

BOOK of
DANIEL

Chapter 9 :24 -27

Version update Nov 22nd 2015

This version on the last page, includes the restored material, plus the bracketed notes regarding the historical events that are matched in this foretelling.

The Retranslated Ancient Hebrew Texts

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Chapter 9

v24 Seventy,¹ seventy, therefore to break up your (nation), to mount your people and to mount city to revere, your. Toward all to begin, the to revolt. And toward to seal off, to entrap being to continue.

And toward to cover to burden. And toward the, to bring to observe law to mount, those (plural).

And toward to seal off, vision, and therefore to bring, and toward to anoint, to revere, reveres.

v25 And to proceed to know and to proceed to inform, to derive that to come forth to decree² toward the to age and daughters, Jerusalem, unto...

Paraphrased English

v24 Seventy (CE), seventy (thousand men) therefore shall break up your (nation), they shall mount your people and mount your revered city. For all (Israel) shall begin to revolt (against Rome). And toward to seal off (the revolt), (Rome shall) entrap (Jerusalem) being to continue, and toward to cover (her) with burden. And toward the (city), shall bring an observance (of Roman) law to mount those and toward to seal off (the) vision (of restoring Israel). And that which (you) bring (as gifts) and (that) for anointing the revere (of) reveres (holy of holies)

v25 And proceed to know and proceed to inform, that a come forth, from (Jerusalem) is decreed toward the elders and toward the daughters (who are mothers)(of) Jerusalem even unto...

(24.
שבע/ים /שבע/ים /נ/חתך /על
seventy /seventy /therefore to /to mount
break up your

עמך /ועל עיר /קדשך /ל/כל/א
to accompany /and to mount /city /to revere /toward all
(people) your

ה/פשע /ול/חתם /חשא/ות /ול/כפר
the to revolt /and toward to /to entrap /and toward
seal off being to continue proceed to cover

עון /ול/ה/ביא /צדק /על/מ/ים
to burden /and toward the /to observe /to mount those
to bring law (plural)

ול/חתם /חז/ון /ונ/ביא
and toward /vision /and therefore
to seal off to bring

ול/משח /קדש /קדש/ים
and toward to anoint /to revere /reveres

(25.

ול/ת/דע /ול/ת/שכל /מן /מ/צא /דבר
and to proceed /and to proceed /to derive /that to /to decree
to know to inform

ל/ה/שיב /ול/בנו/ות /יר/ו/של/ם /עד
toward the /and toward daughters /jerusalem /unto
to age (who are mothers)

1. Seventy. Here the word appears twice. Not a multiplication, but two events with this number. This occurred in 70 CE by Rome who sent the general Titus with 70,000 men against the city after the Jews revolted against Roman rule.

2. The decree spoken of, is not from the time of Baylon when Cyrus decreed the return of the Jews from the Babylonian invasion. This decree is the angel saying to Daniel that it has been decreed that the events he is describing will occur. This is a fixed point in time and nothing will stop it.

...that to consider¹ (high priest). Therefore to overturn, seventy, seven and seventy. Sixty and (two) years, to proceed to return and therefore to plan to build street(s) and to withdraw being to position (set up defenses). And amid distress, the to pass time (plural).

מ/שיח נ/גיד שבע/ים שבע/ה
that to consider (high priest) therefore to turn over seventy seven

ו/שבע/ים שש/ים ו/שנ/ים ת/שוב
and seventy sixty and (two) years to proceed to return

ו/נ/בנת/ה רח/וב ו/חר/ויז
and therefore to plan to build a street and to withdraw being to position (to defend)

ו/ב/צוק ה/עת/ים
and amid distress the to pass time (plural)

ו/אחר/י ה/שבעים ששים (26.)
and after to manifest the seventy, sixty

v26 And after to² manifest the seventy, sixty and (two) years, so to restrain the to consider (high priest) and to prepare toward being and the city and the to revere, so to break down, so to continue.

A people therefore to overturn, the to go into and to reach being, amid to spill out and unto to reach to battle.

Paraphrased English

...the high priest. Therefore this shall unfold, seventy (CE), seven (months of warfare) and seventy (thousand men). Sixty and (two) years, (132 CE) (The Israelites) shall proceed to return and therefore plan to build street(s) and set up defenses, and amid distress the times shall pass.

v26 And after this occurs, the seventies, sixty and (two) years, (so Rome) shall restrain the high priest. And (he shall) prepare toward his and the city, and toward the to revere (the temple), so to breakdown to continue. (The) people therefore shall overturn the (Romans who) go into (Jerusalem) and it shall be reaching amid to spill out and until it reaches (the) battle...

ו/שנים י/כרת מ/שיח ו/אין
and (two) years so to restrain that to consider (high priest?) and to prepare

ל/ו ו/ה/עיר ו/ה/קדש י/שח/ית
toward being and the city and the to revere (temple mount) so to break down to continue

עם נ/גיד ה/בא ו/קצו
to accompany therefore to overturn the to go into and to reach being

ב/שטף ו/עד קץ מ/ל/חמה
amid to spill out and unto to reach that toward to anger (to battle)

1. The word is translated anointed, מִשָּׁח but is spelled with an extra glyph מ/שיח. This is actually...that to consider. This glyph set usually appears next to the word Cohen (priest) and so was thought to be the word anointed, which it is not. The high priest is therefore the considered priest. The reference above then, is not to a Messiah, but to the high priest.

2. Sixty two years after 70CE was 132CE The second uprising at Jerusalem began. This was led by Simon bar Kokhba, against the Roman Empire. Fought circa 132, it was known as The Third Jewish Revolt. The revolt erupted as a result of religious and political tensions in Judea province. Roman army made up of six full legions and elements from up to six additional legions finally crushed it. 580,000 Jews killed, 50 fortified towns and 985 villages razed. The Romans did not fare much better.

...therefore to specify to continue to lay bare being to continue..

v27 And the sovereign, to generate to continue toward many, to invade, to unify. And to half the to invade, households to slaughter. And that to go before and to mount...wings to detest (plural), that to lay bare, and unto to end. And therefore to order, to perpetuate your, to mount to lay bare.

Paraphrased English

...therefore specified (by Caesar) to continue, (which shall) lay bare being to continue (Jerusalem).

v27 And the sovereign (Vespasian) shall continue to generate many to invade as one. And (only) half the (soldiers) shall invade to slaughter (whole) households. And that which goes before (the army) and (is) raised over it, (are) detestable wings (the Roman Eagle), that (which) lays bare, and unto (you), (it shall bring) an end. And therefore (he shall) order (the army) to perpetuate upon your, to lay bare (your city).

נ/ח/ר/צ/ת ש/מ/מ/ו/ת
to lay bare being to continue therefore to specify to continue

ו/ה/ג/ב/י/ר ל/ר/ב/י/ם ש/ב/ו/ע
to invade toward to multiplies (many) to generate to continue and the to fortify (sovereign) (27.

א/ח/ד ו/ח/צ/י ה/ש/ב/ו/ע י/ש/ב/י/ת
so to situate to continue (households) the to invade and to half to unify

ז/ב/ח ו/מ/נ/ח/ה ו/ע/ל כ/נ/ף
to flap (a wing) and to mount and that to go before to slaughter

ש/ק/ו/צ/י/ם מ/ש/מ/ם ו/ע/ד כ/ל/ה
to end and unto that to lay bare to detest (plural)

ו/נ/ח/ר/צ/ה ת/ת/ך ע/ל ש/מ/ם
to lay bare to mount to perpetuate your and therefore to order

SEE the English version on the following page with the actual historical events matched to the material.

1. An aquila, or wing spread eagle, was the standard of a the Roman legion. Each legion carried one eagle. The standard was extremely important to the Roman military, beyond merely being a symbol of a legion. A lost standard was considered an extremely grave occurrence, and the Roman military often went to great lengths to both protect a standard and to recover it if lost, even to spend decades attempting to recover the lost standards of three legions. Only twice have standards been lost forever on successful campaigns.

66 AD - Great Jewish Revolt. Legio XII Fulminata (fate uncertain).

132 AD - Bar Kochva (Jewish) Revolt. Legio XXII Deiotariana (fate uncertain).

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v25 And proceed to know and proceed to inform, that a come forth, from (Jerusalem) is decreed toward the elders and toward the daughters (who are mothers)(of) Jerusalem even unto the high priest. Therefore this shall unfold, seventy (CE), seven (months of warfare) and seventy (thousand men). Sixty and (two) years, (132 CE) (The Israelites) shall proceed to return and therefore plan to build street(s) and set up defenses, and amid distress the times shall pass.

v26 And after this occurs, the seventies, sixty and (two) years, (so Rome) shall restrain the high priest. And (he shall) prepare toward his and the city, and toward the to revere (the temple), so to breakdown to continue.

(Hadrian prohibited the Torah law and the Hebrew calendar, and executed Judaic scholars. The sacred scroll was ceremonially burned on the Temple Mount. At the former Temple sanctuary, he installed two statues, one of Jupiter, another of himself.)

(The) people therefore shall overturn the (Romans who) go into (Jerusalem) and it shall be reaching amid to spill out and until it reaches (the) battle therefore specified (by Caesar) to continue, (which shall) lay bare being to continue (Jerusalem).

v27 And the sovereign (Vespasian) shall continue to generate many to invade as one.

(He assembled a 12 legion Roman force from across the Empire to deal with Israel)

And (only) half the (soldiers) shall invade to slaughter (whole) households.

(According to Cassius Dio, 580,000 Jews perished in the war and many more died of hunger and disease, while those who survived were sold into slavery. Roman casualties were also considered heavy)

And that which goes before (the army) and (is) raised over it, (are) detestable wings (the Roman Eagle), that (which) lays bare, and unto (you), (it shall bring) an end. And therefore (he shall) order (the army) to perpetuate upon your, to lay bare (your city).

(In an attempt to erase any memory of Judea or Ancient Israel, Emperor Hadrian wiped the name off the maps and replaced it with Syria Palaestina).

Further recommended reading on the history of the event.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Jewish%E2%80%93Roman_War

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bar_Kokhba_revolt

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aquila_%28Roman%29