

word immanent for that reason. In ordinary life you say it is immanent. In ordinary usage you mean, It's going to happen soon --real soon. I would say, It might happen real soon. But there;s nobody can say, The Lord isn't coming for a                    Like the Lord say, A man says the Lord delays his coming; let'seat, drink and be merry. We've still got a lot of time! Well, we can't say that. He might come very soon.

Student: This is the last question for this ch. How did they know that this Scripture was fulfilled? Concerning Babylon, Persia, Greece, Rome? Who said it was fulfilled in these kingdoms? Did it just come about that it naturally took its course? I was wondering ~~AAMxxWkix~~ in that case will it be the same way when Christ comes at the end times. For example, when Jesus came during his earthly period, after he was resurrected say                    Matthew                    the Lord allowed the writers to write these specific prophecies were fulfilled. They were inspired writers. The prophecies ~~xxx~~ have been fulfilled, but i wonder would they necessarily be the same                    ?

AAM: It begins (with) "Thou O king art the head of gold." That shows us that gold represents the empire Nebuchadnezzar ruled. Then he says, After you will come another one. And after Neb. -- a few yrs. after his death, Persians conquered Babylon. Then the Persians for 200 yrs. had a very strong empire. Then after 200 yrs the Greeks came and conquered the Persian empire. Then after c. 300 yrs. the Romans came and conquered it.

So we find the history there paralleling what he described. There has been no other empire like the Roman empire to supplant it and substitute its own attitudes and outlook, etc. for it. I would say that somebody in Dan's time-- that from ch. 2 alone he would know that Neb.'s empire was the first one. That was the head of gold. The others were coming but he would not know what they would be of course. Or where they were coming from.

Then when you get to ch. 7, you have 4 animals coming up out of the sea. There you compare those 4 animals with these and it gives you a little more information:

Student: So then history parallels what is described. . . You said something about . . . the Roman part . . . iron and clay. You said certain things of the Roman civilization                    depart                    Of course the culture does't change

AAM: It retained a great deal. Oh yes. Retained a great deal. Our system of law is based largely on the Roman system. Up until less than 100 years ago, they used Latin terms in all the legal activities, even the theological books 100 yrs. ago were ~~xxxx~~ all written in Latin. The Latin lang., the lang. of the Romans, continued to be basic in our whole civilization. More so in S.A. i think than it is up here. I think the Roman culture, the Roman background is very basic, in S.A. and of course in a great deal of Europe.

I was interested back in 1947 there in Germany, many parts of Berlin were in ruins. I had been told my mail could be sent in care of a certain professor I had never heard of before, at a certain address in Berlin. I came to this address and here was the house with the front kind of ruined, glass broken, etc. I stepped into the door of the house and the whole downstairs was open (a big house). You'd look in there and see stairs going up with x holes in the ~~xx~~ stairs.