

The Ten Horned Beast

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If an area is dark and we need to see into that area, it makes sense that we would not spend time arguing about the darkness, just flood the area with light. So, let's shine some light on Daniel 7:

Daniel 7:

23. " Thus he said, The fourth beast shall be the fourth kingdom upon earth, which shall be diverse from all kingdoms, and shall devour the whole earth, and shall tread it down, and break it in pieces.

Enters: Alexander the great

24a. " And the ten horns out of this kingdom are ten kings that shall arise:...."

Enters: The Diadochi

24b. " and another shall rise after them; and he shall be diverse from the first, and he shall subdue three kings;"

Enters: Rome

25. " And he shall speak great words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most High, and think to change times and laws: and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time.

Enters: Roman occupation of Israel

26 "But the judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and to destroy it unto the end."

Enters: Jesus the Christ

27 "And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him."

Enters: The promise of the Father and the new creation

28 "Hitherto is the end of the matter. As for me Daniel, my cogitations much troubled me, and my countenance changed in me: but I kept the matter in my heart."

Exit: **The old creation**

Now just a bit of factual historical background:

1st Kingdom..... Babylonian
followed by..... Mede's
followed by.....Persian's
followed by..... Alexander the Great
followed by..... **The Diadochi; who were**

10 generals who became kings and were from Alexander's Kingdom; eventually all to be **taken over** & becoming a part of the Roman Empire. This is the set up right after Alexander dies;

1. Ptolemyin Egypt
2. **Lysimachos *** in Thrace
3. Leonnatusin Hellespontine & Phrygia
4. Eumenes.....in Cappadocia
5. Peithon.....in South half of Media
6. Astropates.....in North half of Media
7. Antigonos.....in Lycia, Pomphylia & Pisidia
8. Menander.....in Lydia
9. Asandrus..... in Caria
10. Laomedon in Syria

* *“Lysimachos was just as successful as his rivals in playing in the role of **a new style king**” (pg 51) *The Greek World After Alexander 323-30 BC**

Rome:

“Another King will arise & will subdue 3 Kings”

Alexanders' chief officers, all Macedonians, included **Antigonos**, **Ptolemy**, and **Seleucus**.

During the winter of 280-281 BC Seleucus the last of the “Diadochi” (Alexanders companions to have participated in Alexanders conquest & subsequently shared the inheritance. The empire of Alexander was by now finally divided into **3 Kingdoms**

I. Egypt

The Ptolemies reign would last until the death of Cleopatra in 30 BC and then would be taken over by Rome (ROMAN CONQUEST)

II. Syria aisia minor & upper Satraps

The Seleucid reign would last until after the long conflict with Rome and finally disappear in 64 BC when Pompey & Syria were made into a province. (ROMAN CONQUEST)

III. Macedon

The Antigonids lost their Kingdom at the battle of Pydna before the legions of Aemilius Paullus in 168 BC (ROMAN CONQUEST)

The History of these Kings & these Kingdoms and those formed at their expense extends over the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC. It is this that constitutes the Hellenistic period.....

"Hellenistic Age (4th-1st century BC), period between the conquest of the Persian Empire by Alexander the Great and the establishment of Roman supremacy, in which Greek culture and learning were preeminent in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. It is called Hellenistic (Greek Hellas, "Greece") to distinguish it from the Hellenic culture of classical Greece."

"The Hellenistic world was dominated by three great monarchies founded by the successors of Alexander: Egypt under the Ptolemies; Syria, ruled by the Seleucids; and Macedonia under the Antigonid....."

".....As the Hellenistic monarchies declined in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, the Romans gradually extended their control over Greece and the Middle East. The Roman civilization that subsequently became dominant was in many ways a

continuation of Hellenistic culture."

Hellenistic Period " Following the death of Alexander, the Macedonian generals began to partition his vast empire among themselves. The disagreements arising from this division resulted in a series of wars from 322 to 275 BC, many of which took place in Greece. Thus, one of the characteristics of the Hellenistic period, which lasted from the death of Alexander until the acquisition of Greece as a Roman province in 146 BC, was the deterioration of the Greek city-states as political entities and the gradual decline of Greek political independence as a whole.

Nevertheless, the Hellenistic period was marked by the triumph of Greece as the fountainhead of culture, and its way of life was adopted, as a result of Alexander's conquests, throughout most of the ancient world."

Daniel 12:

V 4 But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased

Hebrews 9:

26. For then must he often have suffered since the foundation of the world: but now once in the end of the world hath he appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself.

The Diadochi

"Of the kingdoms established by the generals of Alexander, called the Diadochi (Greek *diadochos*, "successor"), the most important were **Syria** under the Seleucid dynasty, and **Egypt** under the rule of the Ptolemies. The capital of Ptolemaic Egypt, Alexandria, which had been founded by Alexander in 332 BC, developed into a center of Greek learning rivaling and occasionally surpassing Athens. Every part of the Hellenistic world devoted itself to the cultivation of art and intellect. Such men as the mathematicians Euclid and Archimedes, the philosophers Epicurus and Zeno of Citium, and the poets Apollonius of Rhodes and Theocritus were characteristic of the age. So strongly was Hellenistic culture implanted that it became one of the most important elements in early Christianity."

"Ancient Greek ideas about art, architecture, drama, philosophy, and mathematics greatly influenced Western civilization. Among the most influential of Greek cultural achievements is the Parthenon in Athens, an outstanding example of classical architecture. The Greek teacher and philosopher Socrates affected Western speculative thought and philosophy with his emphasis on dialogue and rational argument. **Greek scientists developed methods of reasoning to demonstrate mathematic principles.** Greek dramas set structural and thematic styles emulated by great Western playwrights such as William Shakespeare. "

"In Alexandria the Jews came into contact with Greek learning, which profoundly influenced the later religious thought of the world; here the Greek translation of the Old Testament, called the Septuagint, was made before AD100".

RE: Daniel 12:5 But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the **time of the end**: many shall run to and fro, and **knowledge shall be increased**

"Greek rule (which itself meant a variety of things) came to an end, generally in favour of Roman rule, at different dates, in different places between 168 B.C. and AD 72; even then the distinctive city-based culture of the Greeks, modified by centuries of interaction with non-Greek cultures, continued to evolve in new ways for many more centuries." (pg.2)

The above is a quote from the book: "THE GREEK WORLD AFTER ALEXANDER 323-30 BC" by Graham Shipley published by Routledge an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, London and New York copywrite by Graham Shipley 2000. (Keith's library)

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