

The Book of Daniel-Chapter Two (Part Ten)

Dr. Luther Ray Smith Jr.

Where We Were At With The Dream

The head of gold = Nebuchadnezzar's rule over the region and city of Babylon.

The chest and arms of silver = Cyrus's The Great's rule over the region and city of Babylon.

The belly and thighs of bronze = Alexander The Great's rule over the region and city of Babylon.

The legs of iron = Mithridates rule over the region and city of Babylon.



The Question That We Must Continue To Ask Ourselves: Are the conclusions that a person is coming to about an explanation of the Scripture using to the CLGH(C) method of explanation?

Review From Previous Week

This kingdom is **NOT** an extension of the “legs of iron.” but it appears as this is a separate kingdom from the rest of the four mentioned (as Babylon as the connection between all of them).

This kingdom has both qualities of strength (mightiness) and weakness (brittleness).

“...they will combine with one another in the seed of men; but they will not adhere to one another, even as iron does not combine with pottery...”

Another New Question: *What does this statement by Daniel mean?*

“...in the seed of men...”

בזרע אנשא

Z³ra/zerah

- This Aramaic word occurs 1 time in the Scriptures.
- This Aramaic word occurs 1 time in the Book of Daniel.
- “Seed,” “descendants.”
- The corresponding Hebrew word is זָרַע/zerah, which is frequently translated “seed.”
- This Aramaic word is singular.
- This word can underscore a person's physical lineage/posterity.

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“...in the seed of men...”

בְּזֶרַע אֲנָשָׁא

'eneš/enawsh

- This Aramaic word occurs 27 times in the Scriptures.
- This Aramaic word occurs 20 times in the Book of Daniel.
- This Aramaic word is singular, and the state of the word is *determined*.

What is the *determined state*?: This form in Aramaic refers to a single item OR a collection of items all the same kind when written with a definite article.

Cross references: Daniel 2:38, Daniel 4:16-17, Daniel 5:21.

The Conclusion of This Phrase: This phrase in this context has to do with humankind in a general sense (i.e., mankind or humankind), and the collective substance of humankind. In this kingdom some of humanity will be strong (mighty), and some of humanity will be brittle (weak/broken).

An Interesting Note	RELATED BABYLONIAN CREATION STORIES 63
In Babylonian history this phrase was possibly a Babylonian idiom used to underscore humankind in a general sense.	19. In order to settle the gods in the dwelling of (their) hearts' delight, 20. He created mankind. 21. Aruru created the seed of mankind¹² together with him. ¹³ 22. He created the beasts of Sumuqan ¹⁴ (and) the living things of the steppe; 23. He created the Tigris and the Euphrates and set (them) in place;
	Translated Cuneiform Tablets from Babylon (The <i>Enuma Elish</i>)

Cross references: Daniel 1:3-4.

The Trajectory of this Kingdom

“...but they will not adhere to one another, even as iron does not combine with pottery...”

דָּבַק/d³baq

- This Aramaic word appears 1 time in Scripture.
- This Aramaic word only appears here in the book of Daniel.
- “Cling,” “stick,” “adhere.”
- The Aramaic word is similar to the Hebrew word **דָּבַק/debak**.
- This underscores that humanity is not “clinging” or “unified” with one another under this kingdom.

Daniel mentioned as iron and pottery does not “mix” or combine together, so humanity will not unify or combine together under this kingdom. this mixed **עֲרָב/arab** group of humanity will result in this kingdom to be divided (v. 41).

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Something To Note: All these kingdoms have had periods of upheaval and division throughout their history. However, these details that Daniel mentioned to Nebuchadnezzar are **NOT** details that are mentioned with the other four kingdoms. This means that this quality of this kingdom is unique compared to all the other kingdoms that are mentioned in the dream.

“...and in the days of those kings...”

ובְּיָמֵי מַלְכֵי אֲרָם

יָם /yom

- This Aramaic word occurs 16 times in the Scriptures.
- This Aramaic word occurs 15 times in the book of Daniel.
- “Day” (in reference to a 24 day when conjoined with a number), a “specific period of time.”
- Corresponds to the Hebrew word that is spelled the same as the Aramaic word.
- There is a similar statement found in the book of Daniel.

Cross references: Daniel 5:11.

“...and in the days of those kings...”

ובְּיָמֵי מַלְכֵי אֲרָם

This small letter in the Aramaic within this word is a *conjunction*. This conjunction connects this sentence with the previous sentence. In effect, these kings are associated with the kingdom of “iron and muddy clay.”

“...and in the days of those kings...”

אֲרָם

'innûn/innoon

- This Aramaic word occurred four times in the Scriptures.
- This Aramaic word occurred three times in the book of Daniel.
- This Aramaic word is a demonstrative pronoun.
- This word is plural.
- This word is associated with the word “kings” which is associated with this pronoun.

“...and in the days of those kings...”

מַלְכֵי

melek/mehlek

- The Aramaic word occurs 180 times in the Scriptures.
- This Aramaic word occurs 135 times in the book of Daniel.
- “King,” “royal.”
- This Aramaic word is written in the determined state (this word also has a definite article).

Daniel 2:44 NASB95: “...In the days of those kings the God of heaven will set up a kingdom which will never be destroyed...”

Daniel said to Nebuchadnezzar that in the days of those kings (*who are in the kingdom of iron and clay*), the God of heaven will establish (the Aramaic word *qum*) a kingdom that will not be **destroyed**.

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ܚܒܠ

ḥāḇal’/kahval

This Aramaic word occurred 6 times in the Scriptures.

This Aramaic word occurs 5 times in the Book of Daniel.

“Hurt,” “destroy.”

This word corresponds to the Hebrew word that is spelled the same as in Aramaic.

This particular Aramaic word occurs in some interesting places in the book of Daniel.

This word is in the Hithpaal (or passive) stem, which means that this kingdom will not be overtaken by another and is intensive.

Cross references: Daniel 6:26, 7:14.

Kingdom	Materials	The Meaning of The Materials
	Partly clay and part iron	A divided “or parted” kingdom (vs. 34, 41-42).



Qualities of Babylon:

The region of Babylon includes the Euphrates and the Tigris, which is a central focus of commerce and trade for his region.

Each of these kingdoms had conquered Babylon from the other (except for the fifth kingdom).

Each of these kingdoms felt Babylon was important when it came to their kingdom.

This is important for *Babylonian* history (that parallels with Israelite history)

To Sum Up: We have almost come to the end of Nebuchadnezzar's dream. From looking closely at (and slowly through) the Aramaic and considering the culture and history it would seem that the kingdom of “iron and clay” is not a revived (or extended) Roman Empire (or any other kingdom), but it would appear to be the **kingdom of the conqueror and his rulers** that is detailed in the book of Revelation.

To Be Continued...