, 24-27.

Answer to Dan's prayer for establishing the kingdom is, wait at least 490 years. That is, all prophecy in connection with Israel would be fulfilled in 70 weeks of years.

see schatz part

1. God's purpose in the 70 weeks, vs. 24.
 Deliverance of Jews. Deliverance of Jerusalem.
 Salvation of Israel (still "thy people")
 ④ Establish the kingdom (bring in righteousness of ages).
 Seal up vision etc. bec. all will be accomplished.
 Anoint holy of holies ie. the Millennial temple.
or X unanointed by H's
2. The beginning of the 70 weeks. vs. 25.
 Neh. 2:1-8 only decree that had to do alone with the rebuilding of the ~~temple at Jerusalem~~ city of Jerus. That was in 445 B.C. March 14 (first of Hisan).
 Decree of Ezra 1 has to do with construction of temple.
3. Division of the prophecy, vs.25.
 7 weeks--49 years. 62 weeks, 434 yrs. Division is building of the wall. Then one left or 7 years. First two divisions followed immediately. Doesn't necessarily mean the other will.
4. The end of the 69 weeks. vs. 26.
 Messiah cut off acc to Anderson April 6, A.D.32. 173,880 days (483 times 360) after decree. Palm Sunday.
 Destruction of Jerusalem in last of verse. A.D. 70 under Titus. Events of 26 are after 69 wks, not during.
5. The 70th week. vs. 27.
 He is the prince of the Roman people. Not Titus bec. vs. 27 occurs after 69 weeks. Should say in 26 the prince shall destroy but says people of prince to come later.
 X is not the prince who makes the new covenant with Israel or church. That is an everlasting covenant not one week.
 Nearest antecedent to he is prince.
 Week divided into two parts. Middle he causes sacrifices to cease. This is not death of X since sacrifices went on until A.D. 70. 70th week is unfulfilled.
 Parenthesis as we have here is not unparallelled. Isa. 61:2. Psa. 22:22,23. etc.

① Finish transgression = end of Is's apostasy = restoration
 Jer 23:5-6
 ② End of sin = bring sin to final judgment
 ③ Attachment for IS with cross

Calendar yr 365 da (+483 yrs)
 Prophecy yr 360 (480 yrs)

Beginning 445 BC
 - 32 AD X's death

 476 calendar yrs.

476
 365

 111
 23 80
 24 56

 1428
 173740 days
 116 leap yr

483
 360 prop. yrs

 1449
 173880

173856
 24 - Jan bet Apr + Mar BC + AD

 173880

Chapter 10-12--Daniel's prophecy of the End ^{hi} (panorama beginning at Daniel's time and continuing until kgdom.

Chapter 10--Introductory revelation or Angelic Agency.

- A. Circumstances 1-4. 1:21 means Dan contd in office; 10:1 means he was living still. About 90 yrs old. Decree of Cyrus gone out couple of yrs before. Dan didn't return bec too old. Zerubbabel's temple had gone up but wasn't like Solomon's. Samaritans were giving trouble to Jews. So Dan prays and fasts for 3 weeks. By Tigris river.
- B. The revelation, 5-14.
1. Its agent ^{vs. 4-9} may be a theopany cf. Rev. 1:12-17. If so then angel comes on scene in vs. 10. bec of help mentioned in vs. 13.
 2. Its effect, ^{vs. 7-9} Only Dan saw. Acts 9. *Delay is not denial*
 3. Its delay 10-13. Glimpse into angelic spheres. Man prays, God sends answer thru angel, he is delayed by evil powers. Rev. 12:7-10; Eph. 6:11. Michael is only archangel, Jude 9. Also special protector of Jews, Dan.12:1.
 4. Its scope, 14. Latter days. cf. 2:28; Isa. 2:2. Many days means it covers a long period.
- C. After-effects, 15-21.
1. Dan became dumb, 15.
 2. Dan. strengthened, 16-21. Note prince (evil power) of Greece.
 3. Daniel encouraged, 21, 11:1. Will be shown.

Chapter 11--Prophecies concerning the nations.

Written in 534 B.C. Vs. 2-35 already fulfilled and literally.

- A. Prophecy concn Persia, 11:2. 3 kings were Ahasuerus, Artaxerxes and Darius. Xerxes followed and invaded Greece 480 B.C. Ezra 4:5-24.
- B. Concn Greece, 3,4. King is Alex the Great and division of empire into 4. Not to his posterity.
- C. Concn kings of south and north (Egypt and Syria) 5-20 vs.5 King is Ptolemy Lagus. See HAI
- D. Concn the vile person, 21-35. Same as little horn of ch 8:9-14 His end in 8:25. Antiochus Epiphanes.
- E. Concn the wilful king 36-45.

This is eschatological bec. scope of prophecy indicated to Dan would support, 10:14; bec Antiochus didn't do these things. This is antichrist. Same as Rev. 13:8 ff and 2 Thess 2. Religious ruler and a Jew. vs.37 points to that. Battle of Ezek 38,39 may be at vs. 40 or 45 just before Armageddon. Zech 11:16,17 same antichrist. *Maybe*

Tidings out of north 44 may be coming of Roman beast and kings of east. *Western power may be behind Assyrian Isa 10:5ff.*

Make "he" & "him" refer to wilful king. Then he holds of K of N. & conquers K of South. K of N maybe Assyrian. Gog & Magog come in at Jerusalem in v45 & then all nations rush in to Armageddon.

Daniel, Chapter Eleven

1. And I, Daniel, in the first year of Darius the Mede (569 BC), took my stand to confirm the things shown by Michael (the preceding verses). (Under Darius Babylon was conquered and an edict issued for the restoration of the Jews. Cyrus, the nephew of Darius, actually wielded the power for Darius was weak and sensual, but it was done in the name of Darius.)
2. And I, Daniel, will show you the truth. There shall arise three kings in persia (Cambyses, also called Artaxerxes; Pseudo-Smerdis; and Darius Hystaspes, called Ahasuerus, who married Queen Esther). And there shall be a fourth (Xerxes), far richer than the others. By the strength obtained through his wealth Xerxes shall stir up Asia (Asia Minor) against the realm of Grecia. (With an army of two and a half million men, according to contemporary historians, he crossed over into Greece. But the very size of his army made it too cumbersome and he was driven back. It was with the special objective of avenging this invasion that Alexander the Great crossed into Asia to conquer.)
3. And a mighty king (Alexander the Great) shall arise. He shall rule a great dominion and shall do according to his own will, not as the kings of the Medes and the Persians who were bound by their own laws.
4. But soon his kingdom shall be broken and his own children will not inherit it. (His brother was at first made king of Macedonia. Alexander's illegitimate son was still too young to rule and his legitimate son was still unborn at the time of Alexander's death. But Alexander's mother killed his brother and also the two sons.) And the realm shall not be so large as the kingdom Alexander ruled. (It was broken into smaller dominions.) For it shall be given to others instead of his heirs. (His children being murdered, Egypt went to the Ptolemies and Syria to the Seleucids.)
5. And Ptolemy I (Soter) of Egypt (actually a Greek and one of Alexander's generals) shall be strong. But one of Ptolemy's princes, Seleucus I (Nicator) (he had been a governor under Ptolemy; also he was one of Alexander's princes) shall be stronger than Ptolemy and his dominion shall become a very great dominion. (He became the most powerful of all Alexander's successors and is said to have had no fewer than seventy two kingdoms under him.)
6. And at the end of a certain time (about seventy years after the death of Alexander) the Ptolemy family and the Seleucid family will form an alliance. Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy II (Philadelphus) of Egypt will marry Antiochus II (Theos), king of Syria. (Berenice was the granddaughter of Ptolemy I, and Antiochus II was a grandson of Seleucus I. Antiochus I, son of Seleucus I, first married Stratonice, a daughter of his father and his step-mother, also named Stratonice. But later he married the elder Stratonice, his step-mother, who became the mother of Antiochus II. When Antiochus II married Berenice he already had a wife, Laodice.) But Berenice shall not accomplish that which was intended by the alliance nor shall she remain queen, nor shall Ptolemy establish an heir upon the throne of Syria, for Berenice will be given up by Antiochus. (When Ptolemy died, Antiochus took back his former wife, Laodice. Laodice, in revenge murdered Berenice and her son.) And they that brought Berenice. (Her Egyptian servants were also put to death.) And he whom she begot. (This is from the margin. "He that begot her" is a mistranslation. Her son was murdered by Laodice.) And he that strengthened her in these times. (Antiochus was poisoned by Laodice.)

7. But ~~from~~ a branch of her roots-- that is, another child of her parents-- a brother of Berenice, Ptolemy III (Euergetes), shall arise to take the place of Ptolemy II. Euergetes shall come with an army and shall enter the fortress of Seleucus II (Callinicus), king of Syria and in this battle Euergetes shall conquer.

8. And he shall carry captives from Syria back to Egypt and also the gods of Syria, and princes of the land, and precious vessels of silver and gold. (His name Euergetes, meaning benefactor, was bestowed in recognition of his capture of the sacred trophies. It is said that he brought to Egypt 2400 idols, including some Egyptian ones which the Syrians had taken a long time before.) And he shall live longer than Seleucus. (He survived Seleucus by four years.)

9. Then Ptolemy III shall return to Egypt. (He was in a position to make himself master of Syria, but news of sedition at home forced him to return.)

10. But the sons of Seleucus II, Seleucus III (Ceraunus) and Antiochus III (the Great), shall become incensed and assemble a multitude of great forces. And Antiochus III shall certainly come (his weak brother, Seleucus III, having meanwhile been poisoned) and shall undertake an expedition against Ptolemy IV (Philopater) and shall proceed (as far as Dura, where he granted Ptolemy a four-month truce.) Then he shall return (the truce having expired) and advance as far as Ptolemy's fortress (at Raphia).

11. And Ptolemy IV of Egypt shall be moved with indignation and shall come to fight with Antiochus, king of Syria. (This Ptolemy, unlike his ancestors, was a slothful man.) Antiochus shall assemble a great multitude of forces (said to have consisted of 62,000 foot soldiers, 6000 on horse, and 102 elephants), but all this multitude shall be given into the hand of Ptolemy. (This was the battle of Raphia, 217 BC. 10,000 of the Syrian army were slain.)

12. And when Ptolemy IV has subdued the Syrian army he shall become very insolent. (It is said he went to Jerusalem and attempted to enter the Holy of Holies in the Temple of God, but was prevented from doing so by a sudden paralysis.) And though he shall conquer many thousands it shall not profit him.

13. For Antiochus III shall return to renew the war with a greater multitude; he shall certainly return after some years (about fourteen years after his defeat at Raphia) with a great army and much wealth.

14. And at that time many shall rebel against Ptolemy V (Epiphanes) of Egypt. Also apostate Jews shall exalt themselves (entering into a covenant with Antiochus III against Ptolemy) in an attempt to make a reality of their vision of Judean independence, but in this they shall fail.

15. So Antiochus III shall come and build earthenworks and take the most securely defended cities (including Sidon, where the Egyptian general Scopas fled) and the weapons of Egypt shall not deter him, neither can Ptolemy's choicest army, for no amount of strength will restrain him.

16. And Antiochus III coming against Ptolemy V shall do according to his own desire, and no one shall prevent him from doing so, and he shall stand in Judea, which by his order shall be devastated.

17. He shall be prepared to enter Egypt with the strength of his whole kingdom, but instead he shall try another plan: he shall give Ptolemy V his daughter (Cleopatra), expecting thereby to obtain Egypt eventually. But she shall not stand on her father's side nor be for him. (Cleopatra favored her husband instead of her father, and so frustrated his scheme. It is said that she sent congratulations to the Romans when they defeated her father at Thermopylae and at Magnesia.)

Ironside

1. The King who will do acc to his will Dan 11:36

- Jew - Antichrist
- Beast out of land Rev 13
- 2 Thes - 2 Man of sin
- idol shepherd Zech 11:16

False prophet

2. God of force 11:38

- little horn of Dan 7
- Beast out of sea Rev 13
- Political rule of Rome
- Additional support fr. #1
- Power of devil Rev 13:4 of 12:9

3. K of North Dan 11:40

- little horn of Dan 8
- Invasions Palestine & into Egypt
- Ezek. 38
- Turns back to meet forces in U.S. & ends in battle of Armageddon

4. K of South Dan 11:40

Egypt & maybe 1 of 10 Roman

Andrus

1. Man of sin

Antichrist in one sense

Political - Rev 13:1, Dan 7, 9

Religious - Rev 13:1, Dan 11:36

2 Thes 2

2 - Antichrist

Rev 13:18 - secondary to #1. False prophet

3. K of North

Prob. Assyrian pictured in

Dan 8. backed up by

K of North of Ezek 38).

Stopped at borders of Pal

("he's" in Dan 11 all refer to Man of sin)

Maybe reinforced by K of North

+ This is battle of Ezek 38 ending

in Armageddon.

As the fulfillment of some great prophesied event draws near, the texts embracing this prediction should be the more clearly understood. "And thou, Daniel, preserve the vision and seal the book till the time of the end; many shall diligently peruse it, and knowledge shall be increased" (Daniel 12:4). See Leupold's translation, who says: "When the article is used with 'end,' that word apparently gets to mean the end of all things. It is then that this part of Daniel's book will come into its own in a special sense. Then 'Many shall peruse it.' The verb *shut* does mean primarily 'run to and fro.' But with reference to a book that would mean to let the eyes run to and fro, that is, 'peruse' it. Since it is an intensive form of the verb *yeshotetu*, we have sought to give that shade of meaning by rendering 'diligently peruse.' They will read, reread, and check on what they have read, and so ponder these words diligently in their heart as did Mary on another occasion. And in the process of such earnest searching 'knowledge shall be increased.' In the light of the developments of the last purpose of +1

Chapter 12--prophecies concerning Israel in end time.

- A. Concn the tribulation, vs.1.
Cf. Matt. 24:21. May be connection bet. this and Rev. 12.
- B. Concn the resurrection, vs.2
Some say this is national revival of Israel. Prob it is the res. of pious Israelites and O.T. saints to participate in the kgdom. Mention of the book here and not so in other places.
- C. Concn reward, vs.3.
Includes witnessing remnant during trib.
- D. Concn sealing the book, vs.4.
Fact that knowledge of it increased now before time of the end shows we are near that time.
- E. Final questions, 5-13.
1. How long. 1260 days.
2. What shall be the issue of these things.
No answer--words sealed.
1290 days prob include judging and purging of Israel. *Post-trib period*
1260 days end at 2nd coming.
1335 days may be called pre-kingdom period including setting up of theocracy, lifting of ensign to Gentiles
Isa 11:10ff. Jer.3:15
Final regathering of Israel. Maybe battle of Ezek 38,39 here bec Israel will be safe in the land. Judgment of Satan and gentiles, etc.

To Daniel is given command to go, promise of rest and future reward (stand in thy lot--inheritance).

Earth, what a sorrow lies before thee!
None like it in the shadowy past;
The sharpest throes that ever tore thee,--
Even though the briefest and the last.

I see the fair moon veil her lustre,
I see the sackcloth of the sun;
The shrouding of each starry cluster,
The three-fold woe of earth begun.

I see the shadow of its sunset;
And wrapt in these the Avenger's form;
I see the Armageddon-onset;
But I shall be above the storm.

There comes the moaning and the sighing,
There comes the hot tear's heavy fall,
The thousand agonies of dying;
But I shall be beyond them all.