

# Daniel 8:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he came to the ram that had two horns, which I had seen standing before the river, and ran unto him in the fury of his power.

## Analysis

The confrontation between ram and goat represents the military clash between Persia and Greece. The phrase "he came to the ram that had two horns" describes Alexander's direct assault on Medo-Persian power. "In the fury of his power" (Hebrew: *bachamat kocho*, בְּחַמֶּת כֹּחֶךָ) depicts the rage and ferocity of Greek military might unleashed against Persian forces.

The verb "ran" (Hebrew: *yarots*, יָרֹץ) means to rush violently, capturing the speed and aggression of Alexander's campaigns. This wasn't cautious, calculated warfare but overwhelming assault. Historically, Alexander's battles at Granicus, Issus, and Gaugamela demonstrated exactly this fury—he personally led cavalry charges with reckless courage, repeatedly risking death to break enemy lines. His tactical genius combined with passionate intensity created unstoppable momentum.

Spiritually, this teaches that human rage and power, however impressive, remain under God's sovereign control. Alexander's fury served divine purposes—judgment on Persian pride and preparation for gospel advancement. Yet fury without divine sanction leads to destruction; Alexander's empire fragmented immediately after his death. Only Christ's righteous wrath against sin accomplishes eternal purposes, and His resurrection power surpasses all earthly might.

## Historical Context

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The Battle of Issus (333 BC) exemplifies this "fury." Alexander, commanding about 40,000 troops, attacked Darius III's 100,000+ Persian army. Leading the elite Companion cavalry, Alexander personally charged through Persian lines seeking Darius. The ferocity so terrified Darius that he fled, causing Persian collapse. Similar fury characterized Gaugamela (331 BC), where Alexander's aggressive tactics broke the larger Persian force. Ancient sources describe Alexander's almost suicidal battlefield aggression—wounded multiple times, he fought with berserker intensity.

## Related Passages

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**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

**Psalm 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

## Study Questions

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1. How does Alexander's fury serving God's purposes teach us that God sovereignly uses even human rage to accomplish His will?
2. What does the ram's inability to resist the goat's fury teach about earthly empires' ultimate fragility?
3. How does human military fury contrast with Christ's righteous wrath that ultimately conquers sin and death?

## Interlinear Text

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בָּא יָתִי אֲשֶׁר בְּקָרְבָּן יְמִם עַד יָבָא  
And he came H5704 to the ram H352 that had H1167 two horns H7161 which I had seen H7200

בְּקָרְבָּן תִּתְּפַנֵּן עַמְּדָה לְפָנֶיךָ אֲלֵךְ יְמִים  
standing H5975 before H6440 the river H180 and ran H7323 unto him in the fury H413 of his power H2534 H3581

