

## INTRODUCTION

- I. THE BEAST GAINS CONTROL OF THE RESOURCES OF EGYPT.
  - A. "Power" is mashal -- to have dominion over. Cf. Gen. 37:8 (of Joseph brothers inquiring if he was saying he'd have dominion over them); Gen. 45:26 (used of a governor)
  - B. "Treasurers" is mikman -- hidden treasurers.
    1. Egypt currently is rich in natural resources as: "***The mineral resources, including iron ore, phosphate, limestone, manganese, talc, zinc, asbestos, gypsum and gold. The deserts of Egypt also provide it with an abundant supply of salts, including natron, brine and soda.***"  
-- Reference.com (including oil)
    2. The focus of the "treasure" in this context are:
      - a) Gold
      - b) Silver
      - c) "Precious things" -- kawmad -- "***to delight in: - beauty, greatly beloved, covet, delectable thing, ( X great) delight, desire, goodly, lust, (be) pleasant (thing), precious (thing).***" -- Strong's lexicon cf. Gen. 2:9 (of that which is pleasant); Dan. 10:3 (of bread); Gen. 27:15 (of raiment)
- II. OPPOSITION TO THE BEAST FROM THE AFRICAN CONTINENT IS CAUSE FOR CONCERN.
  - A. The Libyans and the Ethiopians will pursue him. Vs.43
    1. The first occurrence of the Libyans in Exodus 6:17 as they are identified as the descendants of Gershon. Cf. 1st Chron. 6:17
      - a) "***Gershon was Firstborn son of Moses and Zipporah . The only details of his life contained in the Pentateuch are the account of his circumcision (Exo\_4:25), and his remaining under the care of Jethro, while Moses was in Egypt leading the Exodus. His descendants were numbered among the tribes of Levi.***" -- I.S.B.E.

- b) Zipporah is believed to be the Cushite woman referred to. Num. 12:1
- 2. The Ethiopians are also descendants of Cush.
  - a) The Hebrew name for Ethiopians is “kooshee”.
  - b) The name is found 23 times in Scripture. Cf. 2 Chron. 12:3 (they aligned with Egypt to attack Jerusalem); Zep. 2:12 (future destruction prophesied for them)
- 3. The Libyans and the Ethiopians are seen throughout Scripture as being allies of Egypt. Cf. Nahum 3:9 (speaking of their future judgment); Ez. 30:1-5
- 4. The Libyans and the Ethiopians will be at the “steps” (mitsad -- **on his trail; in hot pursuit.**)

B. Reports in the east and the north will terrify the beast. Vs.44

- 1. The word “tidings” is used of the **news concerning developments in war**. Cf. 1st Kings 2:28 (of news brought to Joab); Is. 37:7 (of news received by the king of Assyria that caused him to retreat from Judah)
- 2. The beast receives tidings:
  - a) From the “east” -- mizrach -- **“the place of the sunrise”**. Deut. 4:47 (of the place of the land of Og); Is. 59:19 (used to denote the opposite end of the earth from the west); Rev. 16:12 (the place of the kings who will cross the Euphrates river)
  - b) From the “north” -- tsaphon -- **“properly hidden, that is, dark; used only of the north as a quarter (gloomy and unknown):** - Strong’s lexicon cf. Ez. 50:3,9 (is used of the Medes which came against Babylon)
- 3. The tidings “troubled” the beast. Vs. 44
  - a) “Troubled” -- is the Hebrew word bahal -- (piel imperfect) -- **“to tremble inwardly (or palpitate), that is, (figuratively) be (causatively make) (suddenly) alarmed or agitated; by implication to hasten anxiously: - be (make) affrighted (afraid, amazed, dismayed, rash), (be, get, make) haste”** -- Strong’s lexicon
  - b) The term “bahal” is used elsewhere in the Old Testament of agitation that affects all parts of man. Ps. 6:3 (the soul is the place of the agitation); Ecc. 5:2 (the agitation affects the mouth); 7:9 (it affects the spirit)
  - c) The
- 4. The beast responds by moving forward with “great fury”. Vs. 44
  - a) He “shall go forth” -- yatsa -- used of going forth for the purpose of battle. Cf. Deut. 21:10; 23:9 (of going forth to fight against enemies); Numbers. 31:36 (of Israel); Dan. 11:11 (of the king of the south)

- b) "Fury" is chema -- "**heat, rage; hot displeasure; indignation; anger, wrath.**" -- Brown, Driver & Briggs cf. 2 Kings 22:13 (of the rage of Naaman); Est. 1:12 (of king Ahasuerus over the refusal of Vasti to respond to his call); 3:5 (of Haman's response to Mordecai's refusal to bow)
- (1) He went forth to "destroy" -- hamad -- "**to destroy; exterminate**". -- Strong's lexicon Is. 13:9 (of the Lord destroying sinners in the Day of the Lord); Micah 5:14 (of the Lord destroying the cities of Judah)
  - (2) The phrase "to utterly make away" is the Hebrew term charam which is used of secluding; in the hophal -- consecrating or in the hiphil of bringing about destruction of; exterminate (Strong's).
  - (3) "Many" is the word "rab" which is used in the book of Daniel to note a multitude of people. Cf. Dan 11:40,41; 12:2,3,4

## CONCLUSION