

The Sure Word of Prophecy

1. Prophecy, Why Given

WHY were the Sacred Writings given?

“For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written *for our* _____, *that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have* ____.” Romans 15:4—p.____*

2. By what means is all scripture given?

“All scripture is given *by* _____ *of God.*” 2 Timothy 3:16, first part.—p.____*

3. For what is it profitable?

“And is profitable for _____, for _____, for _____, *for instruction in* _____.” Same verse, last part

4. How was the prophecy given?

“For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but *holy men of God spake as they were* _____ *the* _____.” 2 Peter 1:21—p.____*

5. What is the Lord able to do regarding the future?

“Behold, the former things are come to pass, and new things do I declare: _____ *they* _____ *I tell you of them.*” Isaiah 42:9—p.____*

6. How far-reaching is God’s ability to reveal the future?

“Remember the former things of old: for I am God, . . . and there is none like Me, *declaring the* _____ *from the* _____, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done.” Isaiah 46:9, 10—p.____*

NOTES: In contrast with this, note the following confession of a noted modern historian as to man’s inability to reveal the future:

“History has yet made so slight progress toward the scientific basis that she is able to foretell nothing that is to be hereafter. As to the future, she is stone-blind. There is not a philosopher in the world who can forecast the historical evolution to the extent of a single day. The historian is as completely dumb before the problems of 1895 as a charlatan weather-prophet ought to be with respect to the meteorological conditions of the next season. The year will come and go. It will fulfill its purpose in the great calendar of man-life. Its events and issues will be evolved with scientific exactitude out of antecedent conditions. But no man living can predict what the aspect and event will be. The tallest son of the morning can neither foretell nor foresee the nature of what is to come in the year that already stands knocking at the door.”-
John Clark Ridpath, in Christian at Work, Dec. 27, 1894.

Knowing all things, the future is present with God. More, perhaps, than any other one thing, the prophecies of the Bible and their fulfillment bear witness to its divine inspiration.

7. To whom does God reveal the secrets of the future?

“Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but He revealeth His secret unto His servants *the* _____.” Amos 3:7—p.____*

8. To whom do the things which have been revealed belong?

“The secret things belong unto the Lord our God: but those things which are revealed belong _____ *and to* _____ *forever.*” Deuteronomy 29:29—p.____*

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1. PROPHECY, WHY GIVEN

9. What testimony did the apostle Peter bear concerning his experience on the mount of transfiguration?

“For we have not followed _____ devised _____, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, *but were _____ of His majesty.*” 2 Peter 1:16—p. _____*

10. When did he say he saw the majesty of Christ, and heard the voice from heaven?

“And this voice which came from heaven we heard, *when we were _____ in the holy _____.*” Verse 18

11. How does he emphasize the reliability of prophecy?

“And we have the word of prophecy *made _____.*” Verse 19, R.V. “*Now more confirmed.*” Boothroyd’s translation.

NOTE: Every fulfillment of prophecy is a confirmation of the truthfulness and reliability of prophecy.

12. What admonition is therefore given?

“Whereunto ye do well that ye _____, as unto a lamp shining in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day-star arise in your hearts.” Verse 19, last part, R.V.—p. _____*

13. What has ever been the theme of God’s prophets?

“Receiving the end of your faith, even *the _____ of your _____.* Of which salvation the prophets have inquired and searched diligently, who prophesied of the grace that should come unto you.” 1 Peter 1:9, 10—p. _____*

14. Whose spirit inspired their utterances?

“Searching what, or what manner of time *the Spirit _____ which was in _____* did signify, when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow.” Verse 11

15. In what prophecy did Christ recognize Daniel as a prophet?

“When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by _____ *the _____*, stand in the holy place, (*whoso readeth, let him understand.*)” Matthew 24:15—p. _____*

16. To what time were the prophecies of Daniel, as a whole, to be sealed?

“But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to *the time _____*: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.” Daniel 12:4—p. _____*

17. What assurance was given by the angel that these prophecies would be understood in the last days?

“And he said, Go thy way, Daniel: for the words are closed up and sealed till the time of the end. Many shall be purified, and made white, and tried; but the wicked shall do wickedly: and none of the wicked shall understand; *but the _____ shall _____.*” Verses 9, 10—p. _____*

18. What is the last book of the Bible called?

“*The Revelation of _____*, which God gave unto Him.” Revelation 1:1—p. _____*

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1. PROPHECY, WHY GIVEN | 2. NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S DREAM

19. What is said of those who read, hear, and keep the things contained in this book?

“_____ is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein.” Verse 3

2. Nebuchadnezzar's Dream

WHAT statement did Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, make to his wise men whom he had assembled?

“And the king said unto them, *I have _____ a _____, and my spirit was troubled to know the _____.*” Daniel 2:3—p._____*

2. After being threatened with death if they did not make known the dream and the interpretation, what did the wise men say to the king?

“The Chaldeans answered before the king, and said, *There is not _____ upon the earth that can _____ the king's matter:* therefore there is no king, lord, nor ruler, that asked such things at any magician, or astrologer, or Chaldean. And it is a rare thing that the king requireth, and *there is _____ that can _____ it before the king, except the gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh.*” Daniel 2:10, 11—p._____*

3. After the wise men had thus confessed their inability to do what the king required, who offered to interpret the dream?

“Then _____ went in, and desired of the king that he would give him time, and that he would show the king the interpretation.” Daniel 2:16—p._____*

4. After Daniel and his fellows had sought God earnestly, how were the dream and its interpretation revealed to Daniel?

“Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel *in _____.* Then Daniel blessed the God of heaven.” Daniel 2:19—p._____*

5. When brought before the king, what did Daniel say?

“Daniel answered in the presence of the king, and said, The secret which the king hath demanded cannot the wise men, the astrologers, the magicians, the soothsayers, show unto the king; but *there is _____ that _____ secrets,* and maketh known to the king Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the latter days. Thy dream, and the visions of thy head upon thy bed, are these.” Daniel 2:27, 28—p._____*

6. What did Daniel say the king had seen in his dream?

“Thy dream, and the visions of thy head upon thy bed, are these; . . . Thou, O king, sawest, and behold *a _____.* This great image, whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee; and the form thereof was terrible.” Daniel 2:28-31—p._____*

7. Of what were the different parts of the image composed?

“This image's head was of fine _____, his breast and his arms of _____, his belly and his thighs of _____, his legs of _____, his feet *part of _____ and part of _____.*” Daniel 2:32, 33—p._____*

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2. NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S DREAM

8. By what means was the image broken to pieces?

“Thou sawest till that _____ was cut out without hands, which smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them to pieces.” Daniel 2:34—p. _____*

9. What became of the various parts of the image?

“Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, broken to pieces together, and became like the _____ of the summer _____; and the _____ carried them away, that no place was found for them: and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.” Daniel 2:35—p. _____*

10. With what words did Daniel begin the interpretation of the dream?

“Thou, O king, art a king of kings: for the God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom, power, and strength, and glory. And wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the heaven hath He given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all. *Thou art _____ of _____.*” Daniel 2:37, 38—p. _____*

NOTE: The character of the Babylonian Empire is fittingly indicated by the nature of the material composing that portion of the image by which it was symbolized—the head of gold. It was the golden kingdom of a golden age. The city of Babylon, its metropolis, according to history towered to a height never equaled by any of its later rivals. Situated in the garden of the East; laid out in a perfect square sixty miles in circumference, fifteen miles on each side surrounded by a wall three hundred and fifty feet high and eighty-seven feet thick, with a moat, or ditch, around this, of equal cubic capacity with the wall itself; divided into six hundred and seventy-six squares, laid out in luxuriant pleasure-grounds and gardens, interspersed with magnificent dwellings, this city, containing in itself many things which were themselves wonders of the world, was itself another and still mightier wonder. . . . Such was Babylon, with Nebuchadnezzar, youthful, bold, vigorous, and accomplished, seated upon its throne.

11. What was to be the nature of the next kingdom after Babylon?

“After thee shall arise another kingdom _____ to thee.” Daniel 2:39, first part.

12. Who was the last Babylonian king?

“In that night was _____ the king of the Chaldeans slain. And Darius the Median took the kingdom, being about threescore and two years old.” Daniel 5:30, 31—p. _____*
See also verses 1, 2—p. _____*

13. To whom was Belshazzar's kingdom given?

“Thy kingdom is divided, and given to *the _____ and _____.*” Daniel 5:28—p. _____*

14. By what is the Medo-Persian Empire represented in the great image?

The breast and arms of _____ . Daniel 2:32—p. _____*

15. By what is Grecia, the kingdom succeeding Medo-Persia, represented in the image?

“His belly and his thighs of _____ .” Verse 32. “And another *third kingdom of _____*, which shall bear rule over all the earth.” Daniel 2:39—p. _____*

16. What is said of the fourth kingdom?

“And the fourth kingdom *shall be strong as _____*: forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces

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and subdueth all things: and as iron that breaketh all these, *shall it _____ in pieces and _____.*” Daniel 2:40—p._____*

17. What scripture shows that the Roman emperors ruled the world?

“And it came to pass in those days, that *there went out a decree from _____, that all the world should be taxed.*” Luke 2:1—p._____*

NOTE: Describing the Roman conquests, Gibbon uses the very imagery employed in the vision of Daniel 2. He says: “The arms of the republic, sometimes vanquished in battle, always victorious in war, advanced with rapid steps to the Euphrates, the Danube, the Rhine, and the ocean; and the images of *gold* or *silver*, or *brass*, that might serve to represent the nations and their kings, were successively broken by the *iron* monarchy of Rome.”-“*Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,*” chap. 38, par. 1, under “*General Observations,*” at the close of the chapter.

18. What was indicated by the mixture of clay and iron in the feet and toes of the image?

“And whereas thou sawest the feet and toes, part of potters’ clay, and part of iron, *the kingdom shall be _____.*” Daniel 2:41—p._____*

19. In what prophetic language was the varying strength of the ten kingdoms of the divided empire indicated?

“And as the toes of the feet were *part of _____, and part of _____, so the kingdom shall be partly _____, and partly _____* [margin, *brittle*].” Daniel 2:42—p._____*

20. Were any efforts to be made to reunite the divided empire of Rome?

“And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, *they shall _____ themselves with the _____* : but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay.” Daniel 2:43—p._____*

NOTES: Charlemagne, Charles V, Louis XIV, and Napoleon all tried to reunite the broken fragments of the Roman Empire, but failed. By marriage and intermarriage ties have been formed with a view to strengthening and cementing together the shattered kingdom; but none have succeeded. The element of disunion remains. Many political revolutions and territorial changes have occurred in Europe since the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D.; but its divided state still remains.

This remarkable dream, as interpreted by Daniel, presents in the briefest form, and yet with unmistakable clearness, the course of world empires from the time of Nebuchadnezzar to the close of earthly history and the setting up of the everlasting kingdom of God. The history confirms the prophecy. The sovereignty of the world was held by Babylon from the time of this dream, B.C. 603, until B.C. 538, when it passed to the Medes and Persians. The victory of the Grecian forces at the battle of Arbela, in B.C. 331, marked the downfall of the Medo-Persian Empire, and the Greeks then became the undisputed rulers of the world. The battle of Pydna, in Macedonia, in B.C. 168, was the last organized effort to withstand a world-wide conquest by the Romans, and at that time therefore the sovereignty passed from the Greeks to the Romans, and the fourth kingdom was fully established. The division of Rome into ten kingdoms is definitely foretold in the vision recorded in the seventh chapter of Daniel, and occurred between the years 351 A.D. and 476 A.D.

21. What is to take place in the days of these kingdoms?

“And in the days of these kings shall *the God of heaven set up _____, which shall*

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*never be _____ : . . . but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever.” Daniel 2:44—p._____**

NOTE: This verse foretells the establishment of another universal kingdom, the kingdom of God. This kingdom is to overthrow and supplant all existing earthly kingdoms, and is to stand forever. The time for the setting up of this kingdom was to be “in the days of these kings.” This cannot refer to the four preceding empires, or kingdoms; for they were not contemporaneous, but successive; neither can it refer to an establishment of the kingdom at Christ’s first advent, for the ten kingdoms which arose out of the ruins of the Roman Empire were not yet in existence. It must therefore be yet future.

22. In what announcement in the New Testament is the establishment of the kingdom of God made known?

“And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, *The kingdoms of this world are become the _____ of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall _____ forever and ever.” Revelation 11:15—p._____**

23. For what have we been taught to pray?

“*Thy kingdom _____ . Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.” Matthew 6:10—p._____**

24. What event is closely associated with the establishment of God’s everlasting kingdom?

“I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at _____ and His kingdom.” 2 Timothy 4:1—p._____*

25. With what prayer do the Scriptures close?

“He that testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. Amen. *Even so, _____ , Lord Jesus.*” Revelation 22:20—p._____*

3. The Gospel of the Kingdom

WHAT gospel did Jesus preach?

“And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching *the gospel of _____ .*” Matthew 4:23—p._____*

2. How extensively did He say this should be preached?

“And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached *in _____ the _____* for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.” Matthew 24:14—p._____*

3. What shows that it has always been God’s purpose that all the world should hear the gospel?

“Now the Lord had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father’s house, unto a land that I will show thee: and I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: and *in thee shall all families of the earth _____ .*” Genesis 12:1-3—p._____*

“And the Scripture, *foreseeing that God would justify the _____ through faith,* preached before the gospel unto Abraham, saying, In thee shall all nations be blessed.” Galatians 3:8—p._____*

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3. THE GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM

4. How did God warn Israel against formalism?

“Forasmuch as this people draw near Me with their _____, and with their _____ do honor Me, but have removed their heart far from Me, and their fear toward Me is taught by the precept of men: therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvelous work among this people: . . . for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid.” Isaiah 29:13, 14—p. _____*

5. What shows that they had substituted the ritual service of the temple for heart service?

“Thus saith the Lord, . . . Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. *Trust ye not in _____ words, Saying, The _____ of the Lord, The _____ of the Lord, The _____ of the Lord, are these.*” Jeremiah 7:3, 4—p. _____*

6. What national disaster did they bring upon themselves by their apostasy from God?

“So all Israel were reckoned by genealogies; and, behold, they were written in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah, *who were carried away _____ for their transgression.*” 1 Chronicles 9:1—p. _____*

NOTE: From the earliest times it has been God’s purpose that those who receive the gospel should make it known to others. For this purpose He chose a special people and established them in Palestine, in the highway of the nations; but they shut up the revelation of the truth to themselves, and so lost it. A few, like Daniel and his companions, maintained a personal connection with God, although surrounded by spiritual declension and dry formalism, and so were chosen by God to carry out His plan that the gospel of the kingdom should be preached in Babylon. They were tested and trained in Babylon, as shown in the first chapter of Daniel, and then, being ready to make known the gospel, the way providentially opened for them by the dream of Nebuchadnezzar.

7. In interpreting Nebuchadnezzar’s dream, what kingdom did Daniel say would follow the four world empires?

“And in the days of these kings shall *the _____ set up a kingdom*, which shall never be destroyed.” Daniel 2:44—p. _____*

8. What was this kingdom to do to the other kingdoms?

“The kingdom shall not be left to other people, but *it shall _____ and _____ all these kingdoms.*” Same verse.

9. How long is this kingdom to continue?

“And it shall *stand _____.*” Same verse, last clause.

10. What words of Christ imply the gospel’s final triumph?

“And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My church; and *the gates of hell shall not _____ against it.*” Matthew 16:18—p. _____*

NOTE: Anciently the gates to cities were places for holding courts, transacting business, and deliberating on public matters. The word gates, therefore, is used for counsels, designs, machinations, and evil purposes. The gates of hell mean the plottings, stratagems, and designs of Satan to overthrow the church. But none of these are to prevail.

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3. THE GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM

11. What promises to David will thus be fulfilled?

“Thine house and thy kingdom shall be established _____: . . . thy throne shall be established _____.” 2 Samuel 7:16—p. _____*

NOTE: By uniting His divinity with humanity in becoming the Son of David, Christ laid the foundation upon which He built His church, and thus established the house of David forever. The kingdom of God, the house of David, and the church of Christ are so inseparably connected in this prophecy that the establishment of either involves the establishment of the other two.

12. Through whom are these promises to be fulfilled?

“He shall be great, and shall be called _____ of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto Him the throne of His father David: and He shall reign over the house of Jacob forever; and of His kingdom there shall be no end.” Luke 1:32, 33—p. _____*

13. In order to fulfil these promises, whose son did the Son of God become?

“The son of _____.” Matthew 22:42—p. _____*

14. What is this union of divinity and humanity called?

“And without controversy great is the _____ of _____: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory.” 1 Timothy 3:16—p. _____*

15. What did Jesus call this same mystery?

“And He said unto them, Unto you it is given to know the mystery of _____ of God: but unto them that are without, all these things are done in parables.” Mark 4:11—p. _____*

16. In what confession did the wise men of Babylon deny any knowledge of this essential doctrine of Christianity?

“And it is a rare thing that the king requireth, and there is none other that can show it before the king, except _____, whose dwelling is not with _____.” Daniel 2:11—p. _____*

NOTE: The union of the divine and human in the person of Christ is “the mystery of godliness,” or “the mystery of the kingdom of God.” In the case of the seed which is sown in the field, this same principle is illustrated by the union of the reproducing power with the material form. As the seed is thus capable of multiplying itself, so Christ reproduces His own character in believers, by making them partakers of the divine nature. At His coming He bestows upon the subjects of the kingdom the gift of immortality (1 Corinthians 15:51-53—p. _____*), and so the kingdom will stand forever. It is quite likely that the wise men of Babylon did not understand about the incarnation of God in the flesh in the coming Messiah, but in their statement that the dwelling of the gods was not with flesh they announced the fundamental error of Babylon, both ancient and modern, and really denied the vital principle of Christianity. This was the essential secret, or mystery, of the kingdom of God, which needed to be known in Babylon, and which is still to be proclaimed throughout the world.

17. Concerning what did Daniel and his companions pray?

“Then Daniel went to his house, and made the thing known to Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, his companions: that they would desire mercies of the God of heaven concerning _____.” Daniel 17, 18—p. _____*

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18. What would have been the result of failure on their part to obtain a knowledge of this mystery?

“That Daniel and his fellows should not _____ *the rest of the wise men of Babylon.*” Verse 18, last part.

19. How was the secret concerning the king’s dream revealed, and thus the mystery of the kingdom of God made known in Babylon?

“Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel *in a* _____. Then Daniel blessed the God of heaven.” Verse 19.

NOTE: The most vital truth of the gospel of the kingdom of God was denied in the religion of Babylon. This made it necessary that this very truth should be preached in Babylon. This mystery of the kingdom of God was the real and essential secret which the wise men of Babylon could not make known to the king, and which could be learned only by revelation. This is the mystery which “from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God” (Eph. 3:9); and the “riches of the glory of this mystery” is “Christ in you, the hope of glory” (Colossians 1:27—p. _____*), or “the mystery of the gospel” (Ephesians 6:19—p. _____*).

20. How did Nebuchadnezzar acknowledge God as the revealer, and thus Daniel’s intimate fellowship with Him?

“The king answered unto Daniel, and said, Of a truth it is, that _____ *is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, and a _____ of secrets, seeing thou couldst reveal this secret.*” Verse 47.

21. When the gospel of the kingdom has been fully preached, and Christ appears as King, what invitation will be extended to those who have learned “the mystery of the kingdom”?

“When the Son of man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory: and before Him shall be gathered all nations. . . . Then shall the King say unto them on His right hand, _____, *ye blessed of My Father, _____ the kingdom prepared for you .from the foundation of the world.*” Matthew 25:31-34—p. _____*
Revelation 1:1

4. Four Great Monarchies

A T what time was Daniel’s second vision given?

“*In the _____ of Belshazzar king of Babylon* Daniel had a dream and visions of his head upon his bed: then he wrote the dream, and told the sum of the matters.” Daniel 7:1—p. _____*

NOTE: That is, in the first year of Belshazzar’s office as associate king with his father Nabonadius, or 540 B.C.

2. What effect did this dream have upon Daniel?

“I Daniel was _____ *in my spirit* in the midst of my body, and the visions of my head troubled me.” Daniel 7:15—p. _____*

NOTE: The effect of Daniel’s dream upon him, it will be noticed was similar to the effect of Nebuchadnezzar’s dreams upon him; it troubled him. See Daniel 2:1—p. _____*

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4. FOUR GREAT MONARCHIES

3. What did Daniel ask of one of the heavenly attendants who stood by him in his dream?

“I came near unto one of them that stood by, *and asked him _____ of _____*. So he told me, and made me know the interpretation of the things.” Verse 16

4. What did the prophet see in this vision?

“Daniel spake and said, I saw in my vision by night, and, behold, *the _____ of the _____ strove upon the great sea.*” Daniel 7:2—p.____*

5. What was the result of this strife?!

“And *four great _____ came up from the _____*, diverse one from another.” Verse 3

6. What did these four beasts represent?

“These great beasts, which are four, are *four _____, which shall arise out of the earth.*” Daniel 7:17—p.____*

NOTE: The word kings here, 88 in Daniel 2:44—p.____*, denotes kingdoms, as explained in verses 23 and 24 of the seventh chapter, the two words being used interchangeably in this prophecy.

7. In symbolic language, what is represented by winds?

Strife, _____, commotion. See Jeremiah 25:31-33—p.____*; 49:36, 37—p.____*

NOTE: That winds denote strife and war is evident from the vision itself. As a result of the striving of the winds, kingdoms rise and fall.

8. What, in prophecy, is symbolized by waters?

“And he saith unto me, The waters which thou sawest . . . are _____, and *multitudes*, and _____, and *tongues.*” Revelation 17:15—p.____*

NOTE: In the second chapter of Daniel—p.____*, under the figure of an image of man, the mere political outline of the rise and fall of earthly kingdoms is given, preceding the setting up of God’s everlasting kingdom. In the seventh chapter, earthly governments are represented as viewed in the light of Heaven—under the symbols of wild and ferocious beasts—the last, in particular, oppressing and persecuting the saints of the Most High. Hence the change in the symbols used to represent these kingdoms.

9. What was the first beast like?

“*The first was 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—p.____*

NOTE: The lion, the first of these four great beasts, like the golden head of Nebuchadnezzar’s dream, represents the Babylonian monarchy; the lion, the king of beasts, standing at the head of his kind, as gold does of metals. The eagle’s wings doubtless denote the rapidity with which Babylon extended its conquests under Nebuchadnezzar, who reigned from B.C. 604 to B.C. 561. This kingdom was overthrown by the Medes and Persians in B.C. 538.

10. By what was the second kingdom symbolized?

“And behold another beast, *a second, like to _____*, 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.” Verse 5

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NOTE: “This was the *Medo-Persian* Empire, represented here under the symbol of a *bear*. . . . The Medes and Persians are compared to a bear on account of their *cruelty and thirst after blood*, a bear being a most voracious and cruel animal.”- *Adam Clarke, on Dan. 7:5.*

11. By what was the third universal empire symbolized?

“After this I beheld, and lo another, *like _____*, which had upon the back of it four wings of a fowl; the beast had also four heads; and dominion was given to it.” Verse 6.

NOTES: If the wings of an eagle on the back of a lion denoted rapidity of movement in the Babylonian, or Assyrian, Empire (see Hab. 1:6-8), four wings on the leopard must denote unparalleled celerity of movement in the Grecian Empire. This we find to be historically true.

“The rapidity of Alexander’s conquests in Asia was marvelous: he burst like a torrent on the expiring Persian Empire, and all opposition was useless. The gigantic armies collected to oppose him melted like snow in the sunshine. The battles of Granicus, B.C. 334, Issus in the following year, and Arbela in B.C. 331, settled the fate of the Persian Empire, and established the wide dominion of the Greeks.”- “*The Divine Program of the World’s History*,” by H. Grattan Guinness, page 308.

“The beast had also four heads.” The Grecian Empire maintained its unity but a short time after the death of Alexander, which occurred in B.C. 323. Within twenty-two years after the close of his brilliant career, or by B.C. 301, the empire was divided among his four leading generals. Cassander took Macedonia 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 all the rest of Alexander’s dominions in the east.

12. How was the fourth kingdom represented?

“After this I saw in the night-visions, and behold *a fourth beast, _____ and _____, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron _____*: 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 _____*.” Daniel 7:7—p._____*

13. What was the fourth beast declared to be?

“Thus he said, *The fourth beast shall be the fourth _____ 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.” Daniel 7:23—p._____*

NOTES: “This is allowed on all hands to be the Roman Empire. It was *dreadful, terrible, and exceeding strong*; . . . and became, in effect, what the Roman writers delight to call it, the *empire of the whole world*.”-*Adam Clarke, on Dan. 7:7.*

The final overthrow of the Greeks, by the Romans, was at the battle of Pydna, in 168 B.C.

14. What was denoted by the ten horns?

“And the ten horns out of this kingdom are *ten _____ that shall arise*.” Verse 24

NOTES: The Roman Empire was broken up into ten kingdoms between the years 351 A.D. and 476 A.D.

“The historian Machiavelli, without the slightest reference to this prophecy, gives the following list of the nations which occupied the territory of the Western Empire at the time of the fall of Romulus Augustulus (476 A.D.), the last emperor of Rome: The Lombards the Franks, the Burgundians, the Ostrogoths, the Visigoths, the Vandals, the Heruli, the Suevi, the Huns, and the Saxons: ten in all.

“Amidst unceasing and almost countless fluctuations, the kingdoms of modern Europe have from their birth to the present day *averaged* ten in number. They have never since the breaking up of old Rome been

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united into one single empire; they have never formed *one whole* even like the United States. No scheme of proud ambition seeking to reunite the broken fragments has ever succeeded; when such have arisen, they have been invariably dashed to pieces.

“And the division is as apparent now as ever. Plainly and palpably inscribed on the map of Europe this day, it confronts the skeptic with its silent but conclusive testimony to the fulfillment of this great prophecy. Who can alter or add to this tenfold list of the kingdoms now occupying the sphere of old Rome? *Italy, Austria, Switzerland, France, Germany, England, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal*—ten, and no more; ten, and no less.”—*“The Divine Program of the World’s History,”* by H. Grattan Guinness, pages 318-321.

15. What change did Daniel see take place in these horns?

“I considered the horns, and, behold, *there came up among them another _____, before whom there were three of the first horns _____ by the roots:* and, behold, in this horn were eyes like the eyes of man, and a mouth speaking great things.” Daniel 7:8—p. _____*

16. What inquiry on the part of Daniel shows that the fourth beast, and especially the little horn phase of it, constitutes the leading feature of this vision?

“Then I *would know the truth of the _____, which was diverse from all the others, exceeding dreadful, whose teeth were of iron, and his nails of brass; which devoured, brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with his feet; and of the ten horns that were in his head, and of _____ which came up, and before whom three fell;* even of that horn that had eyes, and a mouth that spake very great things, whose look was more stout than his fellows.” Daniel 7:19, 20—p. _____*

17. When was the little horn to arise?

“And another shall rise _____ *them.*” Verse 24

NOTE.—The ten horns, as already shown, arose when Rome, the fourth kingdom, was divided into ten kingdoms. This division was completed in A. D. 476. The little-horn power was to arise after them.

18. What was to be the character of the little horn?

“And he shall be _____ from the first, and he shall *subdue three kings.*” Same verse, last part.

NOTES: That power which arose in the Roman Empire after the fall of Rome in A.D. 476, which was entirely different from all the ten kingdoms into which Rome was divided (for it demanded and exercised spiritual power over the other kingdoms), and before whom three of the other kings—the Heruli the Vandals, and the Ostrogoths—fell, was the Papacy.
