

Rev. 13:1, "And I [vs the dragon (NU)] stood on the sand of the sea. Then I saw a beast coming up out of the sea, having ten horns and seven heads, and on his horns were ten diadems, and on his heads were blasphemous names."

Dan. 7:2, “Daniel spoke, saying, ‘I saw in my vision by night, and behold, the four winds of heaven were stirring up the Great Sea.

Dan. 7:3, ““And four great beasts came up from the sea, each different from the other.””

Rev. 17:1, “Then one of the seven angels who had the seven bowls came and spoke with me, saying, ‘Come here, I will show you the judgment of the great harlot who sits on many waters,

Rev. 17:2, “with whom the kings of the earth committed acts of immorality, and those who dwell on the earth were made drunk with the wine of her immorality.””

Rev. 17:3, "And he carried me
away in the Spirit into a
wilderness; and I saw a woman
sitting on a scarlet beast, full of
blasphemous names, having seven
heads and ten horns."

Rev. 17:15, "And he said to me, 'The waters
which you saw where the harlot sits, are
peoples and multitudes and nations and
tongues.'"

θηρίον *thērion* a wild beast, wild animal.

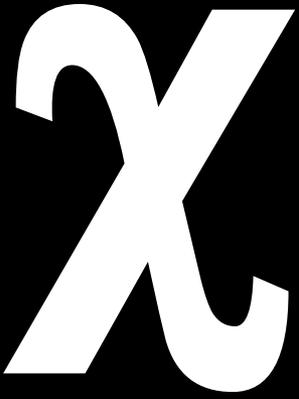
Rev. 13:2, "And the beast which I saw was like a leopard, and his feet were like those of a bear, and his mouth like the mouth of a lion. And the dragon gave him his power and his throne and great authority."

θηρίον *therion* a wild beast, wild animal.

THE BEASTLY KINGDOMS OF DANIEL 7



Chiastic Structure in Daniel 2–7



2. God is in Control of World Empires

3. Results of Loyalty to God and His Authority

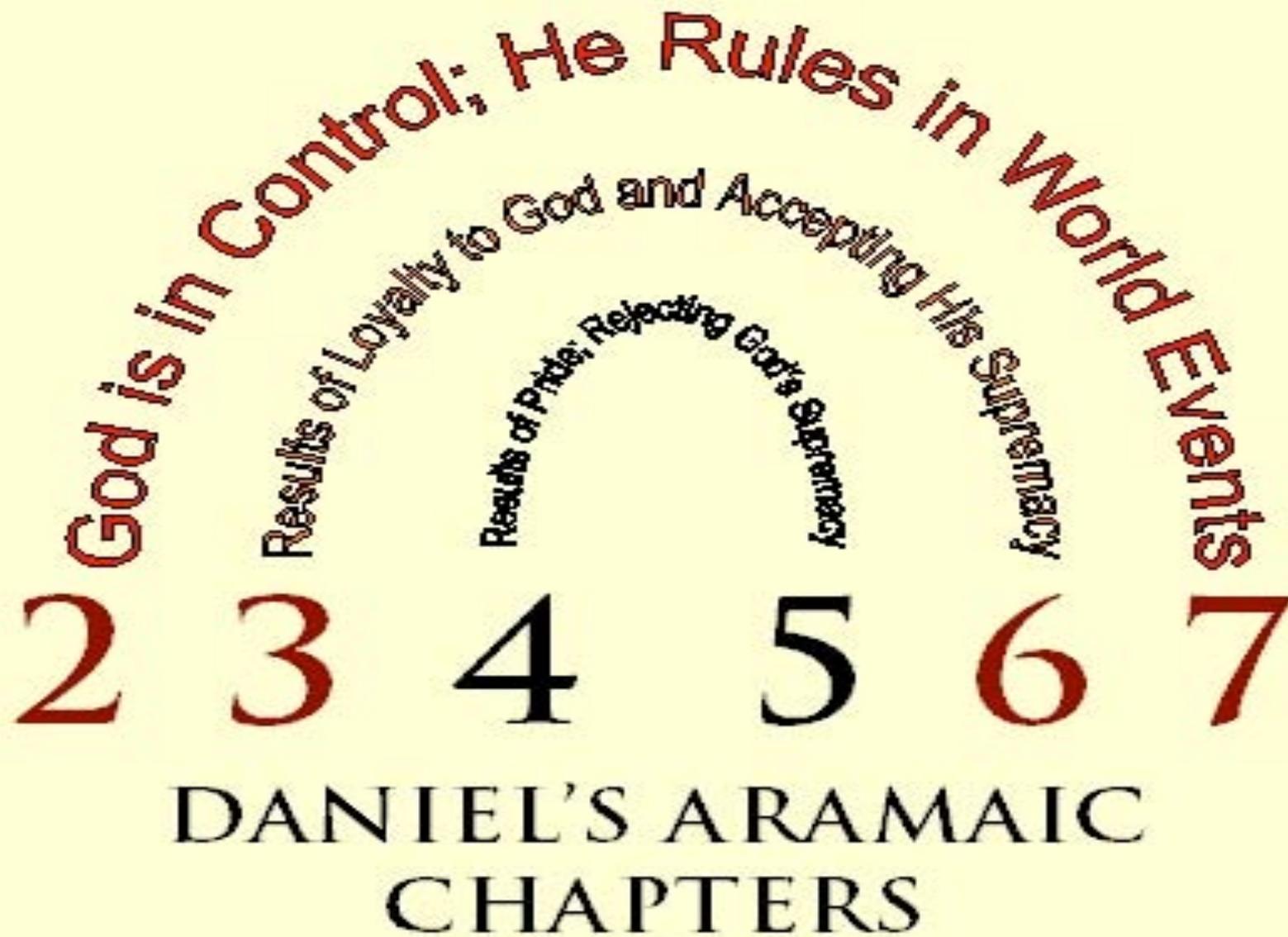
4. Results of Pride; Rejecting God's Authority

5. Results of Pride; Rejecting God's Authority

6. Results of Loyalty to God and His Authority

7. God is in Control of World Empires

Chiastic Structure in Daniel 2–7



Background (Dan 2)



The Great Image Daniel 2



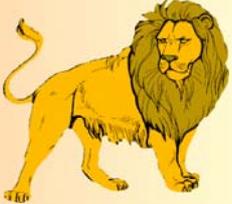
Babylon

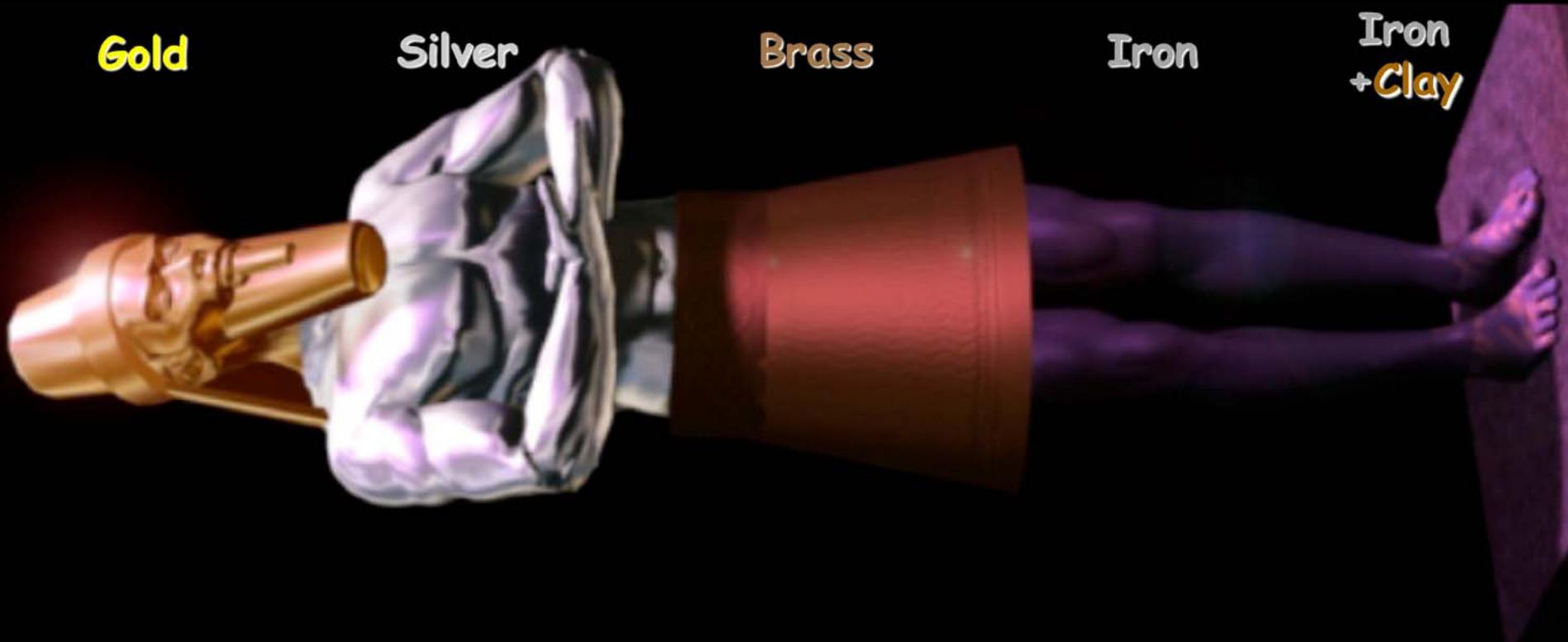
Medo-Persia

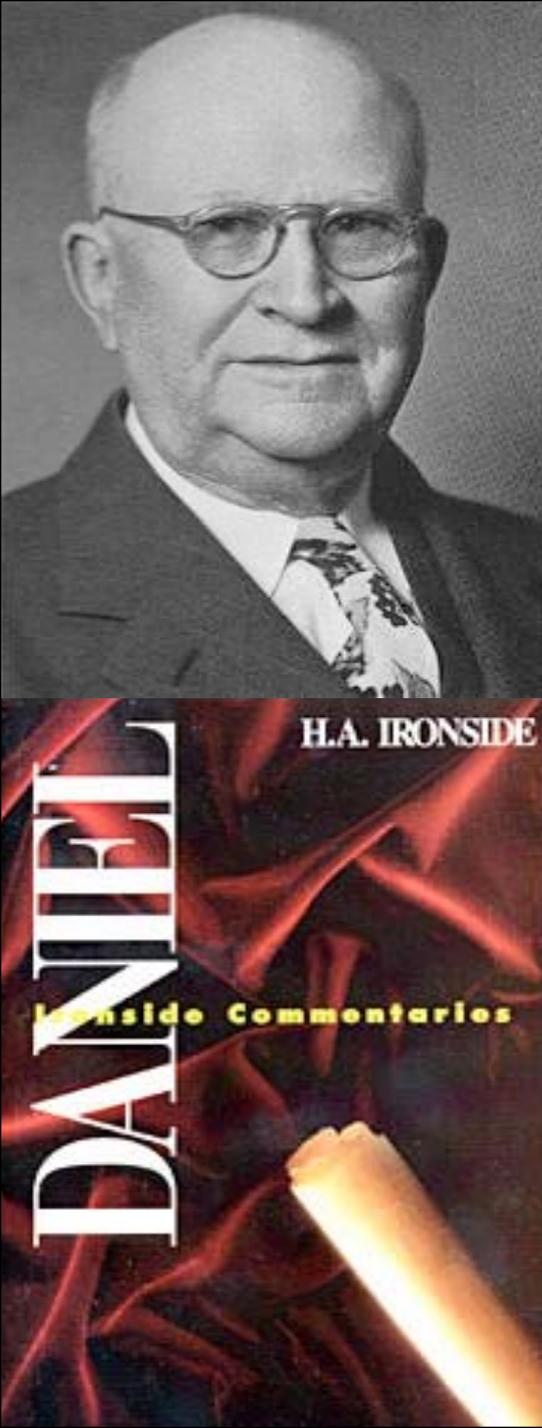
Greece

Rome

Parallels Between Daniel 2 and 7

612 B.C.	Babylon	Medo-Persia	Greece	Rome I	Rome II
					
	539 B.C.	332 B.C.	68 B.C.	476 A.D.	???





“In the second chapter, when a Gentile king had a vision of the course of world empire, he saw the image of a man—a stately and noble figure—that filled him with such admiration that he set up a similar statue to be worshiped as a god. But in this opening chapter of the second division, Daniel, the man of God, has a vision of the same empires and he sees them as four ravenous wild beasts, of so brutal a character, and so monstrous withal, that no actual creatures could adequately set them forth.”

Daniel 2

**Daniel interprets
World History
from man's
viewpoint**

Daniel 7

**Angel interprets
World History
from God's
viewpoint**

The Book of the Beasts

Daniel 7:1–8

I. The Setting (1–2)

II. The Beasts (3–7)

III. The Boastful Horn (8)



I. The Setting (7:1–2)



“In the first year of Belshazzar king of Babylon Daniel saw a dream and visions in his mind as he lay on his bed;

then he wrote the dream down, and related the following summary of it.” (7:1)



“Daniel said, ‘I was looking in my vision by night, and behold, the four winds of heaven were stirring up the great sea.’” (7:2)

In the Bible, “the sea” is the symbol of unstable human society in the Kingdom of Man.

In the Bible, “the wind” is a picture of spiritual forces at work, which are commanding officers of a global force of angels that operate in the geopolitical environment.



II. The Beasts (7:3–7)

“And four great beasts were coming up from the sea, different from one another.” (7:3)

Man-eating animals depict the empires of the Kingdom of Man because both man-eating animals, as well as kings oriented to the *kosmic* philosophies of the Kingdom of Man are destroyers of humanity.

Humanism is anti-human.



Daniel's Vision of the Beastly Nature of Human Kingdoms

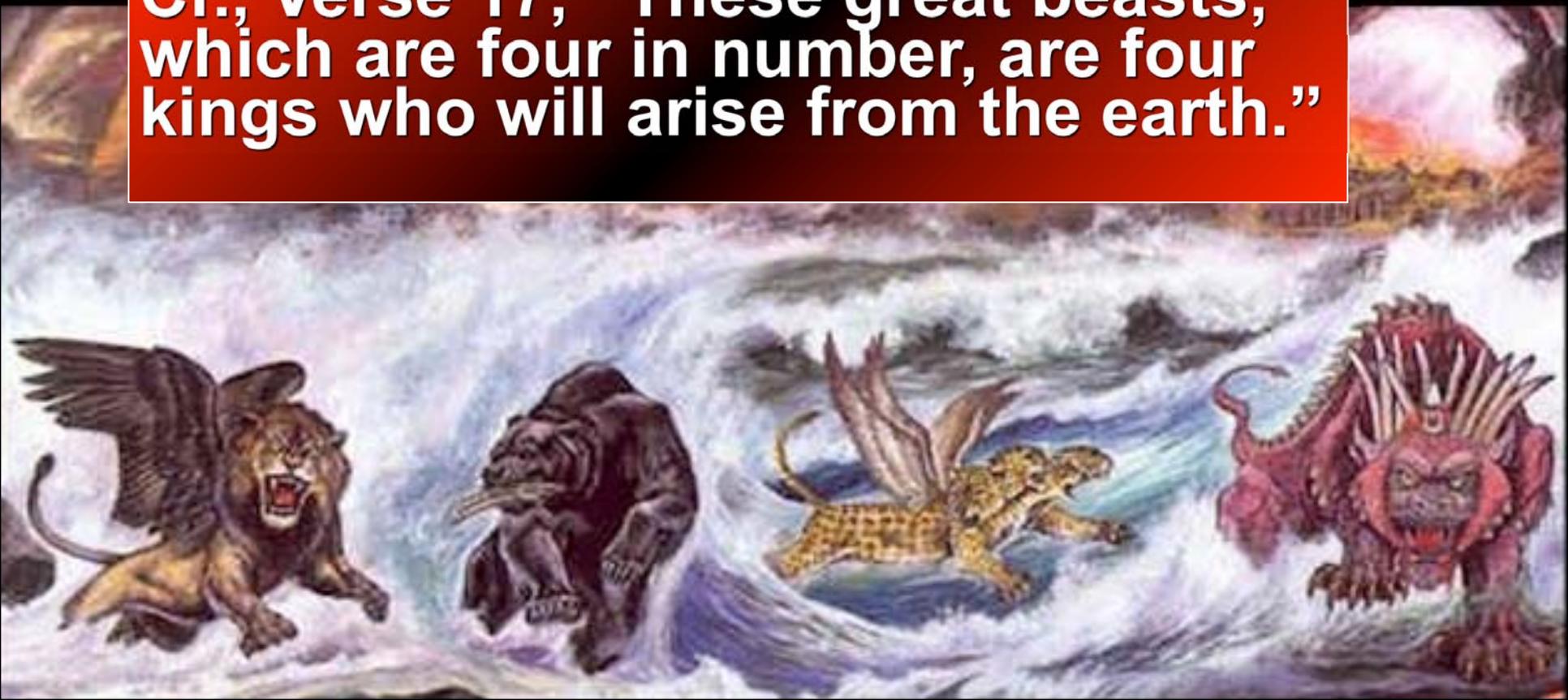


Fallen Humanity
+ *Satanic Influence*
Animal Behavior

II. The Beasts (7:3-7)

“And four great beasts were coming up from the sea, different from one another.” (7:3)

Cf., Verse 17, “These great beasts, which are four in number, are four kings who will arise from the earth.”



A composite image featuring a lion with a large, dark brown mane standing on a dark beach. The lion's head is turned slightly to the right. Behind the lion, a pair of large, dark, feathered wings, characteristic of an eagle, are spread wide, extending towards the top corners of the frame. The background consists of a dark, swirling pattern in shades of blue and black, suggesting a night sky or a deep ocean. The overall lighting is dramatic, with the lion's mane and the tips of the wings catching some light.

“The first was like a lion and had the wings of an eagle. I kept looking until its wings were plucked, and it was lifted up

from the ground and made to stand on two feet like a man; a human mind also was given to it.” (7:4)

Babylon



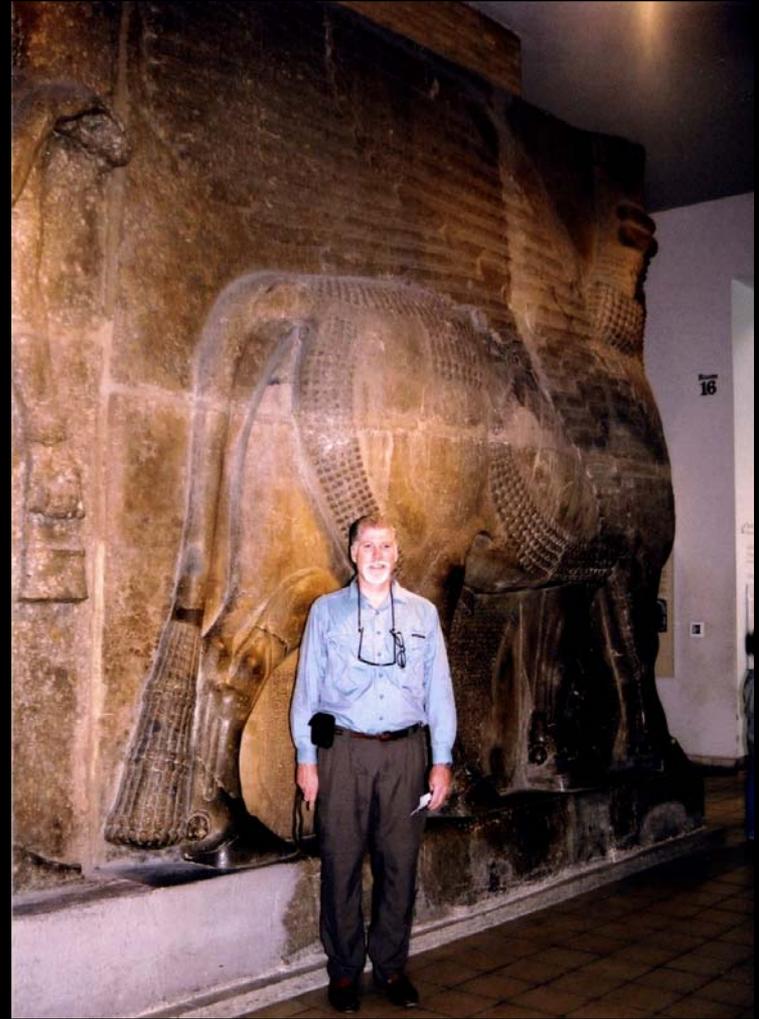
Nebuchchadnezzar











1 Sam. 17:35, "I went out after him and attacked him, and rescued it from his mouth; and when he rose up against me, I seized him by his beard and struck him and killed him.

1 Sam. 17:36, "'Your servant has killed both the lion and the bear; and this uncircumcised Philistine will be like one of them, since he has taunted the armies of the living God.'

1 Sam. 17:37, "And David said, 'The LORD who delivered me from the paw of the lion and from the paw of the bear, He will deliver me from the hand of this Philistine.' And Saul said to David, 'Go, and may the LORD be with you.'"

HOS. 13

13:8, “I will encounter them like a bear robbed of her cubs, and I will tear open their chests; there I will also devour them like a lioness, as a wild beast would tear them.”

AMOS

5:19, "As when a man flees from a lion, and a bear meets him, or goes home, leans his hand against the wall, and a snake bites him."

Map 8b: BABYLONIAN EMPIRE (c. 600 B.C.)

- ← Exiles from Judah into Babylonian captivity (605, 597, 586 B.C.)
- ← Return of exiles under Sheshbazzar and Zerubbabel (537 B.C.)
- ← Return of exiles under Ezra (458 B.C.) and Nehemiah (445 B.C.)



URARTU (ARARAT)

Lake Van

Lake Urmia

Caspian Sea

Carchemish, Gozan, Haran, Aleppo

Dur Sharrukin, Arbela, Nineveh

Arrapkha, MEDIA, Ecbatana, Behistun

Orontes R.

Habor R.

Tigris R.

Euphrates R.

The Great Sea

Hamath, Arvad, Riblah, Byblos, Rezep, Tadmor, Damascus

Mizpah, Jerusalem

Babylon, Nippur, Erech, Ur, Susa

Memphis

Persian Gulf

0 100 200 300 mi.

0 100 200 300 400 km.

Red