Daniel 8:5-9 - The Notable Horn

1. The NOTABLE HORN is Alexander – With Reference to the LITTLE HORN i.e. Antichrist
2. Alexander had help from fallen angels helping him in his speedy conquests; the Antichrist will have the same help;
3. Alexander thought his help came from Zeus and didn’t know what was helping him; Antichrist likely same
4. The fallen angel that helped Alexander will help the Antichrist
5. Revelation 13:1 – Details This As A Beast (Revelation 12 John sees a Dragon; Revelation 13 John sees a “BEAST”
6. Ten Horns Same as Daniel 7:7; Seven HEADS Represent Seven Empires that would persecute Israel in the future:
7. Egypt
8. Syria
9. Babylon
10. Mede-Persia
11. Greece
12. Rome
13. Revised Rome (10 Horn Kingdom) =7th – With Revived Grecia Being 8th
14. Daniel didn’t mention first two; John did.
15. John sees in Revelation 13:2 – ‘Beast was like unto a LEOPARD” – See Chart
16. The Antichrist will have the characteristics of the FIRST KING – Alexander the Great that was symbolized as a LEOPARD in Daniel 7:6.
17. This beast was seen also as a “BEAR” and as a “LION” – Medes/Persia, Babylon
18. Revelation 17:7-8 - Beast out of the BOTTOMLESS PIT
19. The fallen Angel that helped Alexander the Great was then confined by God to the bottomless pit where he will be until he is loosed to help the Antichrist
20. Revelation 17:11 – BEAST THAT WAS; BEAST THAT IS NOT; HE IS THE EIGHTH; AND IS OF THE SEVEN, and Goes into Perdition!

THE EIGHTH KINGDOM

1. Now we have the EIGHTH kingdom which is the Antichrist and the BEAST that will help him
2. The ANTICHRIST is a MAN; The BEAST is a FALLEN ANGEL (PRINCIPALITY)
3. Alexander the Great’s Conquests and Empire will mirror the coming empire of the Antichrist
4. NOTABLE HORN BETWEEN THE EYES – beyond the natural ability of a normal man

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Alexander III of Macedon, most commonly known as Alexander the Great, was a king of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon.

Born: July 356 BC, Pella

Died: June 323 BC (age 32 years), Babylon

Spouse: Roxana (m. 327 BC–323 BC), Stateira (m. 324 BC–323 BC), Parysatis II (m. 324 BC–323 BC)

Full name: Alexander III of Macedon

Children: Alexander IV of Macedon

1. His Conquests came at such speed 13 years that he is still studied today by military men
2. He did not realize a fallen angel was helping him; he thought himself to be the son of Zeus
3. His mother Olympus convinced him of such; His father was Philip II
4. From age 13 to 16 he was taught by Aristotle, who inspired him with an interest in philosophy, medicine, and scientific investigation, but he was later to advance beyond his teacher’s narrow precept that non-Greeks should be treated as slaves
5. In 336 B.C., Alexander’s father Philip was assassinated by his bodyguard Pausanias.
6. Just 20 years old, Alexander claimed the Macedonian throne and killed his rivals before they could challenge his sovereignty.
7. He also quashed rebellions for independence in northern Greece. Once he’d cleaned house, Alexander left to follow in his father’s footsteps and continue Macedonia’s world domination.
8. Alexander appointed the general Antipater as regent and headed for Persia with his army. They crossed the Hellespont, a narrow strait between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmara, and faced Persian and Greek forces at the Granicus River. Victory went to Alexander and the Macedonians.
9. Alexander then headed south and easily took the city of Sardes. But his army encountered resistance in the cities of Miletus, Mylasa and Halicarnassus.
10. Under siege yet not beaten, Halicarnassus held out long enough for King Darius III, the newest Persian king, to amass a substantial army.
11. Battle of Issus- In 333 B.C., Alexander and his men encountered a massive Persian army led by King Darius III near the town of Issus in southern Turkey.
12. Alexander’s forces were greatly outnumbered in men but not in experience or the determination for revenge and to claim Persia’s great wealth, much of it plundered.
13. As it became clear Alexander would win the Battle of Issus, Darius fled with what remained of his troops, leaving his wife and family behind. His mother, Sisygambis, was so upset she disowned him and adopted Alexander as her son.
14. By now it was clear that Alexander was a shrewd, ruthless and brilliant military leader—**in fact, he never lost a battle in his life**. **He would build an empire on the back of his motto, “there is nothing impossible to him who will try.”**
15. **ALEXANDER DID NOT REALIZE IT WAS A FALLEN ANGEL ASSISTING HIM IN THESE CONQUESTS!**
16. **Battle of Tyre**
17. Next, Alexander took over the Phoenician cities of Marathus and Aradus. He rejected a plea from Darius for peace and took the towns of Byblos and Sidon.
18. He then laid siege to the heavily fortified island of Tyre in January 332 B.C., after the Tyrians refused him entry. He amassed a large fleet, finally breached the city’s walls in July 332 B.C. and executed thousands of Tyrians for daring to defy him; many others were sold into slavery.
19. After rejecting another peace offer from Darius, Alexander set out for Egypt. He was sidelined at Gaza, however, and forced to endure another lengthy siege.
20. After several weeks, he took the town and entered Egypt where he established the city that still bears his name: Alexandria.
21. Alexander traveled to the desert to consult the oracle of Ammon, a god of supposed good counsel.
22. Legends abound about what transpired at the oracle, but Alexander kept mum about the experience. Still, the visit furthered speculation Alexander was a deity.
23. Alexander Becomes King of Persia
24. After conquering Egypt, Alexander faced Darius and his massive troops at Gaugamela in October 331 B.C. Following fierce fighting and heavy losses on both sides, Darius fled and was assassinated by his own troops.
25. It’s said Alexander was sad when he found Darius’s body and he gave him a royal burial.
26. Finally rid of Darius, Alexander proclaimed himself King of Persia. But another Persian leader, Bessus (also thought to be Darius’s murderer), had also claimed the Persian throne. Alexander couldn’t let the claim stand.
27. After relentless pursuit by Alexander, Bessus’s troops handed Bessus over to Ptolemy, Alexander’s good friend, and he was mutilated and executed. With Bessus out of the way, Alexander had full control of Persia.
28. To gain credibility with the Persians, Alexander took on many Persian customs. He began dressing like a Persian and adopted the practice of proskynesis, a Persian court custom that involved bowing down and kissing the hand of others, depending on their rank.
29. The Macedonians were less than thrilled with the changes in Alexander and his attempt to be viewed as a deity. They refused to practice this practice and some plotted his death.
30. Increasingly paranoid, Alexander ordered the death of one of his most esteemed generals, Parmenio, in 330 B.C., after Parmenio's son Philotas was convicted of plotting an assassination attempt against Alexander (and also killed).
31. Alexander Kills Cleitus
32. In 328 B.C., Cleitus, another general and close friend of Alexander, also met a violent end. Fed up with Alexander’s new Persian-like persona, a drunk Cleitus continually insulted Alexander and minimized his achievements.
33. Alexander struggled to capture Sogdia, a region of the Persian Empire that remained loyal to Bessus. The Sogdians found a refuge at the pinnacle of a rock and refused Alexander’s demand to surrender.
34. Not one to take “no” for an answer, Alexander sent some of his men to scale the rock and take the Sogdians by surprise. Supposedly, one of those on the rock was a girl named Roxane.
35. **How Did Alexander the Great Die?**

By 323 B.C., Alexander was head of an enormous empire and had recovered from the devastating loss of his friend Hephaestion—who was also reputed to be one of Alexander’s homosexual male lovers. Thanks to his insatiable urge for world supremacy, he started plans to conquer Arabia.

1. But he’d never live to see it happen. Some historians say Alexander died of malaria or other natural causes; others believe he was poisoned. The more common wisdom among theologians and Bible historians is he died of syphilis due to the many gay lovers he had. He DIED IN BABYLON, the place where the Antichrist will BEGIN.
2. Either way, he never named a successor. His death—and the bloody infighting for control that happened afterwards—unraveled the empire he’d fought so hard to create.
3. Many conquered lands retained the Greek influence Alexander introduced, and several cities he founded remain important cultural centers even today.
4. The period of history from his death to 31 B.C., when his empire folded, would come to be known as the [Hellenistic period](https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/hellenistic-greece), from “Hellazein,” which means, “to speak Greek or identify with the Greeks.”
5. Alexander the Great is revered as one of the most powerful and influential leaders the ancient world ever produced.

Daniel 8:6

1. The He-Goat (Alexander) GREECE comes with great fury and destroys the RAM (MEDO PERSIA)
2. The Medes-Persians OUTNUMBERED Alexander but there was a bitter fallen angel fighting for the Greeks (PRINCE OF GRECIA) that would subdue the PRINCE OF PERSIA (Daniel 10)

The Goat Destroyed The Ram

Daniel 8:7

1. This vision represents something out of the ordinary; Goats in the natural cannot defeat rams.
2. The idea has to do with the size of the army of Xeres, the Persian General, represented by the ram, by comparison to the army under Alexander the Great which was much smaller
3. The RAM symbolized a march larger army maybe 1-2 ½ million man army of Persians against a mob of Greeks (ALEXANDER)
4. Alexander’s Army was 300,000 men or even less
5. Alexander routed the Persians aided by this fallen angel
6. “cast him to the ground and stamped upon him” – Alexander showed NO MERCY to the Persians; Antichrist will show no mercy to Israel during the Great Tribulation period
7. “none could deliver the fam out of his hand” – The Medes sought help and no one was there to deliver; Israel will seek help and no one will stand with her during the Antichrist’s onslaught against her.

Daniel 8:8

1. [choler] Hebrew: marar (HSN-<H4843>), to become bitter (Dan. 8:7; 11:11). This shows the hatred of Medo-Persia by the Greeks who had been invaded by Xerxes 144 years before and the growing enmity between the two powers.
2. [great horn was broken] Alexander the Great died at age 33.
3. [for it came up four notable ones] Four kingdoms were formed out of his empire. They would be known today as Greece, Turkey, Syria, and Egypt.

Daniel 8:9

1. a [out of one of them came forth a little horn] Out of one of these four divisions of the old Grecian Empire will come the little horn or future Antichrist who will become great in Egypt, Iraq, Iran, and Palestine (Dan. 11:40-45). [pleasant land] Palestine (Dan. 11:16,41; Ezek. 20:6,15; Ps. 106:24; Jer. 3:19; Zech. 7:14).