

Lesson 11 – Daniel 8:1-27
“The Ram, the Goat, and the Little Horn”

1. Introduction: v1-2:

- a. Date of vision:
 - 1) Third year of Belshazzar = _____ B.C.
 - 2) Sixth year of Nabonidus.
- b. Shushan:
 - 1) Became the capital city of the _____ Empire.
 - 2) The home of _____.
 - 3) The city from which _____ came to Jerusalem.

2. The Ram: v3-4 → v15-20:

- a. The two horns represent the _____ and the _____ respectively.
- b. The _____ came up last and were more prominent and powerful.

3. The Goat: v5-8 → v21-22:

- a. The one great horn = symbolically represents the _____ provided by Alexander the Great.
- b. Alexander’s defeat of the Persian Empire began in May, _____ B.C. and concluded in October, _____ B.C.
- c. In _____ B.C., “Partly due to a strenuous exertion, his dissipated life, and a raging fever, Alexander died in a drunken debauch at Babylon, not yet _____ years of age” (Walvoord, p184).
- d. The four notable horns:
 - 1) Cassander assumed rule over Macedonia and Greece.
 - 2) Lysimachus took control of Thrace, Bithynia, and most of Asia Minor.
 - 3) Seleucus took _____ and the lands to the east including Babylonia.
 - 4) Ptolemy established rule over _____, _____, and Arabia Petraea.

4. The Little Horn: v9-14 → v23-25:

a. The Little Horn is Antiochus Epiphanes and not the Antichrist or Little Horn of Daniel 7:

- 1) The Antichrist emerges out of the _____ world empire (Rome) and not the _____ (Greece).
- 2) The Little Horn of Daniel 7 is a _____ horn that comes up _____ the other ten horns.
- 3) The Little Horn of Daniel 8 comes up out of _____ of the four _____ horns.

b. Antiochus IV (a.k.a. Antiochus Epiphanes):

- 1) The 8th king in the Syrian (Seleucid) dynasty who reigned from _____ - _____ B.C.
- 2) Although Israel was conquered from Ptolemaic rule in 198 B.C. by Antiochus III, this piece of land lying between Egypt (Ptolemaic Kingdom) and Syria (Seleucid Kingdom) remained a _____ during the reign of Antiochus IV.
- 3) He persecuted the Jews for _____ days, which was the period from _____ until his death in _____ B.C.
- 4) Once in power, he began to actively promote Hellenization. His promotion of _____ religion and culture soon turned to _____ conversion. He _____ Jerusalem on two occasions. On the first occasion, he stole much of the _____ treasures and monies and allegedly left _____ dead Jews in his wake. The second time, which occurred in Dec., 167 B.C., resulted in the temple being turned into a temple of _____ to include _____ being sacrificed on the altar. He also at this time prohibited _____ and _____ observance, forced all _____ sacrifices to be stopped, banned the _____, and ordered sacrifices be made to _____ at various altars throughout the country.
- 5) His actions sparked the Jewish _____ for _____, which succeeded with his _____ in 164 B.C. and culminated in the rededication and purification of the _____ by Judas Maccabeus on the 25th of Chislev (November/December) of the same year.
- 6) He died of a _____ (i.e. without human intervention) as he was leading a military campaign in Media.

c. The four major views of this vision emerging from the interpretation of verse nineteen and the Little Horn:

- 1) The _____ view holds that all of Daniel 8 has been fulfilled.
- 2) The _____ view holds that Daniel 8 is entirely future.

- 3) The _____ view holds that Daniel 8 “is intentionally a prophetic reference both to Antiochus Epiphanes, now fulfilled, and to the end of the age and the final world ruler who persecutes Israel before the Second Advent” (Walvoord, p192).
- 4) A fourth view holds that Daniel 8 “is prophecy, _____ fulfilled but intentionally _____ of similar events and personages at the end of the age” (Walvoord, p192).

d. The fourth view:

- 1) “In any case, the passage intentionally goes beyond Antiochus to provide prophetic _____ of the final Gentile ruler” (Walvoord, p196).
- 2) In other words, Antiochus Epiphanes is a _____ of the Antichrist.
 - a) **v23:** He will appear in the _____ times of Israel’s history → **Dan 7:24.**
 - b) **v24:** Through an _____ with other nations, he achieves _____ influence → **Dan 9:27.**
 - c) **v25:** A _____ program helps his rise to _____ → **Dan 9.**
 - d) **v23:** He is extremely _____ and _____ → **2 Thes 2.**
 - e) **v24:** He is characterized by _____ control → **Rev 13.**
 - f) **v24-25:** He is a great _____ against _____ → **Dan 7, 9, Rev 13.**
 - g) **v25:** He is a great _____ against the _____ of _____ → **Dan 7, Rev 13.**
 - h) **v25:** A direct _____ from God _____ his rule → **Dan 7, Rev 19.**

5. The Spiritual Lessons: (What effect did this have on Daniel and why? How about us?)

v19: “And he said, Behold, I will make thee know what shall be in the last end of the indignation ...”

- a. “The expression, *the indignation* ... seems to refer to God’s anger against Israel. ... God in His indignation was using for His _____ purposes the tyranny of Antiochus ... ***God is permitting the persecution as a _____ of Israel in this instance***” (Walvoord, p192).

- b. God will use the tyranny of the Antichrist for the same purpose. As Dr. Bob Pittman taught as he preached through the Book of Revelation, the tribulation is God pouring out His wrath on a _____, but it is also Him dealing with His _____ one final time.
- c. God is loving, kind, and patient, but He has His _____ and when you reach them, He can _____ like no other. In other words, you don't want to _____ God's grace and be left behind to _____ His wrath.
- d. If Israel had to experience the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes because of their turning their backs on God, then what does that say about what could happen to us as a nation if we continue to turn our collective back on God?