

and you had the four generals, each of whom took a section of his empire....
end of D 14

D 15

Question.....AAM: Yes, In v.2, someone stirs up against Greece. Then in v.3, a mighty king stands up that rules with great dominion and does according to his will.....Student:.....AAM: Will, wouldn't you think then that 11:3 was also the king of1½.... That in v.2, he doesn't stir up against the king of Greece, against the realm of Greece, which is well said, because at the time when the Persian king attacked Greece, Greece didn't have a king, but was divided into many little sections, each with its own king, some of them republics, and they formed a temporary union to resist the king of Persia, but it was the realm of Greece, not the king that they stirred against. But then a mighty king stood up from the region north of Greece, who conquered all of Greece, who conquered all of Greece, and became the king of Greece, and using the power from Greece went out and destroyed the Persian empire. Yes?.....AAM: I think ... Now there's a good question. There's a matter of methodology. Our first point is, Who ~~is~~ is this man? Who are we talking about? Because you take, "according to his will." Whose will? Does he do according to God's will? Does he do according to the will of the king of Persia. Whose will does he do according to? Well, it doesn't say. It just says his will. And there is nothing in the context to show who the his necessary refers to. So, we ask, Who is this man? Well, we find the comparison that in ch.8 we have the great ram who rises up who is higher on one side than the other, which is the kingdom of Medo-Persia, becomes very powerful, and then the he goat comes with tremendous force, and attacks the ram and destroys it, and then the he goat has a notable horn which is broken, and then four come up toward the four winds of heaven. Well, if the parallel ~~is~~ is a correct one, then over here the mighty king that stands up is the king of this he goat, comes and attacks them, and that would be Greece returning the attack from Persia. Persia attacked Greece, now sometime later Greece attacks Persia. And he attacks, and he rules with great dominion, and does according to his will. If this is the correct interpretation, the "his" would mean his own, it would mean that this king is able to accomplish what he