#1 DANIEL 2

1	Luke 8:4-15	The parable of the good ground
2	II Tim. 2:15	Study to show thyself approved
3	Amos 3:7	Surely the Lord God will do nothing but He
		revealeth
4	II Tim. 3:14-17	All scripture is given by inspiration of God
5	John 5:46-47	If you don't believe Moses, how will you believe
		Jesus?
6	Isaiah 42:8-9	Before they spring forth, I tell you of them
7	Isaiah 46:9-10	There is none like Me, declaring the end from the
		beginning
8	II Peter 1:16-21	We have also a more sure word of prophecy
9	Daniel 2:1-7;	
	12-19;	
	31-39	The vision of the great image
10	Isaiah 44:24-28;	
	45:1-4	The foretelling of Cyrus
11	Isaiah 13:19-22	Babylon shall never be inhabited
12	Daniel 2:40-45	Four world ruling kingdoms and no more:
	241121 2:10 13	(1) 605-538 B.C. Babylon
		(2) 538-331 B.C. Medio-Persia
		(3) 331-168 B.C. Greece
		(4) 168 B.C.
		- 476 A.D. Rome
		7/0 A.D. Rome
		Some who tried:
		Charlemagne;
		-

Louis XIV;
Napoleon;

Hitler...

Kaiser Wilhelm;

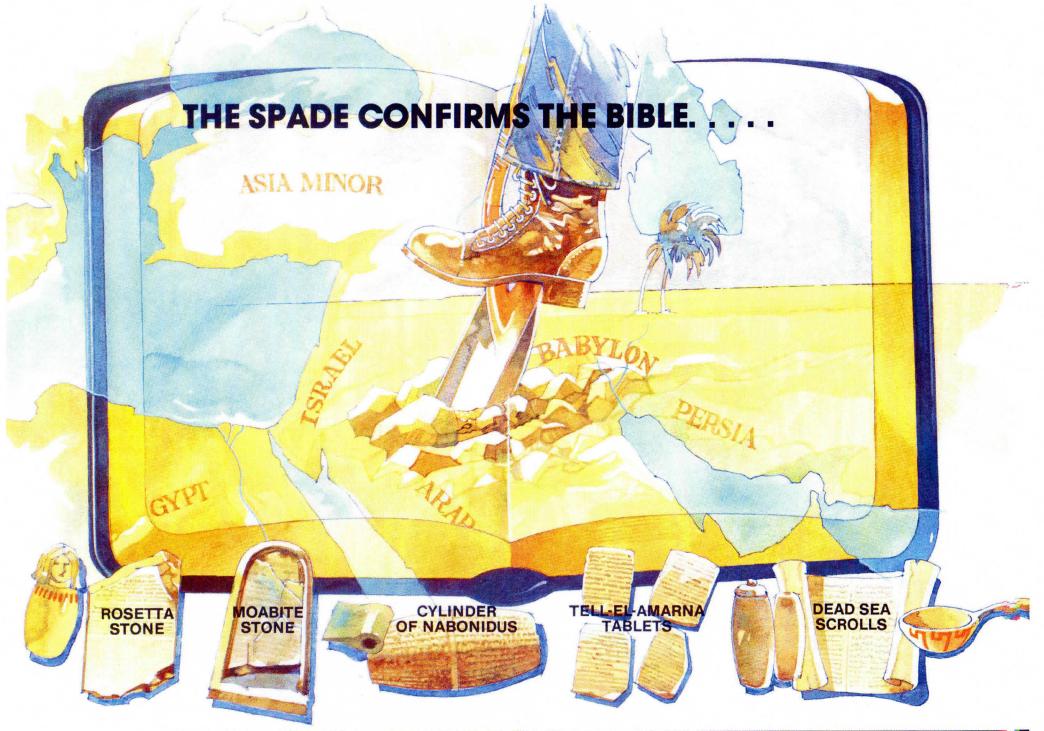
Iron Monarchy of Rome

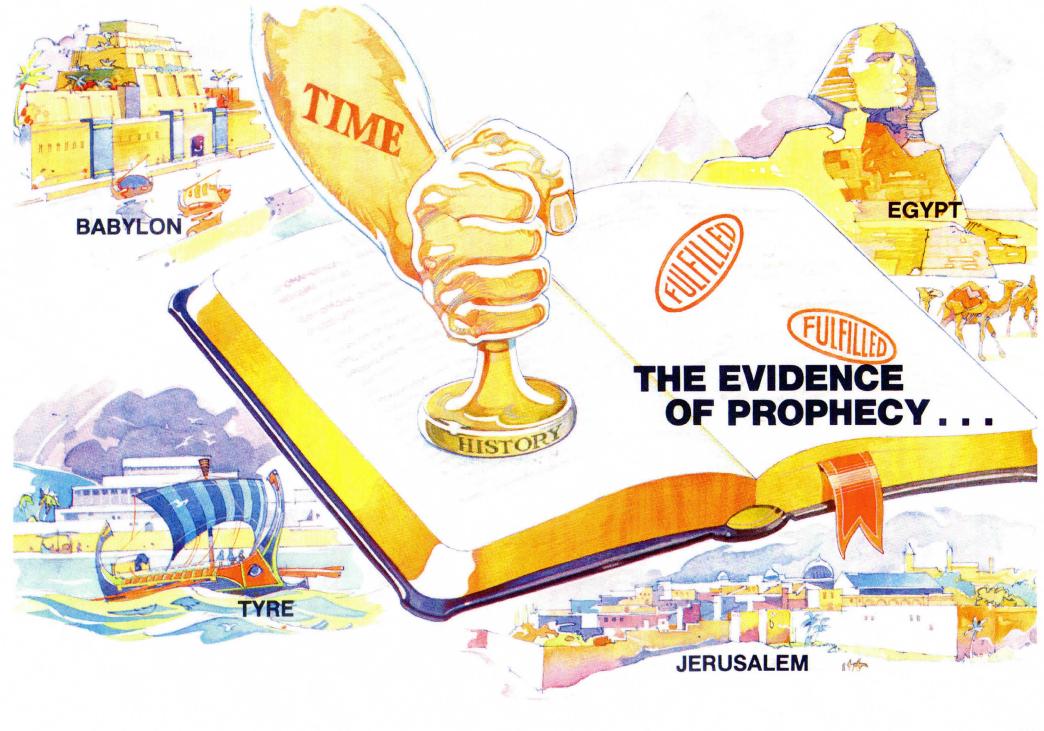
"Iron Monarchy of Rome.--Thus far in the application of this prophecy there is a general agreement among expositors. That Babylon, Medo-Persia, and Greece are represented respectively by the head of gold, the breast and arms of silver, and the sides of brass, is acknowledged by all. But with as little ground for a diversity of views, there is strangely a difference of opinion as to what kingdom is symbolized by the fourth division of the great image--the legs of iron. What kingdom succeeded Greece in the empire of the world, for the legs of iron denote the fourth kingdom in the series? The testimony of history is full and explicit on this point. One kingdom did this, and one only, and that was Rome. It conquered Grecia; it subdued all things; like iron, it broke in pieces and bruised." Uriah Smith, Daniel and the Revelation, Chapter II The King Dreams of World Empires, p. 54.

Says Bishop Newton: "The four different metals must signify four different nations: and as the gold signified the Babylonians, and the silver the Persians, and the brass the Macedonians; so the iron cannot signify the Macedonians again, but must necessarily denote some other nation: and we will venture to say that there is not a nation upon earth, to which this description is applicable, but the Romans." Thomas Newton, *Dissertations on the Prophecies*, Vol. I, p. 240.

"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." Edward Gibbon, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Vol. III, general observations following chap. 38, p. 634.







HEAD OF GOLD

BABYLON

[B.C. 605—539]

BREAST OF SILVER

PERSIA

[B.C. 539—331]

THIGHS OF BRASS

GREECE

[B.C. 331 — 168]

LEGS OF IRON

ROME

[B.C. 168—A.D. 476]

FEET OF IRON AND CLAY

DIVIDED NATIONS OF WESTERN EUROPE

[A.D. 476 — 2nd ADVENT]

