

THE DAILY & THE SANCTUARY THE TRUTH AND THE HOST TRODDEN DOWN

Part 1

DANIEL 8

(Outline # 14)

Meditation:

INTRODUCTION: The study of Daniel 8 reveals how the truths of the Sabbath, the Sanctuary, along with God's people were trodden down by Rome and how it was to be restored. To accomplish this, the Bible began with the history of Medo-Persia and continued to the rise of Papal Rome.

Read: Daniel 8:1-7 and Review

- a. A ram with two horns, but one was higher than the other and came up last
- b. The ram was a universal power because he dominated much of the world (verse 4).
- c. Then a goat with a great horn between his eyes attacked and conquered the ram.

2. **Whom Does the Ram Represent?**

Read: verse 20

- a. This verse clearly represents the ram as the kingdom of Medo-Persia.

3. ***What is the Meaning of the Two Horns on the Ram?***

Read: verse 3

- a. *Horns* in the Bible represent civil powers or governments. Verse 20 explains that the horns of the ram were symbolical of the *kings* of Medo-Persia —denoting its civil leadership or government.
- b. The one horn higher than the other would indicate that one part of the civil government was stronger than the other, and then it came up later. History tells us that the *Persians* became stronger than their Mede counterpart when Cyrus defeated Astyages of Media in the 6th century B.C. Eventually, the whole kingdom became known as Persia.

4. **Whom Does the Goat represent?**

Read: verse 21

- a. The goat is a symbol of the succeeding universal world empire of *Greece*.
- b. The notable horn represents its first great king, Alexander, who successfully molded the Grecian tribes into a world empire.

5. **Why a Ram and a Goat?**

- a. In the Bible, a ram is more indicative of a *believer* and the goat an unbeliever. Such as in Matthew 25:33 where Christ placed the sheep on His right representing, the faithful, and the goats on the left, to represent the unfaithful. (See also John 10:11-16, where the righteous are likened to sheep)
- b. *The kings of Medo-Persia were considered more spiritual* (sheep-like) than the Grecian ones. Cyrus the Great accepted the faith of the true God, freed the Jews from the Babylonian captivity and allowed them to rebuild their temple (Ezra 1:1 - 3), Darius (of Ezra 6:1-14), who also believed in God,, helped God's people to complete the building of the temple (Ezra 6:8-12), and Xerxes the Great (Ahasuerus) married Esther, a Jewess, and averted the genocide of the Jewish race.
- c. *The Grecians*, on the other hand, as a nation, were strictly pagan and bear no record of spirituality (goat-like).

6. **The Fall of Medo-Persia (The Ram)**

- a. The goat being moved with "choler" (anger) and breaking the ram's horns and stamping upon it, portrays the fall of the Persian empire to Grecia under the leadership of Alexander (the notable horn). According to history, this took place in a series of key battles between the two nations from approximately 334 B.C. to 323 B.C.
- b. With the fall of Medo-Persia, Grecia became the universal empire and the most extensive of any previous empire, causing Greek culture to spread and dominate the world.

7. **The Breaking of the Great Horn & and Rise of the Four Notable Ones**

Read: Dan. 8:8 and review

- a. The goat (Greece) became "very great," but when the "great horn" (Alexander) was "strong," it broke (Alexander died).
- b. In 323 B.C., Alexander the Great died at the age of 32 of a severe fever after a drinking binge.
- c. Since Alexander did not have any posterity, his kingdom was divided among his four generals: Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy.

8. **The Exceeding Great Horn**

Read: verse 9

- a. The "exceeding great horn" would have to be nation greater than Greece since it came out of one of the four notable *horns*, *not* one of the four expanded. Moreover, the title "*exceeding great*," in contrast to the title, "*great*," denotes a *greater* kingdom than Alexander's. History bears out that the only power that the Exceeding Great Horn could represent is Rome.
- b. The universal extent of Rome is further proven by the fact that the "exceeding great horn" conquered in all directions; it came from the north (because it went south first), then east, and then west

toward the pleasant land (Palestine-Ps. 106:24).

9. **The Exceeding Great Horn (Rome) Persecutes the Christians**

Read: Verse 10:

- a. The "exceeding great horn" in verse 10 must symbolize **Pagan Rome** who persecuted ("cast down" and "stamped") the Christians ("*host of heaven*"). The host could not be the Jewish nation since they had killed the prophets (Matt. 23:37,38), rejected the gospel, and persecuted the Christians after Christ's crucifixion. Thus they could not be termed, the "host of heaven." (Compare with Daniel 8: 24 which describes Rome persecuting God's people).
- b. The "*stars*" have specific reference to the Apostles who are distinguished from the regular Christians the "host of heaven." They are like the stars on the crown of the woman in Revelation 12:1. (Note that the stars of Revelation 12 represent the 12 Patriarchs and the 12 tribes in the Old Testament, but in the New Testament, the 12 stars were the Apostles).

10. **The Exceeding Great Horn (Papal Rome) Exalts Himself**

Read: verses 11

- a. The Exceeding Great Horn "magnified himself to the Prince of the hosts" (Christ-Prince of the "hosts"—Christians).
- b. Thus the Exceeding Great Horn in verse 11, has to be **Papal Rome** who magnified himself and claimed to be God on earth or the vicar of heaven. Therefore, he is the same as the little horn of Dan. 7:25-Papal Rome.
- c. The "place of His sanctuary" must be speaking about the work of Christ's administration in the heavenly sanctuary. The popes tried to supplant Christ's place as High Priest by claiming to be God's vicar; by claiming that one had to confess to the priests instead of Christ, and forbidding praying directly to Him.

11. **What is the "Daily"**

Read: verses 11 (again), 12

- a. The term "daily sacrifice" should only read "daily," because the word sacrifice was supplied by the translators. That is why it is italicized. (See *EW* 74, 75).
- b. The daily and the sanctuary must be of the truth that was cast down to the round, (verse 12). Thus the both daily and the sanctuary must represent doctrines/truths trodden by Papal Rome.
- c. Since, however, the English language does not have an exact equivalent of the Hebrew word "daily," which is variously rendered "continual," "perpetual," "everlasting," and since none of these terms are synonymous, but can have many individual connotations, they must be taken together as a compound word.

- d. The Sabbath is the only doctrine in the Christian era that fits. It is “continual...perpetual...and everlasting”—but pertaining to a day—from time immemorial to time eternal.
- e. The Sabbath was a key doctrine trampled by the Papacy (the EGH).

12. **What is Meant by the Sanctuary?**

Read: Daniel 8:11,12 (again)

- a. The sanctuary is also one of the truths that was trampled by the Papacy.
- b. It could not be a heathen temple or sanctuary because this one was polluted and an abomination was put in its place. See Dan. 11:31). You cannot pollute a temple or an institution which is already unclean, but one can pollute the true one. Thus, like the Sabbath, the papacy perverted the truth of the sanctuary doctrine.
- c. This sanctuary is related to Christ administration because the Exceeding Great Horn (pope) “magnified himself to the “Prince of the Hosts,” and (tried) to cast down the “place of His [Christ's] sanctuary,” and that sanctuary and His work takes place in heaven. Thus the sanctuary here would have to represent the heavenly temple wherein Christ intercedes on our behalf.
- d. Thus the sanctuary or “place of His sanctuary” has reference to the truth of the sanctuary and Christ's administration in the heavenly temple.

13. **The Cleansing Was to Take Place in the Latter Days**

Read: verses 13 -19 and review, (See also, verses 26 -27)

- a. The cleansing of the sanctuary and the restoration of the Sabbath to its rightful place was to take place at the end of the 2300 days/years (verses 13-14).
Note: See outline on 2300 days for more details.
- b. The angel told Daniel that the cleansing and restoration would be in the time of the end. (Verse 17 & 26)

14. **Gabriel Interprets the Vision**

Read: verses 20-21

- a. *The Ram-Medo-Persia*
- b. *The Goat-Grecia*
- c. *The great horn-represents Alexander the Great.*

Read: verses 22, 23

- a. *Being broken* —Alexander
- b. *Four stood up* —Alexander's four generals
- c. *But not in his power*—not in Alexander's power or posterity
- d. *In the latter time of their kingdom*—the four generals (hundreds of years later).
- e. *The transgressors* —the Jewish nation
- f. *The full* —after they crucified Christ and their probation closed

(see also Dan. 7:24).

- g. *A king of fierce countenance*—Rome (especially Papal Rome)
- h. *Understanding dark sentences*—supernatural power from Satan.

Read: verses 24, 25

- a. *His power shall be mighty*—Papal Rome's power shall be strong
- b. *But not by his own power*—through the power of Satan.
- c. *Destroy wonderfully...prosper...*—the Papacy persecuted the true Christians.
- d. *Cause craft to prosper*—the Papacy used deception by using the garb of Christianity.
- e. *Prince of Princes*—Christ
- f. *Broken without hand*—accomplished by God's power.

CONCLUSION: This study has revealed how the Papal Rome trampled the Sabbath and the Sanctuary truths—two critical doctrines of the Christian Church. It also revealed how these doctrines survived the Dark Ages and have been restored to us.

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