The area of meaning expressed by a Hebrew or Greek word is sometimes so large that two or more English words are required to cover its range of ideas, and one of the various possibilities must be selected. An outstanding instance is the Hebrew particle w^e. Although w^e roughly corresponds to English "and," its range of meaning is far greater. In the parts of Daniel that were written in Hebrew this particle is rendered "and" a great many times, but in these six chapters the KJV also rendered it forty times as "but," more than twenty times as "then," ten times as "therefore," five or more times as each of the following: "also," "for," "even," "now," "so," or "yea," and occasionally as "yet," "thus," "wherefore," or "so that."

This gives an idea of the range of this one Hebrew word. It is frequently necessary to translate it in various ways, if English readers are to get the meaning that the context requires.

The converse is also true. There are many cases where an English word may represent a number of different Hebrew words. Thus the English word "and" is used in the KJV to translate each of six different Hebrew words, and each of 13 different Greek words. Similarly, the English word "end" is used, in both the KJV and the NIV, to translate each of 16 Hebrew words, and each of three Greek words.

In ancient times the term "king" was generally used both for the ruler of a city and for the ruler of a larger area. Thus a supreme king might have other kings under his control.

The English words "emperor" and "empire" do not occur in the KJV but are important for the understanding of Daniel's prophecies. The story of their origin is worth noting. When Augustus assumed great power in Rome he did not wish to call himself "king," since this was not acceptable to the Romans. Consequently he called himself "imperator" (commander), a title that had sometimes been given to a victorious general. As Roman emperors succeeded one another and exerted almost absolute power over the many nations that Rome had conquered, the title "imperator" (English "emperor") acquired its present meaning. Although the Roman emperor was theoretically