

Alexander the Great we saw came from Macedonia and conquered this whole Persian empire including Egypt. So the third is described here as a leopard with ~~four~~ on its back four wings of a fowl and it had four heads and dominion is given to it. But it does not say anything about the death of Alexander, the break up of the third kingdom, the division ~~of~~ into these various parts.

Yet though there is a break up and there is no longer a human continuation, yet you can speak of it as a continuation, because Alexander the Great had taken Greek customs and Greek culture and he had established Greek cities all through the area he had conquered, and Seleucus as we noticed had established a great many more. In each of these cities they carried on generally the Greek policies at least the general Greek culture was disseminated and they became centers of commerce and this long period of c. 300 years generally is referred to as the Hellenistic age when the land of Greece and its own language was Hellenistic and when the Hellenistic culture became prominent to all of these regions even ~~the~~ Greece itself had little power. It was divided into different cities which each tried to be absolutely independent but it was men who had come (???) from Greece who had ruled in these different countries and so became spoken of as one kingdom even though it broke up into several different divisions because of the one general type of life and culture that was characteristic.

Now there is a similarity between that and the fourth beast. I don't know why the picture is green, but it says "I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible and strong exceedingly . . . and it had ten horns." Now we have had nothing about this fourth beast in ch. 8 or in ch. 11. Ch. 11 jumps right from Antiochus Epiphanes right on to the end. We had the second and third kingdom in ch. 8, and in ch. 11 we had again the second and third. Antiochus came out of the third. But here we have a fourth kingdom suggested in this statue here which has the head of gold, the legs of iron and the feet or iron mixed with clay. And it is described by this animal in ch. 7 which is the fourth beast dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly and it had great iron teeth (continue on with 7:7 . . .) Now to say that the Roman Empire at that time had 10 horns is rather ~~is~~ difficult. I don't know anything that could exactly correspond to it at that time. But all that this picture says is that it had 10 horns.