



# BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL

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Friday, July 24, 2009 • Instructor: Pastor David A. Perch

## I. Daniel 2: The Foundational Prophecy of all Last Day Events

- a. Understanding Daniel 2 helps us to understand all other end time event prophecies found in the Word of God
- b. The purpose of prophecy
  - i. John 13:19: “Now I tell you before it come, that, when it is come to pass, ye may believe that I am [He]. “
    1. This verse relates to prophecy (telling us of events before they come to pass)
    2. The purpose of God’s revealing of prophetic events is so that we will trust Him
- c. Three principles that God uses in revealing prophecy
  - i. Repetition & Enlargement
    1. See Job 33:14
    2. See Isaiah 28:10, 13
  - ii. A simultaneous Literal/Local & Future/Worldwide application found in one prophecy
    1. See Revelation 1:1, 3
  - iii. The use of symbols
    1. See Hosea 12:10

## II. Daniel’s Interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar’s Dream (Read Daniel 2)

- a. The Great Image that Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream represented kingdoms that had worldwide rule (See Daniel 2:38, 39 & Luke 2:1)
  - i. Had a **head of gold** that represents kingdom of Babylon (See Daniel 2:38)
  - ii. Had a **chest & arms of silver** that represent kingdom of Medo-Persia (See Isaiah 45:1; Jeremiah 51:11; & Daniel 5:6, 28, 31)
    1. Medo-Persia was considered one world power
      - a. “Toward the end of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, the Persians began to become a powerful force and, under Cyrus II, Media was conquered in 549 B.C. and was combined with the empire of the Persians to form Medo-Persia. The combined strength of the Persians and the Medes led to conquest of Babylon in 539 B.C. with the resulting extension of their empire over much of the Middle East until the conquest of Alexander the Great in 331 B.C.” (Walvoord, n.d., ¶1)
      - b. “Babylon was besieged by Cyrus, nephew of Darius the Mede, and commanding general of the combined armies of the Medes and Persians...” (*Prophets and Kings*, p. 523)
  - iii. Had a **belly & thighs of brass** that represent Greece (See Daniel 8:4-8, 20, 21; Daniel 10:20; Daniel 11:20)
  - iv. Had **iron legs** that represent Rome (See Daniel 8:23-25; Acts 4:26, 27; Luke 3:1, 2)
  - v. Had **feet of iron & clay** (Clay = God’s people according to Jeremiah 18:6)
    1. Iron is still Rome
    2. Two types of clay mentioned

- a. Potter's Clay
    - i. When the clay is in the potter's hand, it is being controlled by Christ (See Isaiah 64:8, Jeremiah 18:4-6, Lamentations 4:2)
    - ii. When the clay is potter's clay, it is divided or separated Rome (See Daniel 2:41)
  - b. Miry Clay
    - i. Miry clay represents God's people filled with sin or in apostasy (See Psalm 40:2, Isaiah 38:17)
    - ii. When clay is miry, it mingles or associates itself with Rome
      - 1. When God's people turn away from the holy commandment or the Sabbath they are in mire (See Exodus 20:8-11, 2 Peter 2:21, 22)
- 3. The feet has ten toes**
- a. In a literal/local sense, these 10 toes represent the division of the Roman Empire, which took place in 476 A.D.
  - b. In a future/worldwide sense, these 10 toes represent something much broader
    - i. God did not set up His kingdom in 476 A.D., during the time of Rome's 10 divisions
      - 1. In addition, by 538 A.D., 3 of the 10 divisions of Rome were plucked up by the papal power leaving only 7 divisions of Rome left
    - ii. Christ begins to receive His kingdom in 1844 (See Daniel 7:13, 14)
  - c. This part of the prophecy is still unfolding today and points to a time beyond 1844, because Christ is yet to come, and He will come in the days of these kings that are now represented as the 10 toes and feet of iron and clay (See Daniel 2:42-44)
- vi. Was hit by a **stone**
    - 1. Represents Christ's second coming
    - 2. Represents God's glory (See Daniel 2:35; Numbers 14:21; Psalm 72:19)
      - a. God's glory represents His character (see Exodus 33:18-23, Exodus 34:1-7)
  - b. The material in the image decrease in value from head to feet (i.e., gold is more valuable than silver, and silver than brass, etc)
    - i. The wealth of the nations diminished with each kingdom
  - c. The material in the image increases in strength from head to feet (i.e., iron is harder than brass, and brass silver, etc)
    - i. The kingdoms were becoming more fierce, more cruel, more degraded in morals, and less susceptible to the workings of God and His Holy Spirit

### III. References

- a. Walvoord, J. (n.d.). Chapter VI The Medes and the Persians. Retrieved July 25, 2009 from <http://bible.org/seriespage/chapter-vi-medes-and-persians>
- b. White, E.G. (1917). *Prophets and Kings*. Chapter 43: The Unseen Watcher, p. 523.