Someone in a store looked at me the other day and said to me, and when do you want it, today or yesterday. (laughs) I’m a yesterday person. I’m impatient. I want it now. I want to understand it now. I want to do it now. I want to enjoy it now. And what I had to learn with God is hey, be still; let go; relax. I’m God; in My time I will do it. In My time I will show you. It’s time for God to show us an awesome truth.

PART ONE

I am so proud of you for sticking with me and waiting for God to actually name what that second kingdom is on the statue, that second beast that comes out of the sea in Daniel, chapter 7. He gives us the answer in Daniel, chapter 8. He also reveals to us the third part of the statue in Daniel, chapter 2, the, who the bronze is and the third beast, the leopard, who the leopard is, as He gives us the revelation in Daniel, chapter 8. Remember this is a vision
that Daniel had in the third year of the reign of Belshazzar who was king of Babylon. The year is about 551 B.C. The empire will not be brought down until 539 B.C. So there is yet time. And God is telling Daniel, now you’ve got to understand this, God is telling Daniel beforehand, not Belshazzar, not Nebuchadnezzar; he’s dead. But He is telling Daniel beforehand who is going to conquer, the nation, the empire of the Babylonians, the Chaldeans. It’s incredible. And this is why it’s so important for you and I think you’ve seen it by now, to pay attention to time phrases. Because as we said, in Daniel, chapter 1 through Daniel, chapter 6 he lays out Daniels life chronologically, giving us, I mean passing spans of years, obviously. But he lays it out chronologically and he tells us what happens. Then in Daniel, chapter 7, excuse me, all the way through Daniel, chapter 12 we have revelations that are given to Daniel. In those revelations God wants us to understand when that revelation came, because that revelation comes previous to the action. As a matter of fact there are many scholars who don’t take the Bible as literally the Word of God. They do not believe that it was verbally inspired. They don’t believe that God led men to write the whole counsel of God, according to the words that God would choose. And yet the Bible tells us that every word in the Bible is as silver, purified in a furnace seven times. Every word of God is chosen by God. Yes He uses their personalities; He uses their circumstance. He uses their scope of vocabulary and yet God, in His sovereignty moves these holy men of God to write what He wants written. So this is the Word of God and yet these modern scholars, many of them have said no this couldn’t have been written by Daniel; it is too accurate, it is too historically accurate. And if you think it’s historically accurate now, wait until we get to Daniel, chapter 11 and yet, it’ll just blow your mind. It’s God, see, it’s God. God is omniscient. God is all knowing. God is Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end. God is the creator and He is the sustainer. And so He knows everything. And so He lets us know in His time, in His time. And you and I have to wait for His timing. And we’ve
seen you know, that you can sin now, but you will pay later. You may not pay tomorrow, you may not pay the next year, you may not pay in three or four years, but eventually there will be a requiting of your sins; there will be a time when you answer to God. And there will be a time of rewards. You may not see that reward right away, but that reward is going to come. God is faithful. He moves though in His time. You know, when it talks about the coming of Jesus Christ in Galatians, it says in the fullness of time, God sent forth His Son to be born of a virgin, to be born under the law in the fullness of time. So God, now, has revealed to us in Daniel, chapter 8 in the vision of the ram and the goat, who those second and third empires are. You say, but now wait a minute Kay, you just said that the ram, you just read us the interpretation in the last program, in verse 20 of Daniel, chapter 8 and you want to look at it again. The ram, which you saw with the two horns represents the kings of Media and Persia and the shaggy goat represents the kingdom of Greece and the large horn that is between its eyes is the first king. And the broken horn and its four horns that arose in its place represent four kingdoms, which will arise from this nation, although not with his power, from his nation, although not with his power. All right, how do we know that this relates back to the statue? How do we know that this relates back to Daniel, chapter 7 and the beast? Well, one of the ways that you know is by comparing the text, comparing the description of each one of these. So what I want us to do is I want us to go back to Daniel, chapter 2 and I want us to watch in Daniel, chapter 2 he told us that there were going to be four kingdoms and then the fifth kingdom would be the kingdom of God. He showed this to Nebuchadnezzar in a statue, a head of gold, and then He said you are the head of gold. After you another empire that is inferior to you will arise and then a third one. Let’s look at that just so that you see it with your own eyes. Daniel, chapter 2 and we want to look at verse 39. After you there will arise another kingdom inferior to you, then another third kingdom of bronze, which will rule over all the earth. All right now, there’s
a third kingdom coming, so there’s a second. When you come to the statue you have the head. Now watch, I’ve done this before. Just imagine me, we’re at the chest of silver. You have two arms on that chest, so what do you have? The kingdom of Medo, the Medo-Persian, the Median Persian Empire, Medes and Persians, so there’s a picture right there. It’s inferior. It never was as luxurious as Babylon. We know from the history that God gives us in the account of Daniel’s life, in the first six chapters, we know that when Belshazzar is the king, that the Medo-Persians come in and conquer; they conquer that land. They conquer the Babylonians. Babylon the great, with the reputation of a city that could never be conquered is conquered. You know one day I was sitting here and I was teaching you and all of a sudden it just came into my mind, it almost distracted me from my teaching, you forgot to tell them how the Medes and Persians got in there and conquered Babylon. And I went awh. How could I do that? It’s so neat. How could I do that? And then I thought what am I going to do? And then I remembered hey, Daniel 8’s coming up; we’re going to talk about the Medes and the Persians. When we talk about the Medes and the Persians we’re going to go back and review, so then you can tell them. And I went shew. I am so glad. Remember in Daniel, chapter 5 that that chapter ends with Darius, the Median king conquering Babylon and putting to death Belshazzar. And Belshazzar dies and the Babylonian Empire is over. It is the year 539 B.C. Now, when does he die? He dies at the end of the party. I mean the party is over my friend, literally. This is the chapter; remember with the handwriting on the wall. How did the Medes and the Persians get into that city that was unconquerable, that city with two walls, with forty feet in between, that city that had walls so wide that four chariots could race on those walls at breakneck speed, those walls that could not be brought down by battering rams? How could they get into a city that they could not besiege and cause that city to run out of food so that they would surrender? Well Babylon had twenty years supply of food. But you said, but they needed water. But
remember a branch of the Euphrates ran under that city. And the water was very, very deep. How did the Medes and the Persians get in? You know, they got in to that city by laboring, you know, secretly laboring and making a canal that would divert the water that was going under the city of Babylon into that canal, so that then when they diverted the water, they could go in through the water system although the water would have been high and over their heads, it wouldn’t at that time, and so they went in through the water system. They went in while Belshazzar was having his party. And you mean, the wine flowed at the party and the water stopped flowing underneath and that’s how they got in. I love it. I’ve written a novel called Israel, My Beloved. And it’s the history of Israel. It’s a true story in novel form. I take the reader from 539 B.C. all the way through, all the way through the New Testament period and the coming of Messiah. And I had more fun when I wrote a description of that party and what happened that night and how the Medes and the Persians came in and took Belshazzar captive and put him to death. It was the end of the Babylonian Empire. Now this is another way that we know that God is confirming to us that the second empire is the Medes and the Persians. Remember there was a first and then another shall rise after you and then a third. So in both visions, in Daniel, chapter 2 and Daniel, chapter 7 we always have them pointing out that there are four major kingdoms before the fifth and final kingdom, which is God’s, is established. So the Medes and the Persians conquer the Babylonians. We see here that the Medes and the Persians then are conquered by the Greeks.

PART TWO

Now, beloved, I want us to go to Daniel, chapter 7 and we come to verse 5. And it says and another beast, a second one, resembling a bear. And it was raised up on one side. So here is a bear and just imagine a grizzly bear on all fours and all of a sudden that grizzly bear raises up one side. Parallel: what
do you see when he describes the ram in Daniel, chapter 8? It’s a ram with two horns. But one horn comes up second to the first horn and it is larger. So you see in Daniel, chapter 2 the statue with the two arms, Medo-Persia. You see in Daniel, chapter 7 a bear, Medo-Persia, they draw attention to their front legs and one leg is raised up higher than the other. You see a ram with two horns and one comes up second and it is larger than the other. We know from history; we even know from the Bible, from the book of Esther that eventually the Medes fade off the scene and Persia is the dominant power. Persia is the dominant power. So this is what we’re seeing. But not only that, do you remember? Remember when I told you, I’m sticking three fingers in my mouth; remember that bear had three ribs in its mouth? And remember about the ram in Daniel, chapter 8. Look at verse 4. And I saw the ram butting what, westward, northward and southward. Now where is this ram standing? He wants you to see it. The ram is standing, look at your map in your study guide. The ram is standing by the Ulai canal. Where is Daniel? He’s in the city of Susa. Okay, so this is, this just ah, a little bit north. As a matter of fact if you went down south just immediately south, directly south, you would eventually come to where the Garden of Eden was. So remember the Medes and the Persians conquer the Babylonians. All right now, these three ribs that are in the bear’s mouth, and then when he butts, when this ram butts northward and westward and southward, when you study history, this is what you discover. Let me give it to you. You have Cyrus, this great Persian; now he comes on the scene, remember, at the end of Daniel, chapter 6 he’s mentioned. Cyrus and his son Cambyses are the ones that went out to conquer. I mean it seems that Darius was down lower on the totem pole when it came to authority but Cyrus was out there. And when you study history what you see is what they conquered. And I want to give it to you. First they conquered the Lydian Kingdom in Asia Minor. Asia Minor is north of the Ulai Canal. Asia Minor is present day Turkey and it just, remember it’s just up north and it’s really a little bit northwest. And they
conquered the Lydian Kingdom in Asia Minor in 546 B.C. In 539 B.C. they annexed the Chaldean or the Babylonian Empire. We saw that in Daniel. And then in 525 the Medo-Persians acquired Egypt. So here you have the three ribs in the mouth. Now, what about the third part of the statue? Well let’s go back to Daniel, chapter 2 and I want you to go back because I want you to see it on the page, okay. And I’m hoping that you’re not just using your study guide, but that you’re using your Bible, because you’re not going to carry your study guide with you, but you’re going to carry your Bible with you. I throw my Bible in the car in case I need it, I can run and get it. Now at this stage in my life, because I study inductively, I have a lot of it stored in my head and a lot of it stored in my heart so that I can almost walk you through the book of Daniel from having studied it so much, and tell you what every chapter is about. But you want to have your Bible around. All right, Daniel, chapter 2, and when you mark it that gives you a point of reference to look at. Daniel, chapter 2, verse 39; all he says about the third kingdom is this: Then another third kingdom of bronze, which will rule over all the earth. Now catch that, a third kingdom of bronze, which will rule over all the earth. From there I want you to go to Daniel, chapter 7, right you’ve got these prophetic chapters down by now, don’t you, and let’s look at his description in Daniel, chapter 7 of this third kingdom. It’s in verse 6 and it says after this I kept looking. He’s seen the lion. He’s seen the bear. Now it, remember it’s lions and bears and leopards and then an oh my, an oh no. It’s the dreadful and terrifying beast. But we’re stopping at verse 6. After this I kept looking, and behold, another one, like a leopard, which had; catch this, four, on its back four wings of a bird. The beast also had four heads, and dominion was given to it. Now we saw in Daniel 2, it rules over all the earth. Then we see in Daniel, chapter 7 that this is a leopard. If you know anything about leopards, they’re a fast cat. If you have ever watched them on, on television, on some of these nature shows, I mean you see how they run and how they barely touch the ground. But then you put four wings on the back
of this leopard and I mean, and that really goes fast. And then what you see about it is the beast; this leopard also had four heads. And let’s see what it says about the goat. All right, it says in verse 5 of Daniel, chapter 8: While I was observing, behold, a male goat was coming from the west over the surface of the whole earth. Where is Greece? Where is Greece in comparison to the Medo-Persian Empire? It’s to the west. And it was coming from the west over the surface of the whole earth without touching the ground. In other words, man that goat was moving. It was splitting. It had taken off, okay. It was going fast without touching the ground like that fast cat. All right, and then it says and the goat had a conspicuous horn between its eyes. It comes up and it conquers the ram. It brings the ram down. And when it comes up and it brings the ram down, listen to what it says. It says in verse 8, then the male goat magnified himself exceedingly. But as soon as he was mighty the large horn was broken and in its place there came up four conspicuous horns towards the four winds of heaven. Now drop down to Daniel, chapter 8 and it says the shaggy goat represents the king of Greece and the large horn that is between its eyes was the first king; that’s Alexander the Great. And the broken horn and the four horns that arose in its place represent four kingdoms, which will arise from his nation although not with his power. Oh beloved, in our next program we’re going to look at some history, that in the light of what God has said, before Greece ever really was this great powerful nation, that God laid out for us ahead of time, the truth. In the fullness of His time, He makes known truth to us, so wait patiently beloved, for your God.