

<p>sacrifice, the rebellion that causes desolation, and the surrender of the sanctuary and of the host that will be trampled underfoot?"</p> <p>(14) He said to me, "It will take 2,300 evenings and mornings; then the sanctuary will be reconsecrated."</p>	<p>21(26) "The vision of the evenings and mornings that has been given you is true,</p> <p>22 but seal up the vision, for it concerns the distant future."</p>
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Until the end of verse 9 almost everything in the vision was symbolic, except for the directions mentioned in verse 4 and verse 9. Verse 10 is still symbolic, though one wonders how a horn on the head of a goat would be represented in the vision as reaching up to heaven to pull down some of the stars to the ground and trample on them. In contrast, verse 11 seems entirely literal, with its references to the Prince of the Host, to the removal of the daily sacrifice and to the place of his sanctuary being brought low. It is hard to imagine how all this was represented in the vision. The same is true of verse 12, which very strongly gives the impression that it is describing the activities of a man rather than those of an animal's horn. The actual vision contains no indication that the horn will be destroyed, but this fact is added in section 19 of the interpretation.

The Fulfillment in History

It is agreed by all interpreters that both the vision and the interpretation, though generally using terms that are somewhat vague, exactly fit the career of Antiochus Epiphanes, who reigned over the Seleucid empire from 175 to 164/3 B.C. We shall now examine some of the statements