

THE BEAST STRUCTURE

By Marie Casale
Copyright © 2013

SCRIPTURES CONCERNING THE THIRD BEAST

330-323 BC

Note: King Philip of Macedonia, in 335 BC, planned a great war to conquer the Persian Empire. He died before completing his plans. But his son, Alexander the Great, did invade Persia. He met the Persian army at the Battle of Issus in 333 BC (Dan. 8:3-6). Then he went down into Egypt, and on to finally defeat the Persian Empire at the Battle of Arbella in 330 BC. After this Alexander went all the way to India, sweeping all before him.

THE IMAGE

Dan 2:32 ... his belly and his thighs of brass,

Dan 2:39 ... and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth.

Note: Notice these scriptures which show symbolism of brass:

Isa 48:4 Because I knew that thou art obstinate, and thy neck is an iron sinew, and thy brow brass.

Jer 6:28 They are all grievous revolters, walking with slanders: they are brass and iron; they are all corrupters.

Eze. 22:18 Son of man, the house of Israel is to me become dross: all they are brass, and tin, and iron, and lead, in the midst of the furnace; they are even the dross of silver.

THE BEAST

Dan 7:6 After this I beheld, and lo another, like a leopard,...

Note: Notice these scriptures which show the symbolism of a leopard as a creature watching the prey, and so accustomed to do evil that it cannot change:

Jer 13:23 Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? Then may ye also do good that are accustomed to do evil."

Jer 5:6 Wherefore a lion out of the forest shall slay them, and a wolf of the evening shall spoil them, a leopard shall watch over their cities: every one that goeth out thence shall be torn in pieces because their transgressions are many and their backslidings increased.

Hos 13:7 Therefore I will be unto them as a lion: as a leopard by the way will I observe them.

THE HE GOAT

Dan 8:5 And as I was considering, behold, an he goat came from the west on the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground: and the goat had a notable horn between his eyes.

Dan 8:6 And he came to the ram that had two horns, which I had seen standing before the river, and ran unto him in the fury of his power.

Dan 8:7 And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and brake his two horns: and there was no power in the ram to stand before him, but he cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him: and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hand.

Note: The he goat is the king of Grecia (vs 21) or Alexander the Great which smote the ram, the Kingdom of Persia.

Dan 8:8 Therefore the he goat (Alexander the Great) waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken;...

Note: Alexander spent about a year organizing his dominions and completing a survey of the Persia in preparation for further conquests. He arrived in Babylon in the spring of 323 BC. In June he contracted a fever and died.

Dan 8:21 And the rough goat is the king of Grecia: and the great horn that is between his eyes is the first king.

Note: The first king of Grecia was Alexander the Great. As we see here, a horn is symbolic of a king.

THE MIGHTY KING

Dan 11:3 And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.

Note: The previous verse makes mention of the fourth king of the Persian Empire, Xerxes, who was to stir up war with Greece. This verse predicts a mighty king to come after Xerxes. The next verse says that his kingdom shall be broken into four divisions. Therefore, the identity of mighty king of this verse must be Alexander the Great whose kingdom was broken into four divisions upon his death.