toward the past, and is usually so rendered in the NIV. At this point the KJV renders it "that every . . . should serve him." The *Anchor Bible* translates it "must serve him," and says: "In the Aramaic text special emphasis is laid on the object pronoun by its position before the verb: it is he whom all the nations...must serve" (vol. 23, p. 206).

- ^6 John Calvin, *Commentary on Daniel* (reprint, Grand Rapids, 1948), volume 2, p. 32.
- ^7 In this connection attention may be called to a suggestion quoted in the Talmud as having been made by Rabbi Akiba, who was prominent in the second century after Christ. The Encyclopedia Judaica (1971) calls Akiba "probably the foremost scholar of his age." In a note in the "Evangelical Quarterly", Vol. 23 (1951), p. 212, F. F. Bruce says: "The Talmud (b. Sanh. 38 b) preserves the account of a discussion on this subject, in the course of which Rabbi Akiba suggested that one throne was placed for the Ancient of Days Himself 'and one for David' -- meaning by 'David' the Messiah, 'the great David's greater Son'. This identification of 'the son of man' with the Messiah was no doubt an ancient and formerly respectable interpretation. But, because it was an interpretation which would obviously have commended itself to Christians as a confirmation of their belief, it had become unacceptable, and even blasphemous, to the Jewish doctors in general. Hence a vigorous protest was made when Akiba aired it ... There is evidence that something approaching the interpretation may have been held by early Jewish interpreters."
- ^8 Both the KJV and the NIV frequently render the Aramaic perfect as an English pluperfect. The failure of the KJV to do so in v. 12 results in giving the very strange impression that the first three beasts continued to live after the fourth beast had been destroyed. See also p. 120.
- ^9 See note 5 above.
- ^10 E. J. Young, *The Prophecy of Daniel* (Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1949) p. 150.