

Week Three Caught between the Horns of the Heathen  
Daniel chapter 8

Why horns? Horns are a \_\_\_\_\_.

1) 8:1–4 “*The Great two Horned Ram*” (corresponds with the chest and arms of silver of chapter 2 and the Bear of chapter 7) - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (the Mede) lead this kingdom.

a) The kingdom Gabriel will later identify as \_\_\_\_\_ (8:20 ) 539-331 BC – 208 years. The longer horn is Persia, the stronger half of the coalition.

i) Kings associated with this Kingdom are:

(1) 559-530 – Cyrus the Great - The great king, King of Persia, King of Anshan, King of Media, King of Babylon, King of Sumer and Akkad, King of the four corners of the World (539 is when Babylon fell)

(2) Cambyses – 530-522

(3) 522 - Smerdis (Bardiya) – killed by Persian aristocrats

(4) 521-486 - Darius I, the Great

(5) 485-465 - Xerxes I (son)

(6) 464-424 - Artaxerxes I, Longimanus (son)

(7) 424 - Xerxes II (son)

(8) 424 - Sogdianus (brother)

(9) 423-405 - Darius II, Nothus (brother)

(10) 404-359 - Artaxerxes II, Mnemon (son)

(11) 358-338 - Artaxerxes III (Ochus) (son)

(12) 337-336 - Artaxerxes IV (Arses) (son)

(13) 335-330 - Darius III (Codomannus) (great-grandson of Darius II)

2) 8:5–14 “*the one-horned goat.*” (corresponds to the Bronze loins and thighs of Daniel 2 and the Leopard of Daniel 7) The kingdom that Gabriel will later

identify as Greece (8:21) is described as a \_\_\_\_\_ that would come from the west and defeat the ram (8:5–7). This goat had a large horn (8:5), which later broke off and was replaced by four horns (8:8; compare 7:6).

a) These four horns are four generals out of Alexander's army.

- i) Ptolemy- \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) Selucus- \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) Cassander- \_\_\_\_\_
- iv) Lysimachus- \_\_\_\_\_

b) Out of one of these horns would grow a "small horn" (8:9), which would become dominant over many nations, including Israel (the "glorious land," 8:9); would exalt himself to divine status; and would try to prevent Israel from worshiping God (8:10–12). Daniel was told that this sacrilege would last 2,300 days (8:13–14).

c) Note the history of the Seleucids from which the little horn rises. On your map it would be associated with Modern Turkey and Syria with its headquarters at Antioch.

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|--|-------------------|
| • Seleukos I Nikator ("Victor"; ruler from 312)  | d) 305–281 B.C.   |
| • Antiochos I Soter (co-ruler from 294 or 293)   | e) 281–261 B.C.   |
| • Antiochos II Theos ("the God")                 | f) 261–246 B.C.   |
| • Seleukos II Kallinikos ("the Glorious Victor") | g) 246–226/5 B.C. |
| • Seleukos III                                   | h) 226/5–223 B.C. |
| • Antiochos III Megas ("the Great")              | i) 223–187 B.C.   |
| • Seleukos IV Philopator                         | j) 187–175 B.C.   |
| • <u>Antiochos IV Epiphanes (Epimanes)</u>       | k) 175–164 B.C.   |
| • Antiochos V Eupator ("of the Good Father")     | l) 164–162 B.C.   |
| • Deemtrios I Soter                              | m) 162–150 B.C.   |

• Alexander Balas (Epiphanes)	n) 150–145 B.C.
• Demetrios II Nikator	o) 145–140, 129–126/5 B.C.
• Antiochos VI Epiphanes	p) 145–142 B.C.
• Diodotos "Triophon," pretender	q) 142–139/8 B.C.
• Antiochos VII Sidetes	r) 139/8–129 B.C.
• Kleopatra Thea ("Goddess")	s) 126/5–123 B.C.
• Antiochos VIII Grypos	t) 126/5–96 B.C.
• Seleukos V	u) 126 B.C.
• Antiochos IX Philopator "of Kyzikos"	v) 114/3–95 B.C.
• Seleukos VI	w) 95 B.C.
• Antiochos X Eusebes ("the Pious") Philopator	x) 95 B.C.
• Demetrios III Philopator Soter (at Damascus)	y) 95–88 B.C.
• Antiochos XI Epiphanes Philadelphos (in Cilicia)	z) 95 B.C.
• Philip I (in Cilicia)	aa) 95–84/3 B.C.
• Antiochos XII Dionysos (at Damascus)	bb) 87 B.C.
• Philip II	cc) 84/3 B.C.
• Antiochos XIII Philadelphos	dd) 69–63 B.C.

Something significant happened in 63 BC. \_\_\_\_\_ moved in and Rome took over \_\_\_\_\_

3) 8:15–27 *The who and when of the ram, goat, and horns.* Gabriel explained that the vision of the ram and goat referred to \_\_\_\_\_ (8:15–19; see 8:26), The goat's one large horn would logically represent

\_\_\_\_\_ whose kingdom was broken into four kingdoms  
(the four horns of 8:22) upon his death.

- 4) The \_\_\_\_\_(8:9; see 7:8) would be an extremely wicked king who would "devastate the holy people" (8:24) and even challenge the "Prince of princes," at which point he would be supernaturally defeated (8:25).
- 5) This king would evidently seem \_\_\_\_\_ at first (see exposition on 11:21–45)
  - a) Spoken of in chapter 7:8, 11, 20-21, 24-25; 8:9-12, 23-25.
  - b) While the description of this king seems clearly to be a foreshadowing of the Antichrist, his tie with the heirs of Alexander the Great leads most scholars to also identify him with Antiochus IV (Epiphanes), who plundered the Temple and desecrated it by setting up a pagan shrine and offering a pig on the altar. (168 BC) Side sheet info..
  - c) Compare the little horns
    - i) Both would conquer much - Dan 8:9; Rev 13:4
    - ii) Both would magnify themselves. - Dan 8:11; Rev 13:15
    - iii) Both would be deceitful Dan 8:25; - 2 Thes 2:10
    - iv) Both would offer a false peace program - Dan 8:25; 1 Thes 5:3
    - v) Both hate and persecute Israel Dan 8:25; Rev 12:13
    - vi) Both profane the Temple – Dan 8:11; Matthew 24:15
    - vii)Both are energized by Satan – Dan 8:24; Rev 13:12
    - viii) Both are active in the Middle east for Seven years – Dan 8:14;9:27
    - ix) Both Speak against God – Dan 8:25; 2 Thes 2:4
    - x) Both to be destroyed by God – Dan 8:25; Rev 19:19-20.
- 6) Very important lessons
  - a) God knows \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) God \_\_\_\_\_ the future Daniel 4:17
  - c) God \_\_\_\_\_ his servants of what they need to know
  - d) God's messages are not always easy to understand nor \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) God keeps some \_\_\_\_\_ - 8:26
  - f) God still expects us to \_\_\_\_\_ keep living and keep serving. 8:27.

We will see a lot more of this "little horn."