



Daniel: Proving the Bible

The image
The animals
The prophecies

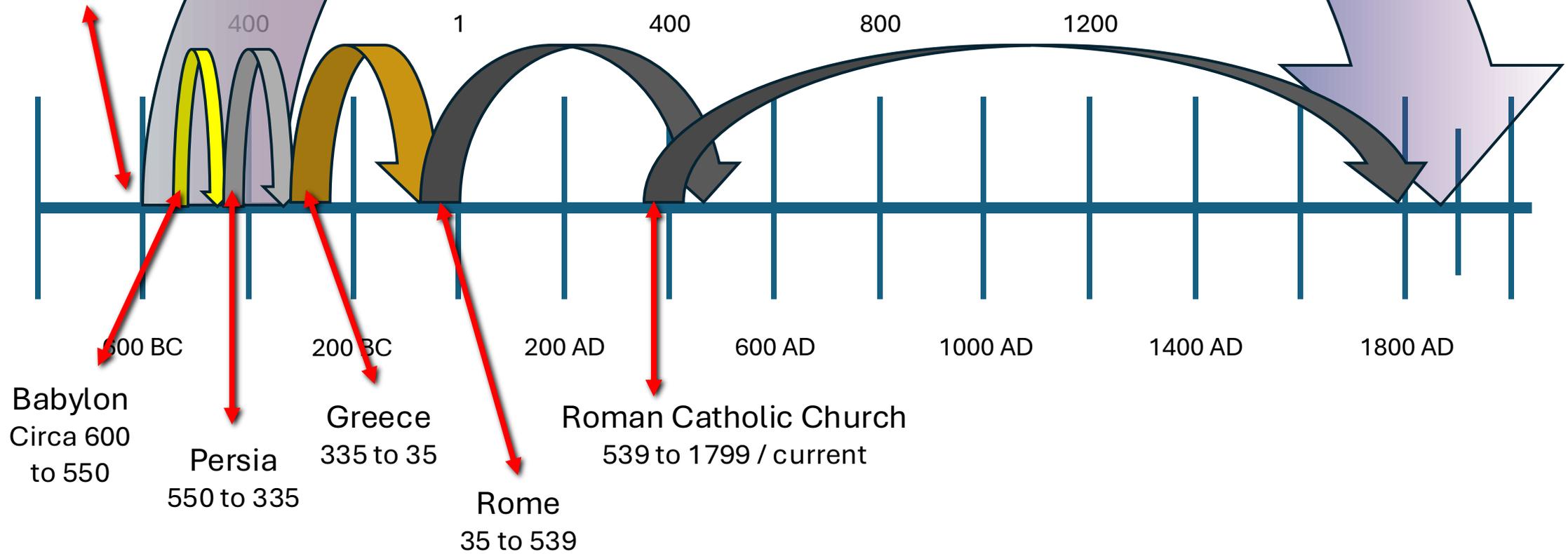
If it's not from God, how could he have possibly predicted these things?

Daniel's prophecies are undeniable truths that tell the future.

1. Review the image and the animals
2. Discuss each Kingdom
 1. Their timelines
 2. Their place in the "Image" and their metals – Daniel 2
 3. Their animal description – Daniel 7 (&8)
 4. **How these descriptions apply specifically to that kingdom, and how it shows the Bible's very accurate description hundreds of years in advance.**
3. The 70 Weeks

From 600 to 1874

Daniel 1:1 – third year of the reign of Jehoiakim



Daniel 2 & 7 – the statue and the beasts



Daniel 2 Image

Babylon

Medo-Persia

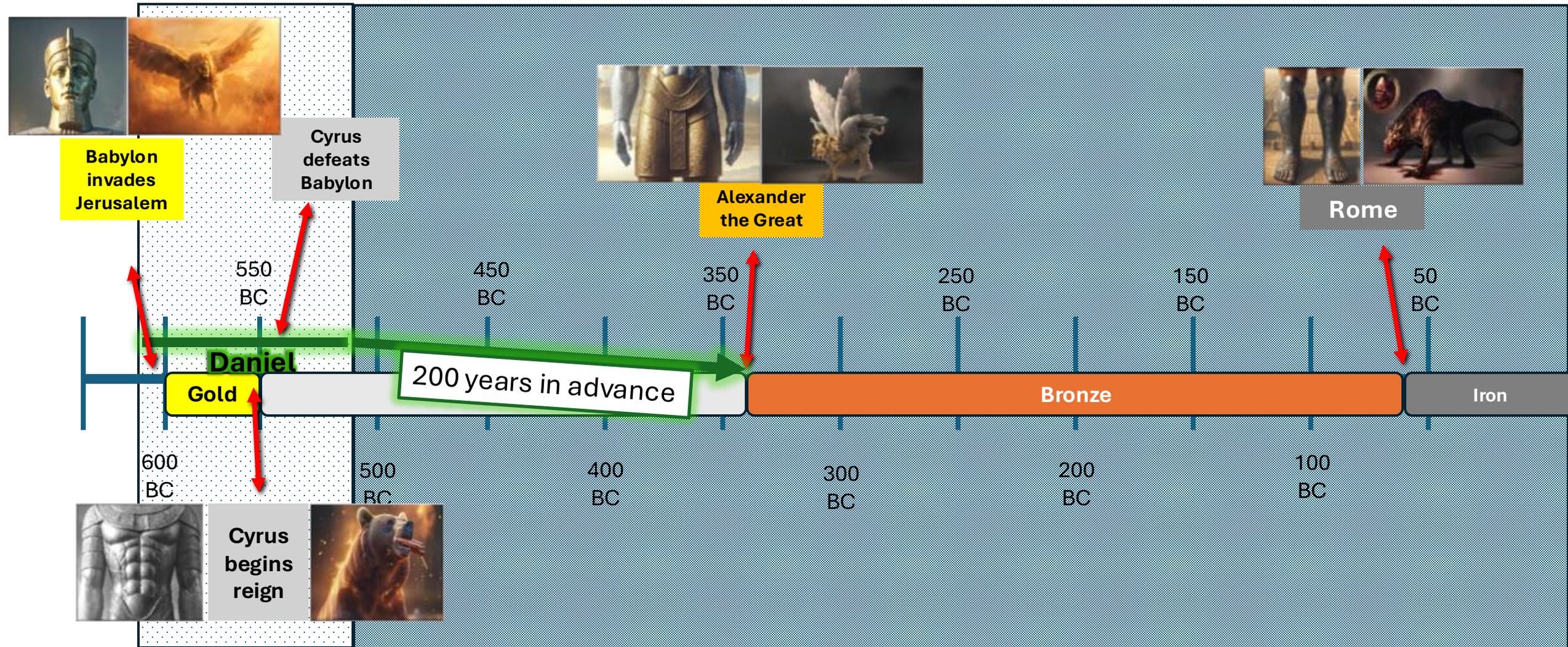
Greece

Rome & Church

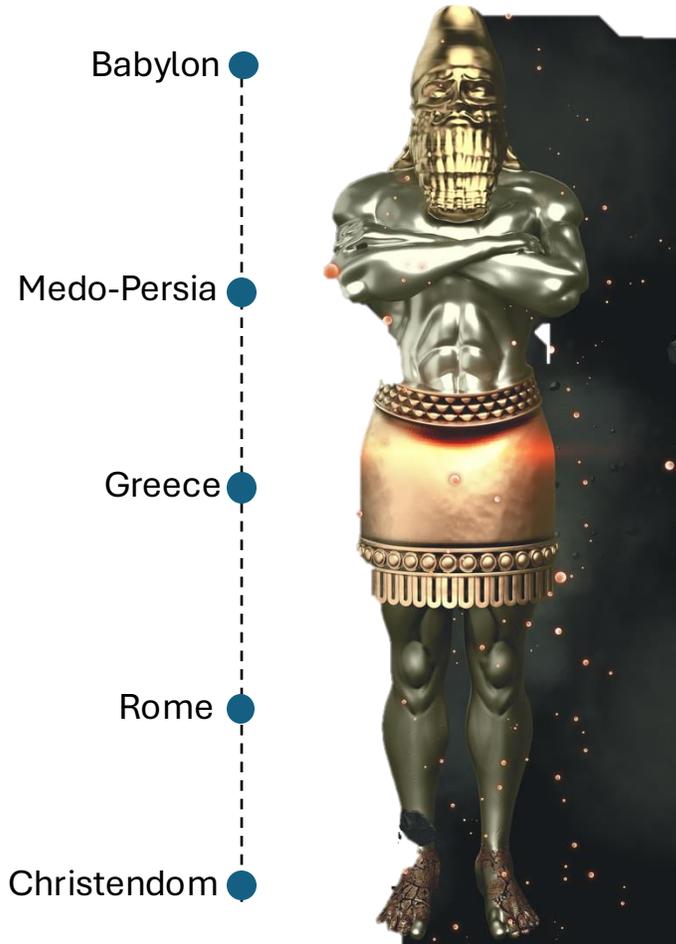
Daniel 7 Beasts



From Babylon to Rome



Daniel 2: THE IMAGE



2:31 – “Thou, O king, sawest, and behold a great image. This **great image**, whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee; and the form thereof was terrible.

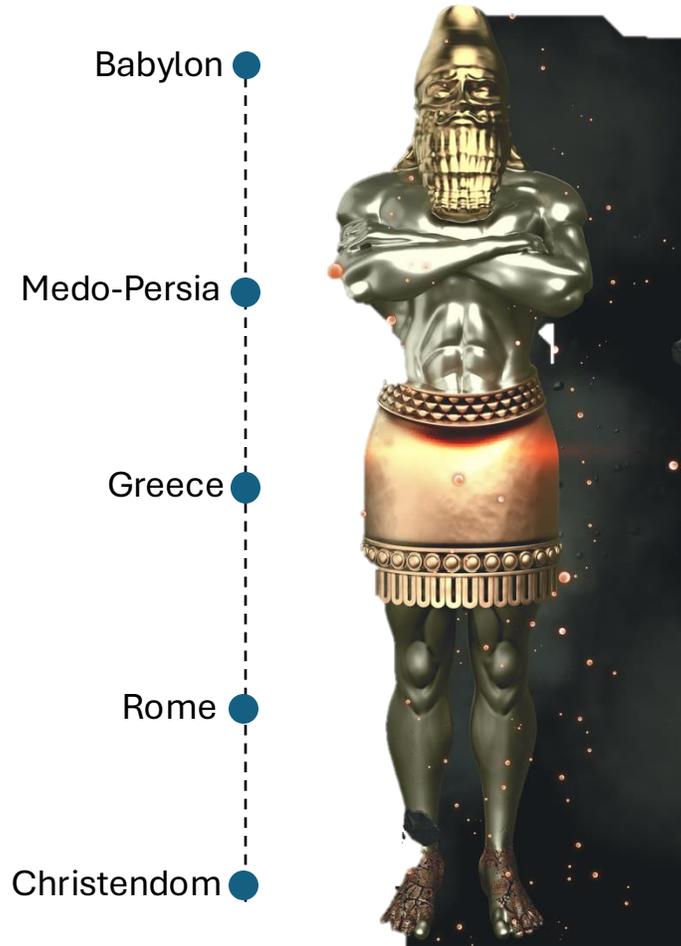
:32

- head was of fine gold
- chest and his arms of silver
- belly and his thighs of brass

:33

- his legs of iron
- his feet part of iron and part of clay.
- 10 toes (*must be important. i.e. it did not mention the fingers.*)

Daniel 2: THE IMAGE



What do they represent?

2:38 – *You* are the head of gold.

These are kingdoms.

- :39 And after thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee
- ...another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth.
- :40 And the fourth kingdom... as strong as iron.

Daniel 7: THE ANIMALS

Babylon



Greece



Persia



Rome



Daniel 8

Medo-Persia



Greece



Babylon



**Babylon
invades
Jerusalem**

**Approx. 536 b.c. Cyrus
defeats Babylon**

550
BC

450
BC

350
BC

250
BC

150
BC

50
BC

Gold

600
BC

500
BC

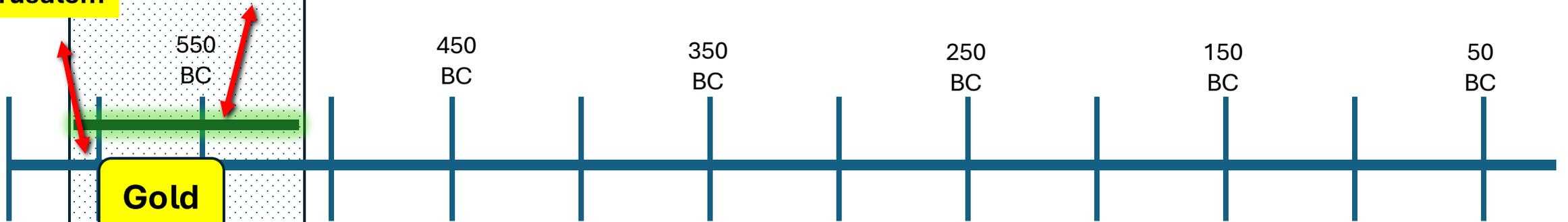
400
BC

300
BC

200
BC

100
BC

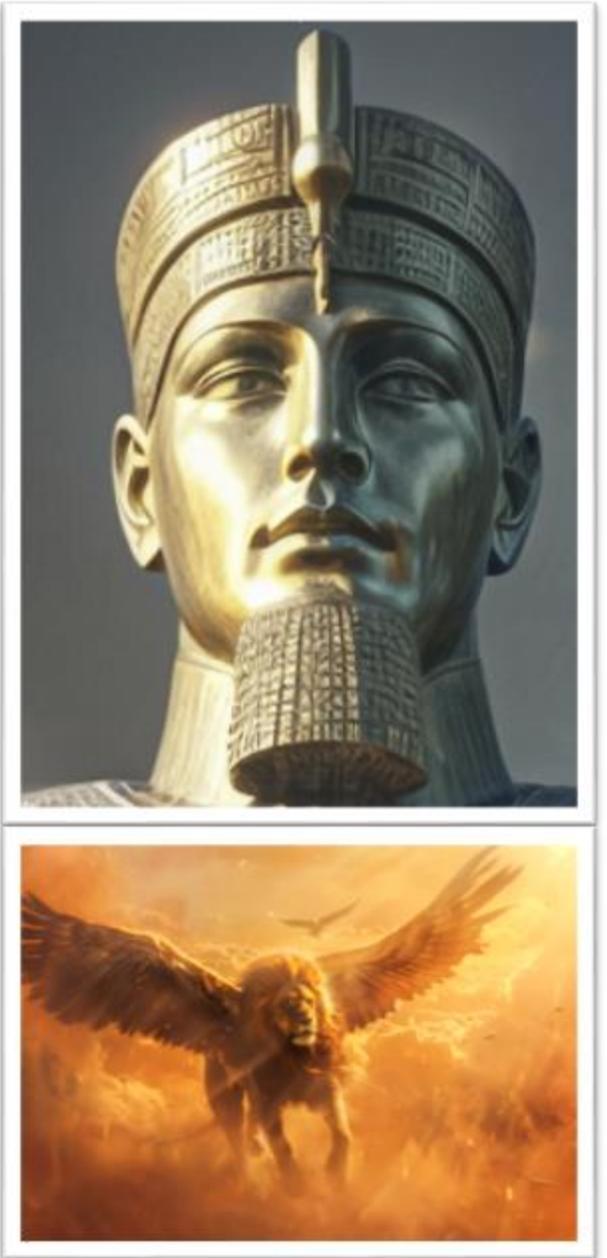
**Daniel is alive
during this
period.**



Babylon

- Head of Gold
- Lion with **Eagles** Wings

Dan 7:4 *The first was like a lion, and had eagle's wings: I beheld till the wings thereof were plucked, and it was lifted up from the earth, and made to stand upon two feet as a man; and a man's heart was given to it.*



Babylon & Gold

Why is Babylon the “Head of Gold?”

- Daniel tells Nebuchadnezzar in chapter 2 that he is the head of gold.
- **Daniel 3:1** Nebuchadnezzar the king made an image of gold...

The “Hanging Gardens of Babylon” were a “wonder of the world.”

Built “around 600 B.C.”

- *Britannica*



Babylon – Lion with Eagle's wings

Dan 7:4

*The first was like a lion,
had eagle's wings:
the wings thereof were plucked
it was lifted up from the earth, and
made to stand upon two feet as a man;
a man's heart was given to it.*

Dan 4:16

let his *heart* be changed from man's
let a beast's heart be given unto him
let seven times pass over him.

Dan 4:33 ...

he was driven from men
He ate grass as oxen, and
his body was wet with the dew of heaven,
his hair was grown like eagles' feathers,
his nails like birds' *claws*.

Descriptions of Nebuchadnezzar after
being a beast in the field in Daniel 4.



Persia – the silver bear-ram

- Silver in the image (Dan 2)
- Bear with three ribs (Dan 7:5)
- Ram with two horns, reduced to one (Dan 8)
 - **Daniel 8:20** The ram which thou sawest having *two* horns *are* the kings of **Media** and Persia.



Persia and Silver

“The story of silver in Persia is an ancient and luminous one, its gleam woven into the very fabric of the land’s history and artistry. The very word for silver... speaks to the deep-rooted connections between Persia and the broader regions of Central Asia.

Archaeological evidence reveals that silver production in Persia dates back to the fourth and fifth millennia BC...

The Achaemenid Empire (c. 550-330 BC), with its expansive trade networks stretching across vast territories, further solidified the importance of silver in Persian society. It was not merely a precious metal but a currency that facilitated trade and commerce throughout the empire.”

[-“The Art of Persian Silver,” Migo Art Gallery](#)



Persia & Silver

“The capture of the Achaemenid treasuries in 331–330 BCE by Alexander the Great in Persepolis and Susa *marked the demise* of the 300-year-old Persian Empire and the advent of Hellenistic kingdoms. Alexander seized the equivalent of about 5000 tons of silver, which represented the accumulated tributes paid by subjugated people from the Aegean Sea to the Indus to their Achaemenid rulers.”

-“*Origin and fate of the greatest accumulation of silver in ancient history.*” [Springer Nature Link](#)



The Persian Bear-Ram

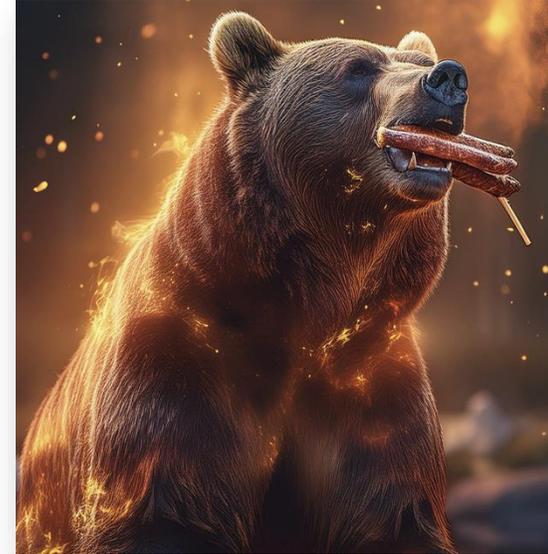


Daniel 7:5 And behold, another beast, a second one, like a **bear**.

- It was raised up on one side.
- It had **three ribs** in its mouth
- it was told, ‘Arise, devour much flesh.’

Daniel 8:3 “I raised my eyes and saw, and behold, a **ram** standing on the bank of the canal.

It had two horns, and both horns were high, but one was higher than the other, and the higher one came up last.”



The Persian Bear-Ram



Daniel 8:4 I saw the ram charging

1. westward
2. northward
3. southward.

3 ribs

3 directions

No beast could stand before him, and there was no one who could rescue from his power. He did as he pleased and became great.



Cyrus and the Three Ribs



“The Persian king Cyrus II, “the Great” (ruled 559–530 BC), renowned by the ancient Greeks and Iranians alike as an illustrious conqueror and skillful ruler, created the largest and most powerful empire of antiquity. In swift succession he captured **Media**, the dominant kingdom of Iran; then **Lydia**, which controlled Asia Minor (present-day Turkey); and finally **Babylon**, from which he inherited authority over most of the Near East.”

[“Persia: Ancient Iran and the Classical World,” getty.edu](#)

These are the three ribs and three directions

Medo-Persian Ram

Daniel 8:3 –

- It had two horns,
- and both horns were high,
- but one was higher than the other,
- and the higher one came up last.”

Smaller Horn =
Media



Big Horn =
Persia

Ribs in the mouth of the bear



Daniel 8:4 – “I saw the ram charging:

1. westward
2. northward
3. southward...”

“No beast could stand before him, and there was no one who could rescue from his power. He did as he pleased and became great.”



Ribs in the mouth of the bear

“The three most celebrated conquests were over the premier powers of the day and dated from the late 550s through 539: the Medes in northern Iran, the wealthy Lydian kingdom in Anatolia, and the Babylonian Empire.”



Three ribs & three directions = Three major conquests of the Persian Empire.

Silver Bear-Ram = Medo-Persia



- Strong connection to silver, just like the image
- Three ribs = three conquered places
- Ram with two horns =
- Media & Persia

Greece: the brass (bronze), the leopard, the goat

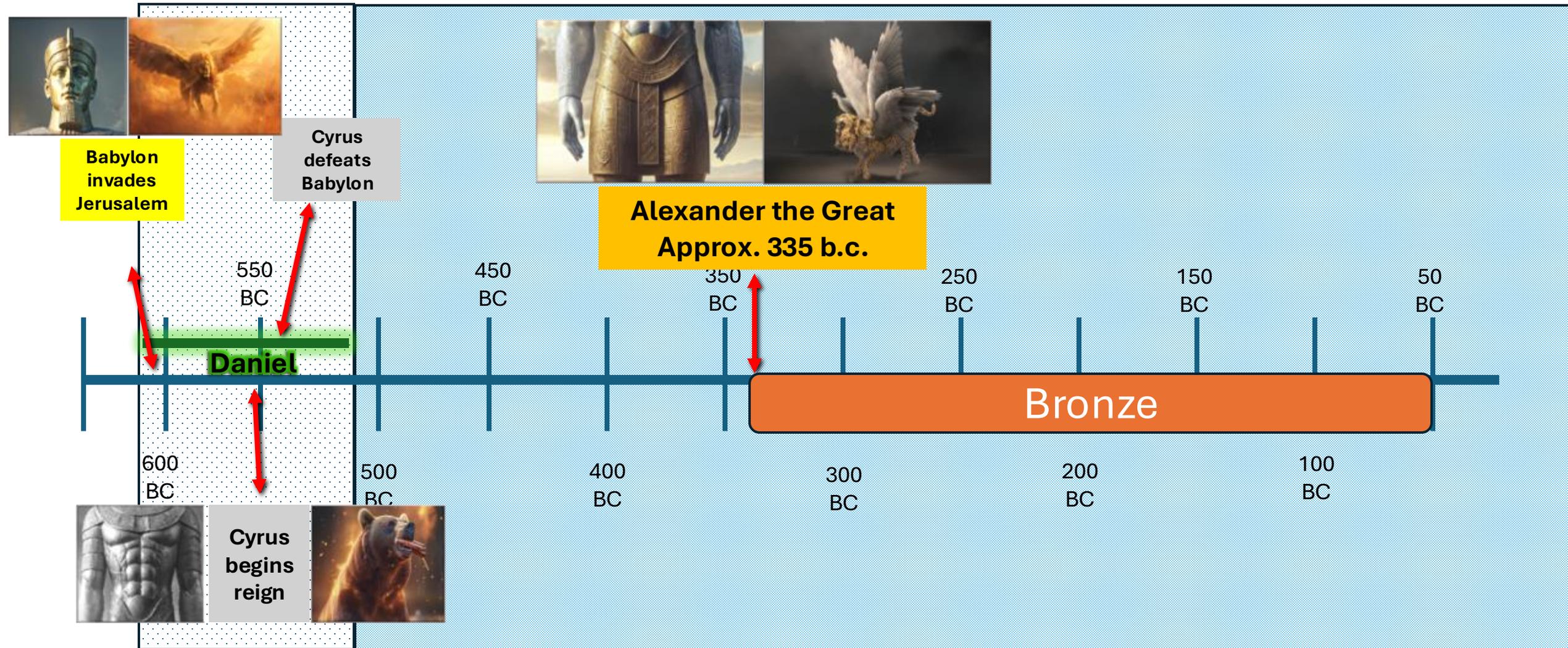
Dan 2:39 And after thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee; and another third kingdom of **brass**, which shall bear rule over all the earth.

Dan 7:6 After this I beheld, and, lo, another, like a **leopard**, which had upon its back four wings of a bird; the beast had also four heads; and dominion was given to it.

Dan 8:5 And as I was considering, behold, a **he-goat** came from the west over the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground: and the goat had a notable horn between his eyes.



Greece – the most prominent prophecy



Four = W.H.K.H.

- **Wings**

- **Heads**

- **Kingdoms**

- **Heaven**

1. **Daniel 7:6** - ...leopard, which had upon its back **four wings** of a bird; the beast had also **four heads**;

2. **Daniel 8:2** - ***four kingdoms*** shall arise from his nation

3. **Daniel 11:4** And as soon as he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken and divided toward the ***four winds of heaven***,

Greece and Bronze

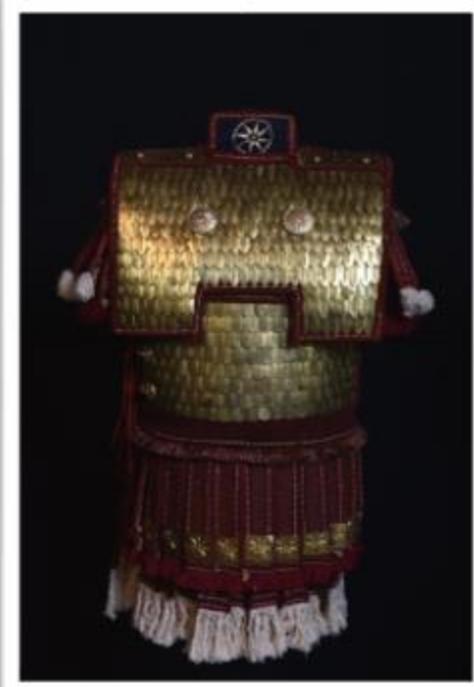
Sculpture

“A portrait as we know it today—a glimpse not only of a person’s appearance, but of his soul or essence—came into being in the Greek world 2,300 years ago. During the Hellenistic period artists began to depict people as they seem to appear: imperfect, complex, and emotional.”

[Getty Blogs](#)

Armor

“During Alexander the Great's reign, the Greeks primarily used bronze for armor because it was a readily available, relatively easy-to-work material that could be crafted into effective protective gear, offering a good balance between weight, durability, and the ability to be shaped into complex designs, even though iron was known; while iron technology might have been developing, bronze remained the most practical choice for large-scale military production at the time.”



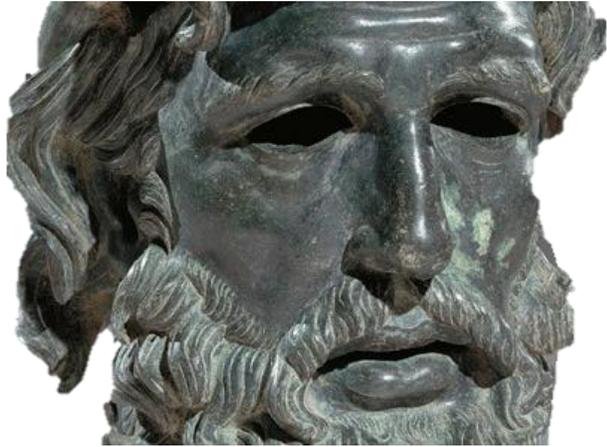


Persia ←

→ Greek



Greece & Bronze



“During the three hundred years separating Alexander and Augustus, the medium of bronze drove artistic innovation in Greece and across the Mediterranean. Sculptors moved beyond the Classical canon, introducing new subjects and supplementing idealized forms with realistic renderings of physical and emotional states.”

“[Bronze sculpture of the Hellenistic World](#)”, National Gallery of Art, www.nga.gov

“Bronze lends itself to emotional expression.”

Bronze sculpture is made with the lost-wax casting process, a technique that allows for finer detailing than stone carving. Because bronze is strong, metal sculptures could also have more dynamic forms than marble sculptures.”

“A Brief Introduction to Bronze Sculpture of the Hellenistic World,” [Getty Blogs](#)



Greece –

the bronze / brass is an obvious description of Greece.

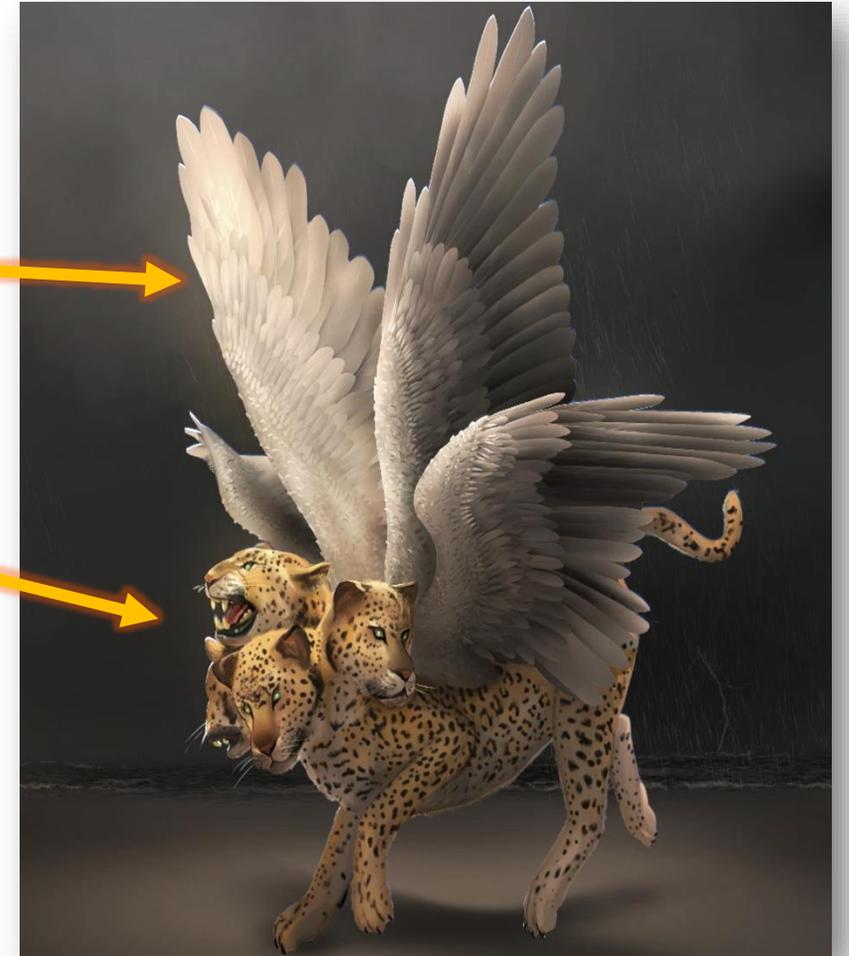


Persia



Greece – the Leopard, and the number 4.

Daniel 7:6 After this I beheld,
and, lo, another, like a **leopard**,
which had upon its back *four*
wings of a bird;
the beast had also *four heads*;
and dominion was given to it.



Greece – the Goat and the number 4.

Daniel 8:20 The ram which thou sawest having *two* horns *are* the kings of Media and Persia.

Daniel 8:21 And the rough goat *is* the **king of Grecia**: and the **great horn** that *is* between his eyes *is* the **first king**.

The “Great Horn” is Alexander the Great.



Greece – the Goat and the number 4.

Daniel 8:22 As for the horn that was broken, in place of which *four others arose, four kingdoms* shall arise from his nation, but not with his power.

The single horn, the “first king,” is **Alexander the Great**.

The four horns that come up afterwards are his four generals the inherit the kingdom.



Daniel 11:4 and the number 4

Daniel 11:2 “...And when he has become strong through his riches, he shall stir up all against the kingdom of **Greece**.

11:3 Then a mighty king shall arise, who shall rule with great dominion and do as he wills.

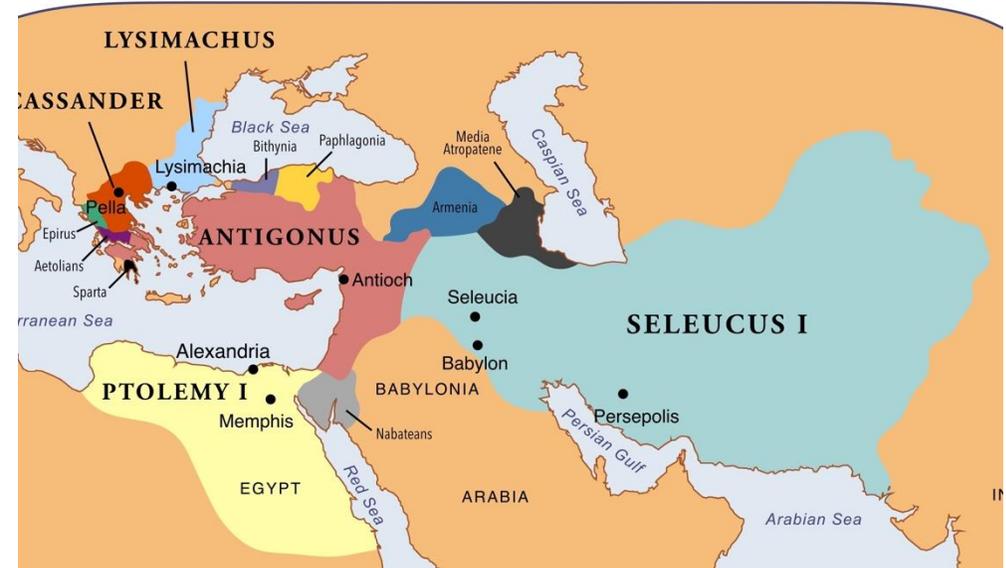
Daniel 11:4 And as soon as he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken and divided toward the *four winds of heaven*,

but not to his posterity,

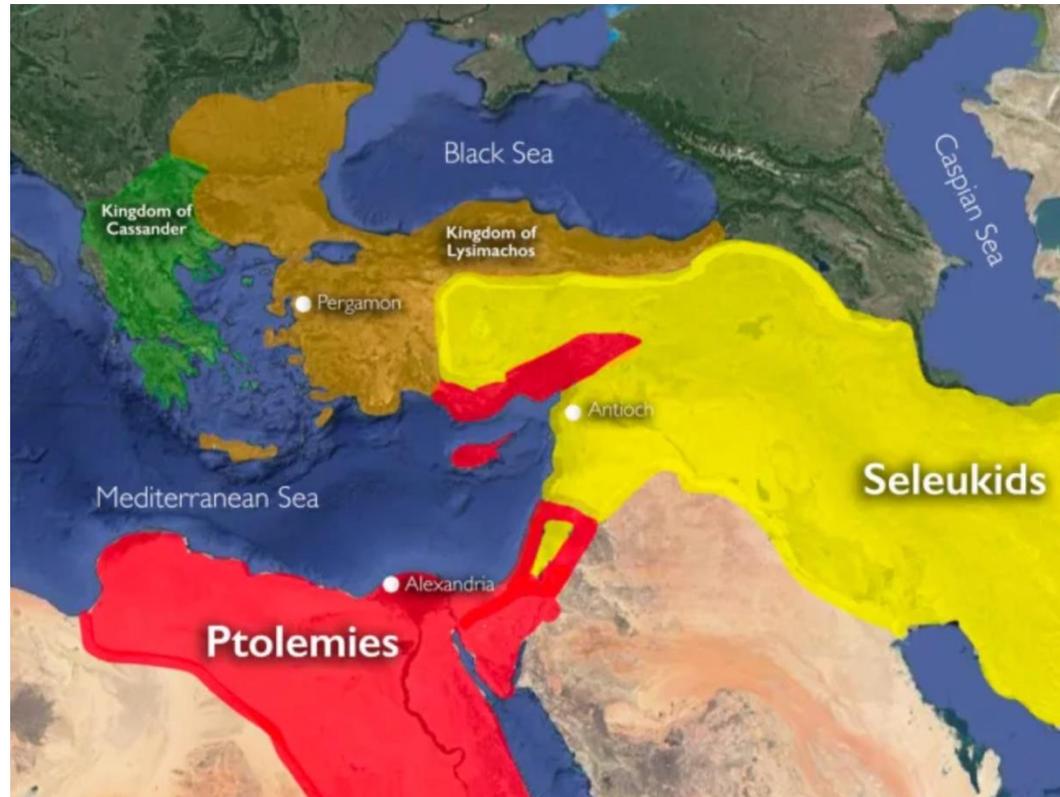
...his kingdom shall be plucked up and go to others besides these.



The Hellenistic Kingdoms



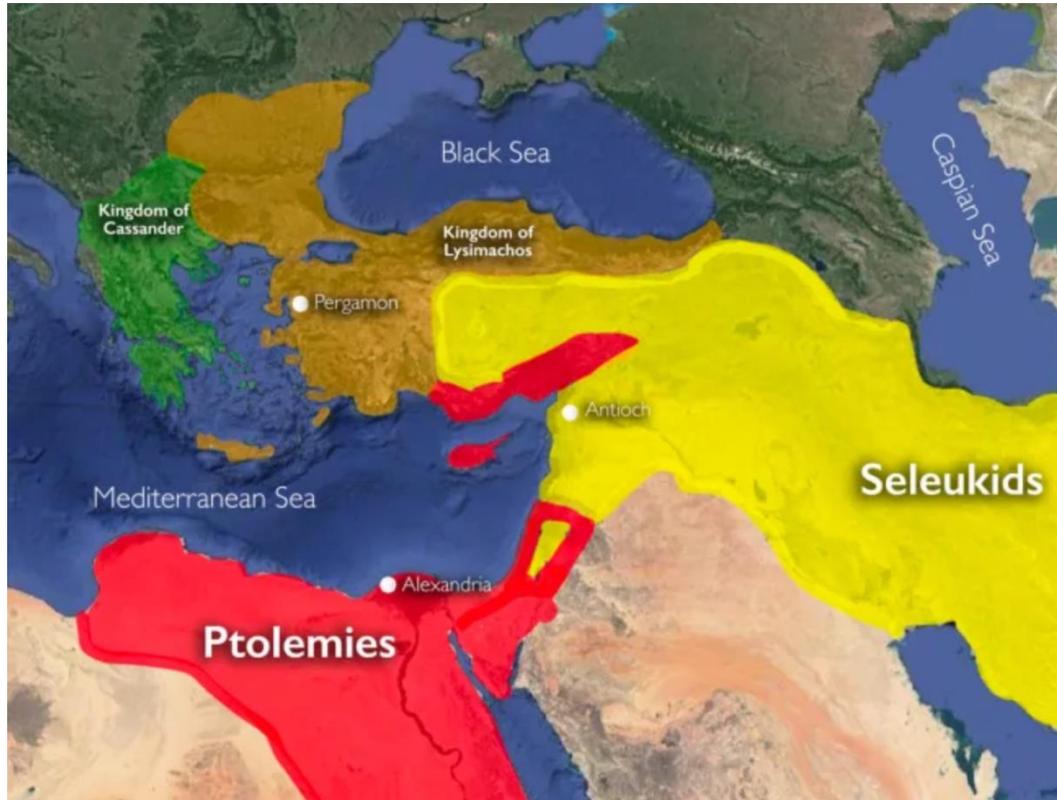
Greece divided four ways



- Ptolemy - Egypt
- Cassander - Greece
- Seleucus - Asia
- Lysimachus - Asia Minor

Greece being broken into 4 regional leaders, instead of an heir, has not happened at any other time.

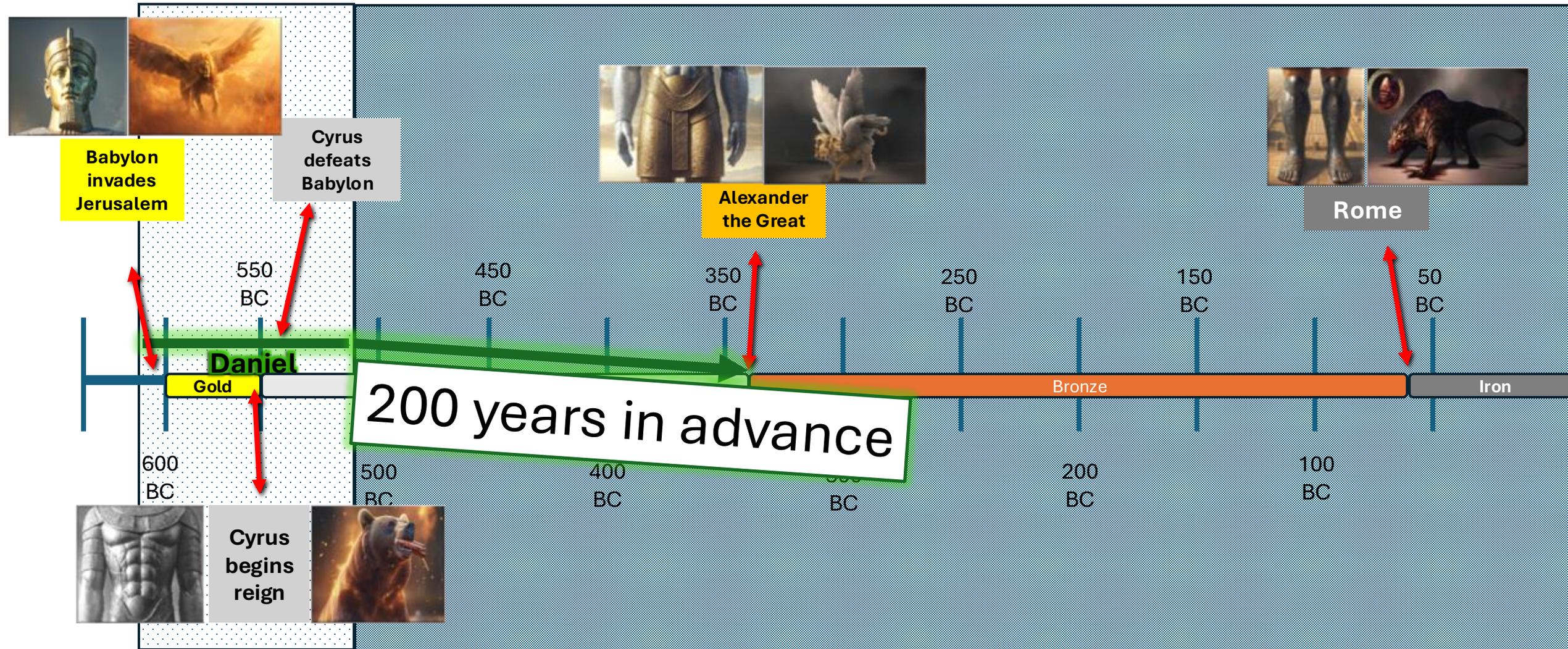
Greece divided four ways



1. **Daniel 7:6** - ...leopard, which had upon its back **four wings** of a bird; the beast had also **four heads**;
2. **Daniel 8:2** - **four kingdoms** shall arise from his nation
3. **Daniel 11:4** And as soon as he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken and divided toward the **four winds of heaven**,

The LORD is clearly marking the importance of the number 4.
The repeated number “four” is predicting the empire of Alexander the Great, and his four generals afterwards.

200 years in advance!



Four = W.H.K.H.

- **Wings**
- **Heads**



1. **Daniel 7:6** - ...leopard, which had upon its back **four wings** of a bird; the beast had also **four heads**;

- **Kingdoms**



2. **Daniel 8:2** - **four kingdoms** shall arise from his nation

- **Heaven**

3. **Daniel 11:4** And as soon as he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken and divided toward the **four winds of heaven**,

Waiting **H**appily for the **K**ingdom of **H**eaven

ROME –

Iron, the beast, and the long-horn.

Dan 2:33 its legs of iron, its feet partly of iron and partly of clay.

Dan 7:7 ...behold, a fourth beast, terrifying and dreadful and exceedingly strong.

- It had great **iron teeth**; it devoured and broke in pieces and stamped what was left with its feet.
- different from all the beasts that were before it
- it had **ten horns**.

Dan 7:8 ...behold, there came up among them another **horn**, a little one,

- before which **three of the first horns were plucked up** by the roots.
 - this horn were eyes like the **eyes of a man**, and a **mouth speaking great things**.
-

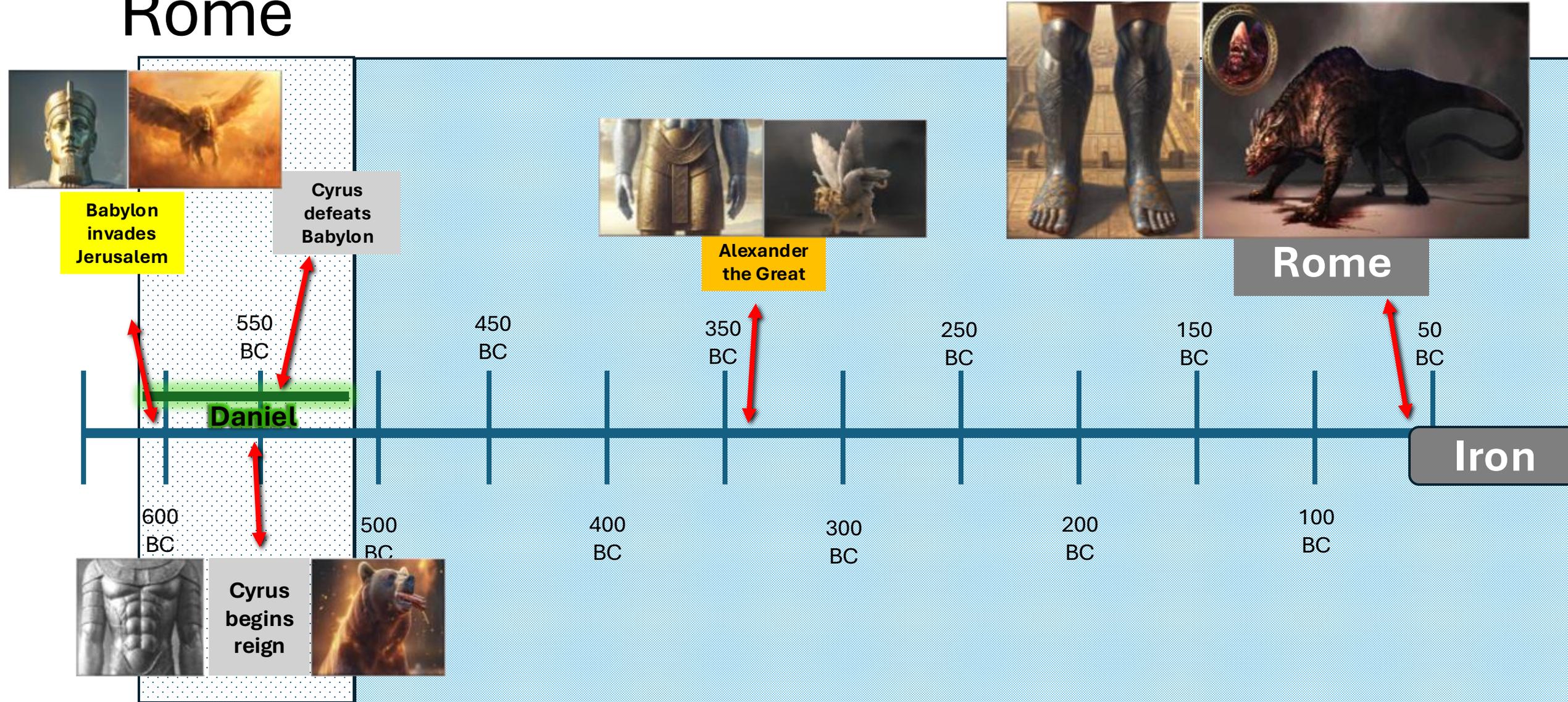
Dan 8:9 Out of one of them came a **little horn**, which grew exceedingly great toward the south, toward the east, and toward the glorious land.

“Civil or Imperial Rome, which rose to influence upon the ruins of the Macedonian empire and then underwent a change and became Papal Rome...” (C27)



Daniel 8

Rome



Rome and Iron

“A large number of fine specimens of these (brass) helmets still survive. Spears and swords, daggers and palstaves, were originally of bronze, but later for weapons the Romans turned entirely to iron.”

“The Beginnings of Brass,” Copper Development Association.



Rome & Papacy

Dan 8:8

- The the goat became exceedingly great, but when he was strong,
- the great horn (**Alexander**) was broken (died), and
- instead of it there came up four conspicuous horns (**four generals**) toward the four winds of heaven.

Dan 8:9

- out of one of them came forth a little horn,
- which waxed exceeding great,
- toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant *land*.

Dan 8:10

- it waxed great, *even* to the “**host of heaven**”

Hints towards a religious institution

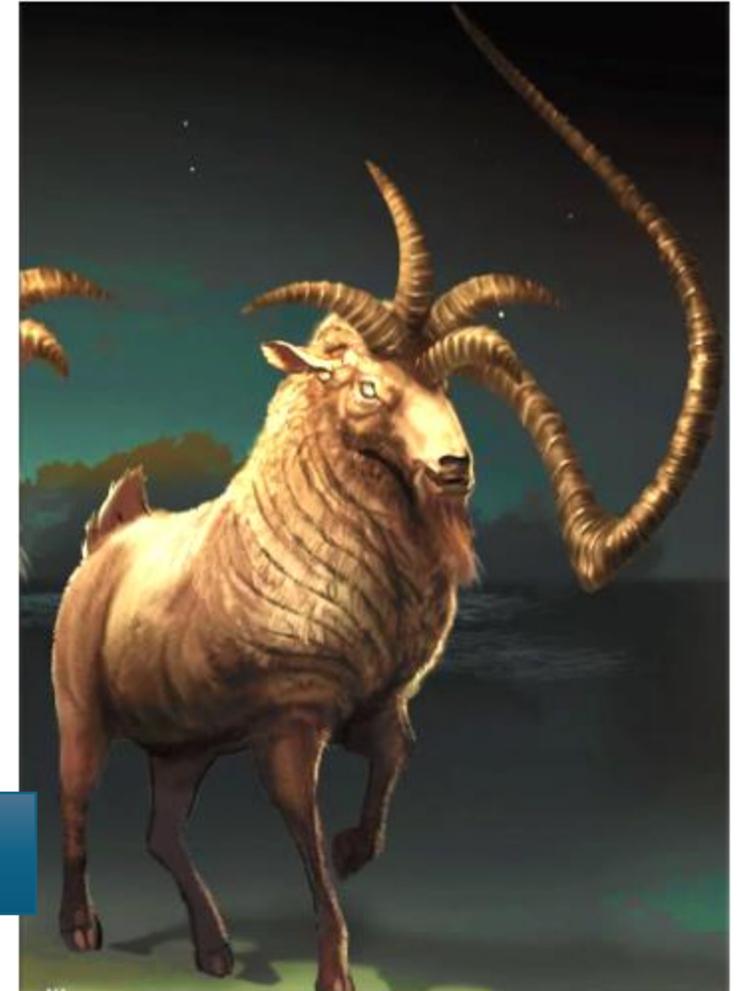
Dan 8:11

- he magnified *himself* even to the prince of the host, and
- by him the **daily sacrifice** was taken away, and
- the place of his sanctuary was cast down.

Mass = Jesus's sacrifice was not enough.

Dan 8:12

- ...it cast down the **truth** to the ground; and it practiced and prospered.



H8548

תָּמִיד *tâmîyd taw-meed'*

From an unused root meaning to *stretch*; properly *continuance*. . . *constant* continual... ever (-more), perpetual.

Daniel 12:11 And from the time *that* the **daily**^{H8548} **sacrifice shall be taken away**, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, *there shall be* a thousand two hundred and ninety days. **1,290 days**.

Jesus's sacrifice
not enough?

All pardon for sins ultimately comes from Christ's finished work on Calvary, but how is this pardon received by individuals? Did Christ leave us any means within the Church to take away sin? The Bible says he gave us two means.

Baptism was given to take away the sin inherited from Adam (original sin) and any sins we personally committed before baptism. For sins committed after baptism, a different sacrament is needed. It has been called penance, confession, and reconciliation, each word emphasizing one of its aspects. During his life, Christ forgave sins, as in the case of the woman caught in adultery (John 8:1-11) and the woman who anointed his feet (Luke



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Q. 723. How does the institution of the Sacrament of Penance show the goodness of Our Lord?

A. The institution of the Sacrament of Penance shows the goodness of Our Lord, because having once saved us through Baptism, He might have left us to perish if we again committed sin.

Critics of Daniel's writings:

1. It's not consistent with other writings during the 6th century BC, it's closer to writings in the late 2nd century, between 160 and 180 BC.
2. Use of Greek terminology – would not have been common until the times of the Greeks.

3. **AI OVERVIEW:**

- **Prophetic specificity:**

- The detailed and seemingly accurate prophecies about future events, especially concerning the rise and fall of various empires, are considered by some to be too precise to have been written centuries before they occurred, suggesting the author was writing with knowledge of past events.

In other words: it can't be written in the 500's, because God's writing through Daniel is too accurate.

70 Weeks

Dan 9:25 from the going forth of the commandment to

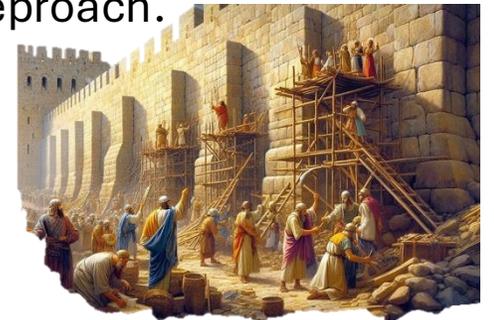
- **restore and to build Jerusalem** unto the **Messiah the Prince**
- *shall be* seven weeks (49 years), and
- threescore and two weeks (434 years): the street shall be built again, **and the wall**, even in troublous times.

Dan 9:26 And after threescore and two weeks shall **Messiah be cut off...**

Ezra 1:2 Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, The LORD God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to **build him a house** at Jerusalem, which *is* in Judah.

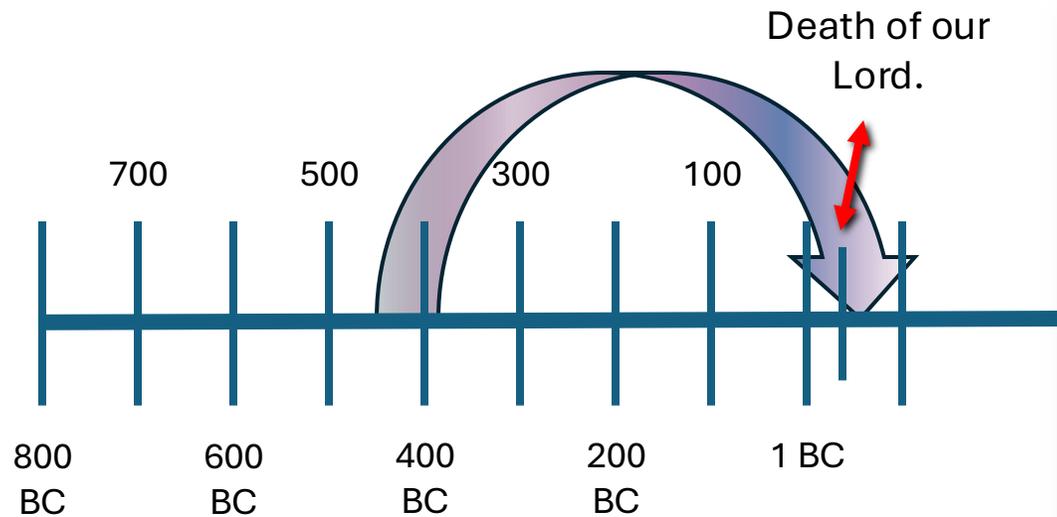


Nehemiah 2:17 Then said I unto them, Ye see the distress that we *are* in, how Jerusalem *lieth* waste, and the gates thereof are burned with fire: come, **and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem**, that we be no more a reproach.



Daniel 9:27

Whether written in
520 B.C., or 180 B.C.
– who could come up
with this prediction?



Daniel 9:27

- he shall **confirm the covenant with many for one week**:
- in the midst of the week, he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease...

455 B.C. – wall rebuild

- 70 weeks = 490 days
- Days = years (in prophecy)
- (Num. 14:34; Ez. 4:6)

490 = years in the prophecy

490-455 = 35

- Remove the year "0"
=36 A.D.

"Middle of the week" = 33
A.D., Jesus's death.



How else did wise
men end up in
Jerusalem coming
from Iraq/Iran?

***They didn't come from
Greece or Rome.*

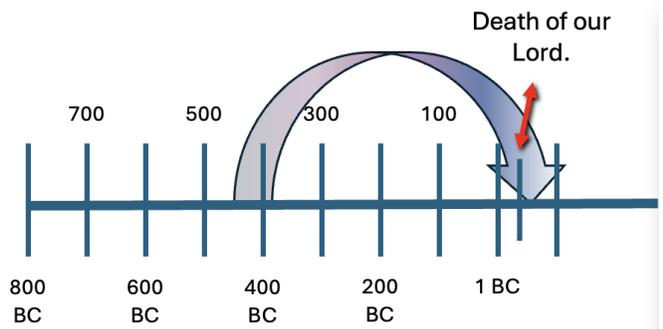
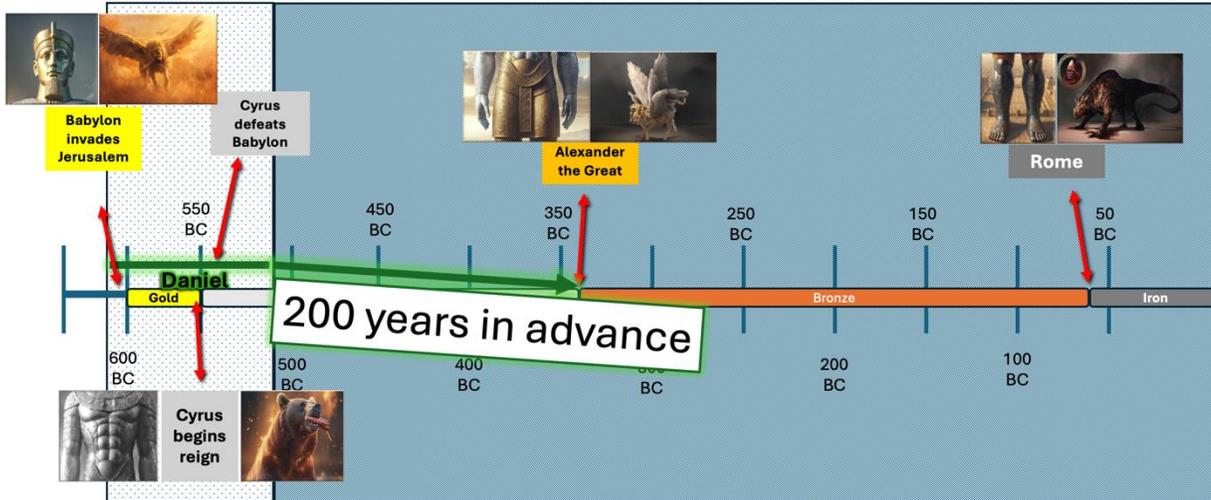
Just pick *one*:

Alexander the Great

Death of Jesus the Messiah

200 years in advance!

Daniel 9:27



Daniel 9:27

- he shall **confirm the covenant with many for one week:**
- in the midst of the week, he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease...

In Conclusion:

- Daniel's writings predict that four major Kingdoms shall come to power.
- Daniel's description of Alexander the Great and the empire's dividing into four regions is perfect.
- Daniel's 490-year prophecy is in perfect sync with the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem and the death of Jesus.
- Wise men from Iraq/Iran were able to decipher the birth of Jesus.

