

The Classical and Modern Chronology referring to Prophet Daniel

The discussions about the authority of Daniel's book were resumed by the end of the 18 century, and in the 20 century those who contested the book were very numerous, the supporters of its authenticity practically did not exist. Even in the orthodox space there are enough theologians who totally agreed with the general exegesis based on Porphyries theory. About those exposed it may be concluded that Daniel's book authenticity cannot be doubted. Above all, the strongest argument remains Jesus Christ's testimony that calls the prophet: "So when you see the desolating sacrilege standing in the holy place..." (Mathew 24,15 Cf. Daniel 9,27; 11,31; 12,11). As long as Jesus included Daniel among Old Testament's prophets, those who sustain that he only wrote in the 2nd century BC, after the unfolding of the events, not only that they contest his quality as a prophet but also our Saviour's statements. His prophetic quality is recognised by Christ when, also from Daniel's book uses the expression Man's Son (Cf. Daniel 8,17). It is true that this expression is also to be found 92 times at Ezekiel, but from the context clearly results that he calls like this the human being to clearly differentiate it from divinity (see Gerhard Maier, *The Gospel According to Mathew*, biblical commentary, publishing house Lumina lunii, Korntal-Germany, 2000, pp, 821-822), and probably from other celestial beings that he has seen at river Chebar. If Christ calls Himself Man's Son, it is clear that he considers chapter 7, 13 where one reads that Daniel saw the Spirit "like a Man's Son coming with the clouds of heaven...to him was given dominion". Therefore when, according to the holy Gospels, Lord calls Himself 78 times Man's Son, he only refers to Daniel's book that he admits to have prophesied about his arrival.