



## Bible Prophecy: Daniel Chapter 11

| Verse # | Bible Verse  | Interpretation  | Scripture References                |
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| 11:1    | <i>Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, [even] I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.</i>  | A continuing thought from the cherub angel, Gabriel, sent in Chapter 10 to make known the vision to Daniel.   |                                     |
| 11:2    | <i>And now will I show 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.</i>  | Three Persian Kings will come to power (stand-up) [Cambyses, son of Cyrus, Smerdis; Darius Hystaspes] and the fourth, Xerxes, son of Darius Hystaspes will wage war against the Greeks. Famous for his wealth, Xerxes mustered an army of over 5million men to war against the Greeks. His success in the conflict came only when the 300 men of Sparta were betrayed by traitors. Nine minor kings of Persia would follow Xerxes until its own conquest by Greece.   |                                     |
| 11:3, 4 | <i>And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will. 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.</i>  | Alexander the Great, the first and mightiest king of the Greek Empire, stood up against Darius II Codomannus of the Persians and conquered him in the battle of Arbela (331BC). Alexander's kingdom, upon his death in 323BC, would not go to his posterity but would be seized and divided by his four generals according to the 4 directions of the compass, relative to Palestine: Ptolemy (south - Egypt, Lybia, etc), Lysimachus (west - Thrace, Bithynia), Seleucus (east- Syria), Cassander (North - Greece and Macedon).  | Daniel 8:5-8, 21; Jeremiah 49:34-38 |
| 11:5    | <i>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.</i>   | Ptolemy to the south would gain additional territories for Egypt (Cyprus, Phoenicia, Caria, Cyrene), but another of Alexander's Princes would wax stronger, "above him". Through a series of conquests, Seleucus Nicator would gain the territories to the north and west and would rule 3/4 of Alexander's former territory. <b>(NOTE: The terms "King of the North" and "King of the South" are identifiers for all successive kings mentioned in Daniel 11 that occupy the territories once ruled by Ptolemy (south of Palestine) and Seleucus (north of Palestine). As the bible reveals, the literal is followed by the spiritual, thus the spiritual Kings of North and South will successively be interpreted as those after the death of Christ whose characters and works coincide with those of the prophetic kings of the North (Babylon) and South (Egypt))</b> | 1 Corinthians 15:46; Ezekiel 27:7   |
| 11:6    | <i>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 <sup>1</sup> agreement: but she shall not retain the power of the arm <sup>2</sup>; neither shall he stand, nor his arm <sup>3</sup>; but she shall be given up <sup>4</sup>, and they that brought her <sup>5</sup>, and he that begat her <sup>6</sup>, and he that strengthened her in [these] times.</i> | Years of warfare between successive kings of the North and South resulted in a truce between Ptolemy Philadelphus to the south (Egypt) and Antiochus II Theos (261-246BC), grandson of Seleucus I to the north; the condition of peace being that Antiochus renounce his wife and sister, Laodice and their two sons, and marry the daughter of Ptolemy, Berenice <sup>1</sup> . Once married, Antiochus shortly removes <sup>2</sup> Berenice and restores his first wife Laodice. Laodice, feeling slighted by her husband, has him poisoned <sup>3</sup> and also kills Berenice <sup>4</sup> , her handmaidens <sup>5</sup> , and the son she bore for Antiochus II. Coincidentally and not related, Berenice's father Ptolemy Philadelphus would die around the time of her death <sup>6</sup> , thus fulfilling the prophecy.   |                                     |
| 11:7    | <i>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:</i>   | Ptolemy III Euergetes , brother of Berenice who recently assumed the throne after the death of his father Ptolemy Philadelphus, raises an army and attacks in vengeance the King of the North, Seleucus II Callinicus (246-226BC) and his mother Laodice. He prevails, kills Laodice, exiles Seleucus Callinicus and captures the lands of Syria extending to Babylon and India but returns to his home base upon word of an attempted sedition.  |                                     |
| 11:8, 9 | <i>And shall also carry captives into Egypt their gods, with their princes, [and] with their precious vessels of silver and of gold <sup>1</sup>; and he shall continue [more] years than the king of the north <sup>2</sup>. So the king of the south shall come into [his] kingdom, and shall return into his own land.</i>  | As part of his conquest of the king of the north, Ptolemy III plunders 40K talents of silver, precious vessels and 2,500 images of gods, many of which were stolen from Egypt and returned. In gratitude, the Egyptians bestowed upon him the title "Euergetes" or <i>the Benefactor</i> <sup>1</sup> . Ptolemy outlived the exiled Seleucus Callinicus by 2yrs who dies from the fall from a horse <sup>2</sup> .  |                                     |

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| 11:10 | <i>But his sons shall be stirred up, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces: and [one]<sup>1</sup> shall certainly come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall he return, and be stirred up, [even] to his fortress.</i>       | Elder son, Seleucus III Ceraunus and younger son, Antiochus III Magnus were zealous for restoring the territories lost to their father. After a brief reign by Seleucus Ceraunus who was poisoned by his generals, his more capable brother Antiochus ("one") <sup>1</sup> began a campaign (219BC) and recovered Seleucia and Syria. Antiochus warred against the Egyptian general Nicolas under Ptolemy IV Philopater (222-204BC) and had thoughts of invading Egypt but rather entered into a treaty .   |  |
| 11:11 | <i>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.</i>          | Ptolemy IV Philopater, moved with rage for the threat of his kingdom, meets Antiochus at the <b>Battle of Raphia</b> near the Palestine-Egyptian border in 217BC. Both drew comparably sized, massive armies but the defeat was greatly felt by Antiochus. Antiochus' army was given into the hand of Ptolemy with over 14,000 casualties and 4000 prisoners taken as prophesied  |  |
| 11:12 | <i>[And] when he hath taken away the multitude, his heart shall be lifted up<sup>1</sup>; and he shall cast down [many] ten thousands: but he shall not be strengthened [by it]<sup>2</sup>.</i>  | Ptolemy IV, given to feasting and sensuality, did not further pursue his conquest over Antiochus and his territories, though he well could have assumed all of his lands, but drew a treaty and returned to his life of ease and pleasure seeking ("he shall not be strengthened [by it]") <sup>2</sup> Ptolemy's heart was especially lifted up during a visit to Jerusalem where he sought to enter the Most Holy Place of the Sanctuary and was barred <sup>1</sup> . As a result his rage against the Jews resulted in a massacre of 40-60K Jews in Alexandria Egypt  |  |
| 11:13 | <i>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.</i>  | Antiochus "after certain years" (16yrs) rebuilt his forces and began attacks on the eastern territories of Palestine to regain lost lands. Upon the death of Ptolemy IV (205?BC), his son, age 5 named Ptolemy V Epiphanes (204-180BC) assumed the throne. Cowardly seizing this opportunity to attack Egypt, Antiochus III returns with a greater army in 201BC.   |  |
| 11:14 | <i>And in those times there shall many stand up against the king of the south<sup>1,2</sup>: also the robbers of thy people<sup>3</sup> shall exalt themselves to establish the vision<sup>4</sup>; but they shall fall<sup>5</sup>.</i>    | <u><i>This verse is written parenthetically between 13 and 15</i></u> : Antiochus III Magnus was not the only one considering the opportunity to seize power from Ptolemy. The young Ptolemy's self seeking, proud, Prime Minister, Agathocles, dissolute in exercising power <sup>1</sup> drew the hatred of the people in Egypt and revolts commenced. Agathocles, his mother, sister and associates were all killed. Lastly Philip of Macedon, anticipating a successful campaign with Antiochus determined which lands he would seize as joint conqueror of Egypt <sup>2</sup> . However, <b>Rome</b> (the robbers of thy people - meaning "the sons or the breakers of thy people") <sup>3</sup> protecting the interest of their allies (Rhodes, Athens, Pergamum and Egypt) rose up on the side of the infant Ptolemy (Egypt) and subvert the aims of Antiochus and Philip ("they shall fall") <sup>5</sup> . The "robbers of thy people" <sup>3</sup> , Rome, is he who establishes the vision of Daniel 8:11, 25 as the power that will exalt himself against the Prince of Princes <sup>3b</sup> , (Pagan Rome), shall break the people of God (Pagan & Papal Rome) and will persecute, break, tread-upon and attempt to destroy God's people in the last days (Modern Rome), yet "they shall fall" and none will help him <sup>5</sup> . | <sup>3</sup> Daniel 2:40; 7:23; <sup>3b</sup> Daniel 8:11, 23-25; Nahum 2:2; Genesis 3:15; <sup>4</sup> Daniel 10:14; <sup>5</sup> Daniel 11:45; Rev 18:4-18 |
| 11:15 | <i>So the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount, and take the most fenced cities<sup>1</sup>: and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither [shall there be any] strength to withstand.</i> | Scopas, a famous general in the Egyptian service was dispatched to raise an army ("arms"). He marched into Palestine and reduced all of Judea to the authority of Egypt. Antiochus returning from a war with Attalus in Lesser Asia, met Scopas near the source of the Jordan and defeated him. Scopas was forced back to Sidon, one of the strongest ("fenced cities") cities <sup>1</sup> , where for famine he was forced to surrender.  |  |
| 11:16 | <i>But he that cometh against him<sup>1</sup> shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him: and he shall stand in the glorious land<sup>2</sup>, which by his hand shall be consumed [conquered].</i>                | Antiochus Asiaticus would fall to the Romans (he that cometh) <sup>1</sup> . In settling a dispute between two brothers, Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, rivals to the throne of Judea, Pompey of Rome would be offended by Aristobulus and places him in bonds of iron. Pompey marches upon Jerusalem, "the glorious land" <sup>2</sup> (Daniel 8:9), (63BC) and in a siege of 3months, a breach is made in the wall and 12K people were slain. Pompey demolished the walls of the city, transferred several cities from the jurisdiction of Judea and imposed tribute on the Jews. Therefore Rome would conquer Syria and Judea. Rome would not however conquer the religion of the "glorious land"   | <sup>2</sup> Ezek 20:6, 15;Psa 105:42-45   |

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| 11:17 | <p><i>He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones<sup>1</sup> with him; thus shall he do: and he shall give him the daughter of women, corrupting her<sup>2</sup>: but she shall not stand [on his side], neither be for him<sup>3</sup>.</i></p> | <p>With the death of Ptolemy Auletes (51BC), he left the throne in the hands of his son Ptolemy XII and his eldest daughter Cleopatra, who were to marry and reign jointly when of age, but be under the guardianship of Pompey of Rome. A quarrel between Pompey and Julius Caesar broke out resulting in the <b>Battle of Pharsalus</b> where Pompey lost and fled to Egypt. Ptolemy incited the murder of Pompey and Julius Caesar assumed guardianship of he and Cleopatra. Julius Caesar at length decreed the siblings should jointly share the throne but the chief minister of state, Pothinus, who expelled Cleopatra feared the result of her restoration and incited a revolt against Rome. The Egyptians, seeking to destroy the Roman fleet, Caesar in turn set fire to the Egyptian fleet which mistakenly set buildings aflame, destroying the Alexandria library. Antipater the Idumean joined Caesar with 3000 Jews (upright ones)<sup>1</sup> in battling the Egyptians and were victorious (47BC). Caesar would bear a son with Cleopatra ("the daughter of women, corrupting her")<sup>2</sup>, yet "she shall not stand [on his side], neither be for him" as she would later join herself to Antony<sup>3</sup>, the enemy of Augustus Caesar.</p> |   |
| 11:18 | <p><i>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.</i></p>  | <p>Caesar is drawn from Egypt to Asia Minor and Syria where Pharnaces, king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus in 49BC annexed Roman territories and waged war. Caesar immediately lands on the site and wins an immediate victory where his famous phrase was coined: "Veni, vidi, vici!" - "I came, I saw, I overcame."</p>  |   |
| 11:19 | <p><i>Then he shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land: but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.</i></p>  | <p>After subduing the remaining portions of Pompey's party, Cato and Scipio in Africa, and Labienus and Varus in Spain, Caesar returned to Rome where he was made dictator for life. But the prophet states "he shall stumble and fall, and not be found" suggesting his death was sudden and unexpected, like a person stumbling in his walk. On the Ides of March, 44BC Caesar while sitting on the Senate was struck down by the statue of Pompey by those he had promoted, cared for, and spared, thus he suddenly stumbled and fell.</p>  |   |
| 11:20 | <p><i>Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes<sup>1</sup> [in] the glory of the kingdom<sup>2</sup>: but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle.</i></p>   | <p>Octavius ("a raiser of taxes" - meaning 'one who causes an oppressor to pass through'), the adopted nephew of Julius, joined with Mark Antony and Lepidus to form the <i>triumvirate</i> government and to avenge the death of Julius Caesar. In short order, Cleopatra would set her affections on Mark Antony against Octavius. Octavius defeated the combined forces of Cleopatra and Antony in 31BC at the <b>Battle of Actium</b> and the following year, Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide (30BC), ending the Ptolemaic dynasty. The Roman Senate conferred on Octavius the title "Augustus". Augustus Caesar brought in an era of peace and prosperity for the Roman Empire. The Empire reached its zenith under his rule and taxation was greatly increased<sup>1</sup> (the census of Augustus for the purpose of taxes is what drew Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem, where Jesus was born, the glory of the kingdom<sup>2</sup>). Augustus Caesar would die peacefully in his bed at the age of 76 in 14AD.</p>   | <p><sup>1</sup>Luke 2:1</p>   |
| 11:21 | <p><i>And in his estate shall stand up a vile person<sup>1</sup>, to whom they shall not give the honor of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries.</i></p>  | <p>Reluctantly, upon the persistent petitions of his wife Livia, Augustus appointed Livia's son Tiberius from a prior marriage, as his successor. Reigning jointly with Augustus for 2yrs starting in August 12AD, Tiberius, a "vile and deceitful" man<sup>1</sup>, upon Augustus' death he declined the uncontested post of Emperor until repeatedly solicited by the servile ("flatteries") senate. Tiberius would never be given the love, respect and "honor of the kingdom" bestowed upon Augustus</p>   |   |
| 11:22 | <p><i>And with the arms of a flood shall they be overflowed from before him, and shall be broken; yea, also the prince of the covenant<sup>1</sup>.</i></p>  | <p>An Alternate Translation by Thomas Newton: "And the arms of the overflow shall be overflowed from before him, and shall be broken": Tiberius would be killed by suffocation by Macro and Caligula on March 16, 37AD. It is under the rule of Tiberius Caesar that <b>Jesus Christ</b>, Messiah<sup>1</sup>, The Prince ("prince of the covenant) would confirm the covenant for the last week of the 70-week prophecy, and be <b>cut-off</b> (crucified) in the middle of the week.</p>   | <p><sup>1</sup>Daniel 8:11; 9:25-27; Luke 3:1-3; Matthew 27:11-27</p> |
| 11:23 | <p><i>And after the league [made] with him he shall work deceitfully: for he shall come up, and shall become strong with a small people.</i></p>   | <p>Referring to the time when Rome was a small power and the Jews entered into league with them for protection against the Syrians (March 1, 158BC). A "deceitfully" strategic move at the time, the Romans now the only world power became "strong with a small people", namely the Jews. What was initially a peaceful agreement between "friends" became a <i>not so subtle expectation</i> of the stronger towards the weaker.</p>   | <p>Daniel 11:14</p>   |

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| 11:24 | <i>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.</i> | A continued thought of the prior verse, historically, nations would by force or conquest acquire new, fertile and prosperous lands ("fattest places of the province"). Rome, however, unprecedentedly would acquire large provinces through peaceful agreements. The custom was inaugurated where kings would leave their kingdoms to the Romans by legacy, in exchange, the subjects became Roman citizens with full rights of freedom and benefits of protection from enemies. This was all centrally managed from the strong fortress of the 7-hilled city, Rome. This practice would continue for a prophetic time, or 360 literal years commencing in 31BC with the Battle of Actium when Rome was established as the seat of government for the empire. The 360 years concludes as the sanctuary of strength for the kingdom, the city of Rome begins to be forsaken as marked by Emperor Constantine moving the capital of the Empire to Constantinople in 330AD. Thus began the breaking-up of the empire.   | Daniel 8:11, 11:31   |
| 11:25 | <i>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.</i>   | A reference to the massive conflict of Augustus Caesar (King of the North) against Cleopatra and Mark Antony (King of the South) on September 2, 31BC, at the Battle of Actium. Mark Antony, as part of the triumvirate to avenge Julius Caesar married Augustus' sister, Octavia and was sent into Egypt for a campaign. While there, he was enraptured with Cleopatra, forsook his wife Octavia and became espoused to the Egyptian interest. He celebrated triumphs on behalf of Egypt at Alexandria instead of at Rome and affronted the Roman people so that Augustus had no difficulty engaging Roman sympathies for war against Egypt. Both sides marshaled armies and naval flotillas to rival all time, but Augustus' army and navy were of chosen, proven men of war whereas Antony enlisted artisans and men of all trades, not necessarily equipped for war. Cleopatra and Antony followed behind their navy in their own galleys. Rather than obeying the counsel of his generals who advised the stronger military campaign by land than the questionable naval array, Antony heeded the voice of Cleopatra who felt her navy was invincible. With the din of war, Cleopatra in fear retreated with her galley and 60 ships of war, and Mark Antony in his infatuation for her, followed behind, forfeiting the war to Augustus. Thus began the dominion of the king of the North from his stronghold of Rome for "a time", 360years, concluding in 330AD. | Daniel 11:20   |
| 11:26 | <i>Yea, they that feed of the portion of his meat shall destroy him, and his army shall overflow: and many shall fall down slain.</i>  | The soldiers of Antony's army, feeling disgusted and betrayed by Antony's retreat and foolish infatuation for Cleopatra, sided with the Romans. When Antony arrived in Libya he found the garrisons he had placed for the frontier had sided with Augustus and in Egypt his troops had surrendered. Antony in rage and despair took his own life.  |  |
| 11:27 | <i>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.</i>   | Though Augustus and Antony once sat at one table as "friends", they were deceptively adversaries, seeking to outdo and overthrow the other. Their hypocrisy ("mischief" and "lies") was a veneer for the heated rivalry they felt. Octavia, Augustus' sister claimed she only married Antony in hopes it would bring their rivalry to an end but to no avail. Augustus emerged as the overwhelming victor in the battle of Actium, 31BC.   | Psalm 55:21  |
| 11:28 | <i>Then shall he return into his land with great riches; and <sup>1</sup>his heart [shall be] <sup>2</sup>against the <sup>3</sup>holy covenant; and he shall do [exploits] <sup>4</sup>, and return to his own land.</i>  | The verse bears a double meaning. First, an allusion to the conquest of Cleopatra and Antony where Augustus returned to Rome with massive amounts of wealth, sacked from Egypt. And secondarily, the destruction of Jerusalem in 70AD at the hands of Titus. Though the destruction of Jerusalem was a result of the Nation of Israel's rejection of Christ and was prophesied by both Jesus and Moses (Deut 28:52-55), Rome was the fulfiller of the prophecy. During a siege that lasted almost 7yrs with casualties totaling over 1.5M, the entire city of Jerusalem and temple were leveled without "one stone left upon another" <sup>4</sup> . The <sup>3</sup> holy covenant is embodied in the person of Jesus, Who has been given as a Covenant to both Jews and Gentile alike. The verse here foretells Pagan Rome's <sup>1</sup> exaltation (gadal) of paganism (the daily) and its "standing-up" <sup>2</sup> against the Prince of Princes at His birth and in His death.   | <sup>4</sup> Matthew 24:2; <sup>3</sup> Isaiah 42:6; 49:8; <sup>1</sup> Habakkuk 1:11; Deut 32:27; Joel 2:17; <sup>2</sup> Daniel 8:11, 25 |
| 11:29 | <i>At the time appointed he shall return, and come toward the south; but it shall not be as the former, or as the latter.</i>  | Speaking of the end of the "time" period, 330AD, Rome no longer boar its former glory and with Constantine's relocation of the seat of power to Constantinople, the empire was left prey to marauding forces from the north and west. With the death of Constantine, the empire was divided among his three sons, Constantine II, Constans and Constantius. The warring brothers Constantine II and Constans resulted in Constans acquiring the entire Western portion of the Kingdom. Not long afterward, the barbarian tribes of the north would begin their assault on the empire until its complete division in 476AD.   |  |

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| 11:30 | <p><i>For the ships of Chittim shall come against him<sup>1</sup>: therefore he shall be grieved, and return, and have indignation against the holy covenant<sup>2</sup>: so shall he do; he shall even return, and have intelligence<sup>3</sup> with them that forsake the holy covenant<sup>4</sup>.</i></p> | <p>The land of Chittim is spoken in Isaiah as the place from whence news of the destruction of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar is heard. The "isles" of Chittim (Tarshis) in the Aegean and Ionian Seas were the places of refuge for those who fled from the Babylonian siege. Chittim, or Carthage was the place from whence the Vandals under Genseric (428-477AD), began their naval military siege of Rome shortly after the transfer of the empire's seat from Rome to Constantinople (330AD)<sup>1</sup> Rome, Under Majorian and then under Pope Leo I proved powerless to ward off Genseric and his hosts. The Arian Vandals, and later Goths and Heruli who would attack, presented a threat to the Catholic faith of Rome. Because of the threat of Arianism, Justinian in 508AD would decree the Pope the sole interpreter of the scriptures and further ban the scriptures from common use, causing "indignation against the holy covenant"<sup>2</sup>. It is through the "transgression of desolation"<sup>3</sup> that the Bishop of Rome (the forsakers of the holy covenant<sup>4</sup>) connived (have intelligence) with the emperors of the Eastern Roman Empire to overthrow "heresy" by bring about the overthrow of the Arian Goths in 538AD. <sup>5</sup>NOTE: The subject of the narrative changes from Pagan Rome to Papal Rome as Justinian yields "great authority", the third and final gift Pagan Rome grants to Papal Rome in its rise to power.</p> | <p>Isaiah23:1-6, Daniel 8:12;<br/><sup>1</sup>Revelation 8:8, 9; <sup>4</sup>2 Thess 2:3, 4; <sup>5</sup>Revelation 13:1-3</p>                               |
| 11:31 | <p><i>And arms shall stand on his part<sup>1</sup>, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength<sup>2</sup>, and shall take away the daily [sacrifice], and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate<sup>3</sup>.</i></p>   | <p>Military arms of the divided Roman Empire<sup>1</sup> were given to the Bishop of Rome to war against paganism (the daily) and all other opposing religions in Rome, the sanctuary of strength for paganism (the city of Rome itself, the Pantheon)<sup>2</sup>. In uprooting paganism, Poperly was established, the abomination that maketh desolate.<sup>3</sup></p>   | <p><sup>1</sup>Daniel 8:12; <sup>2</sup>Daniel 8:11;<br/><sup>3</sup>Revelation 13:2</p>   |
| 11:32 | <p><i>And<sup>1</sup> such as do wickedly against the<sup>2</sup> covenant shall he corrupt by<sup>3</sup> flatteries: but<sup>4</sup> the people that do know their God shall be strong, and do [exploits].</i></p>  | <p>The Papacy would employ once pagan monarchs, turned Catholic, by way of flatteries to support/endorse its works of wickedness. The papacy and its allies are contrasted with the sincere followers of God, God's church that eventually must take refuge for 1260yrs. The Waldenses were among those who remained strong for God and did great exploits for promoting the Kingdom of God in the midst of Roman persecution [prophetic church of Thyatira].</p>   | <p><sup>3</sup>Daniel 8:24,25; Romans 1:28-32; <sup>4</sup>Revelation 2:18-29</p>  |
| 11:33 | <p><i>And they that understand among the people<sup>1</sup> shall instruct many: yet they shall fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil, [many] days<sup>2</sup>.</i></p>   | <p>God's people are tried by sword, flame, captivity and spoil and are scattered for many days, namely, a time, times and half a time (1260yr). The wise (Reformers)<sup>1</sup> in France: Berengerius (~1000AD), Peter Bruis, Henry of Toulouse (1147) and Peter Waldo (Waldenses) were ordered to be exterminated by Pope Alexander III, commencing Papal persecution for their straight doctrinal teachings. The Albigenses of the nation Albi, Hussians, followers of Wycliffe and other early reformers were victims of the Papacy's "Holy War" and fell by the sword, flame and captivity. Those early reformers, their works to enlighten the people to present truth and their plight are a foreshadowing of "the wise" at the end of time. <sup>3</sup>The wise are they who will be teachers of truth, running to and fro through the bible and expounding the final prophetic truths encapsulated in <i>The Seven Thunders</i>. They will win many souls to righteousness through the purifying, convicting and reforming message they through diligent study, prayer, and the empowering of the Holy Spirit, come to understand. In contrast the wicked (foolish) are they who are made aware of the prophetic warnings but make no efforts to understand or apply themselves to these truths.</p>   | <p><sup>1</sup>Daniel 12:3, 10; <sup>2</sup>Daniel 7:25; Daniel 12:7; Rev 6:9-11;<br/><sup>3</sup>Daniel 12:4; Rev 10:3, 4; Amos 8:11-14; Micah 7:18, 19</p> |
| 11:34 | <p><i><sup>1</sup>Now when they shall fall, <sup>2</sup>they shall be holpen with a little help: but <sup>3</sup>many shall cleave to them with flatteries.</i></p>   | <p><sup>2</sup>The Lord would provide help to the righteous through just and fairminded princes of the German states who embraced the Protestant Reformation, begun in Germany by Martin Luther. Germany provided sanctuary for many Protestant movements against the church of Rome initially, however, in time when the Protestant movement began to flourish in that land, <sup>3</sup>many joined with "flatteries" (unworthy motives) - perhaps a reference to the Jesuit subversions and infiltrations as part of the Counter Reformation. Another means of assistance to the righteous were the Arab forces of Islam that warred against the apostate church's armies of Crusaders. Many a Protestant were saved by the bands of Arabs that the Lord "hired" to fight against those who did not <sup>4</sup>bear the seal of God on their forehead. Those who forsook the bible Sabbath and adhered to Sunday where to be tormented as men are tormented by a scorpion. Lastly, those who sought to practice religious freedom away from the scourge and persecution of the Papacy allowed the earth to help them as they seperated themselves by miles of ocean, taking refuge in what would be called the "glorious land" for Protestantism, North America (USA).</p>  | <p><sup>2</sup>Revelation 12:12-16;<br/><sup>4</sup>Revelation 9:2-6; Isaiah 21:16, 17</p>   |

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| 11:35 | <p><sup>1</sup>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 <sup>2</sup>.</p>  | <p>Persecution would continue whenever possible at the hand of the Papacy and governments conformed to her rule until the appointed time, or "time of the end"<sup>2</sup>. England is one such nation that vacillated with papal and protestant loyalties, depending on the monarch in charge. "Bloody Queen Mary" was a mortal enemy to the Protestants and sought every opportunity to slaughter them. Such persecutions would continue "yet, for a time appointed" This verse gives evidence that the "time of the end" commenced with the Papal Captivity in 1798</p>   | <p><sup>1</sup>Rev 2:10; Rev 6:9-11; <sup>2</sup>Dan 12:4, 9</p>   |
| 11:36 | <p>And the <sup>1</sup>king shall do according to his will; and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every god <sup>2</sup>, and shall speak marvelous things against the God of gods <sup>3</sup>, and shall prosper till the indignation <sup>4</sup> be accomplished <sup>5</sup>: <sup>6</sup>for that that is determined shall be done.</p> | <p>Given the article "the"<sup>1</sup>, we conclude that this verse is a continuation of prior thoughts, where "the king" is the same king being spoken of from verses 31. The statements which follow are accurate portrayals of the proud, boastful, megalomaniacal conduct of the apostate church power, both against every earthly monarch<sup>2</sup> as well as the God of heaven. Paul, prophetically saw this power and pronounced him to be the "man of sin, the son of perdition" who would exalt himself above every god. The Apostle John also prophetically saw this power as the one who "opened his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven". His reign would continue and prosper until "the indignation be accomplished", assuredly a reference to the "seven-times scattering"<sup>4</sup> of Israel prophetically noted in the Law of Moses. The accomplishment<sup>5</sup> of the seven-times scattering which commenced in 723BC and would extend for 2,520 years met its completion in 1798 with the rendering of the deadly wound. Once again, a statement of affirmation that what God says will happen will be accomplished.</p> | <p><sup>2</sup>Thessalonians 2:3-9;<br/><sup>3</sup>Revelation 13:6;<br/><sup>4</sup>Lamentations 2:1-6; Ezekiel 22:15-31; Deuteronomy 29:27-29; <sup>5</sup>Revelation 13:3</p> |
| 11:37 | <p><sup>1</sup>Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers, <sup>2</sup>nor the desire of women, <sup>3</sup>nor regard any god: <sup>4</sup>for he shall magnify himself above all.</p>   | <p>A statement showing the enigmatic practices of this apostate church system. Though, by pretense offering homage to the true God of heaven, this power would neither acknowledge the authority of the Christian Bible nor pagan idols, but rather himself. <sup>2</sup>The Desire of nations, the hope of all mankind, Jesus Christ, for whom women in ages past prayed for the honor of being the vessel to fulfill God's Everlasting Covenant to mankind, neither would be honored by this power. The boast of the Papacy was complete authority over heaven and earth where the bible was subordinated to his blasphemous traditions, Jesus Christ was marginalized in the images of a baby in the arms of Mary or an effeminate figure upon a cross, and God Himself was subject to the decrees of this earthly monarch.</p>   | <p><sup>2</sup>Isaiah 26:7-9; Haggai 2:7; Luke 1:42-55, 17:22</p>  |
| 11:38 | <p><sup>1</sup>But in his estate shall he honour the <sup>2</sup>God of forces: and <sup>3</sup>a god whom his fathers knew not shall he honour with <sup>4</sup>gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things.</p>   | <p>In his <sup>1</sup>self-exalted position as Vicar of Christ, the Bishop of Rome honored the <i>God of Forces</i>, a term of antiquity giving reference to the pagan <sup>2</sup>Mother of God and "Queen of Heaven", Semiramis (also known as Isis, Diana, Artemis, and <i>Ishtar</i>- pronounced "Easter") and her son <sup>2b</sup>Tammuz (also known as Bacchus or Nimrod), who by mythology was immaculately conceived (Easter Egg) by Baal. Mythological Tammuz is killed by a wild pig and ascends to his father Baal where he rules with his father and mother, forming an unholy counterfeit trinity. As the Mother of God and Queen of Heaven, Semiramis was the quintessential type for what became the veneration and worship of Mary, a throw-back to ancient paganism. <sup>3</sup>Never before had Mary been given such prominence or reverence as what the Church of Rome placed upon her. Through its commissioned <sup>4</sup>paintings, ornate statues, and reliefs in the most costly stones and metals, the Church of Rome elevated Mary to equality with God while minimizing the status of Christ. the Church of Rome introduced a new god never before worshipped in Christian history.</p>      | <p><sup>2</sup>Acts 19:24, 28; Jeremiah 7:18; 44:16-27; <sup>2b</sup>Ezekiel 8:14; <sup>3</sup>Luke 1:41-55; Matt 12:46-50; <sup>4</sup>Rev 18:9-13</p>                          |
| 11:39 | <p>Thus shall he do in the <sup>1</sup>most strong holds with a strange god, <sup>2</sup>whom he shall acknowledge [and] increase with glory: and <sup>3</sup>he shall cause them to rule over many, and <sup>4</sup>shall divide the land for gain.</p>  | <p>A reference to the <sup>1</sup>ornate and often massive churches and cathedrals built throughout Europe and all conquered lands in the name of the Church of Rome, giving honor through statues and reliefs to the strange gods of Mary and the Saints. The <sup>2</sup>role of Mary, the Apostles, and the canonized popes assumed greater significance and glory than Christ Himself, as they became objects of worship, intercession, and adoration. In the name of the Church of Rome and its <sup>3</sup>patron saints, exploration of then uncharted parts of the world were commissioned, distant lands were conquered and settled, wars were fought, and immense wealth and territory was gained for the Church of Rome. <sup>4</sup>Through funding by the Church of Rome and monarchs of the European states, conquistadors, merchants, and slave traders, often accompanied by a Catholic Priest, sought new lands to conquer and wealth to claim, while the church sought to proselytize and make converts of indigenous peoples to its pagan beliefs. In so doing, the Church, riding upon the European states, gained control over the divided lands, their resources, the people, and their minds.</p>   | <p><sup>4</sup>Ezekiel 27:1-27; Rev 18:9-13;</p>   |

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| <p>11:40</p> | <p><i>And at the time of the end shall the king of the south <sup>1</sup> push <sup>2</sup> at him: and the king of the north <sup>3</sup> shall come against <sup>4</sup> him like a whirlwind <sup>5</sup>, with chariots, and with horsemen <sup>6</sup>, and with many ships <sup>7</sup>; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over <sup>8</sup>.</i></p> | <p>Egypt, the nation literally to the south of Palestine is being spoken of in a spiritual manner in this prophetic era of 1798 to represent another power represented as "Sodom and Egypt" according to Revelation 11:7, 8. France alone fits the description of the King of the South. France would wage war against the "spiritual" King of the North. The King of the North, the Kingdom of Babylon's spiritual counterpart, is none other than the Papacy<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, France would wage war against the papacy (1798) at the hands of Napoleon who would ultimately inflict a deadly wound upon the papacy, removing its <u>civil power</u>. The King of the South in the last days would espouse the same ideologies of <i>atheism</i><sup>2</sup> as the former King of the South, France, and would be over-run by the papacy<sup>8</sup>. The Soviet Union is the modern King of the South<sup>1</sup>. The response of the papacy in attempts to reestablish its civil and world-wide authority is to ascend [come against]<sup>4</sup> with a New World Order whose moral authority is the papacy, a modern day unification of church and state. The whirlwind of armies<sup>5,6</sup> he comes with and economic wealth<sup>7</sup> he employs, all coming from a modern super-power ally (USA), will "pass over" or sweep away the King of the South utterly. This fact was established in 1989 with the fall of the USSR (a plurality of countries). In this act the USA was extending its "arms", literally and figuratively to the Papacy. The two will fully join hands at the passing of the Sunday Law.</p>  | <p><sup>1</sup>Genesis 12:7-10; Isaiah 30:1, 2, 6, 7; Rev 11:2, 3, 7, 8; Daniel 8:17; 11:33-35; <sup>2</sup>1 Kings 22:6, 11; Daniel 8:4; <sup>3</sup>Zechariah 2:6, 7; Ezekiel 26:7; Rev 17:4, 5; Rev 13:3; <sup>4</sup>Isaiah 14:12, 13; <sup>5</sup>Psalms 58:9; Isaiah 40:24; Prov 1:27; <sup>6</sup>Deut 11:4; Rev 9:7, 9; <sup>7</sup>2Chron 9:20, 21; Rev 18:16-19; <sup>8</sup>Isaiah 8:7, 8; Jere 47:1-4</p>   |
| <p>11:41</p> | <p><i>He shall enter also into the glorious land <sup>1a</sup>, and many shall be overthrown <sup>1c</sup>: but these shall <sup>3</sup>escape out of his <sup>4</sup>hand, [even] <sup>5</sup>Edom, and <sup>6</sup>Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon.</i></p>   | <p>The King of the North enters into the glorious land (USA) when the United States<sup>1a</sup>, the premier bastion of Protestantism finds itself in alliance (handshaking) with the Papacy (King of the North). When the United States under Ronald Regan and Pope John Paul II united (had intelligence through the CIA)<sup>1b</sup> to "overthrow"<sup>1c</sup> Communism in the USSR (a plurality of nations), causing the <i>wall of the Iron Curtain to fall</i>, then the King of the North commenced motions towards entering the glorious land. Spiritually speaking, those too who will be overthrown<sup>1c</sup> will be those in Adventism who have rejected the character preparation of dawning Christ's righteousness before the Sunday law passage and are found naked at that time. <sup>2</sup>The events to cause the hands of the USA (False Prophet), Papacy (Beast) and the World (Dragon) to join together (New World Order) will be some dastardly act of Islam. <sup>3</sup>Edom (profane brother of Israel, Esau), <sup>6</sup>Moab and the chief of the children of Ammon (both born of wine and fornication) all represent (Gentiles) Protestants who under the sounding of the 3rd and 4th Angel's messages will <sup>3</sup>escape (being gathered by way of the gospel - Mystery of Godliness, and an ensign of rest - Sabbath) from the King of the North. These three entities will "close-up the breaches and raise up the ruins" of Adventists overthrown<sup>1c</sup> and shaken-out at the Sunday Law's passage. <sup>4</sup>When the U.S. repudiates its Constitution and enforces Sunday sacredness by law, many will be overthrown by his hand (persecution, power to control through a test) and <sup>1</sup>then the Papacy would have fully entered the glorious land.</p> | <p><sup>1b</sup>Daniel 11:30; <sup>1c</sup>2 Chron 14:13; Job 19:6-11; Prov 12:7, 14:11; Ex 15:6, 7; Daniel 12:10; <sup>2</sup>Gen 16:12; Prov 11:19-21; <sup>3</sup>John 10:16; Col 1:23, 26, 27; Isa 11:10-14; Amos 9:8-12; <sup>4</sup>Daniel 3:15, 7:25; Luke 20:20, 21:10-12; Gen 16:12; <sup>5</sup>Gen 25:30; Jeremiah 49:7-10; Heb 12:14-17; <sup>6</sup>Gen 19:31-38; Jeremiah 48:46, 47, 49:1-6; Rev 14:8</p> |
| <p>11:42</p> | <p><i>He shall stretch forth his <sup>1</sup>hand also upon the <sup>2</sup>countries: and the land of <sup>3</sup>Egypt shall not escape.</i></p>   | <p>Like Pagan and Papal Rome which both subdued three territories/ tribes before coming to power (Daniel 7:8; 8:9), Modern Rome must subdue three territories, the King of the South (USSR - 1989), the Glorious Land (USA - passing of Sunday Law), and Egypt (the world) before its complete restoration of power (deadly wound healed). Ultimately, the Papal Power will assume control over all <sup>2</sup>nations of the world (Egypt). The Unification of the European Union on December 9, 2009, a step in casting down the <i>wall of national sovereignty</i>, brings fulfillment of this prophecy much closer. When the monetary systems of the world fail (similar to the famine in the land of Egypt in the time of Joseph, leaving the people "hostage" to Pharaoh - Gen 47:13-26), then the countries of the world (Egypt) will fall into the hands of the King of the North.</p>  | <p><sup>1</sup>Daniel 3:15, 7:25; Luke 20:20, 21:10-12; Gen 16:12; <sup>2</sup>Ex 20:1, 2; John 1:29; Gal 4:3; 1 John 2:15-17; <b>Isa 19:1, 2</b>    Psa 104:3, 4; 68:17    Rev 1:7    Isa 2:10-12, 17-21; Rev 6:16; Luk 21:25-27    Isa 13:6-10; Matt 24:7; <sup>3</sup>Ezek 29:17-20; Jere 46:19, 20; Isa 19:4; Dan 8:23, 24</p>  |

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| 11:43 | <p><i>But he shall have <sup>1</sup>power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the <sup>2</sup>Libyans and the <sup>3</sup>Ethiopians [shall be] at his steps.</i></p>                | <p>The King of the North assumes economic power over all the world; in so doing she regains her status as a geopolitical power, or a beast, and her wound inflicted in 1798 is healed. <sup>3</sup>Ethiopia is characterized in the bible as a wealthy land with precious jewels; in contrast Libya is poor (weeping and afflicted), without natural wealth. Therefore, the King of the North will control both the wealthy nations (Ethiopia), and the poor, under developed nations (Libya) of the world. Furthermore, according to Jeremiah 46:9, the world's militaries will be under its control as well.</p>   | <p>1 Cor 15:46; <sup>1</sup>Rev 13:17; Rev 18:11-13, 15-19; Gen 47:13-26; <sup>3</sup>Gen 2:10-13; Acts 8:27; <sup>2</sup>Acts 2:10; Job 34:28; Psa 82:3; Jer 46:9</p>   |
| 11:44 | <p><i>But tidings <sup>1</sup>out of the east <sup>2</sup>and out of the north <sup>3</sup>shall trouble <sup>4</sup>him: therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many <sup>5</sup>.</i></p>     | <p>The tidings from the east and north by means of the Loud Cry from the Latter Rain (Holy Spirit) are none other than the 3 Angels' messages of Revelation 14 joined by the 4th Angel's message of Rev 18 that shall expose and stir the apostate power, Modern Rome, into action against the last day messengers of God. Specifically, He who is from the North<sup>3</sup> and comes from the East is Jesus<sup>2a</sup>. The message from the East, dealing with the Sabbath (God's Seal), the Second Coming of Christ, the Atonement and Blotting out of sin are tidings of Jesus' ministry, the complete gospel. The watchmen entrusted with this message will see eye to eye, being on one accord to proclaim this glorious message. The experience of <i>Righteousness by Faith</i> from the "Sun of Righteousness": exalting the unmerited grace of God through the death of Jesus Christ, perfection of character through Christ, and honoring the God of creation; along with a message of "healing" through health reform are the hallmarks of the glad tidings<sup>2b</sup>. He who comes from the North, Jesus, is the one who has settled the Great Controversy (the image of jealousy<sup>3b</sup>) with Satan by shedding His own blood and life towards the north of the temple, outside the gates. The "image of jealousy" in the Sunday Law is the culmination and final act of rebellion that Satan wages to decieve the world and exalt his throne of iniquity over God's throne of righteousness. Troubled by the tidings from the east by wise men (students of prophecy) bearing three gifts (3 Angel's message) that cause them to worship the true God of Creation<sup>4</sup>, the King of the North will resume her ways of old, moving with great fury to destroy the people of God<sup>5</sup>.</p> | <p>Joel 2:20; <sup>1</sup>Isaiah 40:9-11; 52:7, 8; Isaiah 41:2, 25-27; Romans 10:13-15; Ezekiel 43:1, 2   Rev 18:1-3; Isaiah 61:1, 2 (contrast); <sup>2a</sup>Ezek 43:1, 2; Rev 16:12; Lev 16:14; Matt 24:27; Rev 7:1, 2; <sup>2b</sup>Malachi 4:2; <sup>3</sup>Psal 48:2; Lev 1:10, 11; Amos 8:11, 12; <sup>3b</sup>Ezek 8:1-5; Isaiah 14:12, 13; Psa 94:20<br/><sup>4</sup>Daniel 5:5, 6, 9; Matt 2:1-3, 11   Rev 14:6-12; <sup>5</sup>Matt 2:13, 16</p> |
| 11:45 | <p><i>And he shall plant the tabernacles <sup>1</sup>of his palace <sup>2</sup>between the seas <sup>3</sup>in [and] the glorious holy mountain <sup>4</sup>; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him <sup>5</sup>.</i></p> | <p>The King of the North is said to plant the <sup>1</sup>tabernacles (churches) of his <sup>2</sup>palace (kingdom-state) between the seas, or <sup>2</sup>multitudes of people who will receive the Mark of the Beast, and the holy mountain, or the <sup>3</sup>church (people of God). In other words the King of the North divides the world of the unrighteous and the righteous (God's Church Triumphant<sup>4</sup>) through his doctrines, the New World Order. The chapter concludes with the punishment of the King of the North at the hands of God alone, and unlike former times, none shall be able to help him.</p>  | <p><sup>1</sup>Ex 25:8, 9; Psa 43:2-4; Numbers 24:5 <sup>2</sup>Daniel 4:4; Esther 3:15; 1:3-5; Luke 7:25, Rev 18:1-3, 16; <sup>3</sup>Rev 17:15; Isaiah 17:12 <sup>4</sup>Isaiah 2:2-3, Daniel 9:16, Zech 8:1-3, Joel 2:1, 3:16, 17, Psa 48:1, 2; <sup>5</sup>Daniel 7:26; Rev 18:4-18; Isaiah 47:1-5, 8-15; Joel 2:20   Isaiah 14:31; Ezekiel 38:14-23</p>   |