

Summary Of The Prophecies In Daniel

Daniel defined four beast kingdoms which are in power from Daniel's time until Messiah returns.

The *head of gold* in Daniel 2, the *lion* of Daniel 7, is the strong, courageous and fierce kingdom of Babylon which used the lion as a symbol. The *chest of silver* in Daniel 2, the *bear* of Daniel 7, was the Medo-Persian Empire. Like a bear, their army was huge, up to 1.5 million people, and they overwhelmed the enemy with their size. The *waist of brass* in Daniel 2, the *leopard* of Daniel 7, was the Grecian Empire. Alexander the Great used smaller army divisions, so they were able to move swiftly like a leopard and were agile in their battles.

The *legs of iron* in Daniel 2, the *dreadful beast* of Daniel 7, is the Roman Empire. It was in power during Messiah's ministry and when John wrote Revelation. Pagan Rome collapsed internally, and then army after army attacked it, resulting in the Western Roman Emperor being removed in 476 AD. The *ten toes* of Daniel 2, the *ten horns* of Daniel 7, was the divided Roman Empire which split into ten civil kingdoms.

The *little horn* of Daniel 7 is the Popes of Rome, who demanded that the ten kingdoms bow to his authority. He caused three of the kingdoms (the Heruli, Ostrogoths and Vandals) to be plucked out. The *harlot* Roman Catholic Church has a single man (the Pope) acting and speaking for the whole body, fulfilling Daniel 7:8. Daniel 7:25 describes the actions of *little horn* which have been fulfilled by the Popes of Rome.

The proof that the kingdoms described in Daniel 2 and 7 are the same, is evident. The number is the same, four in each. The starting point is the same, for each was given while Babylon was the ruling power. The order is the same. There is the same gradation, for the noblest metal and the noblest animal take the lead in each series.

Daniel 8:3 describes the Medo-Persian Empire, where the Persian portion was stronger (*higher horn*). Daniel 8:20-21 gives the vision of the *ram and the he-goat*, which represents Persia being destroyed and succeeded by the army of Greece. The *little horn* of Daniel 8:20 was Antiochus Epiphanes, who arose out of the Seleucidae of Syria. He was called a *little horn* because he was lesser than Alexander the Great, who was called a *notable horn*.

Daniel 9 is about the Jews being released by the Persian king to rebuild Jerusalem, to prepare the way for Messiah, who carried out His ministry and *confirmed* the *covenant* to atone for our sins, in the 70th week.

Daniel 10:1 is about Persian king Cyrus. Daniel 10:20 speaks of the change of power from Persia to Greece.

Daniel 11 gives the continuous historical narrative of events of the kingdoms of Medo-Persia and Greece. Daniel 11:2 speaks of Cyrus, and three leaders who would arise after him, Camyses (Cyrus son), Smerdis, and Darius. Alexander the Great of Greece, *the mighty king*, rose up and ruled with *great dominion*. The Seleucids (*kings of Syria, "the north"*) and the Ptolemies (*kings of Egypt, "the south"*) had incessant wars. The *vile person* Antiochus Epiphanes surrounded Jerusalem with his army (*abomination of desolation*) and killed thousands of Jews. They defiled the sanctuary and caused the daily sacrifice to be taken away for 2,300 days (Daniel 8:14).

Daniel 12 is about the *time of tribulation* that came upon the Jewish nation which rejected Messiah and delivered Him up to be killed. It was fulfilled during the 3 ½ years of the Jewish-Roman War of 66-70 AD. There was 1,290 days between when Cestius and his army surrounded Jerusalem to take it captive (the *abomination of desolation* of Matthew 24) and when the Romans flooded into Jerusalem. The siege ended 45 days later when the last stronghold of Jews suddenly surrendered, fulfilling the 1,335 days.

In Revelation 12-13, John picks up the narrative of the leaders of the Roman beast kingdom.

Read a more detailed explanation of the prophecies in Daniel @ www.RevelationTimelineDecoded.com