HARMONY	OF DANIEL'S	S PROPHECIES OF	THE	i	FOUR GREAT OF	RIENTAL KINGDOMS.		
			CHAP, VII.  2 Daniel spake and said, 1 saw in my vision by night, and, behold, the four winds	CHAP. VII.	CHAP. VII.	CHAP. VIII.	Снар. VIII.	Спар. ХІ.
This is depicted at its acme under Nebuchaduezzar, who attained the universal sovereignty of Western Asia and Egypt. Griffins or winged lions are a common emblem on the Assyr-	torrible	fourle of the bearen both be	al I	17 These great beasts, which are four, are four kings,				
	32 This image's head was of fine gold,	given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all. Thou art this head of gold.	1 4 The first was like a lion, 1 and had eagle's wings: 2 I beheld till the wings there- 3 of were plucked, and it was	which shall arise out of the earth.				
ian sculptures. The empire subsequently degenerated, and, at the same time, became more civilized.  II. Persian Empire.			lifted up from the earth, and made stand upon the feet as a man, and a man's heart was given to it.		3 The	n I lifted up mine eyes, and saw, and,	20 The ram which	2 And now will I show thee the truth. Behold,
The original element was Media, where bears abound. Persia was the higher horn and more elevated side. The three ribs are probably Lydia, Assyria, and Babylonia, which were successively absorbed by Cyrus. He was victorious in every direction except eastward. The kings following him were: 1.	arms of silver,	laries another kinadom in	- a second, like to a bear, and it raised up itself on one side, and it had three ribs in the mouth of it between the teeth		behold, which high; land the	, there stood before the river a ram had two horns: and the two horns were but one was higher than the other, e higher came up last.  we the ram pushing westward, and	thou sawest having	there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia;
Cambyses; 2. Smerdis; 3. Darius Hystaspis; 4. Xerxes, who first exerted all his resources against Greece.  III. Macedonian Empire.  Copper denotes the mercenary Greeks. The leopard repre-		and enother third kingdom	of it: and they said thus unto it, Arise, devour much flesh.		mights that co accordi	eard, and southward; so that no beasts stand before him, neither was there any uld deliver out of his hand; but he did ng to his will, and became great.	91 And the rough	and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia. 3. And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall
sents their slyness and pertinacity. The four wings are indicative of double velocity. Alexander marched with unexampled rapidity. He was the sole ruler of his dynasty. His do-	thighs of brass,	of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth.	ranother, like a leopard, which had upon the back of it four wings of a fowl; the beast had also four heads; and do- minion was given to it.		the goa	and from the west on the face of the earth, and touched not the ground: and it had a notable horn between his eyes. I he came to the ram that had two which I had seen standing before the	great horn that is between his eyes is	
					river, a	and ran unto him in the fury of his i I saw him come close unto the ram, was moved with choler against him, ote the ram, and brake his two horns:		
minions were divided, shortly after his premature death, be- tween, 1. Ptolemy, in Egypt and the Mediterranean coast: 2.					and the before ground was no	ere was no power in the ram to stand, him, but he cast him down to the l, and stamped upon him: and there me that could deliver the ram out of	22 Now that being broken, where-	4 And when he shall stand up, his kingdom
Seleucus, in Asia; 3. Lysimachus, in Thrace; 4. Cassander, in Greece.	99 Wielen ofinen	40 And the Count Lines are			bie one	refore the he-goat waxed very great: non he was strong, the great horn was'; and for it there came up four nota- is toward the four winds of heaven.	ns four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power.	4 And when he shall saint and up, he ampoint shall be hroken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled; for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others besides those.
This was of a mongrel character, the native Oriental element corresponding to the clay, and the foreign Greek to the iron. These were combined in all sorts of affinities. The ten toes may symbolize the numerous satrapies which fell to the share of Seleucus. This dynasty is depicted as fierce, from		things: and as iron that	tingly; and it had great iron	19 Then I would 22, know the truth of The the fourth beast, shall which was diverse king from all the others, earth exceeding dreadful, be di whose teeth vere of king	fourth boset			
contrast with the lenient governments preceding, and especially from its intolerance towards the Jewish religion.	·	break in pieces and bruise.	in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it fand it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it;	exceeding dreading, be an whose teeth overe of king iron, and his nails devo of brass; which decart treat, brake in pieces, and stroped brea.	h, and shall			
		in it of the strength of the iron, forasmuch as thousaw est the iron mixed with miry clay.	e e - - 7	the residue with his feet.	a to as process.			
		42 And as the toes of the feet were part of iron and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong and partly broken.						
		43 And whereas thou saw- est iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men: but they shall not cleave one to another, even	r e l t			, te		
1. Seleucus Nicator was originally Ptolemy's general at Babylon, but soon managed to secure not only the entire East,		clay.	and it had ten horns.	20 And of the ten 24 horns that were in horn	And the ten			5 And the king of the south shall be strong, and one of his princes; and he shall be strong above
but also the province of Syria (including Palestine). 2. Anti- ochus Soler was engrossed with subduing the Gauls. 3. An- tiochus Theos made peace with Ptolemy Philadelphus by mar- rying Berenice, his daughter; but soon repudiated her in favor of Laodice, his former wife, who revenged herself by poisoning				his head. 1king	don are ten s that shall			him, and have dominion; his dominion shall be a great dominion.  6 And in the end of years they shall join them- selves together; for the king's daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement: but she shall not retain the power
him and killing her rival with her infant.  Berenice's brother,								but she shall be given up, and they that brought her, and he that begat ker, and he that strength-
Ptolemy Euergetes, avenged her death by invading Syria, carrying away immense spoil.					:			T But out of a branch of her roots shall one stand up in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against them, and shall pre- vail.  8 And shall also carry captives into Egypt their
4. Seleucus Callinicus attempted to retaliate by attacking the Egyptian provinces [translate, ver. 9, "And he (the king of the north) shall come into the king-								gods, with their princes, and with their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he shall continue more years than the king of the north.  9 So the king of the south shall come into his kingdom, and shall return into his own land.
dom of the king of the south"], but was forced to retire with defeat. 5. Seleucus Ceraunus, his son, renewed the attempt, but was slain; and his brother, G. Antiochus the Great, push- ed the campaign to the border of Egypt.					į			10 But his sons shall be stirred up, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces: and one shall certainty come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall be return, and be stirred up, even to his fortress.
This roused Ptolemy Philopator, who assembled an army, with which he totally rout- ed Antiochus at Gaza; but he then concluded a truce with him.								11 And the king of the south shall be moved with choler, and shall come forth and fight with him, enen with the king of the north; and he shall set forth a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into his hand.  12 And when he hath taken away the multi-
Fourteen years afterwards, Antiochus returned with the								12 And when he hall taken away the indul- tude, his heart shall be lifted up; and he shall cast down many ten thousands: but he shall not be strengthened by it. 13 For the king of the north shall return, and shall set forth a multitude greater than the for- mer, and shall certainly come after certain years within great army and with much realest.
spoils of his Eastern campaigns to renew his designs against				· 1				with a great army and with much riches.
the Fountian provinces and with the againstance of a party of	Снар, ІІ,	CHAP. II. CH	F THE				AP. XI.	CHAP. XII.   CHAP. XII.
the Jews, he defeated the Egyptian general at the sources of the Jordan, besieged and captured the remainder of the Egyp tian force in Zidon, and got full possession of Palestine. He now concluded a hollow alliance with Ptolemy Epiphanes, give						14 And in those times against the king of the speople shall exalt thems but they shall fail.  15 So the king of the no mound, and take the most	outh; also the roble elves to establish t rth shall come, and	pers of thy the vision; I cast up a
ing him his daughter Cleopatra, with the Palestinian province as a dowry, hoping that she would favor his purposes, an ex pectation in which he was ultimately disappointed. He then	-					the south shall not with ple, neither shall there be 16 But he that cometh a to his own will, and none he shall stand in the glos	stand, neither his c any strength to wi gainst him shall do shall stand before	hosen peo- thstand. according him: and
turned his arms against the Greek colonies of Asia Minor an the Ægæan till checked by the Romans under Scipio, who com pelled him to sue for peace on the most humiliating terms. H	-					shall be consumed.  17 He shall also set his for his whole kingdom, a	ace to enter with the	ne strength with him;
was killed while attempting to plunder a temple in his own dominions. T. Seleucus Philopator was engrossed with effort to raise the enormous fine imposed by the Romans upon hi father as the price of peace, and was at length assassinated by	1 3 3			i i		of women, corrupting her kis side, neither be for hij 18 After this shall he tu shall take many: but a p cause the reproach offered own reproach he shall ca	rince for his own to by him to cease; was	chalf shall without his
his minister, 8. Heliodorus, who held the throne a short time although, 9. Demetrius Soter, son of the last king, was right fully heir, and, 10. Ptolemy Philometor was entitled to the Palestinian provinces by virtue of his mother's dower right.		8 1 6	considered the			own land: but he shall found.  20 Then shall stand up	is face toward the stumble and fall, in his estate a rais	or of taxes
11. Antiocaus Epirianes, brother of Seleucus, artfully an quietly secured the succession, expelling Heliodorus, and ig noring the claims of his nephews Demetrius and Ptolemy (Daniel styles him "vile," in contrast with his surname "il	•   •   •	there	considered the, and, behold, and of the other came up which came up, and g them anoth-the before whom three tell; even of that whom there horn that had eyes,	and another shall 9 A rise after them; of the and he shall be di-a lit- verse from the first, wax, and he shall subdue, grea-	And out of one 23 An ter tin tile horn, which ted exceeding transgrut, toward the come to	in the glory of the kingd shall be destroyed, neither of their whom they shall not give m, when the but he shall come in peacessors are of the full, a 22 And with the arms fierce counfown from before him, at gark sensiball stand deceitfully: for he shall stand standard shall stand shall	or in anger, nor in a all stand up a vile the honor of the eably, and obtain the	person, to kingdom: kingdom y be over-
lustrious," and notes the Hellenizing corruptions of his reigi in Judea, as detailed below.) The guardians of the latte		were first h up by and, b horn	g them anoth- before whom three the horn, be-fell; even of that whom there horn that had eyes, three of the and a mouth that torns plucked spake very great y the roots; things, whose look sehold, in this was more stout than were eyes like his fellows.	three kings. sout the ward land	th, and toward king of east, and to- d the pleasant standin tences, And it waxed up.	fierce coun-flown from before him, a e, and under- the prince of the covenan ig dark sen- shall stand deceitfully: for he shall strong with a small peop	nd shall be broken t. made with him he come up, and shale.	; yen, also shall work all become
		anda	yes of man, mouth speak- eat things.	and some of th	it, even to the of heaven; it east down e of the host and he stars to the and, and stamp-	24 He shall enter peac places of the province; a fathers have not done, no scatter among them the yea, and he shall forecast	eably even upon nd he shall do <i>that</i> r his fathers' father	the fattest which his s; he shall nd riches; the strong
prince resenting this, a struggle ensued, in which Antiochut wice defeated the Egyptians in a pitched battle on their own borders. He then pretended to make a truce with them, but only used it as a cover for entering Egypt with a small force					pon them.	holds, even for a time.  25 And he shall stir us against the king of the so the king of the south shas a very great and might stand; for they shall force	p his power and houth with a great a ll be stirred up to l ty army; but he	is courage runy; and battle with shall not
and seizing quietly upon the capital and other points. On his	3					26 Yea, they that feed of destroy him, and his arm shall fall down slain. 27 And both these kings and they shall speak lies	f the portion of his ny shall overflow: hearts shall be to d at one table; but i	ment shall and many o mischief, t shall not
return from his second campaign into Egypt, he endeavored to carry out the scheme of introducing Greek customs among the Jews. In a third campaign he continued his successes, and ir						prosper: for yet the end at 28 Then shall he return es; and his heart shall b and he shall do exploits, at 29 At the time appoint	thall be at the time into his land with a sgainst the holy and return to his ow and he shall return,	appointed. great rich- covenant; rn land. and come
a fourth he was likely to capture Alexandria and reduce the whole Egyptian power, when he was peremptorily ordered to desist by the Romans. On his way home he vented his cha						toward the south; but it rs the latter. 30 For the ships of Chit therefore he shall be grie dignation against the hol he shall even return, and	tim shall come ag ved, and return, ar y covenant: so sh	ainst him : id have in- all he do;
grin at this interference upon the unhappy Jews, in whose quarrels he meddled, deposing the high-priest, abolishing the sacrificial offerings, interdicting the ritual, and bitterly perse.			11 I beheld then, because of the voice of the great words which the horn	made wer with the the	prince of the but not	d his power a mighty, plant a transfer that forsake the holy cow one mighty, plant a few arms shall standheshall wonderful a 2 And such as do wicke	enant. d on his part, and trength, and shall	they shall take away
cuting all who refused to apostatize to paganism. The Temple remained closed to all but heathen victims for three years and a half (1290 days), and was shortly afterwards rededicated on Dec. 25, B.C. 165 (making 1335 days), six and a half years (2306		44 And in the 9 Ib days of these kings throne shall the God of down,	spake, eheld till the I beheld even till s were cast the beast was slain, and the An-	speak great words and t	the place of his per, and tuary was cast and sh	nd practise, their God shall be strong, sall destroy 33 And they that unders	and do exploits.	cople shall
a half (1290 days), and was shortly afterwards rededicated on Dec. 25, B.C. 165 (making 1335 days), six and a half years (2300 days) from the first act of profanation in the removal of the legitimate pontiff. Antiochus's disregard for even the native detities is evident from his renewal of his father's attempt to plunder the temple of the Syrian Venus. Yet he made the most violent efforts to introduce the worship of Jupiter Capitoliums.	smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them to pieces.	kingdom which sit, wh shall never be de-was wh stroyed: and the and th kingdom shall not head I be left to other peo-wool:	nose garment to the burning flame.  the hair of his like the pure the rest of the his throne bessts, they had	times and laws: by re and they shall be gress	n him against 25 Ar daily sacrifice his pol eason of trans- sion, and it cast prosper	and through 34 Now when they sha icy also he with a little help: but me ause craft to flatteries.  in his hand; 35 And some of them of	Id by spoil, many d ill fall, they shall any shall cleave to f understanding sh	ays.  be holpen them with  10 Many shall be purified, and made
tolinus.	brass, the silver, and the gold, bro- ken to pieces to-	consume all these wheels kingdoms, and it fire. shall stand forever. 10 A	and his en away: yet their is as burning lives were prolonged for a season and fiery stream time.	times and the di- viding of time. pered	tised and pros-heart, a d. shall de Then I heard he shall	and by peace pointed. stroymany: 36 And the king shall dl also stand he shall exalt himself, and	o according to his id magnify himself	will; and none of the wicked shall above ev-
	like the chaff of the summer threshing- floors; and the wind	45 Forasmuch as issued thou sawest that forth the stone was cut him: out of the mountain thousa without hands, and tered u that it brake in ten the	from before thousand nds minis-	and judgment was said given to the saints tain of the Most High; spake	unto that cer- saint which e, How long	accomplished: for that idone.	that is determined rd the god of his fa	gainst the! 7 And I heard the but the wise shell mation be:man clythed in lin- understand, shall be:en, which was upon: 11 And from the the waters of the time that the daily tithers, nor river, when he held sacrifice shall be or he shall; up his right hand taken away, and
	found for them:	pieces the iron, the ten the brass, the clay, the before silver, and the gold, judgm the great God hath and the	ousand stood him: the sent was set, e hooks were	26 But the judg-trans ment shall sit, and desol they shall take both	sgression of 26 And lation, to give of the e the sanctuary the more	magnify himself above all hout hand.  38 But in his estate shall and a god whom his fath with gold, and silver, an roing which pleasant things.	he honor the God ers knew not shall d with precious si	of forces: unto heaven, and that maketh deso- he honor sware by him that late set up, there tones, and liveth forever, that that the at housand it shall be for a time, two hundred and
The remainder of his reign is obscure, owing to the		made known to the opened king what shall 13 I come to pass here-night after: and the behold dream is certain, Son of and the interpreta- with the	visions, and, , one like the f man came he clouds of	end. 14 unto the 14 unto thous hund	And he said thou up me, Unto two for it s sand and three many d lred days: then	the vision; with glory; and he shall chall be for and shall divide the land:	ause them to rule of for gain.	ver many, have accomplished that waiteth, and to scatter the pow-cometh to the thou-
nearly total loss of the ancient records concerning it. We have therefore but slight intimations of the final expedition against Egypt, etc., referred to by Daniel as being so successful. It is certain, however, that the last act of his reign was a cam-	ĺ	tion thereof sure. heaven to the days, brough before	, and came Ancient of and they t him near him.	shall	the sanctuary eansed.	south push at him: and come against him like a with horsemen, and with ler into the countries, and 41 He shall enter also int countries shall be overthr	the king of the hi hirlwind, with cha nany ships; and ha shall overflow and o the glorious land,	riots, and shall be finished.  shall en- pass over.  and many
paign in the north-eastern provinces, and that he perished miserably (one account says as a raving maniac) as he was hastening to the support of his generals, who had been defeated by the Jewish patriots and zealots. The Maccabees had raised the standard of civil and selicitud black in Judicial		14 An given l ion, an a kingd people,	d there was him domin- d glory, and lom, that all nations, and	27 And the king dom and domlinion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole hear		out of his hand, even Edo of the children of Ammon 42 He shall stretch forth tries: and the land of Exy	m, and Moab, and his hand also upon nt shall not escape	the coun-
the standard of civil and religious liberty in Judæa, and, after a long and severe struggle, the Jews secured their independence. This they retained for a century, a period of great political and spiritual prosperity in general, which Daniel and the other prophets speak of in such glowing terms as being in-	and the stone that	langua; serve h minion lasting	ges should im: his do- is an ever- dominion, of the Most High hall not pass shall take the king- and his king-dom, and possess	der the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlast-		43 But he shall have pow and of silver, and over all! and the Libyans and the Et 44 But tidings out of the shall trouble him: there great fury to destroy, and	chiopians shall be at e east and out of fore he shall go f utterly to make aw	his steps, the north orth with ay many,
troductory to the Messianic times, the Gospel "kingdom of	became a great mountain, and fill- ed the whole earth.	dem   t	that which the kingdom forever	ing kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him.		45 And be shall plant the between the seas in the gloshall come to his end, and	rious holy mountai	n; yet he