

**THAT IT
MIGHT BE
FULFILLED!**



DANIEL 8

¹⁵ Then it happened, when I, Daniel, had seen the vision and was seeking the meaning, that suddenly there stood before me one having the appearance of a man. ¹⁶ And I heard a man's voice between *the banks of the Ulai*, who called, and said, “**Gabriel**, make this *man* understand the vision.” ¹⁷ So he came near where I stood, and when he came I was afraid and fell on my face; but he said to me, “Understand, son of man, that the vision *refers* to the time of the end.”

DANIEL 8

¹⁹ And he said, “Look, I am making known to you what shall happen in the **latter time of the indignation**; for at the appointed time the end *shall be*. ²⁰ The ram which you saw, having the two horns—*they are* the kings of **Media and Persia**. ²¹ And the male goat *is* the **kingdom of Greece**. The large horn that *is* between its eyes *is* the first king. ²² As for the broken *horn* and the four that stood up in its place, **four kingdoms shall arise out of that nation, but not with its power**.

DANIEL 9

In the first year of Darius the son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes, which was made king over the realm of the Chaldeans;

² In the first year of his reign I Daniel understood by books the number of the years, whereof the word of the LORD came to Jeremiah the prophet, that he would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem.

DANIEL 9

³ And I set my face unto the Lord God, to seek by prayer and supplications, with fasting, and sackcloth, and ashes:

⁴ And I prayed unto the LORD my God, and made my confession, and said, O Lord, the great and dreadful God, keeping the covenant and mercy to them that love him, and to them that keep his commandments;

DANIEL 9

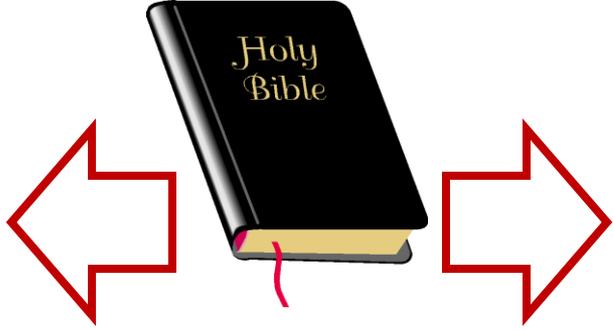
²⁰ Now while I *was* speaking, praying, and confessing my sin and the sin of my people Israel, and presenting my supplication before the LORD my God for the holy mountain of my God, ²¹ yes, while I *was* speaking in prayer, the man Gabriel, whom I had seen in the vision at the beginning, being caused to fly swiftly, reached me about the time of the evening offering. ²² And he informed *me*, and talked with me, and said, “O Daniel, I have now come forth to give you skill to understand.

DANIEL 9

23 At the beginning of your supplications the command went out, and I have come to tell *you*, for you *are* greatly beloved; therefore consider the matter, and understand the vision:

**But when the fullness of
the time had come, God
sent forth His Son, born of
a woman, born under the
law, (Gal. 4:4)**

OLD TESTAMENT
(39)



NEW TESTAMENT
(27)



**THE FOUR
HUNDRED
SILENT
YEARS!**

OLD TESTAMENT
(39)

**“THAT IT
MIGHT BE
FULFILLED”**

NEW TESTAMENT
(27)

- **The Inter-testamental Period refers to approximately 400 years between where Old Testament history ends and the New Testament picks up.**
- **During this period, the ruling world powers came not from the East, like Babylon and Persia had, but from the West—from Greece.**

- **Alexander the Great amassed an army of over 40,000 Macedonians and conquered key coastal regions and ports held by Persia and Egypt.**
- **Alexander began his military campaigns at age 20, and within 13 years (336–323 BC) he established his empire across all the land Persia had controlled.**

- **Alexander died unexpectedly at age 33, leaving his empire to be divided among his closest advisors.**
- **War quickly broke out between the factions of the Alexandrian Empire, as they each sought more power and territory.**

■ **His empire was divided among his four top generals:**

■ **Ptolemy**

■ **Lysimachus**

■ **Cassander**

■ **Selenus**

■ **This fulfilled Daniel 8:21-22**

And the male goat *is* the kingdom of Greece. The large horn that *is* between its eyes *is* the first king. ²² As for the broken *horn* and the four that stood up in its place, four kingdoms shall arise out of that nation, but not with its power.

- **This fulfilled Daniel 8:21-22**
- **Eventually, the Ptolemaic Dynasty from Egypt gained control over Palestine, and the Seleucids controlled Syria and Babylonia.**
- **Palestine is now divided into five provinces: Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Perea, and Trachonitis.**

- **The Ptolemies imposed high taxes on the Jews and strictly controlled their trade of agricultural and natural resources.**
- **The high priest in Jerusalem was designated as the mediator between the Ptolemies and the Jews.**
- **This marked the beginning of a political function of the priesthood.**

- **Under the Ptolemies, Greek cultural influence, known as Hellenization, began to make its way into Jewish life.**
- **Greek became the common language across the empire.**
- **Many Jews adopted Greek as their primary language.**

- **The Septuagint (255 BC) was the first Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures.**
- **The Septuagint grew in popularity, and by the first century it would be the Bible the first Christians used.**



The Septuagint (255 BC)

- **During the 100 years of Ptolemaic rule, Palestine was a constant source of battle between the Seleucids and the Ptolemies, as each claimed ownership.**
- **In approximately 200 BC, the Seleucids succeeded in procuring control of Palestine from the Ptolemies.**
- **The Hellenization that the Ptolemies had actively promoted became compulsory under the Seleucids.**



**OLD TESTAMENT
(39)**

**Long lay the world in sin and error pining,
Till He appeared and the soul felt its worth.
A thrill of hope- the weary world rejoices,
For yonder breaks a new and glorious morn!**

- Seleucid ruler **Antiochus IV** (175–163 BC) stripped the Jewish high priest of his position and sold it to an illegitimate priest who introduced Greek festivals and sporting events to Jerusalem.
- Jewish ceremonies and laws, such as circumcision and observing the Sabbath, were forbidden.
- Jerusalem was beginning to look like any other Hellenized city.

■ **Antiochus IV placed a pagan altar to Zeus at the Jerusalem temple.**

■ **But Antiochus IV had gone too far.**

■ **Under Judas Maccabeus, Jewish rebels engaged in guerrilla warfare against the Seleucids.**

- **Judas and his rebels reclaimed Jerusalem and ousted the Seleucid rulers—along with the pagan altars.**
- **The temple was cleansed and rededicated, an event celebrated as Hanukkah.**

- **On December 25th, the anniversary of its profanation 3 years earlier, the orthodox sacrifices were reinstated.**
- **The Jews still celebrate this milestone: Feast of Dedication – John 10:22**

Other holidays such as Purim and Hanukkah developed later.



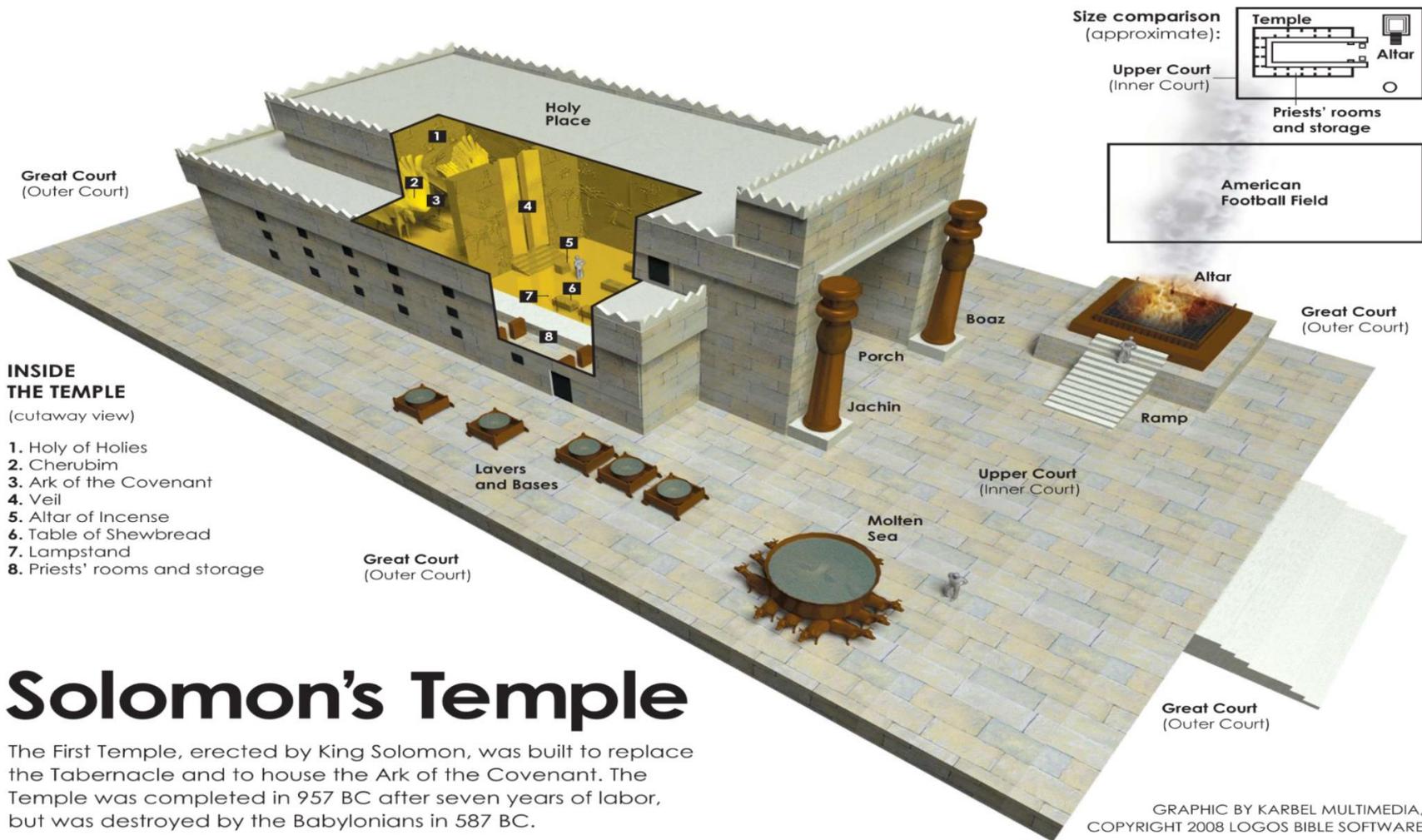
- Within a few years Judah gained independence, for the first time in over four centuries.
- Simon, Judas' brother, assumed three roles: governor of Judah, military commander, and high priest.
- Simon established the Hasmonean Dynasty.
- In 134 BC, Simon and two of his sons were assassinated by Simon's son-in-law.
- Simon's remaining son, John Hyrcanus I, was confirmed as high priest and ruled Judah (134–104 BC).

- Jewish independence came to a swift end when Pompey conquered Jerusalem for Rome in 63 BC.
- Like Alexander the Great's conquest of Jerusalem, Pompey also took many of the Jews and sold them into slavery.

- **The Romans expanded their territory, levying high taxes on their subjects to support their military endeavors.**
- **In 27 BC, Caesar Augustus (Octavian) became the undisputed ruler of the Roman Empire.**

- In 37 BC, Rome chose Herod the Great to be the king of Palestine.
- Herod was not Jewish, but was an Edomite (descendants of Esau).
- To the Jews, Herod represented foreign domination.
- To win the favor of the Jews, Herod undertook a rebuilding of the temple far more grand and larger than any previous temple.



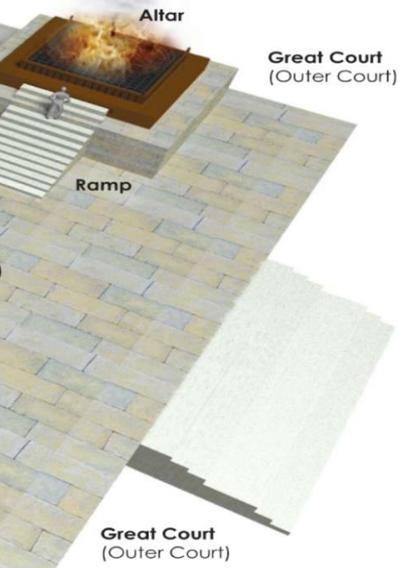
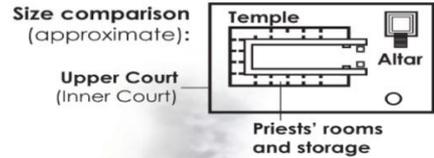


INSIDE THE TEMPLE
(cutaway view)

- 1. Holy of Holies
- 2. Cherubim
- 3. Ark of the Covenant
- 4. Veil
- 5. Altar of Incense
- 6. Table of Shewbread
- 7. Lampstand
- 8. Priests' rooms and storage

Solomon's Temple

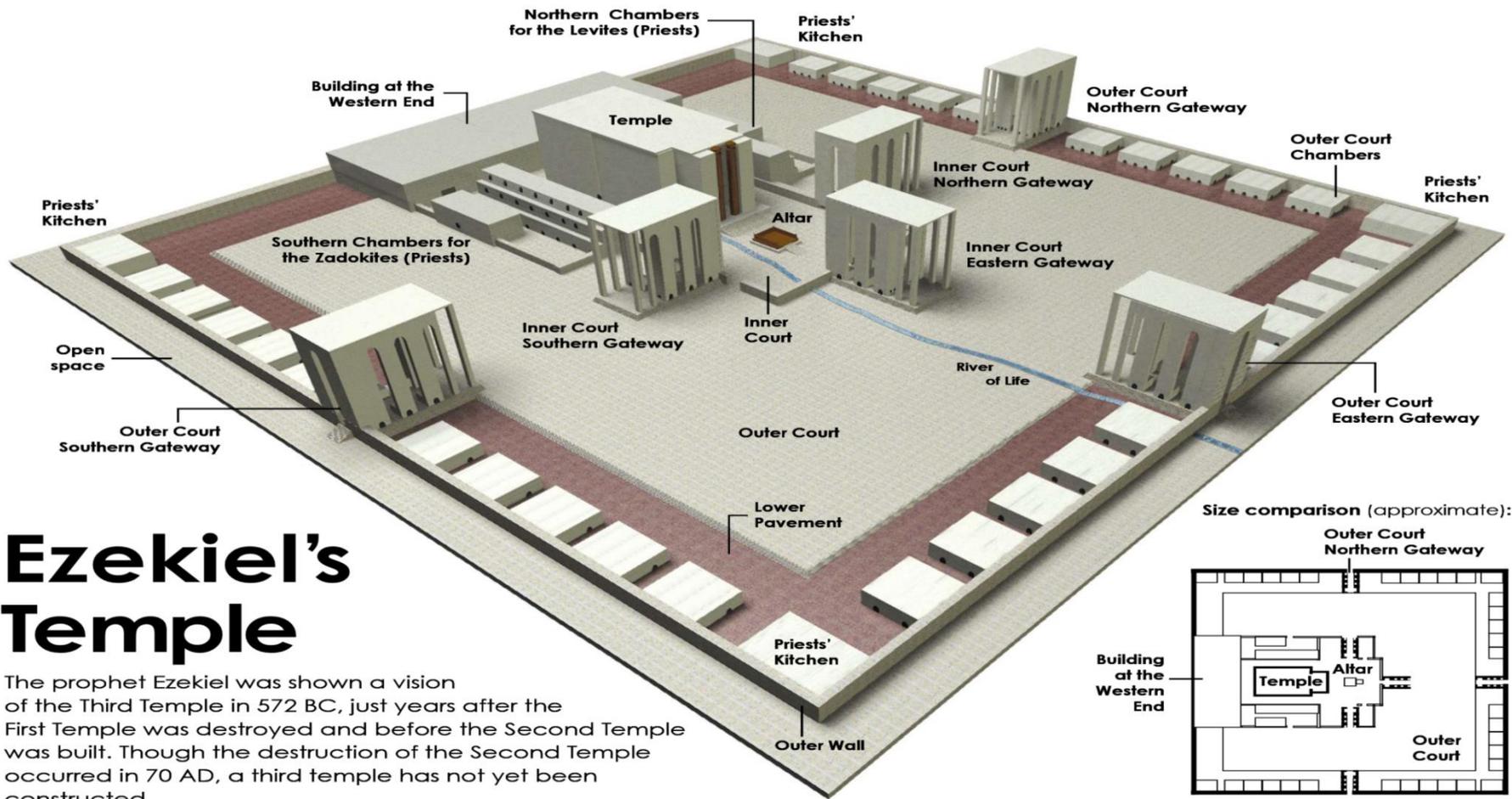
The First Temple, erected by King Solomon, was built to replace the Tabernacle and to house the Ark of the Covenant. The Temple was completed in 957 BC after seven years of labor, but was destroyed by the Babylonians in 587 BC.



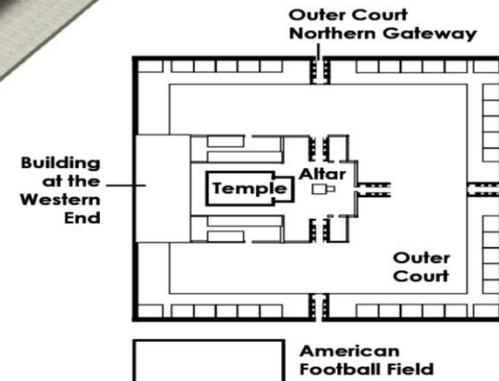
Ezekiel's Temple

The prophet Ezekiel was shown a vision of the Third Temple in 572 BC, just years after the First Temple was destroyed and before the Second Temple was built. Though the destruction of the Second Temple occurred in 70 AD, a third temple has not yet been constructed.

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Size comparison (approximate):



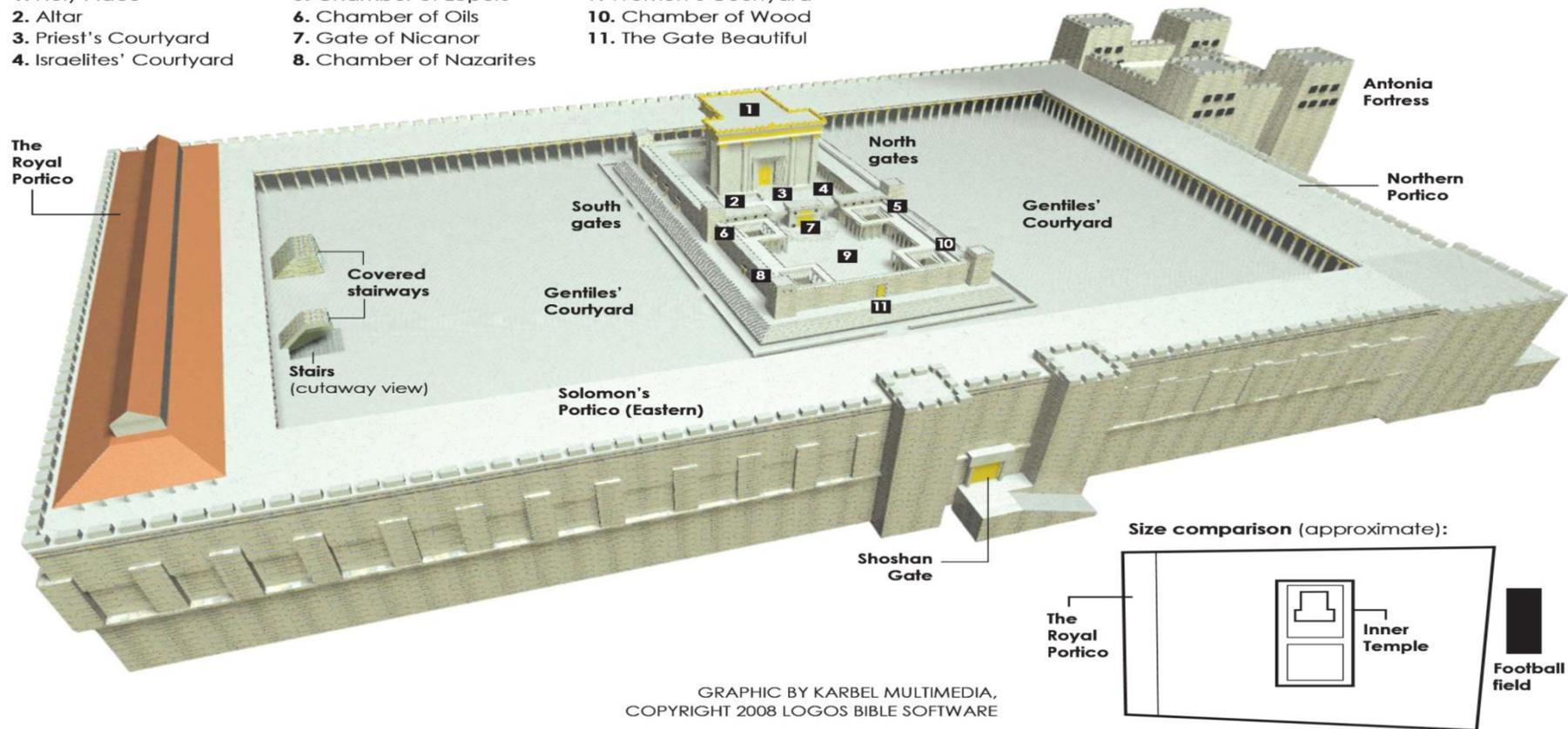
Herod's "Second" Temple on the Temple Mount

King Herod the Great began renovations on the Second Temple approximately 20-19 BC. The entire temple expansion, including the massive Temple Mount, was not completed until approximately 62-64 AD, only to be destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD.

1. Holy Place
2. Altar
3. Priest's Courtyard
4. Israelites' Courtyard

5. Chamber of Lepers
6. Chamber of Oils
7. Gate of Nicanor
8. Chamber of Nazarites

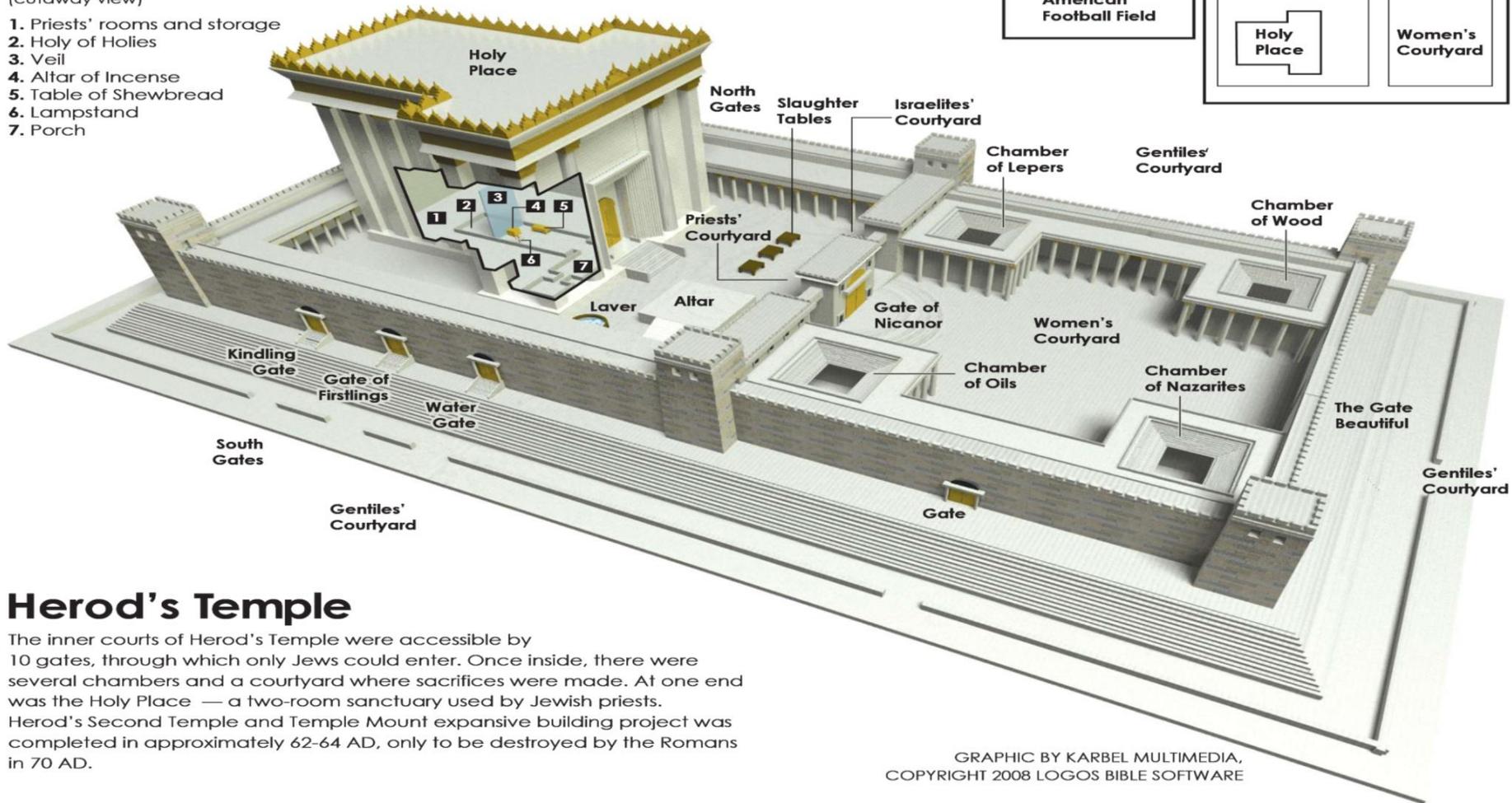
9. Women's Courtyard
10. Chamber of Wood
11. The Gate Beautiful



INSIDE THE HOLY PLACE

(cutaway view)

1. Priests' rooms and storage
2. Holy of Holies
3. Veil
4. Altar of Incense
5. Table of Shewbread
6. Lampstand
7. Porch

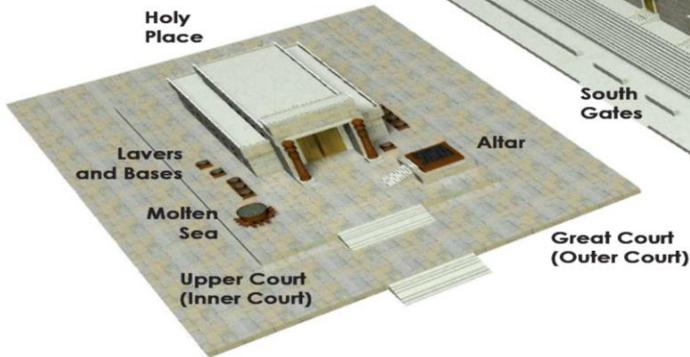


Herod's Temple

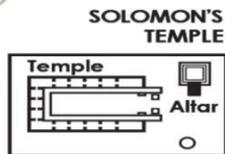
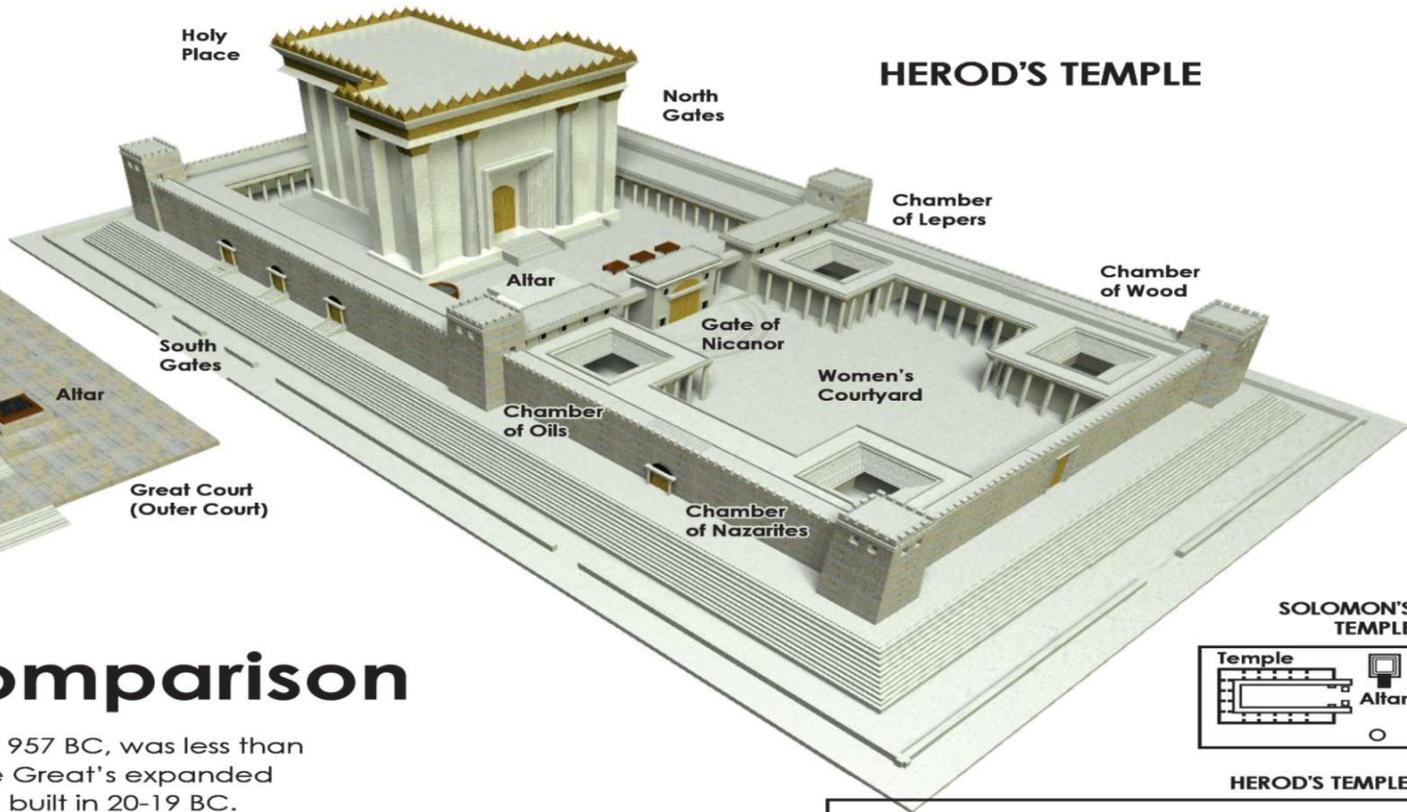
The inner courts of Herod's Temple were accessible by 10 gates, through which only Jews could enter. Once inside, there were several chambers and a courtyard where sacrifices were made. At one end was the Holy Place — a two-room sanctuary used by Jewish priests. Herod's Second Temple and Temple Mount expansive building project was completed in approximately 62-64 AD, only to be destroyed by the Romans in 70 AD.

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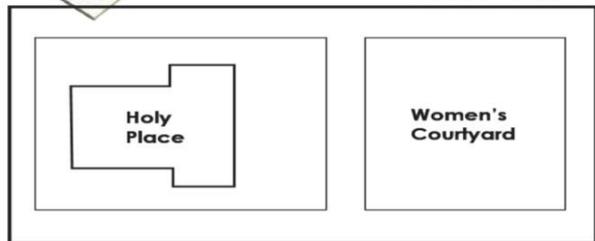
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE



HEROD'S TEMPLE



HEROD'S TEMPLE



Temple Comparison

Solomon's Temple, finished in 957 BC, was less than one-half the size of Herod the Great's expanded Second Temple in Jerusalem, built in 20-19 BC.

Size comparison (approximate):



- Herod's temple was built between 20 BC and AD 64, taking more than 80 years to complete.
- Herod's temple replaced Zerubbabel's temple which had stood more than 500 years.
- Herod nearly doubled the size of the Temple Mount (the platform on which the temple stood).
- This was the temple that Jesus taught in.

- In his later years, Herod became obsessed with protecting his throne from both real and imagined threats.
- Herod executed all 3 of his wife's brothers – Antigonus, Aristobulus and Hytcanus.
- Later he murdered even his wife Mariamne, his mother-in-law, Alexandra, and his 2 sons by Mariamne – Aristobulus and Alexander.

- The Gospel of Matthew relates how Herod ordered all the baby boys in Bethlehem killed when Herod heard that a Jewish king had just been born there.

Now after Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king, behold, wise men from the East came to Jerusalem, ² saying, “Where is He who has been born King of the Jews? For we have seen His star in the East and have come to worship Him.”

³ When Herod the king heard *this*, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him. ⁴ And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he inquired of them where the Christ was to be born.

³ When Herod the king heard *this*, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him. ⁴ And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he inquired of them where the Christ was to be born.

¹² Then, being divinely warned in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed for their own country another way.

¹³ Now when they had departed, behold, an angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream, saying, “Arise, take the young Child and His mother, flee to Egypt, and stay there until I bring you word; for Herod will seek the young Child to destroy Him.”

That was the brute beast of Edom/Esau – of which ISIS and Syria are descendants!



Jerusalem

By 34 BC, under King Herod's rule, ancient Jerusalem went through major redevelopment, crowned with the rebuilding of the Second Temple and a bigger Temple Mount. In 66 AD, the Great Jewish Revolt challenged Roman rule over Jerusalem, resulting in the destruction of the temple and the fall of Jerusalem by 70 AD.

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**O Jerusalem,
Jerusalem
how often must
I gather you as a
hen gathers her
chicks...?**