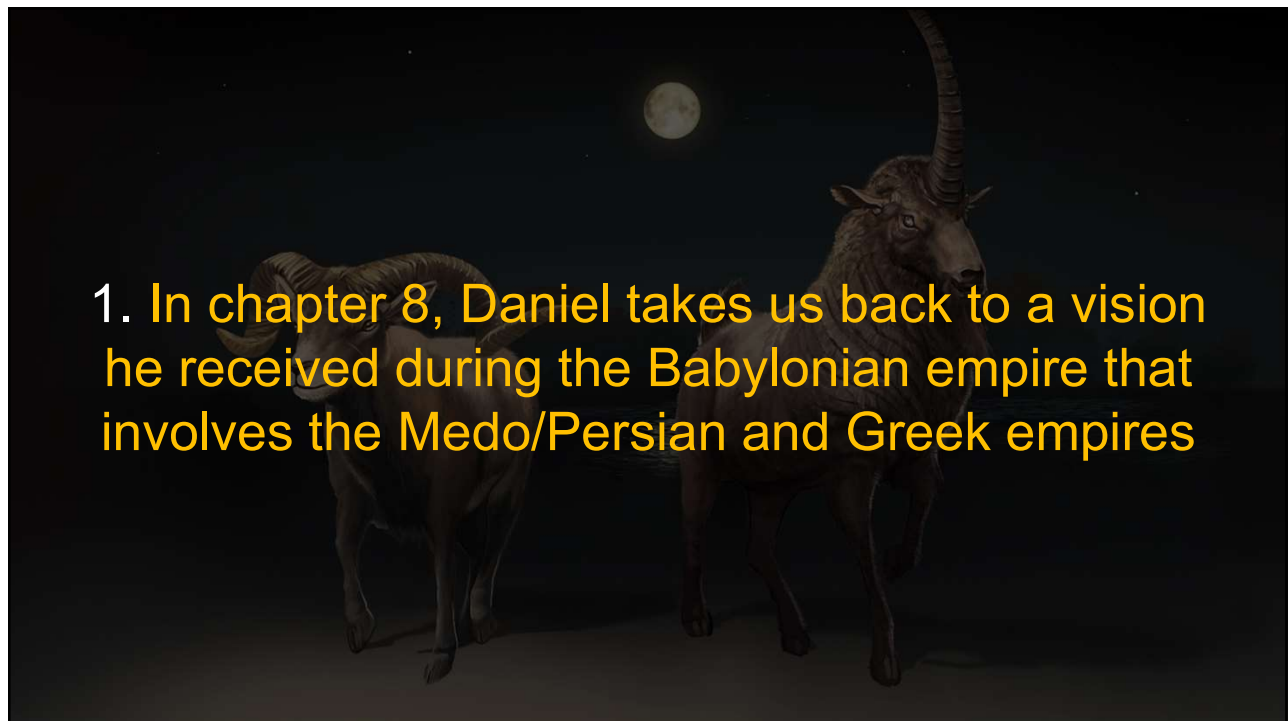
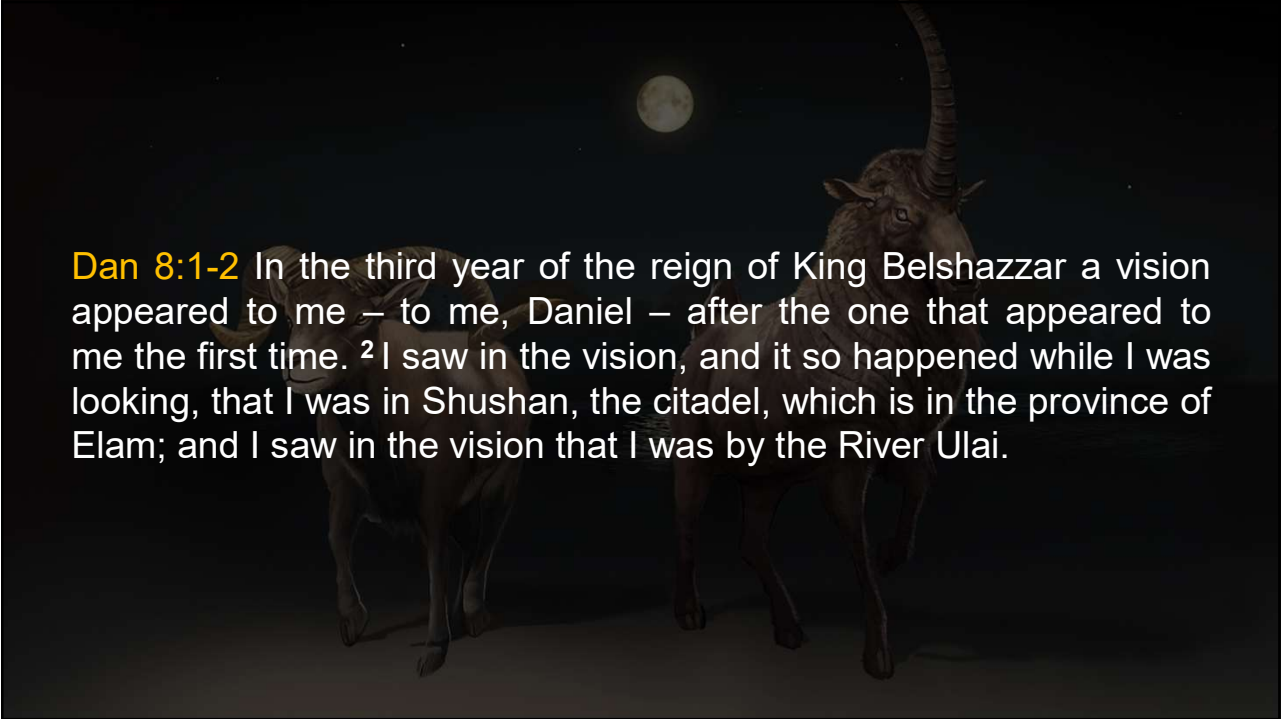




1



2



Dan 8:1-2 In the third year of the reign of King Belshazzar a vision appeared to me – to me, Daniel – after the one that appeared to me the first time. ²I saw in the vision, and it so happened while I was looking, that I was in Shushan, the citadel, which is in the province of Elam; and I saw in the vision that I was by the River Ulai.

3



2. Why go back to a discussion of the Medo/Persian and Greek empires?

- In the first half of Daniel, God shows shows Gentile world history apart from Israel
- In the second half, God shows Daniel the history of nations as they impact the future of His people, Israel.
- The first half of Daniel is written primarily in Aramaic (Chaldean)
- The second half is written in Hebrew

4

3. Quick facts about Daniel chapter 8:

- Daniel's vision of chapter 8 was written in the 3rd year of Belshazzar's reign of Babylon when Daniel was approx. 60 yrs old
- The message was brought by the angel Michael

Dan 8:15-17 Then it happened, when I, Daniel, had seen the vision and was seeking the meaning, that suddenly there stood before me one having the appearance of a man. ¹⁶ And I heard a man's voice between the banks of the Ulai, who called, and said, "Gabriel, make this man understand the vision." ¹⁷ So he came near where I stood, and when he came I was afraid and fell on my face; but he said to me, "Understand, son of man, that the vision refers to the time of the end."

- The vision makes Daniel sick

Dan 8:27 And I, Daniel, fainted and was sick for days; afterward I arose and went about the king's business. I was astonished by the vision, but no one understood it.

5

The background image for this slide shows two rams standing in a dark, open landscape. A full moon is visible in the dark sky above them. The rams are facing right, with one slightly ahead of the other.

4. In the vision, Daniel finds himself standing in Shushan which will become the capitol of the Medo/Persian empire.

6



Esther and Nehemiah speak of the capitol city of Sushan
(Neh 1:1, Esth 2:1)

7



The events in the book of Esther occurred from 483 BC to 473 BC, during the first half of the reign of King Xerxes. The book was written no earlier than 470 BC and probably no later than 424 BC , during the reign of Xerxes' son Artaxerxes.

8

The Book of
Nehemiah covers
events that
occurred between
445 and 430 B.C.
and was written
shortly thereafter.



9

5. The lives/ministries of Esther and Nehemiah
occurred during the Medo/Persian empire



10



11



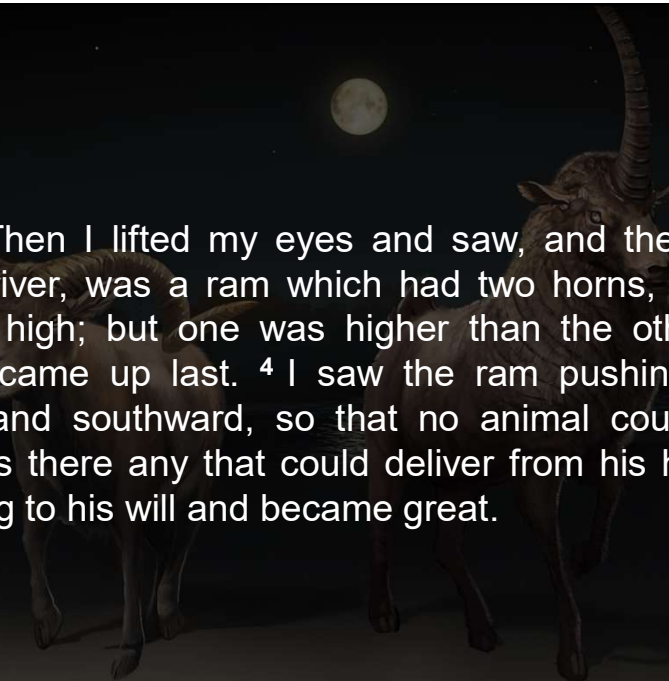
12

Dan 8:3-4 Then I lifted my eyes and saw, and there, standing beside the river, was a ram which had two horns, and the two horns were high; but one was higher than the other, and the higher one came up last. ⁴ I saw the ram pushing westward, northward, and southward, so that no animal could withstand him; nor was there any that could deliver from his hand, but he did according to his will and became great.

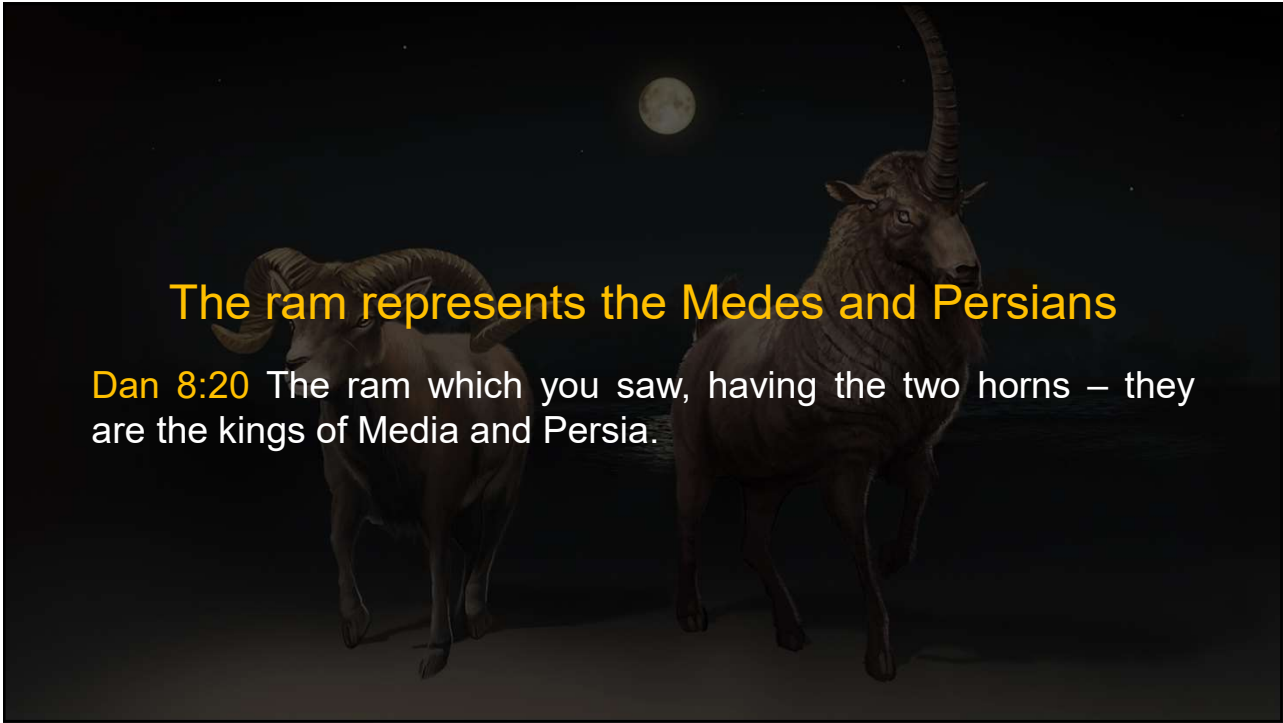


13

Dan 8:3-4 Then I lifted my eyes and saw, and there, standing beside the river, was a ram which had two horns, and the two horns were high; but one was higher than the other, and the higher one came up last. ⁴ I saw the ram pushing westward, northward, and southward, so that no animal could withstand him; nor was there any that could deliver from his hand, but he did according to his will and became great.



14



The ram represents the Medes and Persians

Dan 8:20 The ram which you saw, having the two horns – they are the kings of Media and Persia.

15



7. The goat

16

Dan 8:5-7 And as I was considering, suddenly a male goat came from the west, across the surface of the whole earth, without touching the ground; and the goat had a notable horn between his eyes. ⁶ Then he came to the ram that had two horns, which I had seen standing beside the river, and ran at him with furious power. ⁷ And I saw him confronting the ram; he was moved with rage against him, attacked the ram, and broke his two horns. There was no power in the ram to withstand him, but he cast him down to the ground and trampled him; and there was no one that could deliver the ram from his hand.

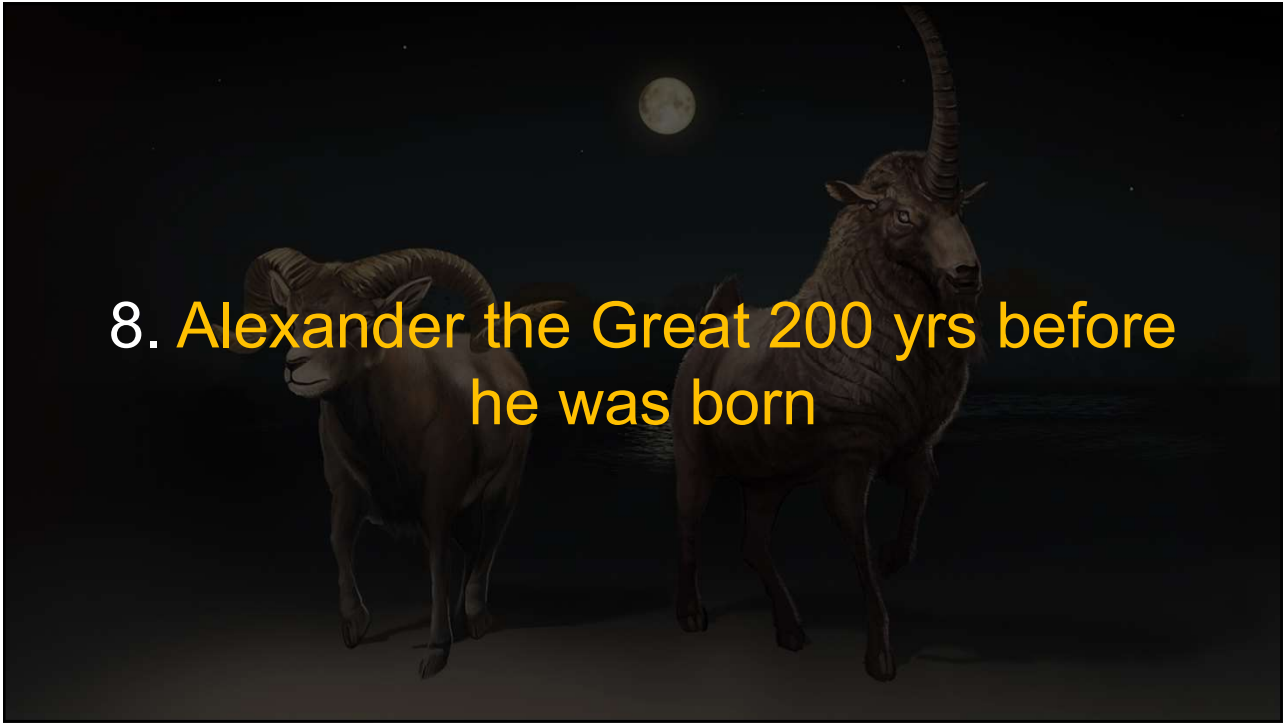


17

The goat represents the Greek empire
Dan 8:21 And the male goat is the kingdom of Greece.



18



8. Alexander the Great 200 yrs before
he was born

19



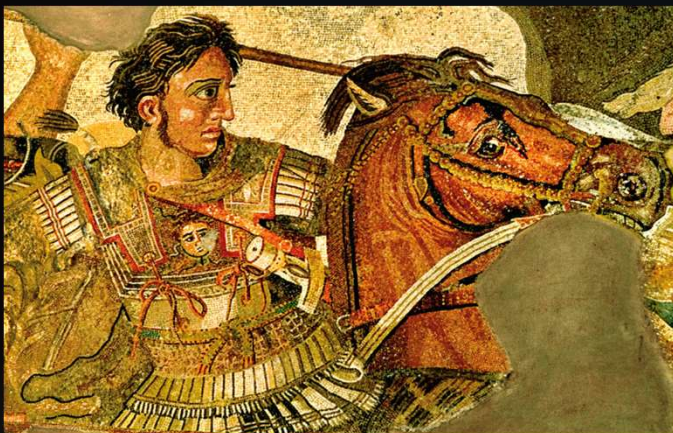
Dan 8:21 The large
horn that is between
its eyes is the first
king.

20




- Philip of Macedon was Alexander's father
- Alexander took 35,000 troops and defeated the Medo/Persian empire
- On his way to conquer Jerusalem, one of the priests gave him a copy of Daniel and he fell and worshipped and passed Jerusalem by

21



- He brought the Greek culture to the world, including Koine Greek, and unknowingly prepared the way for the writing of Scripture
- To have access to his kingdom, he had roads built which actually provided the roads over which the Gospel would travel

22


A mosaic depicting Daniel on a horse, wearing armor and holding a sword. In the background, a large goat with a single prominent horn is visible against a dark sky with a full moon.

Dan 8:8 Therefore the male goat grew very great; but when he became strong, the large horn was broken, and in place of it four notable ones came up toward the four winds of heaven.


23

Dan 8:22 As for the broken horn and the four that stood up in its place, four kingdoms shall arise out of that nation, but not with its power.

Syria ruled by Seleucus
Greece ruled by Lysimachus
Thrace ruled by Cassander
Egypt ruled by Ptolemy

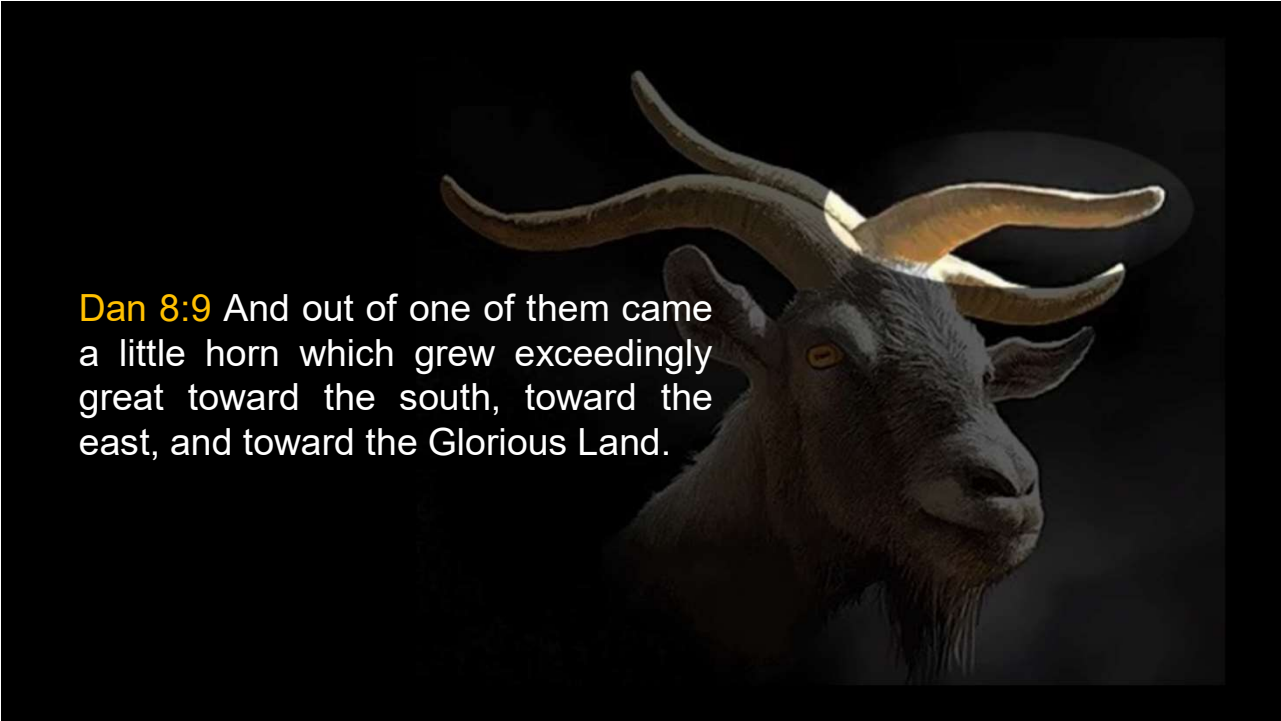
A close-up photograph of a goat's head, showing its multiple curved horns and facial features. The goat is looking slightly to the right.

24




9. The “little horn” – Antiochus Epiphanes from Syria

25



Dan 8:9 And out of one of them came
a little horn which grew exceedingly
great toward the south, toward the
east, and toward the Glorious Land.


26



- Antiochus Epiphanes was a Seleucid emperor (175-164 B.C.)
- He made promises of peace to Israel but broke every promise
- Eventually he invaded and occupied Israel

Dan 8:9-10 and toward the Glorious Land.
¹⁰ And it grew up to the host of heaven; and it cast down some of the host and some of the stars to the ground, and trampled them.


27



- Antiochus Epiphanes was a Seleucid emperor (175-164 B.C.)
- Antiochus Epiphanes – Antiochus, God Manifest
- The Jews changed his name to Antiochus Epimanes – Antiochus, the Madman

Dan 8:9-10 and toward the Glorious Land. ¹⁰
And it grew up to the host of heaven; and it cast down some of the host and some of the stars to the ground, and trampled them.


28



- Antiochus ransacked Jerusalem, killing 80,000 Jews/selling 40,000 into slavery
- He brought into the Temple the Feast of Bacchanalia – worshipping Bacchus, the God of pleasure and wine
- He went to the temple & sacrificed a pig on the altar

Dan 8:11-12 He even exalted himself as high as the Prince of the host; and by him the daily sacrifices were taken away, and the place of His sanctuary was cast down. ¹² Because of transgression, an army was given over to the horn to oppose the daily sacrifices; and he cast truth down to the ground. He did all this and prospered.

29



- Thus the temple was desecrated and had to be abandoned by the Jews
- Antiochus' reign lasted for approx. 2300 days

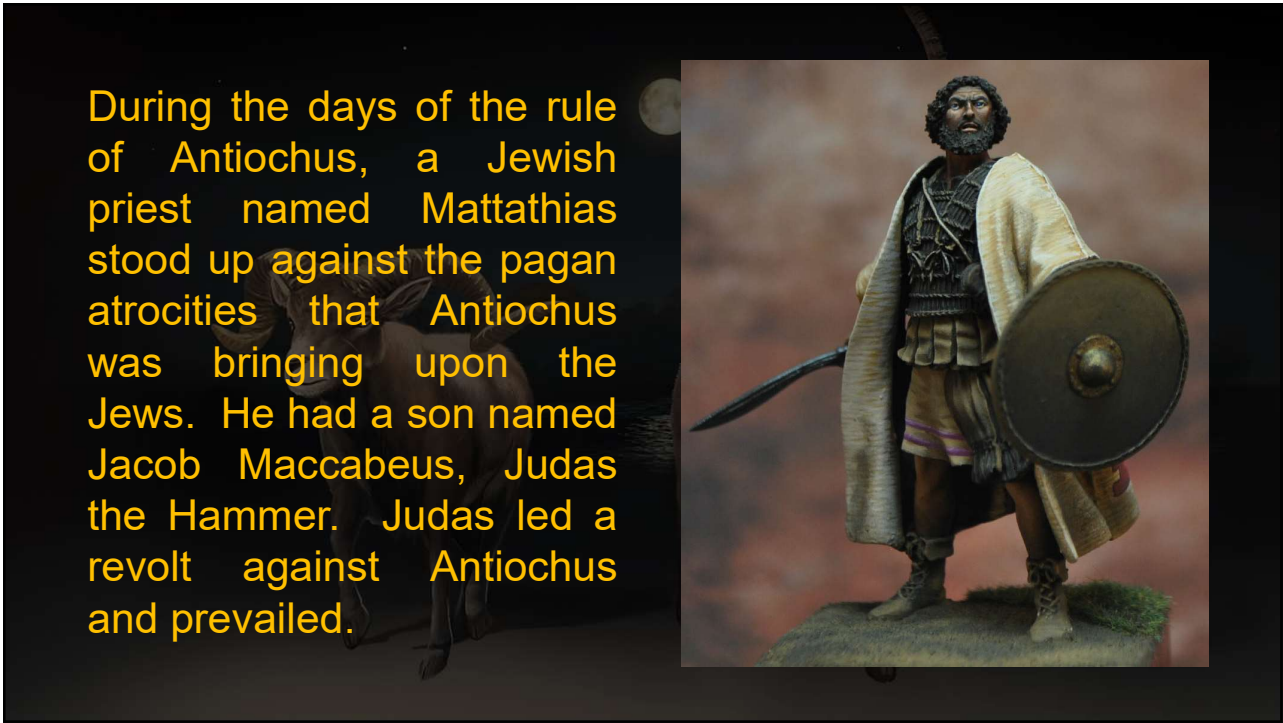
Dan 8:13-14 Then I heard a holy one speaking; and another holy one said to that certain one who was speaking, "How long will the vision be, concerning the daily sacrifices and the transgression of desolation, the giving of both the sanctuary and the host to be trampled underfoot?" ¹⁴ And he said to me, "For two thousand three hundred days; then the sanctuary shall be cleansed."

30



10. The end of Antiochus

31



During the days of the rule of Antiochus, a Jewish priest named Mattathias stood up against the pagan atrocities that Antiochus was bringing upon the Jews. He had a son named Jacob Maccabeus, Judas the Hammer. Judas led a revolt against Antiochus and prevailed.

32

In 144 BC, Judas went to cleanse the Temple and could not find enough oil to light the lamps for the eight days needed for the cleansing. Tradition teaches that the small amount of oil available lasted for all eight days and the celebration has been known as Hanukkah – or the Festival of Lights.

