

Then vs. 21 goes on to give the explanation of the next verse -- vs. 5. And in vs. 5 he says, And as I was considering, behold, an he-goat came from the west over the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground; ^(it came from the west) and the goat had a notable horn between his eyes. 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. And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with anger, against him, and smote the ram, and broke his two horns; and there was no power in the ram to stand before him, and stamped upon him; and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hand."

Now Daniel then saw this ram come and saw it overcome everything, and then he sees the he-goat running and you'd think this thing happens the next year. But this ram, this he-goat that is described we find also explained in the interpretation, vs.21. "And the rough goat is the king of Greece, and the great horn that is between his eyes is the first king." And this is Alexander the Great who came in 335 or so against the Persian Empire. Now that's two hundred (or so) years later. The Babylonian Empire only lasts for 60 years, but this Persian Empire lasts for more than 200 years. And so we have a period of 200 years between vs 4 and vs. 5. It ~~skips~~ ^{skips} over in these words - "and as I was considering, behold" ^{the he-goat came} -- and it's 200 years inbetween! 200 years this Persian Empire stood. Well then he says in vs. 8, Therefore the he-goat grew very great; and when he was strong, the great horn was broken, and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven." And that is explained in vs. 22: "Now that being broken (that is the first king being broken) whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power." Here is a summary of what took place after 335. It was about 335 that young Alexander of Macedon whom the Greeks didn't consider a Greek. He was of Macedonia. But he wanted to consider himself a Greek and his father had conquered most of the Greeks and he claimed to be a Greek and his language was quite similar to the Greeks. And he was able to take his Macedonian country ~~and~~ and to take others from Greece and with this young Alexander, after his father was assassinated, proceeded to march eastward and to ~~and~~ conquer all that area that had been the Babylonian empire, and to go on into