

so great , but then we have these wild mountaineers of Persians, who were able in a comparatively short time to get enough strength to conquer all the regions around about the Babylonian Empire and then take over Babylon & itself, and it was just 2500 years ago last year , 539 BC (that may not sound right to you) but when you realize there is no year zero you 'll see how ~~it~~ it just figures out exactly, but just 2500 years ago ~~last year~~ the King of Persia who had begun as just a king of a small tribe and then had succeeded in getting control over all the Persians and then control over the Empire of the Medes, which was east of Nebuchadnezzar and then he conquered all the Asia Minor clear over to ~~Europe~~ Europe and now he came down and took the Babylonian Empire , including Babylon and Israel and including Egypt, which the Babylonians had ~~pre~~ previously taken, and so Cyrus the Persian established this empire which in territory was quite a bit larger than the Babylonian Empire had been , and was an empire which lasted about 200 years, a very strong and powerful empire-we have much evidence about it , but, unfortunately there is a great deal that we don't have , because most of his ~~recon~~- records that ~~it~~ doesn't last . We have records on leather which has lasted and we have quite a few inscriptions which they have put on stone, and we have some cuneiform tablets , but the bulk of their literature was doubtless written on papyrus, which doesn't last unless it is buried in a very dry country of Egypt and so it is one of the most interesting things in Archaeology in ~~recon~~- recent years how we get a little more light here and here and here on the Persian Empire but ~~there~~ there is a great deal about it that we still don't know, but we know that it was a very great and very powerful empire, and this is compared here to the head and the breast and arms of silver. Now ~~what~~ whether the fact of having the two arms is in some way a parallel to the fact that this was the