



# Persia and the Fourth King Who Stirred up Greece

## Study guide # 2

Description	Verse	Details
<p><b>Gabriel strengthens Darius the Mede</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 1</b> - Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, even I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.</p>	<p>Because this verse begins with “also,” it is evident that Daniel 11:1 is a continuation of a conversation that began in the previous chapter.</p> <p>In Daniel 10:21, Gabriel refers to that which is noted in the scripture of truth. In the original language, “that which is noted,” means—that which is inscribed.</p> <p>The inscription of truth revealed to Daniel, tells us that what Daniel is about to be told is guaranteed to happen; it’s already etched in stone. It’s similar to a financial ledger. Once a transaction is written to the ledger, it cannot be changed. This is why I often call Daniel 11 the Ledger of Truth.</p> <p>Here, we see the angel coming to strengthen Darius the Mede. This reveals to us that God had a vested interest in ensuring that this king, who preferred Daniel above the presidents and princes, would fulfill his role within the panorama of Bible prophecy.</p>
<p><b>King Xerxes stirs up his Empire against Grecia</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 2</b> - And now will I shew thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than they all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.</p>	<p>After Cyrus, the three kings who stood up (ruled) were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambyses II</li> <li>• Bardiya (Legend has it that Bardiya was replaced by an imposter named Gaumata. However, some historians suggest that Gaumata was an excuse, made up by Darius, who succeeded Bardiya/ Gaumata after he killed him)</li> <li>• Darius I</li> </ul> <p><b>The fourth king</b> - This king was known as Xerxes. Most historians believe Xerxes was synonymous with King Ahasuerus, who was married to Esther.</p> <p>King Xerxes had more wealth than the three kings who ruled before him. However, the <i>Ledger of Truth</i> reveals that King Xerxes used that wealth to stir up his empire against the realm of Grecia; however, Grecia was also stirred up against the Persians.</p>



# Greece and the Kings of the North and South

## Study guide # 3

Description	Verse	Details
<b>336 BC: Alexander the Great rises to power</b>	<b>Vs. 3</b> - And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.	Alexander the Great unites Greece and conquers the known world
<b>323 BC: Alexander's death and the Diadochi (Alexander's successors)</b>	<b>Vs. 4</b> - And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those.	Alexander the Great contracted a mysterious disease and died. The Greek Empire fell into civil war as Alexander's generals fought for power and territory. Four of these generals would be relevant to prophecy: Lysimachus ruled Asia Minor in the north Ptolemy ruled Egypt in the south Seleucus ruled Syria and eastern nations Cassander ruled Greece and Macedonia
<b>The King of the South helps establish the King of the North</b>	<b>Vs. 5</b> - And the king of the south shall be strong, and one of his princes; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion shall be a great dominion.	Ptolemy ruled Egypt. He would help Seleucus, who originally was a governor in Babylonia, conquer the eastern portion of Alexander's Greek Empire. Then Seleucus would conquer Lysimachus' territory in the north. As a result, Scripture would call Seleucus the King of the North and Ptolemy would be known as the King of the South. Seleucus would rule the north and the eastern portion of the kingdom which is why the Scripture declares his dominion shall be a great dominion.
<b>A deadly alliance between the King of the North and South</b>	<b>Vs. 6</b> - And in the end of years they shall join themselves together; for the king's daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement: but she shall not retain the power of the arm; neither shall he stand, nor his arm: but she shall be given up, and they that brought her, and he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in these times.	To ensure peace and prosperity, Antiochus II, the King of the North marries Berenice the daughter of Ptolemy II, the King of the South. However, in order to do this Antiochus divorced his wife Laodice. After Ptolemy II died, Antiochus tried to reunite with his wife, but she poisoned him and killed Berenice and Berenice's son.
<b>246 – 242 BC: The Third Syrian War</b>	<b>Vs. 7</b> - But out of a branch of her roots shall one stand up in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against them, and shall prevail:	Ptolemy III is the branch of Berenice's roots. To avenge his sister, he raised an army and came against the north, which was ruled by Laodice's son, Seleucus II. In exchange for peace, Seleucus awarded Ptolemy new territories in Syria.



# Greece and the Kings of the North and South

## Study guide # 3

Description	Verse	Details
<b>245 BC: Ptolemy III recovers idols and artifacts</b>	<b>Vs. 8</b> - And shall also carry captives into Egypt their gods, with their princes, and with their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he shall continue more years than the king of the north.	During Ptolemy's invasion into the north, he would recover idols along with silver and gold and brought them to Egypt. Ptolemy would reign longer than Seleucus II.
<b>244 BC: Seleucus II regains lost territory</b>	<b>Vs. 9</b> - So the king of the south shall come into his kingdom, and shall return into his own land.	Seleucus II regained a portion of the territory he lost to the King of the South.
<b>239 – 236 BC: War of the Brothers</b>	<b>Vs. 10</b> - But his sons shall be stirred up, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces: and one shall certainly come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall he return, and be stirred up, even to his fortress.	During the conflict between Seleucus II and Ptolemy III, Seleucus' brother Antiochus Hierax took some of his brother's territory for himself. This would start a war between the two brothers. And thus both kings were stirred up within their own fortress.
<b>217 BC: Battle of Raphia (The Fourth Syrian War)</b>	<b>Vs. 11</b> - And the king of the south shall be moved with choler, and shall come forth and fight with him, even with the king of the north: and he shall set forth a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into his hand.	During this battle fought in the Palestinian city of Rafah, Ptolemy IV defeated Antiochus III
<b>Ptolemy IV's missed opportunity</b>	<b>Vs. 12</b> - And when he hath taken away the multitude, his heart shall be lifted up; and he shall cast down many ten thousands: but he shall not be strengthened by it.	Ptolemy IV was so proud of his victory at Rafah, that he failed to see that he crippled the Seleucid Empire and could've conquered the north. Instead of pursuing his enemies, he returned to Egypt to celebrate. In essence, Ptolemy wasn't strengthened by this victory.
<b>200 BC: The Battle of Panium (The Fifth Syrian War)</b>	<b>Vs. 13</b> - For the king of the north shall return, and shall set forth a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come after certain years with a great army and with much riches.	Antiochus III strategically timed this war against the King of the South as Ptolemy IV had recently died and his heir Ptolemy V was just a child. Ultimately Antiochus would be victorious at the conclusion of this war.



# Greece and the Kings of the North and South

## Study guide # 3

Description	Verse	Details
<b>205 -186 BC: The Great Egyptian Revolt</b>	<b>Vs. 14</b> - And in those times there shall many stand up against the king of the south: also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision; but they shall fall.	Not only was the north attacking Egypt, but the Egyptian locals would also rise up against their Greek colonizers. This 20-year conflict ended in 186 BC
<b>175-164 BC: Antiochus Epiphanes and the Revolt of Judas Maccabeus</b>	<b>Vs. 15</b> - So the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount, and take the most fenced cities: and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither shall there be any strength to withstand.	Antiochus captured the most fenced (fortified) cities. History confirms that Antiochus' campaign against the south was most successful. He would conquer almost the whole territory with the exception of Alexandria. However, in his attempt to Hellenize (spread Greek culture) the nation of Israel, a conflict would arise in Jerusalem. As a result of this conflict, Antiochus persecuted God's people and forced them into Pagan worship.

### STUDY AND DISCUSSION

Which empires are represented as the King of the North and the King of the South?

Who did Seleucus beat in order to become the King of the North?

Why do you think Antiochus' three-year persecution of the Jews overshadows the Roman's persecution of the Jews and the destruction of Jerusalem?



# Pagan Rome – The Rise and Fall of an Empire

## Study guide # 4

Description	Verse	Details
<b>64 BC: The Roman Empire comes into supremacy</b>	<b>Vs. 16</b> - But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him: and he shall stand in the glorious land, which by his hand shall be consumed.	Just as Daniel 8:9 declared, the Roman Empire would come out of the west conquering Macedonia, then go south and exert control over Egypt, and finally head east to conquer Seleucia. At this point, Rome essentially became the King of the North and South simultaneously. The Ledger of Truth also predicted that Rome would consume ( <i>end, finish, destroy, waste</i> ) the glorious land (Jerusalem) which would occur in 70 ad.
<b>49 BC: Julius Caesar meets Cleopatra VII</b>	<b>Vs. 17</b> - He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones with him; thus shall he do: and he shall give him the daughter of women, corrupting her: but she shall not stand on his side, neither be for him.	The prophecy <i>drops us out of warp speed</i> at the time of Julius Caesar. Rome’s aspirations of being the sole world superpower would prompt them to conquer the known world. The Gallic wars greatly extended the Roman territory and thus we see Rome setting its <i>face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom</i> . <i>Upright ones</i> is somewhat obscure but it may be a reference to Israel—thus Rome’s ambition to rule the whole kingdom (world) would also include God’s chosen people. The daughter of women is likely a reference to Cleopatra VII, who would become involved with the Roman consul. Cleopatra’s father placed her and her brother under the guardianship of the Roman Empire and in this manner, we see Ptolemaic Egypt gave Cleopatra VII to the Roman Empire. Even though Cleopatra seemed to be intrigued by Julius Caesar, her loyalties always remained with Egypt.
<b>45 BC: Julius Caesar’s war with Pompey become a pretext to his downfall</b>	<b>Vs. 18</b> - After this shall he turn his face unto the isles, and shall take many: but a prince for his own behalf shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease; without his own reproach he shall cause it to turn upon him.	Julius Caesar was at war with another Roman consul named Pompey Magnus. However, after Pompey was killed, Julius turned his attention to the isles (coasts of the Iberian Peninsula) to root out any remaining opposition. Unfortunately for Julius, a Roman magistrate named Decimus Brutus, whom he loved like a son, would lead the Senators with their cause in making the same reproach (disgrace) fall upon Julius that he had caused to fall upon Pompey and Rome.
<b>44 BC: Julius Caesar is assassinated</b>	<b>Vs. 19</b> - Then he shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land: but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.	Julius Caesar returns to Rome and declares himself Dictator for life. However, after returning, he would be assassinated by the Senators.



# Pagan Rome – The Rise and Fall of an Empire

## Study guide # 4

Description	Verse	Details
<p><b>27 BC – 14 AD:</b>  <b>The reign of Augustus Caesar</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 20</b> - Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes in the glory of the kingdom: but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle.</p>	<p>The phrase “raiser of taxes,” refers to someone who sends an oppressor or an exactor throughout the realm. This exactor likely refers to the multiple censuses requested by Julius Caesar’s great-nephew, Augustus Caesar. According to Luke 2:1 he would make a decree <i>that all the world should be taxed</i>.</p> <p>According to the historical record, Augustus decreed three general censuses in order to properly tax the Roman people: In 28 BC, in 8 BC, and his final census was in 14 AD, the same year he died. Thus we understand he died within a few days of his final census and he would die of old age as opposed to being assassinated or killed in war.</p>
<p><b>14 AD:</b>  <b>The reign of Tiberius Caesar</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 21</b> - And in his estate shall stand up a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries.</p>	<p>The meaning of vile in the original language is "one who is lightly esteemed, despised, or lowly regarded." Tiberius was known as a dark, reclusive ruler who was called "the gloomiest of men." One record even declares that Tiberius was once called vile.</p> <p>Because his predecessor died of old age and not by conquest, Tiberius was able to come into power <i>peaceably</i>. His mother’s maneuvering is what placed this Emperor on the throne, thus he <i>obtained the kingdom by flatteries</i>.</p>
<p><b>31 AD – 70 AD:</b>  <b>The Crucifixion of Christ and destruction of Jerusalem</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 22</b> - And with the arms of a flood shall they be overflown from before him, and shall be broken; yea, also the prince of the covenant.</p>	<p>This verse seems to use some of the language of Daniel 9. We see the <i>flood</i> here is synonymous with 9:26 when it says, “...<i>the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary; and the end thereof shall be with a flood...</i>” Clearly, this is a reference to the destruction of Jerusalem.</p> <p>Then we see a reference to the Prince of the Covenant. This is obviously talking about Jesus Christ, Who is called “<i>Messiah the Prince</i>” in 9:25 and Who also “confirms the <i>Covenant...</i>” in 9:27. Thus we see the destruction of Jerusalem mentioned first, as this event was the result of the rejection and crucifixion of Christ.</p>



# Pagan Rome – The Rise and Fall of an Empire

## Study guide # 4

Description	Verse	Details
<b>430 AD:</b> <b>A new king in the south rises</b>	<b>Vs. 23</b> - And after the league made with him he shall work deceitfully: for he shall come up, and shall become strong with a small people.	<p>After Daniel 11 touches on Christ’s Crucifixion, the chapter then scans the panorama of prophecy to find the next conflict that was to arise from either the north, south, east, or west.</p> <p>In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, swarms of Barbarians tribes poured into the Roman Empire. One of those tribes were known as Vandals. The Vandals would be the only tribe that would invade North Africa; however, once they made a treaty with Rome, which conceded the territory conquered by the Vandals, this would make these Barbarians the official King of the South. It is also no surprise that the Vandals would work deceitfully and break that treaty as they resumed their invasion and took Carthage in North Africa. The Vandals weren’t the biggest or strongest tribe, yet they became a strong nation.</p>
<b>439 AD:</b> <b>The Vandals come into prosperity</b>	<b>Vs. 24</b> - He shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province; and he shall do that which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers' fathers; he shall scatter among them the prey, and spoil, and riches: yea, and he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds, even for a time.	<p>Here the translators mistakenly translated the šalvâ as peaceably. However, further analysis reveals that the word should be <i>prosperity</i>. Thus it should be clear that these Vandals would come into prosperity as they took for themselves the most fertile regions within the Roman Empire— North Africa.</p> <p>Genseric, the king of the Vandals often forecasted his devices against the Romans as he always seemed to be a step ahead of them.</p>
<b>469 AD:</b> <b>The Battle of Cape Bon</b>	<b>Vs. 25</b> - And he shall stir up his power and his courage against the king of the south with a great army; and the king of the south shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand: for they shall forecast devices against him.	<p>The Roman Empire assembled one of the largest naval forces of that time sending over 1,100 ships down to destroy the Vandals once and for all. However, the Romans would once again lose to the Vandals who would destroy over half the Roman fleet.</p>
<b>King Genseric’s war strategy</b>	<b>Vs. 26</b> - Yea, they that feed of the portion of his meat shall destroy him, and his army shall overflow: and many shall fall down slain.	<p>History reveals that not only did Genseric and the Vandals capture Roman vessels, but many of the Roman captains switched allegiances to the Vandalic kingdom. Thus we understand that the Roman captains represent those who were fed by the Roman Empire and were also used to the destroy the Roman Empire.</p>



# Pagan Rome – The Rise and Fall of an Empire

## Study guide # 4

Description	Verse	Details
<p><b>530 AD: Mutiny within the Vandalic Empire</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 27</b> - And both these kings' hearts shall be to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table; but it shall not prosper: for yet the end shall be at the time appointed.</p>	<p>In 530 AD, Genseric's grandson, Hilderic, was the king of the Vandals. His cousin Gelimer was next in line to be king. However, the historical record reveals that Gelimer believed that King Hilderic was going to change the laws of succession to prevent Gelimer from becoming the next king. Even though we don't have proof of Hilderic's plans, we do know Hilderic was pro-Roman and a Catholic Christian, while most Vandals were anti-Rome and Arian Christians. The historical record also reveals Gelimer plotted to overthrow his pro-Roman cousin and bring back the old Vandal ways. Thus we understand two kings (one current king, and another future king) sat at the same royal table and spoke lies to each other. The Bible says that neither would prosper, as Gelimer would kill Hilderic, but not long afterward would die at the hands of the Romans.</p>
<p><b>Justinian the Great</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 28</b> - Then shall he return into his land with great riches; and his heart shall be against the holy covenant; and he shall do exploits, and return to his own land.</p>	<p>This verse brings Emperor Justinian to the forefront of prophecy's stage. There are three actions taken by Justinian that this verse wishes to expose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>Return into his land with great riches</i> refers to the taxes that Justinian placed upon the wealthy in his kingdom. Because of overspending, Justinian bankrupted the Roman Empire, thus in order to return riches back to Rome he took it from the people in the form of taxes.</li> <li>2) <i>His heart shall be against the holy covenant</i> refers to Justinian's desire to place the church into the hands of the Bishop of Rome. Christ came to establish the Holy Covenant with His people. And according to Hebrews 8:10, we would be God's people. However, when Justinian placed the Church in the hands of the Bishop of Rome, this made the Church the Pontiff's people not God's.</li> <li>3) <i>Do exploits and return to his own land</i> refers to the fact that Justinian had a strong desire to restore the Roman Empire back to its former glory. In order to do this, the emperor decided to re-conquer the territories previously taken by the Barbarian tribes.</li> </ol>





# Pagan Rome – The Rise and Fall of an Empire

## Study guide # 4

Description	Verse	Details
<b>533 AD: The Vandalic War</b>	<b>Vs. 29</b> - At the time appointed he shall return, and come toward the south; but it shall not be as the former, or as the latter.	History reveals that prior to the Vandalic war, there were two major conflicts where the Vandals were victorious against the Romans: 1) The Battle of Cartagena in 460 AD 2) The Battle of Cap Bon in 468 AD However, now in verse 29, we see that the Vandal's luck would finally run out. The Vandalic war would have a different result than the earlier battle (Cartagena) and the later battle (Cape Bon). In essence, the time is now appointed for the end of the Vandalic Empire.
<b>The results of the Vandalic War</b>	<b>Vs. 30a</b> - For the ships of Chittim shall come against him: therefore he shall be grieved...	Chittim is a term that refers to <i>islanders of the Mediterranean Sea</i> . This perfectly describes the Vandals, whose navy ruled the Mediterranean. History reveals that the Vandals took their fleet to quell an insurrection within their territory. This gave Justinian the perfect opportunity to bypass the Vandal fleet and reach Vandalic territory without having to contend with the Vandalic navy. Because the Romans were superior on land, this would result in the end of the Vandalic Empire.

### Study and Discussion

**Some believe that the Daughter of Women should refer to Cleopatra I. Why do you think this study believes this refers to Cleopatra VII?**

**Who is the Prince of the Covenant?**

**According to this view of Daniel 11, the prophecy jumps 400 years into the future after the destruction of Jerusalem. Why do you believe Daniel 11 goes back into warp speed after the Crucifixion and destruction of Jerusalem?**



# Papal Rome – The Empire strikes back

## Study guide # 5

Description	Verse	Details
<p><b>533 AD: Emperor Justinian declares Roman Catholicism as the official religion</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 30b</b> - ...and return, and have indignation against the holy covenant: so shall he do; he shall even return, and have intelligence with them that forsake the holy covenant.</p>	<p>In 533, Justinian begins updating the laws for the empire. However, in so doing, he also decrees the Bishop of Rome as the head of the Church and makes Catholicism the official religion. According to Hebrews 8:10, the Holy Covenant ultimately makes us God’s people. Therefore, we understand that when Justinian made this edict, he placed the Church into the hands of the Roman Pontiff.</p> <p>In the original language, the word for <i>intelligence</i> is <i>bîn</i>. It can mean <i>understand, consider, or regard</i>. Here, it likely means Justinian had consideration or regard for those of the Catholic faith.</p>
<p><b>538 AD: The Bishop of Rome obtains the seat of the eternal city with the help of the Roman armies.</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 31</b> - And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate.</p>	<p>This verse reveals that there are three components to its fulfillment:</p> <p><b>1) Arms shall stand on his part</b> Here, arms represent the power of the empire. This can be its king, but more likely represents its armies.</p> <p><b>2) He shall pollute the sanctuary of strength</b> Some individuals believe this refers to the Heavenly Sanctuary, as the Papacy would eventually place man’s focus on earthly priests instead of the Heavenly High Priest. However, when used in conjunction with the word “strength,” we see it has a different connotation. In the original language, Daniel typically translates strength as <i>Fort, Fortress, or Stronghold</i>. These words typically relate to a city, not a heavenly sanctuary. Thus, we understand the Sanctuary of Strength is the Church of the fortified city of Rome.</p> <p><b>3) He shall take away the Daily Sacrifice and replace it with the Abomination of Desolation</b> The word <i>sacrifice</i> was supplied by the translators and thus we understand it’s not part of the original text. The word Daily means <i>Continuation</i>. This continuation is the continuation of Israel, which is the New Testament Church. The Abomination of Desolation is a term that refers to the Roman Catholic system that was manifested in the dark ages due to the fact it mixed Pagan traditions with Christian doctrines.</p>



# Papal Rome – The Empire strikes back

## Study guide # 5

Description	Verse	Details
<p>Continued...</p> <p><b>538 AD:</b>  <b>The Bishop of Rome obtains the seat of the eternal city with the help of the Roman armies.</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 31</b> - And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate.</p>	<p>A closer look at Revelation reveals that these three components of Daniel 11:31 also are nestled inside of Revelation 13:2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Power = Arms</li> <li>2) Seat = Sanctuary of strength</li> <li>3) Great Authority = Daily replaced by Abomination of Desolation</li> </ol> <p>Once we understand these three components, we will see that the criteria for the fulfillment of Daniel 11:31 must be when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Armies stand for the Bishop of Rome</li> <li>2) He is placed in the city of Rome as the head</li> <li>3) Catholicism replaces the Church</li> </ol> <p>This criteria began in 533 AD but appears to have been made official in 538 AD when 1) The Roman armies were used towards the benefit of the Roman Pontiff. 2) When those armies defeated the Goths at Rome, which in essence gave the Roman Pontiff his seat in the eternal city. 3) The Papacy was born and was now authorized to fully replace the Christian Church.</p>
<p><b>Persecution of the Dark Ages</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 32</b> - And such as do wickedly against the covenant shall he corrupt by flatteries: but the people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits.</p>	<p>The persecution of the Church began with Emperor Justinian as he began enacting civil penalties against those who refused to be Roman Catholic. However, God had a remnant of people who realized the Church was being corrupted.</p>
<p><b>The rise of the Reformers</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 33</b> - And they that understand among the people shall instruct many: yet they shall fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil, many days.</p>	<p>During the dark ages, many reformers would rise up in protest against the Papacy. However, the civil penalties initially decreed would ultimately transition to corporal punishment, and some of these reformers who <i>instructed many</i>, would die by sword, flame, be taken captive, or hunted like prey.</p>
<p><b>1517 AD:</b>  <b>The Protestant Reformation</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 34</b> - Now when they shall fall, they shall be holpen with a little help: but many shall cleave to them with flatteries.</p>	<p>The help that God would give to the Church came in the form of a Catholic priest named Martin Luther. He would raise up in protest over Papal Indulgences (payment for pardon of sins). This reformer would nail 95 theses (statements) on the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany and this would catch fire and produce a protest against the Catholic Church.</p>



# Papal Rome – The Empire strikes back

## Study guide # 5

Description	Verse	Details
<b>Martyrs are seen as pure in the eyes of God</b>	<b>Vs. 35</b> - And some of them of understanding shall fall, to try them, and to purge, and to make them white, even to the time of the end: because it is yet for a time appointed.	Those who joined Luther’s protest against Catholicism became known as Protestant Christians. This movement became a thorn in the side of the Papacy, who tried to destroy it through persecution. Many people were killed for their faith, but they were made pure in God’s sight. Prophecy declared that the time of Papal dominance would last for 1260 years, thus the domination would not come to a close until the <i>time appointed</i> .
<b>1798 AD: The Papacy’s civil power comes to an end</b>	<b>Vs. 36</b> - And the king shall do according to his will; and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak marvellous things against the God of gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished: for that that is determined shall be done.	Pope after Pope continued to magnify himself above God. Elevating himself as the representative of Christ, calling himself Holy Father, forgiving sins, and placing idols within the Church are a few examples of how this power would continue to speak unimaginable things against the God of gods until the indignation was accomplished. Students of Bible prophecy should know that this indignation was accomplished at the end of the 1260 years. In 1798, we see the Papacy’s rule coming to an end. Although the power of the Pontiff had already been diminishing, Napoleon placed the nail in the coffin (maybe literally) for the Roman Pontiff when he captured the Pope, and he died in captivity. Once the Roman Bishop was removed from his “throne,” the Papacy’s civil power ended. Even though another Pope was elected, the Papacy’s authority as a ruler of church and state has yet to be restored as it was in previous times. However, remember Revelation 13 talks about a revival of his power in the near future.

### Study and Discussion

Some place the 1260-period as beginning in 533AD and ending in 1793 AD? Look up the events of 1793 and write or discuss your thoughts on this possibility.




# The Ottoman Empire and the God of Forces

## Study guide # 6

Description	Verse	Details
<p><b>The Ottoman Empire described</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 37</b> - Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers, nor the desire of women, nor regard any god: for he shall magnify himself above all.</p>	<p>Considering the fall of the Papacy occurred in verse 36, we see a new power being introduced. The Ottoman Empire is here being announced as the power that simultaneously existed during the Papacy’s reign but would outlast the Catholic regime by 124 years. The Ottoman Empire arose from Turkey—a country that was historically called Asia Minor. This <i>Asia</i> was the same place where the Seven Churches that John the Revelator wrote letters to. Thus, we understand that Jehovah was the “God of their fathers.” The “desire of women” may be better interpreted as the <i>Desired Woman</i> or the <i>Blessed Woman</i>. This refers to Mary, the woman whom the Papacy venerated as the <i>Mother of God</i>.</p> <p>History reveals that the Ottomans adopted the millet system allowing the people in the territories it conquered to retain their own religions. Since the Ottoman’s didn’t force religious conversions, the Bible accurately describes them as having no regard for Jehovah, the Virgin Mary, or any other god.</p>
<p><b>The religion of the Ottoman Empire</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 38</b> - But in his estate shall he honour the God of forces: and a god whom his fathers knew not shall he honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things.</p>	<p>While the Ottoman Empire had no religious requirements for those whom it conquered, in its home territory (Turkey) it honored the god of forces. Forces here is often interpreted as a <i>fortress, fortified, or stronghold</i>. This word is often related to cities that needed to be fortified for times of war. Thus, the god of forces is the god of the Ottoman’s fortress—Allah. This Muslim deity is the god who was unknown to the ancestors of the Turkish because they were worshippers of Jehovah. Although Islam was born in the 7th century, the Ottoman’s honored Allah in their mosques with gold, silver, precious stones, and pleasant things.</p>
<p><b>1922: The final fall and dismantling of the Ottoman Empire</b></p>	<p><b>Vs. 39</b> - Thus shall he do in the most strong holds with a strange god, whom he shall acknowledge and increase with glory: and he shall cause them to rule over many, and shall divide the land for gain.</p>	<p>The “strongholds” most likely represents the original Turkish territories; and here, “strange” means foreign.</p> <p>To those living during the Dark Ages, Allah would be considered as a foreign god.</p> <p>The second half of verse 39 reveals the final fall of the Ottoman Empire. This fall occurred in 1922 when the Ottoman Empire was divided amongst the major powers of Europe for their benefit.</p>



# The Ottoman Empire and the God of Forces

## *Study guide # 6*

### **Study and Discussion**

**Many suggests that verses 37-39 refer to the Papacy or France. What do you believe and why?**




# The United States of America – The Time of the End

## Study guide # 7

Description	Verse	Details
<b>2001: September 11th Terrorist attack against the United States of America</b>	<b>Vs. 40</b> - And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over.	<p>The <i>Time of the End</i> began with the fall of the Papacy in the year 1798. However, we must understand that the <i>time of the end</i> can also refer to any time after 1798.</p> <p>Because verse 40 begins with the phrase, <i>time of the end</i>, some have suggested that this verse refers to the fall of the Papacy. However, when we see how this verse portrays the King of the North's response, (a whirlwind of chariots, horsemen, and ships) we find no historical record of the Papacy responding militarily to France or any power after the year 1798.</p> <p>Remembering that Daniel 11 is a timeline of events and that it's always forward-looking, we look for the superpower that reigned after the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire—The United States of America!</p> <p>The King of the South always represents the power the rules Egypt or North Africa. However, when we look at the context of these last four verses of Daniel 11, we see that the King of the South is part of a conglomeration of nations. This conglomeration is <i>presently</i> called the Arab League. This league contains all the nations that are relevant to the King of the South. It is also no coincidence that this league contains the four nations that were home to the September 11th, terrorists—Egypt, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. Understanding this, we now can see that verse 40 refers to the September 11th terror attacks as the <i>push</i> from the King of the South (the Arab League). America responded to this attack like a whirlwind, sending its chariots (tanks), horsemen (Humvees), and many ships. During this War on Terror, the United States toppled Iran and Afghanistan and entered many other countries in the region.</p>



# The United States of America – The Time of the End

## Study guide # 7

Description	Verse	Details
<b>The Event</b>	<b>Vs. 41</b> - He shall enter also into the glorious land, and many countries shall be overthrown: but these shall escape out of his hand, even Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon.	Here, we see that there will be an event that will occur in the Middle East. This event will prompt the United States of America, as the King of the North, to send its military into the glorious land (Israel and the Palestinian region). The verse then says that Edom, Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon escape. Knowing the history of these three tribes, we can see why they escape this onslaught: According to Deuteronomy 2:4-5, 9, 19, God had commanded Israel to leave these three tribes alone because their land was given to them by God. Today, these three nations refer to the country of Jordan. Knowing this history gives us a clue on what will occur during this final battle in the Middle East: When the US army (and possibly a coalition of other nations) arrive in the glorious land, the question will be asked if they should also topple Jordan, which borders Israel. Knowing Bible history, America will not attack Jordan due to God’s warning to Israel. Thus, we see that Jordan escapes out of America’s hand. The chief of the children of Ammon most likely refers to the capital of Jordan—Amman. Therefore, we see that its government (chief) will be spared along with the country.
<b>Egypt falls into America’s hands</b>	<b>Vs. 42</b> - He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and the land of Egypt shall not escape.	America then goes towards the south and topples the original King of the South—Egypt. Unlike Jordan, there’s no command to abstain from attacking this nation. This also reveals to us that Egypt may have had a part to play in The Event that occurred in verse 41.
<b>America controls the economies of North African nations</b>	<b>Vs. 43</b> - But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps.	America exhibits some form of control over Egypt’s literal treasures or its currency. Unfortunately, we are not given the details of this control, but either way, we ultimately see America dominate Egypt in this conflict. The phrase <i>at his steps</i> is better stated as <i>follows in his steps</i> . Thus, we see Libya and Ethiopia (modern-day Sudan) are also drawn into this conflict and their economies are also placed under the control of the American superpower.





# The United States of America – The Time of the End

## Study guide # 7

Description	Verse	Details
<b>Turkey and Middle Eastern countries join the conflict</b>	<b>Vs. 44</b> - But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him: therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.	Here, we see this conflict expands further into the Middle East. The territory of the east and north refers back to the four territories of the divided Greek Empire. Seleucus was the then King of the East, ruling from Syria to Pakistan. However, he would later conquer Lysimachus' territory in Asia Minor. Once Seleucus conquered the north, he became the King of the East and the North! Thus, we understand that the east and the north refers to the territories Seleucus ruled, which includes Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. <i>Tidings</i> represents news. Thus we can paint a picture of how this verse plays out in the future: America will receive some form of intelligence regarding this region of the world, and it will prompt the US and its allies to move against this region <i>to destroy and utterly make away many</i> .
<b>The Papacy obtains a presence in Jerusalem</b>	<b>Vs. 45</b> - And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.	At the conclusion of this conflict, America will plant the tabernacles of someone's palace <i>between the seas in the glorious holy mountain</i> . Here, tabernacle represents a religious authority, and a palace represents a governmental authority. This description appears to point us in the direction of the Papacy, a system that, to this day, still presents itself as ruling church (tabernacle) and state (palace) and is relevant during the time of the end. The Vatican appears to obtain a presence between the seas in the glorious holy mountain. According to Daniel 9:16, the holy mountain refers to Jerusalem. This city, that sits between the Mediterranean and Dead Seas, will be in such a state that it will make sense for the United States to plant the Papacy within Jerusalem. We are not told how this "planting" will be manifested, nor do we know the logistics of this placement of the Papacy within Jerusalem. All we know is that the Papal power will be planted in this territory, but we are also told that the demise of this power will be at hand.

### Discussion

**What scenario (event) do you think would cause America to send its troops into Israel/Palestine?**



# The End of Time – After Daniel 11 but before Daniel 12

## Study guide # 8

### The Structure of End-Time Events

Events	Daniel 11	Matthew 24	Revelation 13	Daniel 12
<b>False Christ</b>		<b>Vs. 5:</b> Satan makes his first appearance in Jerusalem		
<b>War and Rumors of War</b>	<b>Vs. 40-45:</b> This war continues after the Papacy is placed in control of Jerusalem.	<b>Vs. 6-7:</b> Wars and Rumors of Wars continue until the end.		
<b>Fire from Heaven</b>			<b>Vs. 13:</b> The beginning of Satan's final deception is when he brings fire down from heaven.	
<b>Disasters</b>		<b>Vs. 7:</b> Famines, diseases, and earthquakes are also accompanied with man-made disasters.		
<b>Abomination of Desolation/ Mark of Beast</b>		<b>Vs. 15:</b> Satan deceives the Church into worshipping him. This final mixing of the holy with the profane is the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Abomination of Desolation.	<b>Vs. 16-17:</b> The Church is deceived into worshipping Satan and receiving the Mark of the Beast.	
<b>Time of Trouble</b>		<b>Vs. 9-10:</b> Many are afflicted and killed as the time of trouble begins.	<b>Vs. 15:</b> The civil penalties of the Mark of the Beast, shifts to a death decree.	<b>Vs. 1:</b> When Michael stands up, earth's probation closes and the Time of Trouble begins with the seven last plagues.
<b>False Prophets</b>		<b>Vs. 11:</b> Satan's angels also personate Heathen deities.		
<b>End of the World</b>		<b>Vs. 13-14:</b> The end shall come.		<b>Vs. 2:</b> Many who sleep in the dust of the earth awaken.



# The End of Time – After Daniel 11 but before Daniel 12

## Study guide # 8

The Structure of Events noted on page 1 reveals the events of the End Times are as follows:

### **False Christ**

1. Satan personates Christ during the final war in Daniel 11.

### **War**

1. The literal war at the end of Daniel occurs in the Middle East. This war ends with the Papacy being placed in Jerusalem.
2. A coalition of Muslim nations regroup and move toward Jerusalem.
3. Skirmishes may ensue, but this battle has yet to kick into high gear.

### **Fire From Heaven**

4. Satan stands on the Mount of Olives, as Christ is depicted in Zechariah 14:4, and brings fire down from heaven. This fire will likely destroy much of the Muslim forces that were posturing for a conflict to retake Israel.
5. This fire will deceive the Christian nations into believing that the millennium scene of Revelation 20 has occurred. Thus, the Christian world will believe the millennium has begun and the world has entered into a time of peace. Unfortunately, they won't realize that this is a false temporal millennium, not a heavenly millennium.
6. For a time, there *will* be a form of peace as the world will declare, "Peace and Safety."

### **Natural Disasters**

7. All of a sudden, natural disasters begin to break out in rapid succession. The continuous wars help create a global food shortage. Those food shortages, perpetuate sickness and then disease in the regions. These natural disasters are accompanied by the moon moving slightly out of place increasing its gravitational pull on planet earth. This creates bigger tidal waves, making sea travel next to impossible. Coastlines erode and islands disappear. The gravitational pull also affects the earth's tectonic plates and as a result, earthquakes become more frequent and more violent. Volcanoes begin erupting with regularity. To make matters worse, asteroids began falling to the earth. It's as if the world is falling apart.
8. These disasters are also accompanied by planes crashing, ships sinking, and trains derailing. The financial sectors began failing. This produces a sharp rise in the crime rate. Mayhem and chaos ensue in all major cities. The love of many waxes cold. Life is taken without remorse, and destruction occurs without any warning.
9. The people of the United States of America will ask themselves, "*How can this be the millennium of peace, when there's so much chaos and confusion?*" Believing that the chaos can be levied through the government, the Protestant Churches of the United States will call upon their civil leaders to legislate morality in hopes that it will stop the world from falling apart.
10. This will result in the leaders of the United States creating incentives for their citizens to be more religious-minded. Vouchers will be given to those to attend church on a weekly basis. A family day or possibly a day of prayer will be legislated. All of this will be done in the hopes to stop, what they believe, are the judgments of God from falling on the earth.



# The End of Time – After Daniel 11 but before Daniel 12

## Study guide # 8

11. Other Christian nations follow the United States, and this creates a global feeling of revival around the world.
12. Unfortunately, the mayhem continues, and the world realizes that legislated morality isn't working. Finally, they ask, "Where is Jesus?"

### **The Abomination of Desolation/ Mark of the Beast**

13. Satan makes an appearance and declares that in order for there to be peace, the Christian world must be on one accord. He reveals that there are pockets of Christians who are still not worshipping him and this is the cause for the confusion still happening.
14. This forces the United States government to change its policies. Not only are there vouchers for attending Church, but now civil penalties are levied against those who are not attending Church. Other measures are taken, and a universal Church structure is enacted to ensure we are doing all in our power to stop the disasters.
15. Then the government takes additional measures. They declare that anyone who refuses to be a part of this Universal Church will be banned from buying or selling.

### **Time of Trouble**

16. Michael stands up, which is a signal that the world's probation has ended. The lost can no longer be saved, and those who are saved will remain in Christ's hands (Rev 22:11). It is also at this time that the seven last plagues begin falling upon the earth.
17. Satan turns up the heat on those who are still refusing to worship him and declares that the government's civil penalties are not working. He emphatically declares that they must get rid of the "apostates," or the world will get worse.
18. Desperate to stop the agony, a death decree is enacted to kill anyone who refuses to worship Satan.

### **False Prophets**

19. Miracles will take place. Satan, and many ministers following him, will heal diseases from people. Miraculous things will appear on the earth.
20. Satan's angels will begin appearing in many of the eastern nations. These demons will begin personating Muhammed, Buddha, Krishna, and any Heathen deity that can bring the whole world under the sway of Satan. These miracles deceive the kings of the east (who at this time are administered through ten regions) and they also come into compliance with the end-time alliance.

### **End of Time**

21. Christ comes through the clouds. The righteous living are caught up in the air to meet Jesus. The righteous dead are resurrected and caught up with the living. The wicked who crucified Christ are briefly resurrected to behold Jesus coming with power (Rev 1:7). And the wicked who were alive are destroyed by the brightness of Christ's coming.
22. The righteous go to heaven and the millennium begins.
23. At the end of the thousand years, the Dragon (Satan), the Beast (Papacy), and the False Prophet (False Protestantism) will finally be destroyed along with those who follow them (Rev 20:10).