



again, that additional characteristics may be brought out, and additional facts and features may be presented. It is thus that we have line upon line. Here earthly governments are viewed as represented in the light of Heaven. Their true character is shown by the symbol of wild and ravenous beasts." *Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation, p. 117.*

### **7. What was the first beast like?**

"\_\_\_\_\_, and had eagle's wings: I beheld till the wings thereof were plucked, and it was lifted up from the earth, and made stand upon the feet as a man, and a man's heart was given to it." Daniel 7:4.

Note: "The first of these beasts (like the golden head in Nebuchadnezzar's dream) evidently intends the Babylonian monarchy, and is described as a lion with eagles' wings."-*Cottage Bible.*

At first the lion had eagle's wings, denoting the rapidity with which Babylon extended its conquests under Nebuchadnezzar. When this vision of Daniel 7 was given, a change had taken place; its wings had been plucked. It no longer flew like an eagle upon its prey. The boldness and spirit of the lion were gone. A man's heart-weak, timid, and faint-had taken its place. Such was emphatically the case with the Babylonian empire under Belshazzar.

### **8. By what was the second kingdom symbolized?**

"And behold another beast, \_\_\_\_\_, and it raised up itself on one side, and it had three ribs in the mouth of it between the teeth of it: and they said thus unto it, Arise, devour much flesh." Daniel 7:5.

Note: "The kingdom here referred to was undoubtedly the Medo-Persian, established by Cyrus." *Barnes's Notes on Daniel 2:39.*

"This was the Medo-Persian Empire, represented here under the symbol of the bear... The Medes and Persians are compared to a bear voracious and cruel animal. The bear is termed by Aristotle and *all-devouring animal*; and the Medo-Persians are known to have been great robbers and spoilers."

"As the great image of chapter 2, so in this series of symbols, a marked deterioration will be noticed as we descend from one kingdom to another. The breast and arms of silver were inferior to the head of gold. The bear was inferior to the lion. Medo-Persia fell short of Babylon in wealth and magnificence, and the brilliancy of its career...The three ribs perhaps signify the three provinces of Babylon, Lydia, and Egypt, which were especially ground down and oppressed by this power." *Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation, pp. 117, 118.*

### **9. By what was the third universal empire symbolized?**

"After this I beheld, and lo another, \_\_\_\_\_, which had upon the back of it four wings of a fowl; the beast had also four heads; and dominion was given to it." Daniel 7:6.

Note: "This bear having disappeared, the prophet saw an extraordinary 'leopard' rise up in its stead. This was the emblem of the Grecian, or Macedonian empire, which for the time was the most renowned in the world." *Scott, on Daniel 7:6.*

"Two wings, the number the lion had, were not sufficient, it {the leopard} must have four; and this must denote unparalleled swiftness of movement, which we find to be historically true of the Grecian kingdom. The conquests of Grecia under Alexander have no parallel in historic annals for suddenness and rapidity." *Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation, p. 118.*

"Alexander, in less than eight years, marched his army upwards of seventeen hundred leagues (or more than *fifty-one hundred miles*), without including his return to Babylon." *Rollin's Ancient History, b. 15, sec. 2.*

“The beast had also four heads. The Grecian empire maintained its unity but little longer than the lifetime of Alexander. Within fifteen years after his brilliant career ended in a drunken debauch (323 BC), the empire was divided among his four leading generals. Cassander had Macedon and Greece in the west; Lysimachus had Thrace and the parts of Asia on the Hellespont and Bosphorus in the north; Ptolemy received Egypt, Lydia, Arabia, Palestine, and Coele-Syria in the south; and Seleucus had Syria and all the rest of Alexander’s dominions in the east. These divisions were denoted by the four heads of the leopard.” *Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation, p. 119.*

### **10. How is the fourth kingdom represented?**

“After this I saw in the night visions, and behold a \_\_\_\_\_, dreadful and terrible, and \_\_\_\_\_; and it had \_\_\_\_\_: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it; and it had ten horns.” Daniel 7:7.

Note: “The fourth kingdom, symbolized by the fourth beast, is accurately represented by the Roman power.” —*Barnes, on Daniel 7, p. 321.*

“This ‘fourth beast’ evidently accords with the legs and feet of iron, which were seen by Nebuchadnezzar in his visionary image, and which were at length divided into ten toes... This was doubtless an emblem of the Roman state.” —*Scott, on Daniel 7:7.*

“Daniel asked no questions concerning the first three beasts of this series, evidently, because he understood their application from the knowledge gained when the interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar’s dream was made known to him. Smith says: “But he was astonished at this fourth beast, so unnatural and dreadful; for the further it is necessary to depart from nature in forming symbols accurately to represent the degenerating governments of this earth.” *Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation, p. 126.*

“This is allowed on all hands, to be the Roman Empire. It was *dreadful, terrible, and exceedingly strong*; and became in effect, what the Roman writers delight to call it, *the empire of the whole world.*” —*A. Clarke on Daniel 7:24.*

### **11. What was denoted by the ten horns?**

“And the ten horns out of this kingdom are \_\_\_\_\_: and another shall rise after them; and he shall be diverse from the first, and he shall subdue three kings.” Daniel 7:24.

Note: The ten horns here answer to the ‘ten toes’ in Nebuchadnezzar’s image.