

who hold the Maccabean view, there would have to be a long interval between the end of chapter 11 and Daniel 12:2 which predicts a resurrection that has not yet occurred.

Most evangelical interpreters follow St. Jerome (who died in A.D. 420) in thinking that the latter part of chapter 11 is a description of a great future enemy of God's people who is often referred to as "Antichrist." If this interpretation is followed, a long interval must be placed somewhere in the course of chapter 11. In either case it must be recognized that here the prophet's vision skips over a long interval without even mentioning it.

Since these instances and others that might be mentioned show clearly that unspecified intervals must be assumed at a number of places in the prophecies of Daniel it would be absurd to rule out the possibility of additional ones, even if not quite so obvious.

4. Double or Multiple Fulfillment

In interpreting prophecy it is vital to determine whether a prediction points to one event or whether it may have multiple fulfillment. Most predictions can be fairly easily divided into three general types

- 1) The commonest is a specific prediction of a particular event. There are some good examples in Genesis 46:3-4, where God said to Jacob: "I am God, the God of your father... Do not be afraid to go down to Egypt, for I will make you into a great nation there. I will go down to Egypt with you, and I will surely bring you back again. And Joseph's own hand will close your eyes."

These verses contain specific predictions of three particular events. The third was fulfilled when Jacob saw his lost son again, the first when the Israelites greatly increased in number in Egypt, and the second when they were brought out of Egypt into the land of Canaan. Each of these predictions relates to a single group of