

THE TIME OF THE END

DANIEL 10:1; 11:1

“The first years of Jehoiakim's reign were filled with warnings of approaching doom. The word of the Lord spoken by the prophets was about to be fulfilled. **The Assyrian power to the northward, long supreme, was no longer to rule the nations.** Egypt on the south, in whose power the king of Judah was vainly placing his trust, was soon to receive a decided check. All unexpectedly a new world power, **the Babylonian Empire, was rising** to the eastward and swiftly overshadowing all other nations.

“**Within a few short years the king of Babylon was to be used as the instrument of God's wrath upon impenitent Judah.** Again and again Jerusalem was to be invested and entered by the besieging armies of Nebuchadnezzar. Company after company--at first a few only, but later on thousands and tens of thousands--were to be taken captive to the land of Shinar, there to dwell in enforced exile. Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah--all these Jewish kings were in turn to become vassals of the Babylonian ruler, and all in turn were to rebel. Severer and yet more severe chastisements were to be inflicted upon the rebellious nation, until at last the entire land was to become a desolation, Jerusalem was to be laid waste and burned with fire, the temple that Solomon had built was to be destroyed, and the kingdom of Judah was to fall, never again to occupy its former position among the nations of earth.” *Prophets & Kings*, 422, 423.

70 YEARS CAPTIVITY

“The reign of Darius was honored of God. To him was sent the angel Gabriel, ‘to confirm and to strengthen him.’ Daniel 11:1. Upon his death, within about two years of the fall of Babylon, Cyrus succeeded to the throne, and the beginning of his reign marked the completion of the seventy years since the first company of Hebrews had been taken by Nebuchadnezzar from their Judean home to Babylon.” *Prophets & Kings*, 556.

Jeremiah 29:4-11 606BC - 536 BC

70 YEARS PARALLELS 1260 YEARS

“Today the church of God is free to carry forward to completion the divine plan for the salvation of a lost race. For many centuries God's people suffered a restriction of their liberties. The preaching of the gospel in its purity was prohibited, and the severest of penalties were visited upon those who dared disobey the mandates of men. As a consequence, the Lord's great moral vineyard was almost wholly unoccupied. The people were deprived of the light of God's word. The darkness of error and superstition threatened to blot out a knowledge of true religion. **God's church on earth was as verily in captivity during this long period of relentless persecution as were the children of Israel held captive in Babylon during the period of the exile.**” *Prophets & Kings*, 714.

Jeremiah 25:8-14 608 BC - 538 BC

FOUR KINGS

DANIEL 11:2

Cambyses — **Bill Clinton**

Smerdis — **George Bush II**

Darius Hystaspes — **Barak Obama**

Xerxes — **Donald Trump**

Daniel 11:16-22

Pompey ‘**Magnus**’ — **Bill Clinton**

Julius Caesar — **George Bush II**

Augustus Caesar — **Barak Obama**

Tiberius Caesar — **Donald Trump**

PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 1774 – 1781

1. Peyton Randolph (2x)
2. Henry Middleton
3. John Hancock
4. Charles Thomson
5. Henry Laurens
6. John Jay
7. Samuel Huntington

PRESIDENTS UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION 1781 – 1789

1. Samuel Huntington
2. Thomas McKean
3. John Hanson
4. Elias Boudinot
5. Thomas Mifflin
6. Richard Henry Lee
7. John Hancock
8. Nathaniel Gorham
9. Arthur St. Clair
10. Cyrus Griffin

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1789

George Washington

PARALLEL KINGDOMS

DANIEL 11:3, 4

TWO HORNED POWER

“As in the great image of chapter 2, so in this series of symbols a marked deterioration will be noticed as we descend from one kingdom to another. The silver of the breast and arms was inferior to the gold of the head. The bear was inferior to the lion. Medo-Persia fell short of Babylon in wealth and magnificence, and the brilliancy of its career. And now we come to additional particulars respecting this power. The bear raised itself up on one side. **This kingdom was composed of two nationalities, the Medes and Persians.** The same fact is represented by **the two horns of the ram of chapter 8.** Of these horns it is said that the higher came up last; and of the bear that it raised itself up on one side; and this was fulfilled by the Persian division of the kingdom, which came up last, but attained the higher eminence, becoming the controlling influence in the nation.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 127.

“‘And he had **two horns** like a lamb.’ The lamblike horns indicate youth, innocence, and gentleness, fitly representing the character of the United States when presented to the prophet as ‘coming up’ in 1798. Among the Christian exiles who first fled to America and sought an asylum from royal oppression and priestly intolerance were many who determined to establish a government upon the broad foundation of civil and religious liberty. Their views found place in the Declaration of Independence, which sets forth the great truth that ‘all men are created equal’ and endowed with the inalienable right to ‘life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.’ And the Constitution guarantees to the people the right of self - government, providing that representatives elected by the popular vote shall enact and administer the laws. Freedom of religious faith was also granted, every man being permitted to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. **Republicanism and Protestantism became the fundamental principles of the nation.** These principles are **the secret of its power and prosperity.** The oppressed and downtrodden throughout Christendom have turned to this land with interest and hope. Millions have sought its shores, and the United States has risen to a place among the most powerful nations of the earth.” *The Great Controversy*, 441.

Revelation 11:7, 8

GREECE A SYMBOL OF THE WORLD

“These men came from the West to find the Saviour at the close of His life, as the wise men had come from the East at the beginning. At the time of Christ's birth the Jewish people were so engrossed with their own ambitious plans that they knew not of His advent. The magi from a heathen land came to the manger with their gifts, to worship the Saviour. So these **Greeks, representing the nations, tribes, and peoples of the world,** came to see Jesus. So the people of all lands and all ages would be drawn by the Saviour's cross. So shall many ‘come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven.’ Matthew 8:11.” *Desire of Ages*, 621.

TWO STATUES

Daniel 2; Revelation 17; Daniel 10:19, 20

TWO STICKS – EZEKIEL 37:16 - 28

Last Seven kings – Southern Tribes:

Manasseh – “to forget”

Amon – “architect”

Josiah – “foundation”

Jehoahaz – “to seize”

Jehoiakim – “Jehovah will raise”

Jehoiachin (Jeconiah) – “Jehovah will establish”

Zedekiah – “to cleanse”

Last Seven kings – Northern Tribe:

Jeroboam II – “people will contend, other flock”

Zachariah – “Jah has remembered”

Shallum – “recompense, retribution, reward”

Menahem – “comforter”

Pekahiah – “Jah has observed”

Pekah – “to watch, observe”

Hoshea – “deliverer”

NUMBER 10

Revelation 17:10; Psalms 83; Ezekiel 27 ‘thy merchant(s)’

HORN OF THE HE GOAT

Daniel 8:3-9; 11:3,4

Revelation 13:11-18

Premiere Ships of Tarshish & Ahab, Leader of 10

DANIEL 11:4 – 16

DANIEL 11:4

“The facts stated in these verses plainly point to Alexander, and the division of his empire. (See on chapter 8:8.) Xerxes was the last Persian king who invaded Grecia; and the prophecy passes over the nine successors of Xerxes in the Persian empire, and next introduces Alexander the Great. Having overthrown the Persian empire, Alexander ‘became absolute lord of that empire, in the utmost extent in which it was ever possessed by any of the Persian kings.’ - Prideaux, Vol.I, p.477. His dominion was great, including ‘the greater portion of the then known habitable world;’ and he did according to his will. His will led him, B.C.323, into a drunken debauch, as the result of which he died as the fool dieth; and his vainglorious and ambitious projects went into sudden, total, and everlasting eclipse. The kingdom was divided, but not for his posterity; it was plucked up for others besides those. Within a few years after his death, all his posterity had fallen victims to the jealousy and ambition of his leading generals. Not one of the race of Alexander was left to breathe upon the earth. So short is the transit from the highest pinnacle of earthly glory to the lowest depths of oblivion and death. **The kingdom was rent into four divisions**, and taken possession of by Alexander's four ablest, or perhaps most ambitious and unprincipled generals, - **Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus and Ptolemy.**” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 248.

DANIEL 11:5 – 281 BC “GREAT DOMINION”

TYPE:

“The king of the north and the king of the south are many times referred to in the remaining portion of this chapter. It therefore becomes essential to an understanding of the prophecy clearly to identify these powers. When Alexander's empire was divided, the different portions lay toward the four winds of heaven, west, north, east, and south; these divisions of course to be reckoned from the standpoint of Palestine, the native land of the prophet. That division of the empire lying west of Palestine would thus constitute the kingdom of the west; that lying north, the kingdom of the north; that lying east, the kingdom of the east; and that lying south the kingdom of the south. The divisions of Alexander's kingdom with respect to Palestine were situated as follows: **Cassander had Greece and the adjacent countries**, which lay to the west; **Lysimachus had Thrace, which then included Asia Minor**, and the countries lying on the Hellespont and Bosphorus, which lay to the north of Palestine; **Seleucus had Syria and Babylon**, which lay principally to the east; and **Ptolemy had Egypt and the neighboring countries**, which lay to the south.

“Cassander was very soon conquered by Lysimachus, and his kingdom, Greece and Macedon, annexed to Thrace. And Lysimachus was in turn conquered by Seleucus, and Macedon and Thrace annexed to Syria.

“These facts prepare the way for an application of the text before us. The king of the south, Egypt, shall be strong. Ptolemy annexed Cyprus, Phoenicia, Caria, Cyrene, and many islands and cities to Egypt. Thus was his kingdom made strong. But another of Alexander's princes is introduced in the expression, ‘one of his princes.’ The Septuagint translates the verse thus: ‘And the king of the south shall be strong, and one of his [Alexander's] princes shall be strong above him.’ **This must refer to Seleucus**, who, as already stated, having annexed Macedon and Thrace to Syria, thus became possessor of three parts out of four of Alexander's dominion, and established a more powerful kingdom than that of Egypt.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 249, 250.

ANTITYPE:

Daniel 7:23-25

“Elliot, in his *Horae Apocalypticae*, makes two enumerations of the ten kingdoms which rose out of the Roman empire, varying the second list from the first according to the changes which had taken place at the later period to which the second list applies. His first list differs from that mentioned in remarks on chap.2:42, only in that he put the Alemanni in place of the Huns, and the Bavarians in place of the Lombards, a variation which can be easily accounted for. But out of this list he names the three that were plucked up before the papacy in these words: ‘I might cite **three that were eradicated from before the pope** out of the list first given; namely, **the Heruli** under Odoacer, **the Vandals**, and **the Ostrogoths.**’ - Vol.III, p.152, note 1” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 153.

DANIEL 11:6 – 252 BC TREATY

TYPE:

“There were frequent wars between the kings of Egypt and Syria. Especially was this the case with **Ptolemy Philadelphus**, the second king of Egypt, and **Antiochus Theos**, third king of Syria. They at length agreed to **make peace upon condition that Antiochus Theos should put away**

his former wife, Laodice, and her two sons, and should marry Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Ptolemy accordingly brought his daughter to Antiochus, bestowing with her an immense dowry.

“‘But she shall not retain the power of the arm;’ that is, her interest and power with Antiochus. And so it proved; for some time shortly after, in a fit of love, **Antiochus brought back his former wife, Laodice, and her children, to court again**. Then says the prophecy, ‘Neither shall he [Antiochus] stand, nor his arm,’ or seed. Laodice, being restored to favor and power, feared lest, in the fickleness of his temper, Antiochus should again disgrace her, and recall Berenice; and conceiving that **nothing short of his death** would be an effectual safeguard against such a contingency, she caused him to be poisoned shortly after. Neither did his seed by Berenice succeed him in the kingdom; for Laodice so managed affairs as to secure the throne for her eldest son, **Seleucus Callinicus**.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 250, 251.

ANTITYPE:

Daniel 8:19; 9:27; 11:35; 11:40

Revelation 11:1-7

“‘When they shall have finished [**are finishing**] their testimony.’ The period when the two witnesses were to prophesy clothed in sackcloth ended in 1798. As they were approaching the termination of their work in obscurity, war was to be made upon them by the power represented as ‘the beast that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit.’ In many of the nations of Europe the powers that ruled in Church and State had for centuries been controlled by Satan, through the medium of the papacy. But here is brought to view a new manifestation of Satanic power.” *The Great Controversy*, 1888, 268.

THE TREATY OF TOLentino

“**The Treaty of Tolentino** was a peace treaty between Revolutionary France and the Papal States, signed on **19 February 1797** and imposing terms of surrender on the Papal side.

DANIEL 11:7-9 – 246 BC “LAODICEAN WAR”

TYPE:

“This branch out of the same root with **Berenice [Joseph Bonaparte]** was her **brother, Ptolemy Euergetes [Napoleon Bonaparte]**. He had no sooner succeeded his father, Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the kingdom of Egypt, than, burning to **avenge the death of his sister**, Berenice, **he raised an immense army, and invaded the territory of the king of the north**, that is, of Seleucus Callinicus, who, with his mother, Laodice, reigned in Syria. And he prevailed against them, even to the conquering of Syria, Cilicia, the upper parts beyond the Euphrates, and almost all Asia. But hearing that a sedition was raised in Egypt requiring his return home, he plundered the kingdom of Seleucus, took forty thousand talents of silver and precious vessels, and **two thousand five hundred images of the gods**. Among these were the images which Cambyses had formerly taken from Egypt and carried into Persia. The Egyptians, being wholly given to idolatry, bestowed upon Ptolemy the title of Euergetes, or **the Benefactor**, as a compliment for his having thus, after many years, restored their captive gods.

“This, according to Bishop Newton, is Jerome's account, extracted from ancient historians, but there are authors still extant, he says, who confirm several of the same particulars. Appian informs

us that Laodice having killed Antiochus, and after him both Berenice and her child, Ptolemy, the son of Philadelphus, to revenge those murders, invaded Syria, slew Laodice, and proceeded as far as Babylon. From Polybius we learn that Ptolemy, surnamed Euergetes, being greatly incensed at the cruel treatment of his sister, Berenice, marched with an army into Syria, and took the city of Seleucia, which was kept for some years afterward by garrisons of the kings of Egypt. **Thus did he enter into the fortress of the king of the north.** Polyaeus affirms that Ptolemy made himself master of all the country from Mount Taurus as far as to India, without war or battle; but he ascribes it by mistake to the father instead of the son. **Justin asserts that if Ptolemy had not been recalled into Egypt by a domestic sedition, he would have possessed the whole kingdom of Seleucus.** The king of the south thus came into the dominion of the king of the north, and returned to his own land, as the prophet had foretold. And he also continued more years than the king of the north; for Seleucus Callinicus died in exile, of a fall from his horse; and Ptolemy Euergetes survived him for four or five years.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 251, 252.

ANTITYPE:

“**The treaty also formalized the confiscation of artistic treasures from the Vatican. Over a hundred paintings and other works of art were to go to the Louvre in Paris.** The French commissioners reserved the right to enter any building, public, religious or private, to make their choice and assessment of what was to be taken to France.

“In 1796 French Republican troops under the command of Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Italy and defeated the papal troops. The French occupied Ancona and Loreto. Pius VI sued for peace which was granted at **Tolentino on 19 February 1797**; but on 28 December 1797, in a riot blamed by papal forces on some Italian and French revolutionists, the popular brigadier-general Mathurin-Léonard Duphot, who had gone to Rome with **Joseph Bonaparte as part of the French embassy, was killed and a new pretext was furnished for invasion.**

“General Berthier marched to Rome, **entered it unopposed on 10 February 1798**, and, proclaiming a Roman Republic, demanded of the pope the renunciation of his temporal authority.

“Upon his refusal he was taken prisoner, and on 20 February was escorted from the Vatican to Siena, and thence to the Certosa near Florence. The French declaration of war against Tuscany led to his removal (he was escorted by the Spaniard Pedro Gómez Labrador, Marquis of Labrador) by way of Parma, Piacenza, Turin and Grenoble to the citadel of Valence, the chief town of Drôme where he died six weeks after his arrival, on 29 August 1799, having then reigned longer than any pope.” Wikipedia

DANIEL 11:10 – 222 BC TWO BROTHERS

TYPE:

“The first part of this verse speaks of sons, in the plural; the last part, of one, in the singular. The sons of Seleucus Callinicus were **Seleucus Ceraunus** and **Antiochus Magnus**. These both entered with zeal upon the work of vindicating and avenging the cause of their father and their country. The elder of these, Seleucus, first took the throne. He assembled a great multitude to recover his father's dominions; but being a weak and pusillanimous prince, both in body and estate, destitute of money, and unable to keep his army in obedience, he was poisoned by two of his generals after an inglorious reign of two or three years. His more capable brother, **Antiochus Magnus**, was thereupon proclaimed king, who, taking charge of the army, retook Seleucia and recovered Syria, making himself master of some places by treaty, and of others by force of arms.

A truce followed, wherein both sides treated for peace, yet prepared for war; after which Antiochus returned and overcame in battle Nicolas, the Egyptian general, and had **thoughts of invading Egypt itself**. Here is the "one" who should certainly overflow and pass through." *Daniel & The Revelation*, 253.

ANTITYPE:

Daniel 11:40b

“INTO” & “TO” THE FORTRESS

DANIEL 11:11 – 217 BC THE BATTLE OF RAPHIA

TYPE:

“**Ptolemy Philopater** succeeded his father, Euergetes, in the kingdom of Egypt, being advanced to the crown not long after Antiochus Magnus had succeeded his brother in the government of Syria. He was a most luxurious and vicious prince, but **was at length aroused at the prospect of an invasion of Egypt by Antiochus**. He was indeed "moved with choler" for the losses he had sustained, and **the danger which threatened him**; and he came forth out of Egypt with a numerous army to check the progress of the Syrian king. The king of the north was also to set forth a great multitude. The army of Antiochus, according to Polybius amounted on this occasion to sixty-two thousand foot, six thousand horse, and one hundred and two elephants. In the battle, **Antiochus was defeated**, and his army, according to prophecy, was given into the hands of the king of the south. Ten thousand foot and three thousand horse were slain, and over four thousand men were taken prisoners; while of Ptolemy's army there were slain only seven hundred horse, and about twice that number of infantry.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 253.

ANTITYPE:

Proxy Wars: Afghanistan & Syria

DANIEL 11:12 – “HEART SHALL BE LIFTED UP”

TYPE:

“Ptolemy lacked the prudence to make a good use of his victory. Had he followed up his success, he would probably have become master of the whole kingdom of Antiochus; but content with making only a few menaces and a few threats, he made peace that he might be able to give himself up to the uninterrupted and uncontrolled indulgence of his brutish passions. Thus, having conquered his enemies, he was overcome by his vices, and, forgetful of the great name which he might have established, he spent his time in feasting and lewdness.

“His heart was lifted up by his success, but he was far from being strengthened by it; for the inglorious use he made of it **caused his own subjects to rebel against him**. But the lifting up of his heart was **more especially manifested in his transactions with the Jews**. Coming to Jerusalem, he there offered sacrifices, and was very desirous of **entering into the most holy place of the temple**, contrary to the law and religion of that place; but being, though with great difficulty, restrained, he left the place burning with anger against the whole nation of the Jews, and **immediately commenced against them a terrible and relentless persecution**. In Alexandria, where the Jews had resided since the days of Alexander, and enjoyed the privileges of the most

avored citizens, forty thousand according to Eusebius, sixty thousand according to Jerome, were slain in this persecution. **The rebellion of the Egyptians, and the massacre of the Jews**, certainly were not calculated to strengthen him in his kingdom, but were sufficient rather almost totally to ruin it.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 254.

ANTITYPE:

“Update (July 8 [2016]): This week, Russian president Vladimir Putin approved a package of **anti-terrorism laws** that usher in **tighter restrictions on missionary activity and evangelism**.

Despite prayers and protests from religious leaders and human rights advocates, the Kremlin announced Putin’s approval yesterday. The amendments, including **laws against sharing faith in homes, online, or anywhere but recognized church buildings**, go into effect July 20.

Though opponents to the new measures hope to eventually appeal in court or elect legislators to amend them, they have begun to prepare their communities for life under the new rules, reported Forum 18 News Service, a Christian outlet reporting on the region. - “Russia’s New Law: No Evangelizing Outside of Church,” Christianity Today

“Russia’s Supreme Court announced Thursday that it has **banned the Jehovah’s Witnesses from operating in the country**, ordering the religious group to close 395 of its local chapters.

“The announcement came after the court accepted a request from the justice ministry that the religious organization be **considered an extremist group**.

“The court also ordered the **seizure of the group’s property**.” Fox News

UZZIAH:

2 Chronicles 26:16-19

DANIEL 11:13 – CONSOLIDATION – “AFTER CERTAIN YEARS”

“The events predicted in this verse were to occur ‘**after certain years**.’ The peace concluded between Ptolemy Philopater and Antiochus lasted fourteen years. Meanwhile Ptolemy died from intemperance and debauchery, and was succeeded by his son, **Ptolemy Epiphanes, a child then four or five years old**. **Antiochus**, during the same time, having suppressed rebellion in his kingdom, and reduced and settled the eastern parts in their obedience, was at leisure for any enterprise when young Epiphanes came to the throne of Egypt; and thinking this too good an opportunity for enlarging his dominion to be let slip, **he raised an immense army ‘greater than the former’ (for he had collected many forces and acquired great riches in his eastern expedition)**, and set out against Egypt, expecting to have an easy victory over the infant king. How he succeeded we shall presently see; for here new complications enter into the affairs of these kingdoms, and **new actors are introduced upon the stage of history**.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 255.

DANIEL 11:14 – “ROBBERS OF THY PEOPLE”

“Antiochus was **not the only one who rose up against the infant Ptolemy**. **Agathocles, his prime minister**, having possession of the king’s person, and conducting the affairs of the kingdom in his stead, was so dissolute and proud in the exercise of his power that the provinces which before were subject to Egypt rebelled; **Egypt itself was disturbed by seditions**; and the Alexandrians, rising up against Agathocles, caused him, his sister, his mother, and their associates, to be put to death. At the same time, **Philip, king of Macedon, entered into a league with Antiochus to**

divide the dominions of Ptolemy between them, each proposing to take the parts which lay nearest and most convenient to him. Here was a rising up against the king of the south sufficient to fulfil the prophecy, and the very events, beyond doubt, which the prophecy intended.

“**A new power is now introduced, - ‘the robbers of thy people;’** literally, says Bishop Newton, ‘the breakers of thy people.’ Far away on the banks of the Tiber, a kingdom had been nourishing itself with ambitious projects and dark designs. Small and weak at first, it grew with marvelous rapidity in strength and vigor, reaching out cautiously here and there to try its prowess, and test the vigor of its warlike arm, till, conscious of its power, it boldly reared its head among the nations of the earth, and seized with invincible hand the helm of their affairs. Henceforth the name of Rome stands upon the historic page, destined for long ages to control the affairs of the world, and exert a mighty influence among the nations even to the end of time.

“**Rome spoke;** and Syria and Macedonia soon found a change coming over the aspect of their dream. **The Romans interfered in behalf of the young king of Egypt**, determined that he should be protected from the ruin devised by Antiochus and Philip. This was B.C.200, and was one of the first important interferences of the Romans in the affairs of Syria and Egypt. Rollin furnishes the following succinct account of this matter:

“‘Antiochus, king of Syria, and Philip, king of Macedonia, during the reign of Ptolemy Philopater, had discovered the strongest zeal for the interests of that monarch, and were ready to assist him on all occasions. Yet no sooner was he dead, leaving behind him an infant, whom the laws of humanity and justice enjoined them not to disturb in the possession of his father's kingdom, than they immediately joined in a criminal alliance, and excited each other to shake off the lawful heir, and divide his dominions between them. Philip was to have Caria, Libya, Cyrenaica, and Egypt; and Antiochus, all the rest. With this view, the latter entered Coele-Syria and Palestine, and in less than two campaigns made an entire conquest of the two provinces, with all their cities and dependencies. Their guilt, says Polybius, would not have been quite so glaring, had they, like tyrants, endeavored to gloss over their crimes with some specious pretense; but, so far from doing this, their injustice and cruelty were so barefaced, that to them was applied what is generally said of fishes, that the larger ones, though of the same species, prey on the lesser. One would be tempted, continues the same author, at seeing the most sacred laws of society so openly violated, to accuse Providence of being indifferent and insensible to the most horrid crimes; but it fully justified its conduct by punishing those two kings according to their deserts; and made such an example of them as ought, in all succeeding ages, to deter others from following their example. For, while they were meditating to dispossess a weak and helpless infant of his kingdom by piecemeal, Providence raised up the Romans against them, who entirely subverted the kingdoms of Philip and Antiochus, and reduced their successors to almost as great calamities as those with which they intended to crush the infant king.’ - Ancient History, Book 18, chap. 50.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 255, 256.

“In 200 BC, Roman emissaries came to Philip and Antiochus demanding that they refrain from invading Egypt. The Romans would suffer no disruption of the import of grain from Egypt, key to supporting the massive population in Italy. As neither monarch had planned to invade Egypt itself, they willingly complied to Rome's demands. Antiochus completed the subjugation of Coele-Syria in 198 BC and went on to raid Ptolemy's remaining coastal strongholds in Caria and Cilicia.

DANIEL 11:15 – 200 BC THE BATTLE OF PANIUM

“The tuition of the young king of Egypt was entrusted by the Roman Senate to M. Emilius Lepidus, who appointed Aristomenes, an old and experienced minister of that court, his guardian. His first act was to provide against the threatened **invasion of the two confederated kings, Philip and Antiochus.**

“To this end he despatched Scopas, a famous general of Aetolia, then in the service of the Egyptians, into his native country to raise reinforcements for the army. Having equipped an army, he marched into Palestine and Coele-Syria (Antiochus being engaged in a war with Attalus in Lesser Asia), and reduced all Judea into subjection to the authority of Egypt.

“**Thus affairs were brought into a posture for the fulfillment of the verse before us.** For Antiochus, desisting from his war with Attalus at the dictation of the Romans, took speedy steps for the recovery of Palestine and Coele-Syria from the hands of the Egyptians. Scopas was sent to oppose him. Near the sources of the Jordan, the two armies met. Scopas was defeated, pursued to Sidon, and there closely besieged. Three of the ablest generals of Egypt, with their best forces, were sent to raise the siege, but without success. At length Scopas meeting, in the gaunt and intangible specter of famine, a foe with whom he was unable to cope, was forced to surrender on the dishonorable terms of life only; whereupon he and his ten thousand men were suffered to depart, stripped and naked. **Here was the taking of the most fenced cities by the king of the north;** for Sidon was, both in its situation and its defenses, one of the strongest cities of those times. Here was the failure of the arms of the south to withstand, and the failure also of the people which the king of the south had chosen; namely, Scopas and his Aetolian forces.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 258.

DANIEL 11:16 – 22

DANIEL 11:16 – 63 BC – THE GLORIOUS LAND – POMPEY – BILL CLINTON

TYPE:

“Although Egypt could not stand before Antiochus, the king of the north, **Antiochus could not stand before the Romans**, who now came against him. No kingdoms were longer able to resist this rising power. Syria was conquered, and added to the Roman empire, when **Pompey, B.C.65, deprived Antiochus Asiaticus of his possessions, and reduced Syria to a Roman province.**

“The same power was also to stand in the Holy Land, and consume it. Rome became connected with the people of God, the Jews, by alliance, B.C.162, from which date it holds a prominent place in the prophetic calendar. It did not, however, acquire jurisdiction over Judea by actual conquest till B.C.63; and then in the following manner.

“On Pompey's return from his expedition against Mithridates, king of Pontus, two competitors, Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, were struggling for the crown of Judea. Their cause came before Pompey, who soon perceived the injustice of the claims of Aristobulus, but wished to defer decision in the matter till after his long-desired expedition into Arabia, promising then to return, and settle their affairs as should seem just and proper. Aristobulus, fathoming Pompey's real sentiments, hastened back to Judea, armed his subjects, and prepared for a vigorous defense, determined, at all hazards, to keep the crown, which he foresaw would be adjudicated to another. Pompey closely followed the fugitive. As he approached Jerusalem, Aristobulus, beginning to repent of his course, came out to meet him, and endeavored to accommodate matters by promising entire submission and large sums of money. Pompey, accepting this offer, sent Gabinius, at the head of a detachment of soldiers, to receive the money. But when that lieutenant-general arrived

at Jerusalem, he found the gates shut against him, and was told from the top of the walls that the city would not stand to the agreement.

“Pompey, not to be deceived in this way with impunity, put Aristobulus, whom he had retained with him, in irons, and immediately marched against Jerusalem with his whole army. The partisans of Aristobulus were for defending the place; those of Hyrcanus, for opening the gates. The latter being in the majority, and prevailing, Pompey was given free entrance into the city. Whereupon the adherents of Aristobulus retired to the mountain of the temple, as fully determined to defend that place as Pompey was to reduce it. At the end of three months a breach was made in the wall sufficient for an assault, and the place was carried at the point of the sword. In the terrible slaughter that ensued, twelve thousand persons were slain. It was an affecting sight, observes the historian, to see the priests, engaged at the time in divine service, with calm hand and steady purpose pursue their accustomed work, apparently unconscious of the wild tumult, though all around them their friends were given to the slaughter, and though often their own blood mingled with that of their sacrifices.

“Having put an end to the war, Pompey demolished the walls of Jerusalem, transferred several cities from the jurisdiction of Judea to that of Syria, and imposed tribute on the Jews. **Thus for the first time was Jerusalem placed by conquest in the hands of that power which was to hold the ‘glorious land’ in its iron grasp till it had utterly consumed it.**” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 258 - 260.

ANTITYPE:

Daniel 11:41

“But Christians of past generations observed the Sunday, supposing that in so doing they were keeping the Bible Sabbath, and there are now true Christians in every church, not excepting the Roman Catholic communion, who honestly believe that Sunday is the Sabbath of divine appointment. God accepts their sincerity of purpose and their integrity before him. But **when Sunday observance shall be enforced by law**, and the world shall be enlightened concerning the obligation of the true Sabbath, then whoever shall transgress the command of God, to obey a precept which has **no higher authority than that of Rome, will thereby honor popery above God. He is paying homage to Rome**, and to the power which enforces the institution ordained by Rome. He is worshipping the beast and his image. As men then reject the institution which God has declared to be the sign of his authority, and honor in its stead that which Rome has chosen as the token of her supremacy, they will thereby accept the sign of allegiance to Rome—‘the mark of the beast.’ And it is not until the issue is thus plainly set before the people, and they are brought to choose between the commandments of God and the commandments of men, that those who continue in transgression will receive “the mark of the beast.” *The Great Controversy*, 1888, 449.

“And let it be remembered, it is the boast of Rome that she never changes. The principles of Gregory VII and Innocent III are still the principles of the Roman Catholic Church. And had she but the power, she would put them in practice with as much vigor now as in past centuries. Protestants little know what they are doing when they propose to accept the aid of Rome in the work of Sunday exaltation. While they are bent upon the accomplishment of their purpose, **Rome is aiming to re-establish her power, to recover her lost supremacy**. Let the principle once be established in the United States that the church may employ or control the power of the state; that religious observances may be enforced by secular laws; in short, that the authority of church and

state is to dominate the conscience, and **the triumph of Rome in this country is assured.** *The Great Controversy*, 581.

DANIEL 11:17-19 – JULIUS CAESAR – GEORGE BUSH

“Bishop Newton furnishes another reading for this verse, which seems more clearly to express the sense, as follows: ‘He shall also set his face to enter by force the whole kingdom.’ Verse 16 brought us down to the conquest of Syria and Judea by the Romans. Rome had previously conquered Macedon and Thrace. Egypt was now all that remained of the ‘whole kingdom’ of Alexander, not brought into subjection to the Roman power, which power now set its face to enter by force into that country.

“Ptolemy Auletes died B.C.51. He left the crown and kingdom of Egypt to his eldest son and daughter, Ptolemy and Cleopatra. It was provided in his will that they should marry together, and reign jointly; and because they were young, they were placed under the guardianship of the Romans. The Roman people accepted the charge, and appointed Pompey as guardian of the young heirs of Egypt.

“A quarrel having not long after broken out between Pompey and Caesar, the famous battle of Pharsalia was fought between the two generals. Pompey, being defeated, fled into Egypt. Caesar immediately followed him thither; but before his arrival, Pompey was basely murdered by Ptolemy, whose guardian he had been appointed. Caesar therefore assumed the appointment which had been given to Pompey, as guardian of Ptolemy and Cleopatra.

“After this conquest, Caesar defeated the last remaining fragments of Pompey's party, Cato and Scipio in Africa and Labienus and Varus in Spain. Returning to Rome, the ‘fort of his own land,’ he was made perpetual dictator; and such other powers and honors were granted him as rendered him in fact absolute sovereign of the whole empire. But the prophet had said that he should stumble and fall. The language implies that his overthrow would be sudden and unexpected, like a person accidentally stumbling in his walk. And so this man, who fought and won five hundred battles, taken one thousand cities, and slain one million one hundred and ninety-two thousand men, fell, not in the din of battle and the hour of strife, but when he thought his pathway was smooth and strewn with flowers, and when danger was supposed to be far away; for, taking his seat in the senate chamber upon his throne of gold, to receive at the hands of that body the title of king, the dagger of treachery suddenly struck him to the heart. Cassius, Brutus, and other conspirators rushed upon him, and he fell, pierced with twenty-three wounds. Thus he suddenly stumbled and fell, and was not found, B.C.44.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 260-264.

DANIEL 11:20 – AUGUSTUS CAESAR – RAISER OF TAXES – BARAK OBAMA

“**Augustus Caesar** succeeded his uncle, Julius, by whom he had been adopted as his successor. He publicly announced his adoption by his uncle, and took his name, to which he added that of Octavianus. Combining with Mark Antony and Lepidus to avenge the death of Caesar, they formed what is called the triumvirate form of government. Having subsequently firmly established himself in the empire, the senate conferred upon him the title of Augustus, and the other members of the triumvirate being now dead, he became supreme ruler.

He was emphatically a raiser of taxes. Luke, in speaking of the events that transpired at the time when Christ was born, says: ‘**And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be enrolled [for taxation].**’ Luke 2:1. **That taxing which embraced all the world was an event worthy of notice;** and the person who

enforced it has certainly a claim to the title of ‘a raiser of taxes’ above every other competitor.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 265.

DANIEL 11:21, 22 – TIBERIUS CAESAR – DONALD TRUMP

“**Tiberius Caesar next appeared after Augustus Caesar** on the Roman throne. He was raised to the consulate in his twenty-eighth year. It is recorded that as Augustus was about to nominate his successor, his wife, Livia, besought him to nominate Tiberius (her son by a former husband); but the emperor said, ‘**Your son is too vile to wear the purple of Rome;**’ and the nomination was given to Agrippa, a very virtuous and much-respected Roman citizen. But the prophecy had foreseen that a vile person should succeed Augustus. Agrippa died; and Augustus was again under the necessity of choosing a successor. Livia renewed her intercessions for Tiberius; and Augustus, weakened by age and sickness, was more easily flattered, and finally consented to nominate, as his colleague and successor, that ‘vile’ young man. **But the citizens never gave him the love, respect, and ‘honor of the kingdom’ due to an upright and faithful sovereign.**

“How clear a fulfilment is this of the prediction that they should not give him the honor of the kingdom. But he was to come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries. A paragraph from the *Encyclopedia Americana* shows how this was fulfilled:

“During the remainder of the life of Augustus, he [Tiberius] behaved with great prudence and ability, concluding a war with the Germans in such a manner as to merit a triumph. After the defeat of Varus and his legions, he was sent to check the progress of the victorious Germans, and acted in that war with equal spirit and prudence. On the death of Augustus, he succeeded, without opposition, to the sovereignty of the empire: which, however, with his characteristic dissimulation, he affected to decline, until repeatedly solicited by the servile senate.’

“Dissimulation on his part, flattery on the part of the servile senate, and a possession of the kingdom without opposition - such were the circumstances attending his accession to the throne, and such were the circumstances for which the prophecy called.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 266, 267.

“Bishop Newton presents the following reading as agreeing better with the original: ‘**And the arms of the overflowers shall be overflowed from before him, and shall be broken.**’ The expressions signify revolution and violence; and in fulfilment we should look for the arms of **Tiberius, the overflowers, to be overflowed, or, in other words, for him to suffer a violent death.** To show how this was accomplished, we again have recourse to the *Encyclopedia Americana*, art. Tiberius:

“Acting the hypocrite to the last, he disguised his increasing debility as much as he was able, even affecting to join in the sports and exercises of the soldiers of his guard. At length, leaving his favorite island, the scene of the most disgusting debaucheries, he stopped at a country house near the promontory of Micenum, where, on the 16th of March, 37, he sunk into a lethargy, in which he appeared dead; and Caligula was preparing with a numerous escort to take possession of the empire, when his sudden revival threw them into consternation. At this critical instant, Macro, the pretorian prefect, caused him to be suffocated with pillows. Thus expired the emperor Tiberius, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and twenty-third of his reign, universally execrated.’

“‘The prince of the covenant’ unquestionably refers to Jesus Christ, ‘the Messiah the Prince,’ who was to ‘confirm the covenant’ one week with his people. Dan.9:25-27. The prophet, having taken us down to the death of Tiberius, now mentions incidentally an event to transpire in his reign, so important that it should not be passed over; namely, the cutting off of the Prince of the covenant,

or in other words, the death of our Lord Jesus Christ. According to the prophecy, this took place in the reign of Tiberius. Luke informs us (3:1-3) that in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, John the Baptist commenced his ministry. The reign of Tiberius is to be reckoned, according to Prideaux, Dr. Hales, Lardner, and others, from his elevation to the throne to reign jointly with Augustus, his step-father, in August, A.D.12. His fifteenth year would therefore be from August, A.D.26, to August, A.D.27. Christ was six months younger than John, and is supposed to have commenced his ministry six months later, both, according to the law of the priesthood, entering upon their work when they were thirty years of age. If John commenced in the spring, in the latter portion of Tiberius's fifteenth year, it would bring the commencement of Christ's ministry in the autumn of A.D.27; and right here the best authorities place the baptism of Christ, it being the exact point where the 483 years from B.C.457, which were to extend to the Messiah the Prince, terminated; and Christ went forth proclaiming that the time was fulfilled. From this point we go forward three years and a half to find the date of the crucifixion; for Christ attended but four Passovers, and was crucified at the last one. Three and a half years from the autumn of A.D.27 bring us to the spring of A.D.31. **The death of Tiberius is placed but six years later, in A.D.37.**" *Daniel & The Revelation*, 268, 269.

"The Prince of Light and the prince of darkness are contending for the victory. When Jesus, the Prince of Life, came forth from Joseph's sepulcher, his triumph was assured. As he came forth from the grave, and proclaimed himself the resurrection and the life, the end of Satan's reign on the earth was made certain; but well may the hosts of heaven be astonished to see men exalting him who is the leader of the great rebellion against God. **Those who are choosing to honor Satan by exalting the spurious sabbath are making a choice similar to that which the people made when they rejected Christ, that Barabbas**, a robber and murderer, should be given unto them." *The Signs of the Times*, March 12, 1894.

DANIEL 11:23 - 29

LEAGUE WITH THE JEWS

DANIEL 11:23

"Having taken us down through the secular events of the empire to the end of the seventy weeks, **the prophet, in verse 23, takes us back to the time when the Romans became directly connected with the people of God by the Jewish league, B.C.161**: from which point we are then taken down in a direct line of events to the final triumph of the church, and the setting up of God's everlasting kingdom. **The Jews, being grievously oppressed by the Syrian kings**, sent an embassy to Rome, to solicit the aid of the Romans, and to join themselves in 'a league of amity and confederacy with them.' 1 Mac.8; Prideaux, II, 234; Josephus's Antiquities, book 12, chap.10, sec.6. The Romans listened to the request of the Jews, and granted them a decree, couched in these words:

"The decree of the senate concerning a league of assistance and friendship with the nation of the Jews. It shall not be lawful for any that are subject to the Romans, to make war with the nation of the Jews, nor to assist those that do so, either by sending them corn, or ships, or money; and if any attack be made upon the Jews, the Romans shall assist them as far as they are able; and again, if any attack be made upon the Romans, the Jews shall assist them. And if the Jews have a mind to add to, or to take from, this league of assistance, that shall be done with the common consent of the Romans. And whatever addition shall thus be made, it shall be of force.' 'This decree,' says

Josephus, ‘was written by Eupolemus, the son of John, and by Jason, the son of Eleazer, when Judas was high priest of the nation, and Simon, his brother, was general of the army. And this was the first league that the Romans made with the Jews, and was managed after this manner.’

“At this time the Romans were a small people, and began to work deceitfully, or with cunning, as the word signifies. And from this point they rose by a steady and rapid ascent to the height of power which they afterward attained. - *Daniel & The Revelation*, 271, 272.

“According to Uriah Smith and also 1 Maccabees chapter 7:1 and chapter 8, **the date of the first league was in 161 BC when the Romans and Jews made a peace agreement.** This first peace treaty did not last however, because in that same year Bacchides, a loyal Roman ruler, made war against the Jews. In this war Judas Maccabeus was killed. Later his brother Jonathon took over leadership of the Jews. In the beginning of 159 BC Alcimus, the false high priest, died after attempting to tear down the walls of the temple and Bacchides left the Jews alone for 2 years (see 1 Macabees 9:54–57). The Jewish reckoning of time included the full year; therefore, the 2 years would include 159 and 158 BC. Bacchides came back again to battle **sometime in 158 BC and lost to the Jews. When he returned to his own land the Jews once again asked for peace and it was granted. This was the second ‘league’ made between the Jews and Romans** and this time it lasted longer. This league is found in 1 Maccabees 9:70, 71, and is quoted on the center column of the 1843 chart next to the year of 158 BC. The 1843 chart is therefore accurate about this date.” Future News FAQ’s, 55.

Pagan Rome – USA

Jews – Adventism

MIDNIGHT ARREST – JEWS, ROMANS, JUDAS

“The Saviour contrasted His own manner of work with the methods of His accusers. For months they had hunted Him, striving to entrap Him and bring Him before a secret tribunal, where they might obtain by perjury what it was impossible to gain by fair means. Now they were carrying out their purpose. **The midnight seizure by a mob**, the mockery and abuse before He was condemned, or even accused, was their manner of work, not His. Their action was in violation of the law. Their own rules declared that every man should be treated as innocent until proved guilty. By their own rules the priests stood condemned.” *Desire of Ages*, 699.

Naboth’s Vineyard – 1 Kings 21:7-14

WHAT CAUSES THE LEAGUE? – SYRIAN OPPRESSION

Three Geographical Locations:

Daniel 8:9 –, **East: Syria 65 BC**, Pleasant Land: Jerusalem 63 BC, South: Egypt 30 BC

Daniel 11:40-43 – **King of the South**, Glorious Land, Egypt

Persia vs Eastern Rome East vs West	627 AD Nineveh	629 AD Strike of Islam
Cold War East (RU) vs West (USA)	1989 Loosed	9/11 Strike of Islam
Syrian War East (RU) vs West	Midnight Loosed, Caliphate	Midnight Cry Strike of Islam

DANIEL 11:24, 13

“The usual manner in which nations had, before the days of Rome, entered upon valuable provinces and rich territory, was by war and conquest. **Rome was now to do what had not been done by the fathers or the fathers' fathers; namely, receive these acquisitions through peaceful means.** The custom, before unheard of, was now inaugurated, of kings' leaving by legacy their kingdoms to the Romans. Rome came into possession of large provinces in this manner. And those who thus came under the dominion of Rome derived no small advantage therefrom. They were treated with kindness and leniency. It was like having the prey and spoil distributed among them. They were protected from their enemies, and rested in peace and safety under the aegis of the Roman power.

“To the latter portion of this verse, Bishop Newton gives the idea of forecasting devices from strongholds, instead of against them. **This the Romans did from the strong fortress of their seven-hilled city.** ‘Even for a time;’ doubtless a prophetic time, 360 years. **From what point are these years to be dated? Probably from the event brought to view in the following verse.**”
Daniel & The Revelation, 273.

CONSOLIDATION:

Genesis 41 – Joseph given power distribution, and preparation. 1/5 was owed to Egypt.

Even for a time’ - a time is 360 years.

Image of Daniel 3 (60x6 = 360 cubits)

Stronghold:

“‘And he had **two horns** like a lamb.’ The lamblike horns indicate youth, innocence, and gentleness, fitly representing the character of the United States when presented to the prophet as ‘coming up’ in 1798. Among the Christian exiles who first fled to America and sought an asylum from royal oppression and priestly intolerance were many who determined to establish a government upon the broad foundation of civil and religious liberty. Their views found place in the Declaration of Independence, which sets forth the great truth that ‘all men are created equal’

and endowed with the inalienable right to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' And the Constitution guarantees to the people the right of self - government, providing that representatives elected by the popular vote shall enact and administer the laws. Freedom of religious faith was also granted, every man being permitted to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. **Republicanism and Protestantism became the fundamental principles of the nation.** These principles are **the secret of its power and prosperity.** The oppressed and downtrodden throughout Christendom have turned to this land with interest and hope. Millions have sought its shores, and the United States has risen to a place among the most powerful nations of the earth." *The Great Controversy*, 441.

"A great crisis awaits the people of God. A crisis awaits the world. The most momentous struggle of all the ages is just before us. Events which for more than forty years we have upon the authority of the prophetic word declared to be impending are now taking place before our eyes. Already **the question of an amendment to the Constitution restricting liberty of conscience has been urged upon the legislators of the nation.** The question of enforcing Sunday observance has become one of national interest and importance. We well know what the result of this movement will be. But are we ready for the issue? Have we faithfully discharged the duty which God has committed to us of giving the people warning of the danger before them?" *Testimonies*, volume 5, 711.

"We see that efforts are being made to restrict our religious liberties. The Sunday question is now assuming large proportions. **An amendment to our constitution is being urged in Congress, and when it is obtained, oppression must follow.** I want to ask, Are you awake to this matter? and do you realize that the night cometh, when no man can work? Have you had that intensity of zeal, and that piety and devotion, which will enable you to stand when oppression is brought upon you? It does not seem possible to us now that any should have to stand alone; but if God has ever spoken by me, the time will come when we shall be brought before councils and before thousands for his name's sake, and each one will have to give the reason of his faith. Then will come the severest criticism upon every position that has been taken for the truth. We need, then, to study the word of God, that we may know why we believe the doctrines we advocate. We must critically search the living oracles of Jehovah." *Review & Herald*, December 18, 1888.

DANIEL 11:25, 26 – ACTIUM

"By verses 23 and 24 we are brought down this side of the league between the Jews and the Romans, B.C. 161, to the time when Rome had acquired universal dominion. The verse now before us brings to view a vigorous campaign against the king of the south, Egypt, and the occurrence of a notable battle between great and mighty armies. Did such events as these transpire in the history of Rome about this time? - They did. The war was the war between Egypt and Rome; and the battle was the battle of Actium. Let us take a brief view of the circumstances that led to this conflict." *Daniel & The Revelation*, 273.

"Mark Antony, Augustus Caesar, and Lepidus constituted the triumvirate which had sworn to avenge the death of Julius Caesar. This Antony became the brother-in-law of Augustus by marrying his sister, Octavia. Antony was sent into Egypt on government business, but fell a victim to the arts and charms of Cleopatra, Egypt's dissolute queen. So strong was the passion he conceived for her, that he finally espoused the Egyptian interests, rejected his wife, Octavia, to

please Cleopatra, bestowed province after province upon the latter to gratify her avarice, celebrated a triumph at Alexandria instead of Rome, and otherwise so affronted the Roman people that Augustus had no difficulty in leading them to engage heartily in a war against this enemy of their country. This war was ostensibly against Egypt and Cleopatra; but it was really against Antony, who now stood at the head of Egyptian affairs. And the true cause of their controversy was, says Prideaux, that neither of them could be content with only half of the Roman empire; for Lepidus having been deposed from the triumvirate, **it now lay between them, and each being determined to possess the whole, they cast the die of war for its possession.**” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 273.

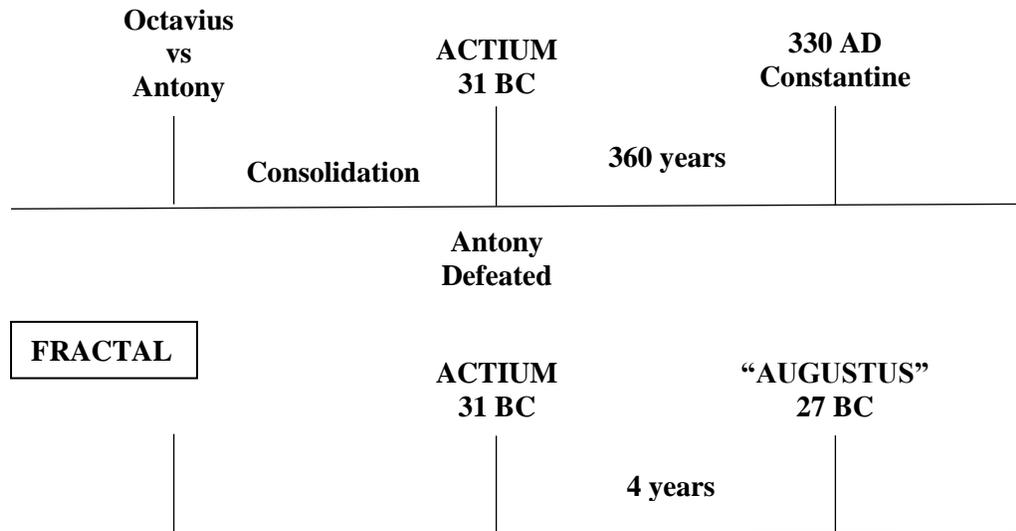
“The vast power and domination of the Roman Empire, for the three centuries which followed the battle of Actium, have dazzled the historic eye... **The battle of Actium was followed by the final conquest of Egypt.** That conquest rounded and integrated the glorious empire; it was now circular as a shield... From that day forward, for three hundred years, there was silence in the world; no muttering was heard; no eye winked beneath the wing. Winds of hostility might still rave at intervals; but it was on the outside of the mighty empire; it was at a dream-like distance; and, like the storms that beat against some monumental castle; 'and at the doors and windows seem to call,' they rather irritated and vilified the sense of security than at all disturbed its luxurious lull.” *The Great Empires of Bible Prophecy*, 314.

FOUR YEARS AFTER ACTIUM – SUNDAY LAW FRACTAL

“The **Roman Empire** (Latin: *Imperium Rōmānum*; Classical Latin: [ɪmˈpɛ.ri.ũː roːˈmaːnũː] Koine and Medieval Greek: βασιλεία τῶν Ῥωμαίων, tr. *Basileia tōn Rhōmaiōn*) was the post-Roman Republic period of the ancient Roman civilization, characterized by government headed by emperors and large territorial holdings around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Africa and Asia. The city of Rome was the largest city in the world c.100 BC – c.400 AD, with Constantinople (New Rome) becoming the largest around 500 AD,^{[5][6]} and the Empire's populace grew to an estimated 50 to 90 million inhabitants (roughly 20% of the world's population at the time).^{[n 6][7]} The 500-year-old republic which preceded it was severely destabilized in a series of civil wars and political conflict, during which Julius Caesar was appointed as perpetual dictator and then assassinated in 44 BC. Civil wars and executions continued, culminating in the victory of Octavian, Caesar's adopted son, over Mark Antony and Cleopatra at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC and the annexation of Egypt. Octavian's power was then unassailable and **in 27 BC the Roman Senate formally granted him overarching power and the new title *Augustus*, effectively marking the end of the Roman Republic.**” Wikipedia

DANIEL 11: 27 – CONSOLIDATION

“Antony and Caesar were formerly in alliance. **Yet under the garb of friendship they were both aspiring and intriguing for universal dominion.** Their protestations of deference to, and friendship for, each other, were the **utterances of hypocrites.** They spoke lies at one table. Octavia, the wife of Antony and sister of Caesar, declared to the people of Rome at the time Antony divorced her, that she had consented to marry him solely with the hope that it would prove a pledge of union between Caesar and Antony. But that counsel did not prosper. The rupture came; and in the conflict that ensued, Caesar came off entirely victorious.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 276.



DANIEL 11:28, 29 – SUNDAY LAW – DECLINE OF ROME

“The next great enterprise of the Romans after the overthrow of Egypt, was the expedition against Judea, and the capture and destruction of Jerusalem. The holy covenant is doubtless the covenant which God has maintained with his people, under different forms, in different ages of the world, that is, with all believers in him. The Jews rejected Christ; and, according to the prophecy that all who would not hear that prophet should be cut off, they were destroyed out of their own land, and scattered to every nation under heaven. And while Jews and Christians alike suffered under the oppressive hands of the Romans, it was doubtless in the reduction of Judea especially, that the exploits mentioned in the text were exhibited.

“Under Vespasian the Romans invaded Judea, and took the cities of Galilee, Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, where Christ had been rejected. They destroyed the inhabitants, and left nothing but ruin and desolation. Titus besieged Jerusalem. He drew a trench around it, according to the prediction of the Saviour. A terrible famine ensued, the equal of which the world has, perhaps at no other time witnessed.

“Moses had predicted that in the terrible calamities to come upon the Jews if they departed from God, even the tender and delicate woman should eat her own children in the straitness of the siege wherewith their enemies should distress them. Under the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, a literal fulfilment of this prediction occurred; and he, hearing of the inhuman deed, but forgetting that he was the one who was driving them to such direful extremities, swore the eternal extirpation of the accursed city and people.” *Daniel & The Revelation*, 278, 279.

“The time appointed is probably the prophetic time of verse 24, which has been previously mentioned. It closed, as already shown, in A.D.330, at which time this power was to return and come again toward the south, but not as on the former occasion, when it went to Egypt, nor as the latter, when it went to Judea. Those were expeditions which resulted in conquest and glory. This one led to demoralization and ruin. The removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople was the signal for the downfall of the empire. Rome then lost its prestige. The western division was exposed to the incursions of foreign enemies. On the death of Constantine, the Roman empire was

divided into three parts, between his three sons, Constantius, Constantine II, and Constans. Constantine II and Constans quarreled, and Constans, being victor, gained the supremacy of the whole West. He was soon slain by one of his commanders, who, in turn, was shortly after defeated by the surviving emperor, and in despair ended his own days, A.D.353. The barbarians of the North now began their incursions, and extended their conquests till the imperial power of the West expired in A.D.476.

“This was indeed different from the two former movements brought to view in the prophecy; and to this the fatal step of removing the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople directly led.”
Daniel & The Revelation, 280.