
THE BOOK OF DANIEL | THE FUTURE OF THE GENTILE REIGN AND THE JEWISH REMNANT

LISTENER'S GUIDE | SESSION 10 | DANIEL 7:13-28 | DR. RANDY WHITE

THE KINGDOM OF GOD ESTABLISHED | VV. 13-14

- Verse 13 – **one like the Son of man** - This *is* **the Son of man**, now appearing as such. **The Son of man** is the "reigning role of the Messiah." The emphasis is not *similarity*, but *expression of identity*. See YLT for a clear translation.
- Verse 14 - This is the definition of the Kingdom of God. Those who belittle the Apostles and other gospel age Jews for expecting a physical Kingdom should consider that such a consideration was firmly grounded in Jewish prophecy.

DANIEL'S INQUIRY | VV. 15-16

- Verse 15 - Daniel, rather than comforted by the conclusion of the vision, is greatly disturbed by the totality of the vision.
 - **grieved** - Young's Literal says, "pierced hath been my spirit."
 - **troubled** - The word is to "alarm" or "frighten."
- Verse 16 –
 - Some take this verse as indication to us that the four beasts of this vision are *not* the same as the four-fold divisions of the statute in Daniel 2, for that vision (given decades earlier) had been fully explained and was not a terror to him.
 - While I am not taking this position, it is worthy of consideration.

THE INTERPRETATION | VV. 17-22

- Verse 17 –
 - By the time of this vision, both the Babylonian and the Medo-Persian empires had already risen. Should this, therefore, be a *new vision of new empires*? If you take the verb in the future tense (such as Bullinger), then such would be a valid conclusion. However, note that YLT translates as "four kings, they rise up from the earth."
 - Hebrew (and Aramaic) do not have a *time tense* but rather an *aspect tense*. So, the *perfect* describes something that was considered complete, and the *imperfect* which was considered something incomplete, regardless of time frame. Here, the verb **arise** is in the imperfect, and since it speaks of all **four kings** it is possible that two have already arisen and two are yet to arise.
- Verse 18 –
 - **the saints of the most High** –
 - In the Old Testament, **saints** is always a reference to the believing and obedient Jews.
 - The principle of "Scripture interprets Scripture" should be carried from the Old Testament definition into the New Testament to provide clarity.
 - **take the kingdom** - More accurately, *receive*. This is a passive verb.
 - **possess the kingdom** - The verb form here is not passive, but *causative*, thus **the saints of the most High** will "take possession" or "occupy" **the Kingdom**.
- Verse 19 –
 - **the truth of the fourth beast** - Though Daniel had previously been made aware of the **fourth beast**, he had not been given the detail that he had in this vision.

- **stamped the residue** –
 - Those who take the four beasts to be a different vision altogether of the four kingdoms of chapter 2 use this phrase to point out the appearance that all four beasts exist simultaneously, and thus cannot be the vision of chapter 2.
 - However, the term **residue** (literally, "the rest" or "the remaining") is more a reference to "leftovers" than "the others."
 - The Roman Empire did (and will) remove from the world of Babylonian, Persian, and Greek influence to the degree that, in time, the *latin* influence in governmental matters is all that will remain.
- Verses 21-22
 - Verse 21: Verse 18 was about the final stage, but vv. 21-22 takes a "flashback" to speak of that which happens prior to the possession of the kingdom. This is repeated almost verbatim in Revelation 11:7.
 - **prevailed...until** - Verse 18 was about the final stage, but vv. 21-22 takes a "flashback" to speak of that which happens prior to the possession of the kingdom.
 - **judgment was given** - **judgment** in the sense of *justice*.

THE FINAL DAYS OF THE FINAL BEAST | VV. 23-28

- Verse 24 – **he shall be diverse** – The **he** is the Antichrist. The other Biblical titles are:
 - "the king of Babylon" (Isaiah 14:4)
 - "the Assyrian" (Isaiah 14:25)
 - "the Prince that shall come" (Daniel 9:26)
 - "the king of fierce countenance" (Daniel 8:23)
 - "the vile person" (Daniel 11:21)
 - "the wilful king" (Daniel 11:36)
 - "the man of sin" (2 Thessalonians 2:3)
 - "the son of perdition" (2 Thessalonians 2:3)
 - "that wicked (or lawless) one" (2 Thessalonians 2:8. Revelation 13:18)
 - "the beast with ten horns" (Revelation 13:1).
- Verse 25 – **time, times, and the dividing of time** - This is the first time reference we have, and it will become very important as the book unfolds. As will become evident, this is a 3 and 1/2 year period.
- Verse 26 –
 - **consume** - The word **devoured** in Dan. 7:19 is "to feast upon." The word **consumed** used here is "to annihilate."
 - **unto the end** - The book of Daniel is about *the future of the Gentile reign and the Jewish remnant*. Here, the remnant can take great encouragement that, regardless of the current situation, the ultimate victory and justice is on their side.