

# The Ram and the He Goat

## Daniel 8:1-27

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### I. Daniel's Vision

- A. This vision occurred in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of Belshazzar (551 BC); two years after the vision of the Great Beasts (Dan 8:1).
- B. In the vision, Daniel was brought to Shushan (Susa).
  - 1. Babylon's reign was to end with 12 years, and Persia's was to begin (Rev 17:3; 21:10).
  - 2. Shushan was a city 200 miles southeast of Babylon and at this time had little significance.
  - 3. The province of Elam was a rich place going back to the time of Abraham (Ge. 10:22).
  - 4. Shushan would later become the capital of Persia (Neh. 1:1; Es. 1:2).
  - 5. The river *Ulai* was probably a canal that flowed through *Susa* (Da. 8:2, 16).
- C. Daniel sought for the prophecy's meaning (Da. 8:15).
  - 1. It is important to \_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of scriptural prophecy (2 Tim. 3:16–17).
  - 2. We must seek understanding with \_\_\_\_\_ (Prov. 2:3–5).
- D. The angel \_\_\_\_\_ helped Daniel understand the vision (Da. 8:15–19).
- E. Daniel was \_\_\_\_\_ for days following the vision (Da. 8:27).

### II. The Ram with Two Horns (Da. 8:3-4)

- A. The Ram was the Mede and Persian Alliance represented by the \_\_\_\_\_ in the last vision (Da. 7:5).
- B. The Ram had two \_\_\_\_\_ horns, but one was higher than the other.

1. The Medes and the Persians were \_\_\_\_\_ nations represented by the high horns (Da. 8:20).
  2. The higher horn that came up last was \_\_\_\_\_ the Persian.
  3. Cyrus was the king that God chose to defeat Babylon. \_\_\_\_\_ prophesied about him centuries before (Isa. 42:2, 25; 44:28–45:4)
  4. There would be \_\_\_\_\_ Persian kings, the fourth, Xerxes I was the most powerful and richest of them all (Da. 11:2).
- C. Cyrus and his armies pushed westward, northward and southward (Da. 8:4).
1. Cyrus defeated Lydia, Egypt, all of Asia Minor and went as far as India.
  2. Cyrus became \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. no beasts could stand before him— no living thing
    - b. He did according to his own will— pleasure, delight, desire, will, favor, acceptance
    - c. He became great — magnify, grow up, grow; promote

### III. The He goat (Daniel 8:5; 11:3–4)

- A. The he goat was the \_\_\_\_\_ in Daniel's last vision (Da. 7:6).
- B. The he goat is the king of Greece— \_\_\_\_\_ the Great (Da. 8:21).
  - Alexander was born in 356 BC in Pella Macedonia to King Phillip II.
  - A rough goat was a \_\_\_\_\_ goat — male goat, a buck.
1. Greece had a \_\_\_\_\_ impact.
  - a. Alexander put an end to the eastern oriental influence that threatened the western world.

- b. By extending Greek culture and language he brought people together.
  - c. The koine Greek language became the language of the New Testament.
2. Greece conquered with great \_\_\_\_\_ because of its small size. *"...and touched not the ground"*
  3. Alexander was the \_\_\_\_\_ horn between the goat's eyes.
    - "...and the goat had a notable horn between his eyes."*
    - a. Notable — a vision, a striking appearance.
    - b. Alexander controlled the vision of the he goat.
- C. The He Goat Attacks the Ram (Da. 8:6–8)
1. Alexander and the Macedonian army went on the \_\_\_\_\_ against the Persians.
  2. He ran in the \_\_\_\_\_ of his power— wrath, heat.
  3. He came close and moved with choler against the Ram.
  4. He \_\_\_\_\_ the Persian army.
- Three Major Battles with Persia
- The Battle of Granicus (May 334)
- The Battle of Issus (November 333)
- The Battle of Gaugamela (May 331)
- D. The great horn was \_\_\_\_\_ (Da. 8:8).
1. At the height of Alexander's power, he died of sickness at \_\_\_\_\_ years old in Babylon (323 BC).
  2. the kingdom was divided in \_\_\_\_\_ parts between four of Alexander's generals (Da. 7:6).