

A lion's head is the central focus, roaring with its mouth wide open, showing its teeth. The background is a fiery, orange and yellow glow, suggesting a fire or a dramatic, intense scene. The lion's fur is detailed, and the overall atmosphere is one of power and intensity.

# *Daniel*

Prophetic Observations:  
The Temple Theory

# Main Point of This Teaching

The goal is to attempt to understand the prophecies in Daniel in light of the audience to whom God, through Daniel is addressing. This may assist in clearing up some confusion as a result of some of the details found in this book.

If you recall the Book of Daniel is written in two languages:

## Aramaic

This language was more of the common language at the time, mostly due to the kings making this the common language.

**Chapters 2:5-7:1-28 is written  
in the Aramaic language**

## Hebrew

This language more regional and was centered in the land of Israel Although Hebrew's spoke Aramaic (**2 Kings 18:26**), it was rare for a gentile to speak Hebrew as the common tongue.

**Chapters 1:1:21-2:1-4, 8-12 is written  
in the Hebrew language**

# Similar Perspective

Gentiles

Israel

Focus are kingdoms, rulers, and earthly powers

Chapter 2:31-46

Chapter 7:1-27

Chapter 8:1-27

Chapter 11:1-44

**First Kingdom: (Babylonian Empire)**  
**Region & City of Babylon (Gold) (Daniel 2:36-38)**

*Nebuchadnezzar (605-561 BC)*

**Second Kingdom: (Medio-Persian Empire)**  
**Region & City of Babylon (Silver) (Daniel 2:39a)**

*Cyrus The Great*  
*(539-529 B.C.)*

*Cambyzes II*  
*(529-522 B.C.)*

*Darius I*  
*(522-486 B.C.)*

*Xerxes I*  
*(486-435 B.C.)*

**Third Kingdom: (Grecian Empire)**  
**Region of Babylon (Bronze/Brass) (Daniel 2:39b)**  
*Alexander The Great (336-323 B.C.)*

*The "Diadochi"*  
*(Successors)*

**King of the North (Seleucid Empire) & King of the South (Ptolemaic Empire)**  
**(305-164 BC) (383-146 BC)**

**Fourth Kingdom: (Parthian Empire)**  
**Region of Babylon (Iron) (Daniel 2:40)**  
*Mithridates (171-141 BC)*

**Fifth Kingdom: (Satanic Empire)**  
**Region of Babylon (Iron & Clay) (Daniel 2:41-43)**  
*"King who does what he pleases" (?)*



Ram's Horn

Cross ref: Daniel 8:20

Shaggy Goat & Large Horn

Cross ref: Daniel 8:21-22

Cross ref: Daniel 8:23

Shattered Horn

Cross ref: Daniel 7:19-25  
Daniel 8:23-25

# Similar Perspective

## Gentiles

## Israel

Focus are kingdoms, rulers, and earthly powers

Chapter 2:31-46

Chapter 7:1-27

These prophecies are given **to the king directly** (as with the case of king Nebuchadnezzar) (Daniel 2:1-45). Daniel did receive a vision concerning the Gentiles kingdoms but kept it to himself (Daniel 7:28). It may have been more likely that since the prophecy was not given to a gentile ruler (like Nebuchadnezzar), and since Darius the Mede was a vice-regent and not the king (unlike Nebuchadnezzar), to write it down for the Gentiles was sufficient.

Chapter 8:1-27

Chapter 11:1-44

These prophecies in these chapters were specifically **given to Daniel** alone, and not a Gentile ruler for him to explain. Since these prophecies had specific language and words only Israel would understand (and the Persian Medes would not, then it would make sense why Daniel would not need to communicate this to the Persian/Median empire directly.

# Unique Language & Phrases In Prophecies

These are phrases that occur In the Aramaic But *Not* In The Hebrew

## Gentiles

Aramaic Language

*(lingua franca)*

“Kingdom/Sovereignty” (*malkû*) (מְלָכוּ).

“Ruler” (*šallîṭ*) (שְׁלִיט) (Daniel 4:17, 25, & 32).

“The God of Heaven” (*ela samayin*) (אֱלֹהֵי שָׁמַיָא)  
(Daniel 2:18-19, 37, 44, 4:37).

“The Most High/God” (*‘illay*) (עֲלִי) (Daniel 4:2, 4:17,  
4:24-25, 32-34, 7:25).

# Unique Language & Phrases In Prophecies

These are phrases that occur In the Aramaic But *Not* In The Hebrew

## Gentiles

Aramaic Language

*(lingua franca)*

“Lord of Heaven” (*mare samayim*) (מְרַא-שְׁמַיָּא) (Daniel 7:9, 13, 22).

“Ancient of Days” (*atiq*) (עַתִּיק) (Daniel 7:9, 13, 22).

“son of man” (*bar enes*) (בַּר אֱנוֹשׁ) (Daniel 7:13).

# The Importance of These Details

- The Gentile rulers were concerned about the human ruler, the size of his land and the size of his army.
- The Gentile rulers were also concerned about the deities that gave them the authority over to rule over the land and the army under their command.
- The Gentile rulers also acknowledge these false deities that ruled over them ruled over certain areas of creation (e.g., sun, moon, water, etc.) or certain human activity (birth, war, judgment, labor, agriculture).
- The Gentile rulers were indifferent to their citizens at best and was dictatorial/tyrannical at worst.

# Daniel 4:24-26 NASB95

O king, and this is the decree of the Most High, which has come upon my lord the king: that you be driven away from mankind and your dwelling place be with the beasts of the field, and you be given grass to eat like cattle and be drenched with the dew of heaven; and seven periods of time will pass over you, until you **recognize that the Most High is ruler over the realm of mankind and bestows it on whomever He wishes**. And in that it was commanded to leave the stump with the roots of the tree, your kingdom will be assured to you after **you recognize that Heaven rules**.

**This statement from Daniel to Nebuchadnezzar underscores the point that Gentile rulers were concerned about their rule and believed that their deities granted them authority, land, subjects, because they had special status or they were worthy to rule (e.g., Daniel 4:29-30). But God, through Daniel speaking the native language of the Babylonians, stated that it is Nebuchadnezzar that ought to acknowledge that it is the God of heaven (who controls all creation) that rules and grants kingly authority to whomever He chooses.**

# Daniel 7:13-14 NASB95

“...I kept looking in the night visions, And behold, with the clouds of heaven one like a Son of Man was coming, and He came up to the Ancient of Days and was presented before Him. “And to Him was given dominion, Glory and a kingdom, that all the peoples, nations and men of every language might serve Him. His dominion is an everlasting dominion which will not pass away; and His kingdom is one which will not be destroyed...”

Ancient of Days: The God who is pre-eminent above all created things.

Like a son of man: An idiom in the Babylonian culture for “a human being” or “humankind.”

People’s, nations, men of every language: The subjects of this kingdom that serve the one who is “like a son of man”

Kingdom/everlasting dominion: kingdom not only refers to the reign, but the land or the region the reign of the king of the kingdom extends. It is everlasting due to the extended physical life of the one who will rule kingdom.

# The Main Point

The prophecies, although focus on the general kingdoms of the Gentiles, seems to highlight and attack the idea of the false deities and how human rulers during the economy of law received the authority or influence to rule. The Gentile rulers had the right idea, however they attributed this work to the wrong deity. **The focus of the prophecies are the human kingdoms.**

## **Additionally**

The central focal point for all of these Gentile rulers is the Great City of Babylon and the region of Babylonia. As mentioned in previous teachings all the kingdoms had (or will have) control over Babylon.

# Unique Language & Phrases In Prophecies

These are phrases that occur in Hebrew But *Not* in Aramaic

Israel  
Hebrew  
(Regional language)

“Beautiful (Land)” (*sebi*) (צְבִי) (Daniel 8:9, 11:16, 41, 45) .

“Regular (sacrifice)” (*tāmîd*) (תָּמִיד) (Daniel 8:11-13 11:31, 12:11).

“The Holy (Place)/ (land)/ (people)” (*qōdes*) (קֹדֶשׁ) (Daniel 8:13-14, 24, 12:7).

“Evenings and mornings” (*ereb boqer*) (עֶרֶב בֹּקֶר) (Daniel 8:14, 26).

“Firm covenant” (*gebar berit*) (גְּבִיר בְּרִית) (9:27).

# Unique Language & Phrases In Prophecies

These are phrases that occur in Hebrew But *Not* in Aramaic

Israel  
Hebrew

“Grain offering” (*minha*) (מִנְחָה) (Daniel 9:21,27) .

“Sacrifice” (*zebāh*) (זֶבַח) (Daniel 9:27).

“Abomination of Desolation (*shikoots samem*) (שִׁקוּץ מְשׁוּמֵם) (Daniel 11:31, 12:11).

“Holy Mountain” (*qōdeš har*) (הַר קֹדֶשׁ) (Daniel 8:14, 26).

“Firm covenant” (*gebar berit*) (גְּבִיר בְּרִית) (9:27).

# The Tabernacle

“...Then the cloud covered the tent of meeting, and the glory of the LORD filled the tabernacle. Moses was not able to enter the tent of meeting because the cloud had settled on it, and the glory of the LORD filled the tabernacle. Throughout all their journeys whenever the cloud was taken up from over the tabernacle, the sons of Israel would set out; but if the cloud was not taken up, then they did not set out until the day when it was taken up. For throughout all their journeys, the cloud of the LORD was on the tabernacle by day, and there was fire in it by night, in the sight of all the house of Israel...” (Exodus 40:34-38).

# The Importance of These Details

- The tabernacle of the LORD was to instruct the nation of Israel that God was physically with them as His physical presence resided in the temple.

# 1 Chronicles 6:32 NASB95

“...[the singers David chose] ministered with song before the tabernacle of the tent of meeting, until Solomon had built the house of the LORD in Jerusalem; and they served in their office according to their order...”

# The Temple

“...When the priests came forth from the holy place (for all the priests who were present had sanctified themselves, without regard to divisions), and all the Levitical singers, Asaph, Heman, Jeduthun, and their sons and kinsmen, clothed in fine linen, with cymbals, harps and lyres, standing east of the altar, and with them one hundred and twenty priests blowing trumpets in unison when the trumpeters and the singers were to make themselves heard with one voice to praise and to glorify the LORD, and when they lifted up their voice accompanied by trumpets and cymbals and instruments of music, and when they praised the LORD saying, “He indeed is good for His lovingkindness is everlasting,” then the house, the house of the LORD, was filled with a cloud, 14 so that the priests could not stand to minister because of the cloud, for the glory of the LORD filled the house of God...” **(2 Chronicles 5:11-14).**

# The Importance of These Details

- The tabernacle of the LORD was to instruct the nation of Israel that God was physically with them as His physical presence resided in the temple.
- The tabernacle of the LORD was to instruct the nation of Israel that the temple of God and the presence of God was supposed to be identified with the land of Jerusalem (and Israel).
- The tabernacle/temple of the LORD was to instruct the nation of Israel the activity of the sacrifices were intimately connected with the temple (**i.e., the book of Leviticus**).
- The tabernacle/temple of the LORD was to instruct the nation of Israel that the Mosaic Covenant was associated with the temple activity.

# The Importance of These Details

- The tabernacle of the LORD was to instruct the nation of Israel that they are to be intimately associated with the temple concerning the work of a priest and their activity as a nation.

# The Temple & The Nation

“...For you are a holy people to the LORD your God; the LORD your God has chosen you to be a people for His own possession out of all the peoples who are on the face of the earth....” (**Deuteronomy 7:6, 14:2**).

# The Importance of These Details

- The tabernacle of the LORD was to instruct the nation of Israel that they are to be intimately associated with the temple concerning the work of a priest and their activity as a nation.
- The tabernacle of the LORD was to instruct the nation of Israel that the physical blessings and curses they experience were associated with the temple activity.

# The Temple & Israel

“...Thus Solomon finished **the house of the LORD** and the king’s house. All that Solomon had planned to do in **the house of the LORD** and in his own house he successfully accomplished. Then the LORD appeared to Solomon in the night and said to him: “**I have heard your prayer and have chosen this place for myself as a house of sacrifice.** *When I shut up the heavens so that there is no rain, or command the locust to devour the land, or send pestilence among my people, if my people who are called by my name humble themselves, and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and heal their land.* Now my eyes will be open and my ears attentive to the prayer that is made **in this place**. For now **I have chosen and consecrated this house** *that my name may be there forever.* **My eyes and my heart will be there for all time. (2 Chronicles 7:11-16 NASB95)**

# The Main Point

The prophecies, which also focused on the general kingdoms of the Gentiles, highlights the activity of the priests and by extension the nation of Israel as it pertained to the temple, the activity, and the land that is associated with it. **The focus of the prophecies in Hebrew is the temple and activity of the temple.**

# **The Main Point (Additionally)**

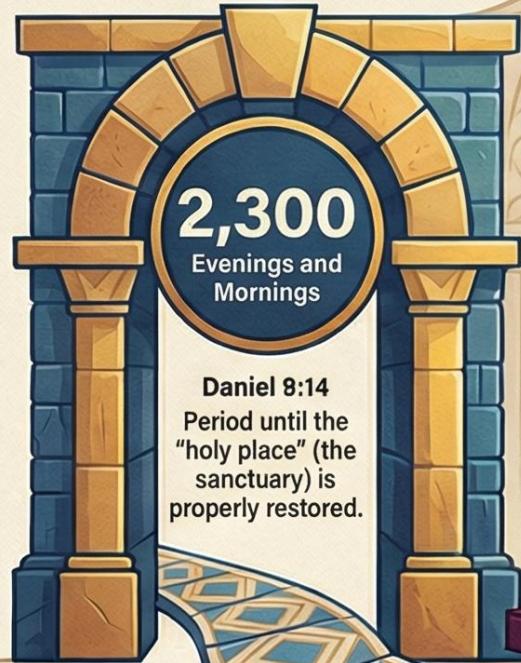
The specific numbers found in the prophecy are associated with the temple, activity of the temple, the land the temple rests on, and the people who are associated with the temple.

# Prophetic Timelines

The Temple & Sacred Numbers in Daniel and Revelation

The Inauguration  
of the Kingdom

## The Foundation of Prophetic Time



**2,300**

Evenings and  
Mornings

**Daniel 8:14**  
Period until the  
"holy place" (the  
sanctuary) is  
properly restored.

## The Middle of the Week

**Daniel 9:27**  
Signals the point where  
grain offerings and  
sacrifices are forced to stop.



## The Period of Tribulation and Witness

**1,260**

Days: Witness and Flight



**Revelation 11:1-6, 12:5-6**  
Ministry of the Two Witnesses  
in Jerusalem and the flight of  
Israel from the city.

**1,290**

Days: The Abomination  
of Terror



**Daniel 12:11**  
Regular sacrifice abolished  
and the "abomination of terror"  
is established.

**1,335**

Days: The End  
of Waiting

**Daniel 12:12**  
Waiting period is over  
and the inauguration of  
the kingdom begins.

# To Sum Up

- The prophecies of the LORD consider the cultural perspective of the peoples whom they are address.
- **For the Gentiles:** They were focused on human authority and where that human authority is sourced from.
- **For the Israelite:** They are focused on the temple, the activity of the temple, and the land the temple resides on where the LORD dwells
- This reality of God actively establishing kings was under the economy of law, which is not under this present economy.

# To Sum Up

- The Hebraic prophetic numbers found in Daniel (and Revelation) for Israel center around the temple, the land (Jerusalem/Israel), and the activity of the temple (i.e., sacrifices & offerings).

# The Dual Perspectives of Daniel's Prophecies

## THE GENTILE PERSPECTIVE (ARAMAIC)

### Earthly Kingdoms and Sovereignty



Focuses on the rise and fall of human rulers and their earthly authority.

### Universal Divine Titles

God of Heaven

Most High

Uses titles understandable to Gentile rulers.

### The Common Language



Written in Aramaic (the language of trade/kings) to address the global political stage.

## LINGUISTIC SHIFT: ARAMAIC vs. HEBREW

The Book of Daniel is uniquely written in two languages to address two distinct audiences. Aramaic sections focus on Gentile kingdoms and earthly power, while Hebrew sections focus on the nation of Israel and the sanctity of the Temple.

## THE ISRAELITE PERSPECTIVE (HEBREW)

### The Temple and Sacred Activity



Focuses on the regular sacrifice, the Holy Place, and the Mosaic Covenant.

### Prophetic Numerical Timelines






Provides specific day counts regarding Temple restoration and activity.

### The "Beautiful Land"



Uses regional Hebrew terminology centered on the land of Israel and Jerusalem.

- 
**Babylonian Empire (605–561 BC)**  
Material: Gold
- 
**Medo-Persian Empire (539–486 BC)**  
Material: Silver
- 
**Grecian and Parthian Empires**  
Bronze/Iron

- Sebi:**  
The "Beautiful Land" of Israel
 
- Tāmîḏ:**  
The regular daily sacrifice
 
- Qōḏeš:**  
The Holy Place or People
 

A close-up, high-angle shot of a lion's face, roaring with its mouth wide open, showing its teeth. The lion's fur is a golden-brown color. The background is dark, and there are large, stylized fire effects on the left and right sides, with a bright light source at the top left. The overall color palette is warm, dominated by oranges, yellows, and browns.

*Daniel*

# The Book of Daniel / The Temple Theory

## Lesson 63-The Book of Daniel

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### Prophetic Observations: The Temple Theory in the Book of Daniel

#### I. The Linguistic and Audience Split

Feature	Aramaic Sections	Hebrew Sections
Chapters	2:5 – 7:28	1:1 – 2:4; 8 – 12
Primary Audience	Gentiles (Kings, rulers, and earthly powers)	Israel (The holy people and the priesthood)
Language Context	The common language of the time, used by kings.	A regional language centered in the land of Israel.
Prophetic Focus	Earthly kingdoms and the source of authority.	The Temple, sacrifices, and the Holy Land.
Recipient	Often given directly to kings (e.g., Nebuchadnezzar).	Given to Daniel alone for Israel's understanding.

#### II. The Gentile Perspective: Earthly Kingdoms and Authority

The Aramaic prophecies focus on the rise and fall of human empires and the sovereignty of God over those who rule. A central theme is the refutation of false deities; while Gentile rulers believed their authority came from regional gods (controlling war, birth, or judgment), Daniel identifies the "God of Heaven" as the true source of all power.

#### III. The Five Kingdoms

1. **Babylonian Empire (Gold):** Represented by Nebuchadnezzar (605–561 BC).
2. **Medo-Persian Empire (Silver):** Includes Cyrus the Great (539–529 BC), Cambyses II, Darius I, and Xerxes I. Cross-referenced as the "Ram's Horn" in Daniel 8:20.
3. **Grecian Empire (Bronze/Brass):** Led by Alexander the Great (336–323 BC) and his successors, the "Diadochi." Cross-referenced as the "Shaggy Goat" in Daniel 8:21-22.
4. **Parthian Empire (Iron):** Represented by Mithridates (171–141 BC) and the conflict between the King of the North (Seleucid Empire) and the King of the South (Ptolemaic Empire).
5. **Satanic Empire (Iron & Clay):** Characterized as a "Shattered Horn."

#### IV. Unique Aramaic Terminology

- **malkû:** Kingdom/Sovereignty
- **šallîṭ:** Ruler
- **ela samayin:** The God of Heaven
- **ʿillay:** The Most High
- **atiq:** Ancient of Days (The God pre-eminent above all created things)
- **bar enes:** Son of Man (A Babylonian idiom for a human being)

#### V. The Israelite Perspective: The Temple and the Land

# The Book of Daniel / The Temple Theory

## Lesson 63-The Book of Daniel

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The Hebrew prophecies focus on the "economy of law" and the physical manifestations of God's presence among His people. These chapters emphasize the sanctity of the Temple and the preservation of the Mosaic Covenant.

- **The Significance of the Temple**

- **Physical Presence:** The Tabernacle and Temple served as the physical residence of God's glory (Exodus 40:34-38; 2 Chronicles 5:11-14).
- **Geographic Identification:** God's presence was specifically identified with Jerusalem and the land of Israel.
- **Covenantal Activity:** The Mosaic Covenant and the activity of the priesthood (sacrifices and offerings) were inextricably linked to the Temple.
- **Blessings and Curses:** The physical health of the land and the nation was tied to the people's faithfulness and their prayers toward the Temple (2 Chronicles 7:11-16).

- **Unique Hebrew Terminology**

- **sebi:** The Beautiful Land
- **tāmīd:** Regular sacrifice
- **qōdeš:** The Holy (Place/Land/People/Mountain)
- **ereb boqer:** Evenings and mornings
- **gebar berit:** Firm covenant
- **minha:** Grain offering
- **zeḇaḥ:** Sacrifice
- **shikoots samem:** Abomination of Desolation

## VI. Prophetic Chronology and Numerical Significance

The specific numbers found in Daniel and Revelation are interpreted through the "Temple Theory," meaning they relate primarily to Temple activity, the land of Jerusalem, and the Jewish people.

- **2300 Evenings and Mornings:** The time until the holy place is properly restored (Daniel 8:14).
- **One Week (Middle of the Week):** The point at which grain offerings and sacrifices are stopped (Daniel 9:27).
- **1260 Days:** The period involving the Two Witnesses in Jerusalem and Israel fleeing the city (Revelation 11:1-6, 12:5-6).
- **1290 Days:** The period starting when the regular sacrifice is abolished and the "abomination of terror" is set up (Daniel 12:11).
- **1335 Days:** The conclusion of the waiting period and the inauguration of the kingdom.

## Conclusion

The prophecies in the Book of Daniel serve two distinct purposes based on their linguistic presentation. For the Gentiles, the message is one of divine sovereignty over human authority and earthly geography, specifically centered on the region of Babylon. For Israel, the message is centered on the restoration of the Temple, the continuation of sacrificial offerings, and the physical land of Jerusalem. Under the "economy of law," God actively established and removed kings, using language and symbols that resonated with the cultural perspectives of those being addressed.