

This is again a reference to a Darius living, ruling, perhaps even better to take it in comparison with 8:1 which ~~xxxx~~ speaks of Belshazzar, and 10:1 which speaks of the 3rd year of Cyrus king of Persia. Which again shows a series. Babylonian, Median, Persian. So that, there are those evidences. Is there any other now? Well, now, is that on their side, or the other side?.....5½.....

AAM: But it doesn't look like two kings, does it? But, you see in the image we have a whole big part here, and a big part, and a big part, and then the fourth, and then in cha. 7 we have an animal, and another animal, and another animal, and another. Now, to say that the two distinct animals, and the two distinct parts are shown by two horns on one animal, I doubt if they would give that as an evidence. Student:..... AAM: Well, then there is ch.8, it certainly is much weaker than any argument they have used yet. It sounds to me more like an attempt something that is a difficulty. But we will put it down. Any other argument for it? Yes?.....AAM: 11:1 refers back to a time, the 1st year of Darius the Mede, and that fits in with the idea that there had been the period of the Medes before this time. Yes. Well, now, does anybody know of any other evidence? 6:25?.....AAM: Yes, very good. "King Darius wrote unto all people, nations, and languages, that dwell in all the earth;" What's the word for earth? In Aramaic it is era'. Aramaic has an ayin for a sadhe. So that is why you didn't all recognize it immediately. And then shelamecom. Your peace. May your peace be great, literally. So the word there, is the Aramaic word which is the same as the Hebrew word, eres, land or earth. And this word can mean the land of Palestine, the land of Persia, the land of Egypt, or it can mean the whole earth. So the word doesn't prove it. Now in the English translation it does sound like the whole earth. But in the Aramaic it could be in all the land. Yes, well, the Assyrians had already conquered many nations. And the Babylonians conquered Assyria, so that anybody that held the Babylonian region would hold many nations, even if whether he held everything else or not. Well, is there any other argument that is suggested to prove that there is a separate Median and Persian kingdom? It pretty well boils down, I think, in ch.8 that is a rebuttal argument. ~~xxxx~~ We'll look at that later. But it is a