

13. "For the king of the North will return and muster a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come at the end of some years with a great army and much equipment.	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	Antiochus III Magnus put down rebellions in his eastern provinces and invaded Egypt with a large army.	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	See above.	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	After gaining Asia Minor and his eastern provinces back, the now wealthy Antiochus III Magnus waged war against Ptolemies dependencies in Asia Minor (203 BC).	Antiochus III Magnus put down rebellions in his eastern provinces and invaded Egypt with a large army.	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panium (198BC).	
14. "Now in these times many shall rise up against the king of the South. Also, violent men of your people shall exalt themselves in fulfillment of the vision, but they shall fall.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V of Egypt. The Egyptians were thrown out of Palestine.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V of Egypt. The Egyptians were thrown out of Palestine.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V of Egypt. The "violent men" were the Romans who exalted themselves in fulfillment of Dan. 9: 2, 4, but their empire fell in the 5 th century AD.	Rome 8:9, "Stamped upon" the Jews.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V of Egypt. The "violent men" were the Romans who exalted themselves in fulfillment of Dan. 7 and 8: 9, 24, but their empire fell in the 5 th century AD.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V of Egypt. The "violent men" were the Romans who exalted themselves in fulfillment of Dan. 7 and 8: 9, 24, but their empire fell in the 5 th century AD.	The "vision" refers to the Little Horn of Daniel 7-9. Rome allied itself with Rhodes, Pergamum and other Greek cities hostile to Antiochus III, and together they defeated Antiochus and his allies in 190 BC.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V of Egypt. The "violent men" were the Romans who exalted themselves in fulfillment of Dan. 7 and 8: 9, 24, but their empire fell in the 5 th century AD.	After the 5th Syrian war, Seleucid-Syrian invaders under Antiochus IV Epiphanes would try to eliminate Judaism, but they would fall with the Seleucid-Syrian Empire in 64-63BC.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V Epiphanes (203-181 BC) of Egypt. The "violent men" were Jews who opposed both the Ptolemies and Seleucids, whose efforts led to the Maccabean revolt and the Hasmonean dynasty, an effort to fulfill the vision and set up the kingdom of God. This happens "around these times," a broad encompassing phrase.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V Epiphanes (203-181 BC) of Egypt. The "violent men" were Jews who opposed Ptolemy V.	When Ptolemy IV Philopator died in 203 BC, Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against the young Ptolemy V Epiphanes (203-181 BC) of Egypt. The "violent men" were the Romans who exalted themselves in fulfillment of Dan. 9: 2, 4.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V of Egypt. The Egyptians were thrown out of Palestine. The "violent men" were the Romans who exalted themselves in fulfillment of Dan. 9: 2, 4.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V of Egypt. The "violent men" were Jews who also revolted and opposed Ptolemy V.	Antiochus III Magnus and Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against Ptolemy V of Egypt. The "violent men" were Jews who also revolted and opposed Ptolemy V.	
15. "So the king of the North shall come and build a siege mound, and take a fortified city, and the forces of the South shall not withstand him. Even his chosen troops shall have no strength to resist.	Antiochus IV Epiphanes' campaign against Egypt in 169BC. He conquered Ptolemais, the major eastern Nile delta city, and returned home for the winter.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus besieged Sidon and then took Gaza. Ptolemy V, a boy king, was under the guardianship of the Roman senate, but the general Scopus was defeated in 200/199BC by Antiochus Magnus III.	Syria conquered and added to the Roman empire.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopus, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopus had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	
16. "But he who comes against him shall do according to his own will, and no one shall stand against him. He shall stand in the glorious Land and with destruction in his power.	Rome invades the Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 64/63BC.	Rome invades the Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 64/63BC.	Rome invades the Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 64/63BC. Rome then destroyed Jerusalem in 70 and 135AD.	Rome 8:9 "A little horn arises out of one of them" - the territory of the King of the North 8:9 "waxed exceeding great... towards the pleasant or glorious land" Pompey conquers Palestine.	Rome invades the Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 64/63BC.	Rome invades the Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 64/63BC.	Rome invades the Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 64/63BC.	Rome invades the Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 64/63BC.	Rome invades the Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 64/63BC.	Antiochus III Magnus took over Palestine in 198 BC.	Antiochus III Magnus took over Palestine in 198 BC.	Rome overthrew Philip at Cyrocephalae in 198 BC; it then "came against" and defeated Antiochus III Magnus at Magnesia in 190 BC. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 63 BC.	Rome invades the Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 64/63BC.	Rome invades the Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria and Palestine ("the Glorious Land") in 64/63BC.	Key transition text. Does his will, no one shall stand before his face, he shall stand in Judea with destruction in reference to Jerusalem's future destruction in 70 AD. This text introduces the next section of verses and tells how it happened. Rome invades Pompey conquers Palestine. 63 BC.	Antiochus III Magnus took over Palestine in 198 BC.
17. "The 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 to destroy it, but she shall not stand with him, or be for him.	Julius Caesar entered Egypt in 48BC in pursuit of Pompey in the Roman civil war. Pompey was murdered by an Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up the joint reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son, Caesarion.	Rome now conquers the remaining part of "his" (Alexander's) kingdom, i.e. Egypt. Julius Caesar entered Egypt in 48BC in pursuit of Pompey in the Roman civil war. Pompey was murdered by an Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up the joint reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son, Caesarion.	Julius Caesar entered Egypt in 48BC in pursuit of Pompey in the Roman civil war. Pompey was murdered by an Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up the joint reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son, Caesarion.	Additional features concerning pagan Rome. Conquest of Egypt by Rome.	Julius Caesar entered Egypt in 48BC in pursuit of Pompey in the Roman civil war. Pompey was murdered by an Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up the joint reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son, Caesarion.	Julius Caesar entered Egypt in 48BC in pursuit of Pompey in the Roman civil war. Pompey was murdered by an Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up the joint reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son, Caesarion.	Julius Caesar entered Egypt in 48BC in pursuit of Pompey in the Roman civil war. Pompey was murdered by an Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up the joint reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son, Caesarion.	Ptolemy XI died and leave his heirs, Cleopatra and Ptolemy XI under the guardianship of Rome in 51 BC. Three years later, Cleopatra becomes the mistress of Julius Caesar.	Julius Caesar entered Egypt in 48BC in pursuit of Pompey in the Roman civil war. Pompey was murdered by an Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up the joint reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son, Caesarion.	Antiochus III Magnus gave his daughter Cleopatra I to Ptolemy V, hoping to control Egypt through intrigue, designed to strengthen him against Rome, but Cleopatra opposed her father's plans. Cleopatra VII (69-30 BC), mistress of Julius Caesar, is ruled out here because she was the daughter of Ptolemy XII Auletes (reigned 80-58, 55-51 BC), who was a "king of the south" rather than "king of the north" and her father did not give her in marriage to Julius Caesar.	Antiochus III Magnus gave his daughter Cleopatra I to Ptolemy V, hoping to control Egypt through intrigue, designed to strengthen him against Rome, but Cleopatra opposed her father's plans. Cleopatra VII (69-30 BC), mistress of Julius Caesar, is ruled out here because she was the daughter of Ptolemy XII Auletes (reigned 80-58, 55-51 BC), who was a "king of the south" rather than "king of the north" and her father did not give her in marriage to Julius Caesar.	Julius Caesar entered Egypt in 48 BC in pursuit of Pompey in the Roman civil war. Pompey was murdered by an Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up the joint reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son, Caesarion.	Rome now conquers the remaining part of "his" (Alexander's) kingdom, i.e. Egypt. Julius Caesar entered Egypt in 48BC in pursuit of Pompey in the Roman civil war. Pompey was murdered by an Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up the joint reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son, Caesarion.	Rome now conquers the remaining part of "his" (Alexander's) kingdom, i.e. Egypt. Julius Caesar entered Egypt in 48BC in pursuit of Pompey in the Roman civil war. Pompey was murdered by an Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up the joint reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son, Caesarion.	Pompey enters Palestine with armies. Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus II (upright ones, High Priests) ask Pompey to settle their family feud and decide who will conquer Egypt through intrigue, but Cleopatra opposed her father's plans. Eventually, Hyrcanus marches with Pompey against Jerusalem to settle it, giving the daughter of women" (Ref to God's people) - cannot be any woman, "daughter of woman" plural) into Rome's hands. But Jerusalem would resist Roman rule to the end.	Antiochus III Magnus gave his daughter Cleopatra I to Ptolemy V, hoping to control Egypt through intrigue, designed to strengthen him against Rome, but Cleopatra opposed her father's plans. Cleopatra VII (69-30 BC), mistress of Julius Caesar, is ruled out here because she was the daughter of Ptolemy XII Auletes (reigned 80-58, 55-51 BC), who was a "king of the south" rather than "king of the north" and her father did not give her in marriage to Julius Caesar.
18. "After this he shall turn his face toward the fortress of his own hand, but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.	Julius Caesar then campaigned in N. Africa, the Bosphorus, and Spain, but his increasingly autocratic style antagonized many whom he had pardoned and reinstated in office.	Julius Caesar fought wars in Syria and Asia Minor, writing "veni, vidi, vici." An aggressive general who attacked his enemies whenever he could.	Julius Caesar conquered the Med islands and North Africa after Egypt. But Brutus, the ruler of Roman senate, plotted with 60 senators to assassinate Julius Caesar.	Additional features concerning pagan Rome.	Julius Caesar's conquests after Egypt, but he was an insolent man who inspired the hatred of many around him, some of whom plotted to kill him.	Antiochus III Magnus turned against Asia Minor but was turned back by the Roman general, Lucius Cornelius Scipio in 190BC.	Julius Caesar leaves Egypt to fight the armies of Pompey on the coastlands of Africa. Then he defeats Pharnaces, the King of Crimea/Bosporus.	Julius Caesar conquered the Med islands and North Africa after Egypt. But Brutus, the ruler of Roman senate, plotted with 60 senators to assassinate Julius Caesar.	Antiochus III Magnus turned against Asia Minor and Greece but was turned back by the Roman general, Lucius Cornelius Scipio in 190 BC.	Antiochus III Magnus turned against Asia Minor but was turned back by the Roman general, Lucius Cornelius Scipio in 190 BC.	Antiochus III Magnus turned against Asia Minor but was turned back by the Roman general, Lucius Cornelius Scipio in 190 BC.	After Ptolemy XIII was killed in the Battle of the Nile, Julius Caesar left Egypt and conquered the Med islands, North Africa, and Manda, Spain (47-45 BC). Mark Anthony, the Prince, defended Caesar's interests against the Senate, but the reproach was later placed on Antony for his poor handling of conflicts in the East.	Julius Caesar fought wars in Syria and Asia Minor, writing "veni, vidi, vici." An aggressive general who attacked his enemies whenever he could.	Julius Caesar fought wars in Syria and Asia Minor, writing "veni, vidi, vici." An aggressive general who attacked his enemies whenever he could.	Pompey sails to Rome with many captives, including Aristobulus II, celebrating his third triumph. But in the way with Julius Caesar, Pompey loses his life, causing the reproach offered against God and the Holy of Holies, which Pompey had entered, to cease. Julius Caesar mourns his death.	Antiochus III Magnus turned against Asia Minor but was turned back by the Roman general, Lucius Cornelius Scipio in 190 BC.
19. "Then he shall turn his face toward the fortress of his own hand, but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.	Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC in the Forum of Rome.	Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC in the Forum of Rome.	Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC in the Forum of Rome.	Additional features concerning pagan Rome. Assassination of Julius Caesar.	Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC in the Forum of Rome.	Antiochus III Magnus died while plundering a pagan temple in Susa (187BC) a year after his peace accords with Rome.	Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC in the Forum of Rome.	Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC in the Forum of Rome.	Antiochus III Magnus was murdered while plundering a temple at Elymas (187 BC) to meet his tribute payment to Rome, a year after his peace accords with Rome.	Antiochus III Magnus was assassinated while plundering a temple at Elymas (187 BC) to meet his tribute payment to Rome, a year after his peace accords with Rome.	Antiochus III Magnus was assassinated while plundering a temple at Elymas (187 BC) to meet his tribute payment to Rome, a year after his peace accords with Rome.	Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC in the Forum of Rome.	Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC in the Forum of Rome.	Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC in the Forum of Rome.	Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC in the Forum of Rome.	
20. "There shall arise in his place one who imposes taxes on the glorious kingdom, but within a few days he shall be destroyed, but he is not in anger or in battle.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Additional features concerning pagan Rome. Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Here the "oppressor" (not necessarily tax collector) could be Pompey the Great (lived 106-48 BC), who took Palestine for the Roman Republic in 63 BC.	Here the "oppressor" (not necessarily tax collector) could be Pompey the Great (lived 106-48 BC), who took Palestine for the Roman Republic in 63 BC.	Here the "oppressor" (not necessarily tax collector) could be Pompey the Great (lived 106-48 BC), who took Palestine for the Roman Republic in 63 BC.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD), whose taxing of the Roman Empire is recorded in Luke 2:1.	
21. "And in his place shall arise a vile person, to whom they will not give the honor of royalty, but he shall come in peaceably, and seize the kingdom by intrigue.	Tiberius Caesar, Roman Emperor from 14-37AD, came into Augustus' family when Augustus took his mother (Livia) forcibly from her husband to be his own wife.	Tiberius Caesar, Roman Emperor from 14-37AD, came into Augustus' family when Augustus took his mother (Livia) forcibly from her husband to be his own wife.	Tiberius Caesar, Roman Emperor from 14-37AD, came into Augustus' family when Augustus took his mother (Livia) forcibly from her husband to be his own wife.	The "contentible" person is the arising of the new "leader of Rome" after pagan Rome had fallen, i.e. the Papacy.	Tiberius Caesar, Roman Emperor from 14-37AD, came into Augustus' family when Augustus took his mother (Livia) forcibly from her husband to be his own wife.	Emperor Tiberius Caesar-rightful heir, but killed other heir. Was not as highly esteemed as Augustus. He was Emperor when Christ is crucified under Pontius Pilate in 31AD.	Tiberius Caesar, Roman Emperor from 14-37AD, came into Augustus' family when Augustus took his mother (Livia) forcibly from her husband to be his own wife.	Tiberius Caesar, Roman Emperor from 14-37AD, came into Augustus' family when Augustus took his mother (Livia) forcibly from her husband to be his own wife.	Julius Caesar (lived 100-44 BC) usurped the power of the Roman Senate, leading to the transition from the Roman Republic to Imperial Rome ruled by a line of emperors. Tiberius is ruled out here because he was not a usurper. It is also possible to see Octavian Augustus, the first official Emperor, here. The point is that the line of Emperors are here introduced "in his place"; that is, the place of the Republic.	Julius Caesar (lived 100-44 BC) usurped the power of the Roman Senate, leading to the transition from the Roman Republic to Imperial Rome ruled by a line of emperors. Tiberius is ruled out here because he was not a usurper.	Tiberius Caesar, Roman Emperor from 14-37AD, was vile and cruel. He at first rejected the imperial throne, but after long pleading and flattery from senators and other people, he accepted the government.	Tiberius Caesar, Roman Emperor from 14-37AD, came into Augustus' family when Augustus took his mother (Livia) forcibly from her husband to be his own wife.	Tiberius Caesar, Roman Emperor from 14-37AD, came into Augustus' family when Augustus took his mother (Livia) forcibly from her husband to be his own wife.	The "dispicable person" is the arrival of the Emperor position through the machinations of Octavian Augustus who rose in the place of the Republic by taking out the other members of the second triumvirate and assuming supreme control centralized in himself.		
22. "With the force of a flood they shall be swept away from before him and be broken, and also the prince of the covenant.	Tiberius Caesar conquered Arminius of Germany and put down various rebellions. Christ was crucified in his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27).	Tiberius Caesar conquered Arminius of Germany and put down various rebellions. Christ was crucified in his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27).	The death of Christ. 8:11 and the destruction of the Jews after 70AD.	The Papacy as a growing power, and they observed the true Plan of Salvation with a false plan of salvation.	Tiberius Caesar conquered Arminius of Germany and put down various rebellions. Christ was crucified in his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27).	see Verse 21	Tiberius Caesar conquered Arminius of Germany and put down various rebellions. Christ was crucified in his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27).	Christ was crucified in his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27).	It is possible with the saw-disjunctive to see Tiberius Caesar here, who conquered Arminius of Germany and put down various rebellions. Christ was crucified in his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27).	Tiberius Caesar put down rebellions and killed many of his own people. Many others lived in fear. Christ was crucified during his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27). The prophecy here enters the Christian era and the focus shifts to spiritual powers.	Tiberius Caesar put down rebellions and killed many of his own people. Many others lived in fear. Christ was crucified during his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27). The prophecy here enters the Christian era and the focus shifts to spiritual powers.	Tiberius Caesar put down rebellions and killed many of his own people. Many others lived in fear. Christ was crucified during his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27). The prophecy here enters the Christian era and the focus shifts to spiritual powers.	Tiberius Caesar put down rebellions and killed many of his own people. Many others lived in fear. Christ was crucified during his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27). The prophecy here enters the Christian era and the focus shifts to spiritual powers.	Tiberius Caesar put down rebellions and killed many of his own people. Many others lived in fear. Christ was crucified during his reign (31AD) (c.f. Dan. 9:24-27). The prophecy here enters the Christian era and the focus shifts to spiritual powers.	The death of Christ in 31 AD under Tiberius Caesar, which precipitated the sweeping away of Jerusalem with a flood ("Compare the reign of Tiberius (AD 14-37; cf. Dan. 9:24-27).	The Roman emperors were very successful conquerors. Christ was crucified in AD 31 during this period of Imperial Rome during the reign of Tiberius (AD 14-37; cf. Dan. 9:24-27).
23. "And after the league is made with him he shall act deceitfully, for he shall come up and become strong with a small number of people.	The rise of the Papacy without an army of its own but through the armed might of Emperor Justinian in Constantinople.	In 161BC, Rome and the Maccabean leaders made a league of assistance, allowing Rome to intervene on behalf of the Jews to defend against Seleucid aggression, but Pompey disregarded the league and conquered Judea in 63BC.	Additional features concerning pagan Rome.	The rise of the Papacy through an intrigue of the Bishop of Rome.	The "him" refers to the Roman Empire of c. 14.	In 161BC, Rome and the Maccabean leaders made a league of assistance, allowing Rome to intervene on behalf of the Jews to defend against Seleucid aggression, but Pompey disregarded the league and conquered Judea in 63BC.	The rise of the Papacy without an army of its own but through the armed might of Emperor Justinian in Constantinople.	Bishop of Rome, not a king or an emperor, uses "theology" to wrest control (Hebrew word same as in Dan 8:25). Dan 8:24 "and by his own power" - Justinian's Armies.	In 161BC, Rome and the Maccabean leaders made a league of assistance, allowing Rome to intervene on behalf of the Jews to defend against Seleucid aggression, but Pompey disregarded the league and conquered Judea in 63BC.	In 161BC, Rome and the Maccabean leaders made a league of assistance, allowing Rome to intervene on behalf of the Jews to defend against Seleucid aggression, but Pompey disregarded the league and conquered Judea in 63BC.	The papacy becomes the KoN through an alliance with the emperors, it gained its power through an alliance with imperial Rome (under Constantine, etc.), and subsequently the church acted deceitfully.	The union between apostate Christianity and pagan philosophy in people like Justin Martyr, Clement, and Origen brought rise to the Roman Church. It gained power and influence through deceit. Although small at first, it would "come up and become strong" as the title form did (see Daniel 7:8, 20).	The rise of the Papacy. The treaty of agreement to Constantine merging Christianity with Paganism, giving Christianity new power.	1 Maccabees 8 records that the Jews were persecuted by the Syrians, and they sent Eupolemon and Jason to the senate to request an alliance with Rome. Entered into in 161 BC., contrary to God's counsel in Is 8:12-14. Treachery was in effect from the beginning of the alliance.	This verse begins an overarching typology that tells the history of the church (v. 23-39) in the language of the Jewish and Babylonian captivity.	

24. "He shall enter peacefully, even into the richest places of the province; and he shall do what his fathers have not done, nor his forefathers: he shall disperse among them the plunder, spoil, and riches, and he shall devise his plan against the strongholds, but only for a time.	VV. 23-30 refer to the military activities of the new King of the North—the Papacy, i.e. the crusades organized by the papacy in the 11th-13th centuries. The First Crusade conquered Palestine, and crusaders brought back incredible booty to western Europe. Crusaders built large castles and fortresses across the Middle East.	Rome gained many provinces through treaties or legacies. Rome disbursed wealth to her allies. She ruled for a prophetic "time" or 360 years, i.e. 318C (Battle of Actium) to 300AD, when the capital of the Roman Empire was moved from Rome to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine.	Rome gained many provinces through treaties or legacies. Rome disbursed wealth to her allies. She ruled for a prophetic "time" or 360 years, i.e. 318C (Battle of Actium) to 300AD, when the capital of the Roman Empire was moved from Rome to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine.	Rome gained many provinces through treaties or legacies. Rome disbursed wealth to her allies. She ruled for a prophetic "time" or 360 years, i.e. 318C (Battle of Actium) to 300AD, when the capital of the Roman Empire was moved from Rome to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine.	The Papacy would plunder all who opposed it and reward richly all those who supported it and its allies. She ruled for a prophetic "time" or 360 years, i.e. 318C (Battle of Actium) to 300AD, when the capital of the Roman Empire was moved from Rome to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine.	The pope, "a man of peace" will rule for a limited time, the 1260 years of Daniel 7:25 and Revelation 12:6, 14. Verses 22-23 represent the Crusades, first ordered by Pope Urban II in 1095AD. The Papacy is now the King of the North, and Islam is now the King of the South.	Rome gained many provinces through treaties or legacies. Rome disbursed wealth to her allies. She ruled for a prophetic "time" or 360 years, i.e. 318C (Battle of Actium) to 300AD, when the capital of the Roman Empire was moved from Rome to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine. Alternative dates are 481C to 313AD.	Rome gained many provinces through treaties or legacies. Rome disbursed wealth to her allies. She ruled for a prophetic "time" or 360 years, i.e. 318C (Battle of Actium) to 300AD, when the capital of the Roman Empire was moved from Rome to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine. Alternative dates are 481C to 313AD.	Rise of the Fraud Era. Knight-Bishops "plundered" the empire through titles, land grants, wills, confiscation of pagan properties, sales of indulgences, etc. They also distributed wealth to the poor, established orphanages, schools and hospitals.	Bishops "plundered" the empire through titles, land grants, wills, confiscation of pagan properties, sales of indulgences, etc. They also distributed wealth to the poor, established orphanages, schools and hospitals.	These Christian Philosophers established schools in Rome and Alexandria and scattered the "plunder, spoil, and riches" of the papacy in the 11th-13th centuries AD. The First Crusade conquered Palestine, and crusaders brought back incredible booty to western Europe. Crusaders built large castles and fortresses across the Middle East.	VV. 23-30 refer to the military activities of the new King of the North—the Papacy, i.e. the crusades organized by the papacy in the 11th-13th centuries AD. The First Crusade conquered Palestine, and crusaders brought back incredible booty to western Europe. Crusaders built large castles and fortresses across the Middle East.	Rome gained many provinces through treaties or legacies. Rome disbursed wealth to her allies. She ruled for a prophetic "time" or 360 years, i.e. 318 C. (Battle of Actium) to A.D. 300, when the capital of the Roman Empire was moved from Rome to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine.	The church enters peacefully into the richest places of the province; and he shall do what his fathers have not done, nor his forefathers: he shall disperse among them the plunder, spoil, and riches, and he shall devise his plan against the strongholds, but only for a time.	Rome extended its territory through the Pax Romana or the "peace of Rome" and eventually extended this power to the richest provinces of Europe. Wealth and knowledge were redistributed throughout the empire. The "time" referred to here has two fulfillments on a sliding scale: 1. 36 B.C. - 325 A.D., from the appointment of Herod coming into effect where Rome officiated over Israel, to the Council of Nicea when Constantine officiated over the Church. 2. 31 B.C. - 330 A.D., from the battle of Actium consolidating power in one, to the removal of the capital to Byzantium/Constantinople.
25. "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 devise plans against him.	Muslim forces came out of Egypt to oppose the First Crusade after it had conquered Jerusalem. The 2 armies faced each other near the Egyptian citadel-fortress of Al-Akaiqa.	In the civil war between Octavian (later Augustus Caesar) and Mark Anthony (leading Egypt through its relationship with Cleopatra), Anthony was eventually defeated by Octavian.	In the civil war between Octavian (later Augustus Caesar) and Mark Anthony (leading Egypt through its relationship with Cleopatra), Anthony was eventually defeated by Octavian.	Additional features concerning pagan Rome. Battle of Actium (318C), and Egypt became a Roman province in 300C.	The First Crusade, 1099AD.	See verse 24.	In the civil war between Octavian (later Augustus Caesar) and Mark Anthony (leading Egypt through its relationship with Cleopatra), Anthony was eventually defeated by Octavian.	See verse 24.	Verses 25-28 represent the wars between the papacy and the Arab Caliphate, first ordered by Pope Urban II in 1095AD. The Papacy is now the religious/political King of the North, and Islamic power is now the religious/political King of the South. It is the KoN that does not stand.	Verses 25-30 represent the Crusades, first ordered by Pope Urban II in 1095AD. The Papacy is now the religious/political King of the North, and Islamic power is now the religious/political King of the South. First Crusade is successful and captures Jerusalem in 1099.	In the civil war between Octavian (later Augustus Caesar) and Mark Anthony (leading Egypt through its relationship with Cleopatra), Anthony was eventually defeated by Octavian.	Continuing from verse 25, Maxentius' own men asked Constantine to deliver them from him. Many in his army were literally drowned in the Tiber River and many others were slain. Maxentius was also killed in the battle.	Anthony's Friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (318C) to Octavian. Anthony committed suicide.	The church stirs itself up against Roman Paganism, and paganism stirs itself up against Roman Paganism. The Roman Church and its army against the pagan Maxentius (King of the South) at the Battle of Mivian Bridge. Many of Maxentius' people were plotting against him.	Continuing from verse 25, Maxentius' own men asked Constantine to deliver them from him. Many in his army were literally drowned in the Tiber River and many others were slain. Maxentius was also killed in the battle.
26. "Yes, those who eat of the portion of his delicacies shall destroy him; his army shall be miserably, and many shall fall down slain.	On 12th August 1099, the Muslim forces were destroyed at Ascalon, and their Yezir, Al-Mu'izz, was driven back to Egypt.	Anthony's friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (318C) to Octavian. Anthony committed suicide.	Anthony's friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (318C) to Octavian. Anthony committed suicide.	Additional features concerning pagan Rome. Battle of Actium (318C), and Egypt became a Roman province in 300C.	See verse 24.	See verse 24.	Anthony's friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (318C) to Octavian. Anthony committed suicide.	See verse 24.	The Crusades prove a failure because the Holy Roman Emperors, who 'sat at the papacy's table' for their authority, and other Christian kings betray the papacy's interests.	The Crusades prove a failure because the Holy Roman Emperors, who 'sat at the papacy's table' for their authority, and other Christian kings betray the papacy's interests.	Continuing from verse 25, Maxentius' own men asked Constantine to deliver them from him. Many in his army were literally drowned in the Tiber River and many others were slain. Maxentius was also killed in the battle.	Anthony's Friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (31 B.C.) to Octavian. Anthony committed suicide.	The Caesars - who eat from the sacrifices of Paganism - will be the ones who 'bite the hand that feeds them'. Beginning with Constantine and ending with Theodosius.	Continuing from verse 25, Maxentius' own men asked Constantine to deliver them from him. Many in his army were literally drowned in the Tiber River and many others were slain. Maxentius was also killed in the battle.	
27. "Both these kings' hearts shall be bent on evil, and they shall speak lies as the same table; but it shall not prosper, for they shall not stand at the appointed time, and he shall die at the appointed time.	2 Crusader leaders, Raymond and Godfrey, justified for the throne of Jerusalem and Godfrey for the throne by descent. The Crusader kingdoms did not last long.	Octavian and Mark Anthony negotiated falsely with one another, but the appointed time for the end of Rome's reign was 330AD (see above).	Octavian and Mark Anthony negotiated falsely with one another, but the appointed time for the end of Rome's reign was 330AD (see above).	318C - Actium, to 330AD, when Constantine moved the capital to Constantinople - a "time" of 360 years, when Rome prospered and cooperated from the City of Rome itself. V. 27 signals the soon transition from Pagan Rome to Pagan Rome.	2 Crusader leaders, Raymond and Godfrey, dealt treacherously with their Muslim opponents, refusing to honor agreements.	See verse 24.	Octavian and Mark Anthony negotiated falsely with one another, but the appointed time for the end of Rome's reign was 330AD (see above).	See verse 24.	The Crusaders and their Muslim opponents dealt treacherously with each other.	The Crusaders and their Muslim opponents dealt treacherously with each other.	Continuing from verse 25, Maxentius' own men asked Constantine to deliver them from him. Many in his army were literally drowned in the Tiber River and many others were slain. Maxentius was also killed in the battle.	Anthony's Friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (31 B.C.) to Octavian. Anthony committed suicide.	The Caesars - who eat from the sacrifices of Paganism - will be the ones who 'bite the hand that feeds them'. Beginning with Constantine and ending with Theodosius.	Continuing from verse 25, Maxentius' own men asked Constantine to deliver them from him. Many in his army were literally drowned in the Tiber River and many others were slain. Maxentius was also killed in the battle.	
28. "While returning to his land with great riches, his heart shall be moved against the holy covenant; so he shall do damage and return to his own land.	Most of the Crusaders returned home with great booty after conquering Jerusalem. Pope Innocent III then launched crusades against "heretics" within Europe, e.g. the Albigenses in France in 1208AD.	Octavian returned to Rome with booty from Egypt. Rome then conquered Jerusalem in 70AD, bringing great booty and many artifacts from the Temple to Rome.	Octavian returned to Rome with booty from Egypt. Rome then conquered Jerusalem in 70AD, bringing great booty and many artifacts from the Temple to Rome.	Rome conquered Jerusalem in 70AD, bringing great booty and many artifacts from the Temple to Rome.	During and after the 150 years of the Crusades (1095-1290AD), the Papacy and the returning crusaders were emboldened to launch crusades against "heretics" in Europe.	See verse 24.	Octavian, later Augustus Caesar, would return to Rome with great wealth, but pagan Rome would persecute Christians and settle the eastern lands.	Although the Crusades proved a failure militarily, most of the Crusaders returned home with great booty and the Renaissance soon followed. The popes then launched the Inquisition against "heretics" within Europe, e.g. the Albigenses in France in 1208AD.	Most of the Crusaders returned home with great booty after conquering Jerusalem. Pope Innocent III then launched crusades against "heretics" within Europe, e.g. the Albigenses in France in 1208AD.	Most of the Crusaders returned home with great booty after conquering Jerusalem. Pope Innocent III then launched crusades against "heretics" within Europe, e.g. the Albigenses in France in 1208AD.	Continuing from verse 25, Maxentius' own men asked Constantine to deliver them from him. Many in his army were literally drowned in the Tiber River and many others were slain. Maxentius was also killed in the battle.	Anthony's Friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (31 B.C.) to Octavian. Anthony committed suicide.	The Caesars - who eat from the sacrifices of Paganism - will be the ones who 'bite the hand that feeds them'. Beginning with Constantine and ending with Theodosius.	Continuing from verse 25, Maxentius' own men asked Constantine to deliver them from him. Many in his army were literally drowned in the Tiber River and many others were slain. Maxentius was also killed in the battle.	
29. "At the appointed time he shall return and go toward the south; but he shall not be like the former or the latter.	The failed final (9th) Crusade, 1248-1250AD. Led by Louis IX of France against the Muslims of Egypt.	Constantine moved the capital from Rome to Constantinople in 330AD (see verse 24). Rome was now a much diminished power, and steadily lost western provinces to barbarian invasions until Rome fell in 476AD.	The Roman Emperor Diocletian fought wars between 284-303AD to regain and retain Egypt as a Roman province. The "former" is 318C (Actium) and the "latter" is 1798AD, the fall of the papacy and the onslaughts of Napoleon on Egypt (see verses 40-45 below).	Constantine moved the capital from Rome to Constantinople in 330AD (see verse 24). Rome was now a much diminished power, and steadily lost western provinces to barbarian invasions until Rome fell in 476AD.	Some of the later crusades were not so "successful" as the First Crusade, e.g. the failed 9th Crusade (1248-1250AD) in which Louis IX was captured in Cairo, and the Christian forces were driven out of Palestine by the Egyptian Sultan and his general, Babars, until 1917AD.	See verse 24.	Between AD313 and 330, pagan Rome and Constantine the Great would move the capital to Constantinople, but the move towards Egypt from Rome would not be for conquest as an Octavian's onslaughts on Egypt (see verses 40-45 below).	The "1st Woe" of Rev 9 is over. Now begins the "2nd Woe" with struggle between western Christendom / Papacy / King of the North and the Ottoman Empire representing the King of the South.	Some of the later crusades were not as "successful" as the First Crusade, e.g. the failed 9th Crusade (1248-1250AD) in which Louis IX was captured in Cairo, and the Christian forces were driven out of Palestine by the Egyptian Sultan and his general, Babars, until 1917AD.	Some of the later crusades were not as "successful" as the First Crusade, e.g. the failed 9th Crusade (1248-1250AD) in which Louis IX was captured in Cairo, and the Christian forces were driven out of Palestine by the Egyptian Sultan and his general, Babars, until 1917AD.	Continuing from verse 25, Maxentius' own men asked Constantine to deliver them from him. Many in his army were literally drowned in the Tiber River and many others were slain. Maxentius was also killed in the battle.	Anthony's Friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (31 B.C.) to Octavian. Anthony committed suicide.	The Caesars - who eat from the sacrifices of Paganism - will be the ones who 'bite the hand that feeds them'. Beginning with Constantine and ending with Theodosius.	Continuing from verse 25, Maxentius' own men asked Constantine to deliver them from him. Many in his army were literally drowned in the Tiber River and many others were slain. Maxentius was also killed in the battle.	
30. "For ships from Cyprus shall come against him, therefore he shall be grieved, and return in rage against the holy covenant, and do damage. So he shall return and show regard for those who forsake the holy covenant.	Louis IX brought many ships with him, in turn, blamed and then persecuted the Christians for these attacks (Emperor Diocletian and Probus). Emperor Constantine formed a compact with the Bishop of Rome in 313AD and the early church went into steady apostasy.	Northern barbarians assaulted Rome in the 4th century AD. Rome, in turn, blamed and then persecuted the Christians for these attacks (Emperor Diocletian and Probus). Emperor Constantine formed a compact with the Bishop of Rome in 313AD and the early church went into steady apostasy.	Northern barbarians assaulted Rome in the 4th century AD. Rome, in turn, blamed and then persecuted the Christians for these attacks (Emperor Diocletian and Probus). Emperor Constantine formed a compact with the Bishop of Rome in 313AD and the early church went into steady apostasy.	Pagan invasions finished off the Western Roman Empire. In its place arose the Holy Roman Empire, i.e. the nascent Papacy. This verse is the transition from historical literal to post-Calvary spiritual Rome and her spiritual foes - the true Israel of God. Jesus confirmed the post-Calvary switch from literal to spiritual Israel in Matt. 21:43.	During the Crusades, the Muslims often hired Greek naval vessels to assist them in resisting the Crusaders.	See verse 24.	The "ships of Cyprus" are symbolic of the Germanic tribal invasions that caused the Western Roman Empire to collapse, especially the Vandal naval empire, which sacked Rome in AD 455. Imperial Rome would be "grieved" during these attacks (Emperor Diocletian and Probus). Emperor Constantine formed a compact with the Bishop of Rome in 313AD and the early church went into steady apostasy.	The War of Cyprus (1570-1573) represents the climax of the Papal-Ottoman conflict; the Ottomans win this war, and the ships of Kittim (Cyprus) maintain control in the Mediterranean for decades thereafter. Following this, the papacy reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Djerba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Mediterranean. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Djerba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Mediterranean. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Continuing from verse 29, The conflict with Licinius used "The ships of Kittim" (KJV). In AD 322, ships from the coast of Greece and Rome were gathered by Constantine and brought to Thessalonica in preparation for the conflict. Licinius was defeated (AD 323). In AD 325, Constantine presided at Nice and counceled with the Bishops of Rome. Pope Sylvester I remained Sunday to the Lord's day, and commanded people to rest on that day and to fast on the Sabbath. A few years later, Eusebius boasted they transferred Sabbath duties to the Lord's day. Another attack on "the holy covenant."	Ships of "Kittim" are symbolic of the invading Germanic tribes who poured into the Empire like a flood (Huns, Visigoths, Vandals, Ostrogoths). At the heart of these invasions, "Christian Rome" returns to the Paganism recently abandoned. (All the Jews who fled to Egypt when threatened by the approaching Babylonians, and continue to offer cakes to the queen of heaven, returning in rage against the holy covenant, hoping for prosperity because to these gods may bring.)	Continuing from verse 29, The conflict with Licinius used "The ships of Kittim" (KJV). In AD 322, ships from the coast of Greece and Rome were gathered by Constantine and brought to Thessalonica in preparation for the conflict. Licinius was defeated (AD 323). In AD 325, Constantine presided at Nice and counceled with the Bishops of Rome. Pope Sylvester I remained Sunday to the Lord's day, and commanded people to rest on that day and to fast on the Sabbath. A few years later, Eusebius boasted they transferred Sabbath duties to the Lord's day. Another attack on "the holy covenant."		
31. "And forces shall be sent against him, and they shall defile the sanctuary fortress; then they shall take away the daily sacrifices, and place there the abomination of desolation.	See Daniel 8:11-13. The religious phase of the Little Horn, the King of the North. Obscuring of the true heavenly mediatorial ministry of Jesus Christ with a human priesthood.	Rome was conquered by barbarian hordes. Justinian defeated the Vandals and Ostrogoths and established the Bishop of Rome as supreme ruler of western Europe in 538AD. This began the 1260 years of Papal supremacy.	Christians entered the Roman army after 313AD, and with the growing union of Church and State there was deeper apostasy and a false plan of salvation put into place with the Mass and a human priesthood.	Papal Rome replaces pagan Rome, c.f. Dan. 8:12, 8:11, "by him the daily was taken away," and God's "sanctuary was cast down," 8:13, "the transgression of desolation," 7:13, "both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot." The papacy destroyed God's people in the Dark Ages. In the last days (v. 40-43) the papacy will have restored strength to try and slay the saints.	During the Crusades, the Muslims often hired Greek naval vessels to assist them in resisting the Crusaders.	See verse 24.	The "ships of Cyprus" are symbolic of the Germanic tribal invasions that caused the Western Roman Empire to collapse, especially the Vandal naval empire, which sacked Rome in AD 455. Imperial Rome would be "grieved" during these attacks (Emperor Diocletian and Probus). Emperor Constantine formed a compact with the Bishop of Rome in 313AD and the early church went into steady apostasy.	The War of Cyprus (1570-1573) represents the climax of the Papal-Ottoman conflict; the Ottomans win this war, and the ships of Kittim (Cyprus) maintain control in the Mediterranean for decades thereafter. Following this, the papacy reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Djerba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Mediterranean. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Djerba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Mediterranean. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Continuing from verse 29, The conflict with Licinius used "The ships of Kittim" (KJV). In AD 322, ships from the coast of Greece and Rome were gathered by Constantine and brought to Thessalonica in preparation for the conflict. Licinius was defeated (AD 323). In AD 325, Constantine presided at Nice and counceled with the Bishops of Rome. Pope Sylvester I remained Sunday to the Lord's day, and commanded people to rest on that day and to fast on the Sabbath. A few years later, Eusebius boasted they transferred Sabbath duties to the Lord's day. Another attack on "the holy covenant."	Ships of "Kittim" are symbolic of the invading Germanic tribes who poured into the Empire like a flood (Huns, Visigoths, Vandals, Ostrogoths). At the heart of these invasions, "Christian Rome" returns to the Paganism recently abandoned. (All the Jews who fled to Egypt when threatened by the approaching Babylonians, and continue to offer cakes to the queen of heaven, returning in rage against the holy covenant, hoping for prosperity because to these gods may bring.)	Continuing from verse 29, The conflict with Licinius used "The ships of Kittim" (KJV). In AD 322, ships from the coast of Greece and Rome were gathered by Constantine and brought to Thessalonica in preparation for the conflict. Licinius was defeated (AD 323). In AD 325, Constantine presided at Nice and counceled with the Bishops of Rome. Pope Sylvester I remained Sunday to the Lord's day, and commanded people to rest on that day and to fast on the Sabbath. A few years later, Eusebius boasted they transferred Sabbath duties to the Lord's day. Another attack on "the holy covenant."		
32. "Those who do wickedly against the covenant he shall corrupt with flattery, but the people who know their God shall be strong, and carry out great exploits.	The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD.	The Bishops of Rome corrupted apostate Christians, but God's true followers stood out courageously for the truth.	The Bishops of Rome corrupted apostate Christians, but God's true followers stood out courageously for the truth.	Papal persecution of the saints. 8:12, "cast down the truth," 8:12, "practiced and prospered," 8:25, "he shall cause craft to prosper."	During the Crusades, the Muslims often hired Greek naval vessels to assist them in resisting the Crusaders.	See verse 24.	The "ships of Cyprus" are symbolic of the Germanic tribal invasions that caused the Western Roman Empire to collapse, especially the Vandal naval empire, which sacked Rome in AD 455. Imperial Rome would be "grieved" during these attacks (Emperor Diocletian and Probus). Emperor Constantine formed a compact with the Bishop of Rome in 313AD and the early church went into steady apostasy.	The War of Cyprus (1570-1573) represents the climax of the Papal-Ottoman conflict; the Ottomans win this war, and the ships of Kittim (Cyprus) maintain control in the Mediterranean for decades thereafter. Following this, the papacy reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Djerba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Mediterranean. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Djerba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Mediterranean. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Continuing from verse 29, The conflict with Licinius used "The ships of Kittim" (KJV). In AD 322, ships from the coast of Greece and Rome were gathered by Constantine and brought to Thessalonica in preparation for the conflict. Licinius was defeated (AD 323). In AD 325, Constantine presided at Nice and counceled with the Bishops of Rome. Pope Sylvester I remained Sunday to the Lord's day, and commanded people to rest on that day and to fast on the Sabbath. A few years later, Eusebius boasted they transferred Sabbath duties to the Lord's day. Another attack on "the holy covenant."	Ships of "Kittim" are symbolic of the invading Germanic tribes who poured into the Empire like a flood (Huns, Visigoths, Vandals, Ostrogoths). At the heart of these invasions, "Christian Rome" returns to the Paganism recently abandoned. (All the Jews who fled to Egypt when threatened by the approaching Babylonians, and continue to offer cakes to the queen of heaven, returning in rage against the holy covenant, hoping for prosperity because to these gods may bring.)	Continuing from verse 29, The conflict with Licinius used "The ships of Kittim" (KJV). In AD 322, ships from the coast of Greece and Rome were gathered by Constantine and brought to Thessalonica in preparation for the conflict. Licinius was defeated (AD 323). In AD 325, Constantine presided at Nice and counceled with the Bishops of Rome. Pope Sylvester I remained Sunday to the Lord's day, and commanded people to rest on that day and to fast on the Sabbath. A few years later, Eusebius boasted they transferred Sabbath duties to the Lord's day. Another attack on "the holy covenant."		
33. "And those of the people who understand shall instruct many, yet for many days they shall fall by sword and flame, by captivity and plundering.	The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD.	The Faithful would instruct the apostate Christians, but would fall to Papal persecution during the period of Papal supremacy (1260 years as per Dan. 8:11-13).	The Faithful would instruct the apostate Christians, but would fall to Papal persecution during the period of Papal supremacy (1260 years as per Dan. 8:11-13).	Papal persecution of the saints. Dan. 8:24, "and his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power, and he shall destroy wonderfully," and arms shall stand on his part," (Dan. 11:31), "and in her was found the blood of prophets and of all the saints and of all that were slain upon the earth" (Rev. 18:24).	During the Crusades, the Muslims often hired Greek naval vessels to assist them in resisting the Crusaders.	See verse 24.	The "ships of Cyprus" are symbolic of the Germanic tribal invasions that caused the Western Roman Empire to collapse, especially the Vandal naval empire, which sacked Rome in AD 455. Imperial Rome would be "grieved" during these attacks (Emperor Diocletian and Probus). Emperor Constantine formed a compact with the Bishop of Rome in 313AD and the early church went into steady apostasy.	The War of Cyprus (1570-1573) represents the climax of the Papal-Ottoman conflict; the Ottomans win this war, and the ships of Kittim (Cyprus) maintain control in the Mediterranean for decades thereafter. Following this, the papacy reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Djerba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Mediterranean. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Djerba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Mediterranean. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Continuing from verse 29, The conflict with Licinius used "The ships of Kittim" (KJV). In AD 322, ships from the coast of Greece and Rome were gathered by Constantine and brought to Thessalonica in preparation for the conflict. Licinius was defeated (AD 323). In AD 325, Constantine presided at Nice and counceled with the Bishops of Rome. Pope Sylvester I remained Sunday to the Lord's day, and commanded people to rest on that day and to fast on the Sabbath. A few years later, Eusebius boasted they transferred Sabbath duties to the Lord's day. Another attack on "the holy covenant."	Ships of "Kittim" are symbolic of the invading Germanic tribes who poured into the Empire like a flood (Huns, Visigoths, Vandals, Ostrogoths). At the heart of these invasions, "Christian Rome" returns to the Paganism recently abandoned. (All the Jews who fled to Egypt when threatened by the approaching Babylonians, and continue to offer cakes to the queen of heaven, returning in rage against the holy covenant, hoping for prosperity because to these gods may bring.)	Continuing from verse 29, The conflict with Licinius used "The ships of Kittim" (KJV). In AD 322, ships from the coast of Greece and Rome were gathered by Constantine and brought to Thessalonica in preparation for the conflict. Licinius was defeated (AD 323). In AD 325, Constantine presided at Nice and counceled with the Bishops of Rome. Pope Sylvester I remained Sunday to the Lord's day, and commanded people to rest on that day and to fast on the Sabbath. A few years later, Eusebius boasted they transferred Sabbath duties to the Lord's day. Another attack on "the holy covenant."		
34. "Now when they fall, they shall be aided with a little help; but many shall join with them by intrigue.	The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD.	The Faithful would instruct the apostate Christians, but would fall to Papal persecution during the period of Papal supremacy (1260 years as per Dan. 8:11-13).	The Faithful would instruct the apostate Christians, but would fall to Papal persecution during the period of Papal supremacy (1260 years as per Dan. 8:11-13).	Papal persecution of the saints. Dan. 8:24, "and his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power, and he shall destroy wonderfully," and arms shall stand on his part," (Dan. 11:31), "and in her was found the blood of prophets and of all the saints and of all that were slain upon the earth" (Rev. 18:24).	During the Crusades, the Muslims often hired Greek naval vessels to assist them in resisting the Crusaders.	See verse 24.	The "ships of Cyprus" are symbolic of the Germanic tribal invasions that caused the Western Roman Empire to collapse, especially the Vandal naval empire, which sacked Rome in AD 455. Imperial Rome would be "grieved" during these attacks (Emperor Diocletian and Probus). Emperor Constantine formed a compact with the Bishop of Rome in 313AD and the early church went into steady apostasy.	The War of Cyprus (1570-1573) represents the climax of the Papal-Ottoman conflict; the Ottomans win this war, and the ships of Kittim (Cyprus) maintain control in the Mediterranean for decades thereafter. Following this, the papacy reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Djerba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Mediterranean. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Djerba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Mediterranean. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, and initiated the Counter-Reformation alongside the decrees of the Council of Trent.	Continuing from verse 29, The conflict with Licinius used "The ships of Kittim" (KJV). In AD 322, ships from the coast of Greece and Rome were gathered by Constantine and brought to Thessalonica in preparation for the conflict. Licinius was defeated (AD 323). In AD 325, Constantine presided at Nice and counceled with the Bishops of Rome. Pope Sylvester I remained Sunday to the Lord's day, and commanded people to rest on that day and to fast on the Sabbath. A few years later, Eusebius boasted they transferred Sabbath duties to the Lord's day. Another attack on "the holy covenant."	Ships of "Kittim" are symbolic of the invading Germanic tribes who poured into the Empire like a flood (Huns, Visigoths, Vandals, Ostrogoths). At the heart of these invasions, "Christian Rome" returns to the Paganism recently abandoned. (All the Jews who fled to Egypt when threatened by the approaching Babylonians, and continue to offer cakes to the queen of heaven, returning in rage against the holy covenant, hoping for prosperity because to these gods may bring.)	Continuing from verse 29, The conflict with Licinius used "The ships of Kittim" (KJV). In AD 322, ships from the coast of Greece and Rome were gathered by Constantine and brought to Thessalonica in preparation for the conflict. Licinius was defeated (AD 323). In AD 325, Constantine presided at Nice and counceled with the Bishops of Rome. Pope Sylvester I remained Sunday to the Lord's day, and commanded people to rest on that day and to fast on the Sabbath. A few years later, Eusebius boasted they transferred Sabbath duties to the Lord's day. Another attack on "the holy covenant."		

<p>35. *And some of those understanding shall fall, to refine them, purify them, and make them white, until the time of the end, and it shall be for the appointed time.</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>8.17, "the time of the end," see also 12.4, 9-8.19, "at the time appointed the end shall be." Papal persecution of the saints, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>A summary of verses 36-39, which describe the Counter-Reformation, and are a summary of the evils of the 1260 years of Papal supremacy.</p>	<p>Papal persecutions ended when Pope John VI was taken prisoner by the French General Berthier in 1798</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>A summary of verses 12-34, which describe the Counter-Reformation, and are a summary of the evils of the 1260 years of Papal supremacy.</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>Persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>Persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>	<p>The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD</p>
<p>36. *Then the king shall do according to his own will, he shall exult and magnify himself above every god, shall speak blasphemies against the God of gods, and shall prosper all the wrath has been accomplished, for which he has been determined shall be done.</p>	<p>Self exaltation and blasphemy against God by the Papacy / King of the North, c.f. Dan. 7:25, 8:10-11. The Papacy sets itself up as a rival to God Himself. The word "God" is used 9 times in vv. 36-39, showing the religious nature of the King of the North's self-exaltation.</p>	<p>Revolutionary France: Neo-pagan revolutionary France "abolished" God by decree and proscribed until 1798AD when the Papacy was overthrown by General Berthier. Then Napoleon overthrew neo-paganism and reintroduced religion into the French government.</p>	<p>Neo-pagan revolutionary France rejected God, diluted marriage, undermined the family, and made the state "god" in atheistic political theory.</p>	<p>8.19, "the last end of the indignation," 8.25, "he shall magnify himself," 8.25, "he shall stand up against the Prince of princes." The Papacy "exalteth himself" (2 Thess. 2:4), "shall magnify himself greatly in his heart" (Dan. 8:25), and "he magnified himself even to the Prince of the host" (Dan. 8:11). He "shall speak great words against the Most High" (Dan. 7:25), "and there was given him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies" (Rev. 13:5). "I'll prostrate and prosper" (Dan. 8:12), "and shall prosper and practice" (Dan. 8:24). Rev. 14:9-10, "let any man worship the beast...the wrath of God...His indignation."</p>	<p>Self exaltation and blasphemy against God by the Papacy / King of the North, c.f. Dan. 7:25, 8:10-11. The Papacy sets itself up as a rival to God Himself.</p>	<p>The Counter-Reformation and the blasphemous statements of the Papacy</p>	<p>Ultramontanism- proclamation of Papal Infallibility in 1870</p>	<p>Neo-pagan revolutionary France "abolished" God by decree and proscribed until 1798AD when the Papacy was overthrown by General Berthier. Then Napoleon overthrew neo-paganism and reintroduced religion into the French government.</p>	<p>December 8, 1869, July 18, 1870, the Council promulgated the dogma of Papal Infallibility.</p>	<p>Self exaltation and blasphemy against God by the Papacy / King of the North, c.f. Dan. 7:25, 8:10-11. The Papacy sets itself up as a rival to God Himself. The word "God" is used 9 times in vv. 36-39, showing the religious nature of the King of the North's self-exaltation. This especially refers to the Counter-Reformation and the blasphemous statements of the Papacy from that time on, including the dogma of Papal Infallibility.</p>	<p>Self exaltation and blasphemy against God by the Papacy / King of the North, c.f. Dan. 7:25, 8:10-11. The Papacy sets itself up as a rival to God Himself. The word "God" is used 9 times in vv. 36-39, showing the religious nature of the King of the North's self-exaltation. This especially refers to the Counter-Reformation and the blasphemous statements of the Papacy from that time on, including the dogma of Papal Infallibility.</p>	<p>Self exaltation and blasphemy against God by the Papacy / King of the North, c.f. Dan. 7:25, 8:10-11. The Papacy sets itself up as a rival to God Himself. The word "God" is used 9 times in vv. 36-39, showing the religious nature of the King of the North's self-exaltation. This especially refers to the Counter-Reformation and the blasphemous statements of the Papacy from that time on, including the dogma of Papal Infallibility.</p>	<p>Self exaltation and blasphemous actions against God by the Papacy / King of the North, c.f. Dan. 7:25, 8:10-11. The Papacy sets itself up as a rival to God Himself. The word "God" is used 9 times in vv. 36-39, showing the religious nature of the King of the North's self-exaltation. This especially refers to the Counter-Reformation and the blasphemous statements of the Papacy from that time on, including the dogma of Papal Infallibility.</p>	<p>Self exaltation and blasphemy against God by the Papacy / King of the North, c.f. Dan. 7:25, 8:10-11. The Papacy sets itself up as a rival to God Himself. The word "God" is used 9 times in vv. 36-39, showing the religious nature of the King of the North's self-exaltation.</p>	<p>Self exaltation and blasphemy against God by the Papacy / King of the North, c.f. Dan. 7:25, 8:10-11. The Papacy sets itself up as a rival to God Himself. The word "God" is used 9 times in vv. 36-39, showing the religious nature of the King of the North's self-exaltation.</p>	<p>336 makes plain that the king in view is religious in nature. "He will raise himself up, exalting himself above every god, against the God of gods; he will speak wonderful things," clearly matching with the activity of the little horn of Dan 8:11 and the beast of Rev. 13:5.</p>	<p>Key transition verse, denoting the height of Papal power. Do according to his will, exalt and magnify himself, above every god (his dominion includes heavenly things). Paul was quoting this verse in 2 Thess. 2:3-4 speaking of apostate Christianity. It is the wrath of God that will destroy him and not a human hand (Dan 7:9-12, Dan 8:25 are a key background passages)</p>	<p>Self exaltation and blasphemy against God by the Papacy / King of the North, c.f. Dan. 7:25, 8:10-11. The Papacy sets itself up as a rival to God Himself. The word "God" is used 9 times in vv. 36-39, showing the religious nature of the King of the North's self-exaltation. This especially refers to the Counter-Reformation and the blasphemous statements of the Papacy from that time on, including the dogma of Papal Infallibility.</p>		
<p>37. *Then he shall regard neither the God of his fathers nor the desire of women, nor regard any god, for he shall exult himself above them all.</p>	<p>See verse 36.</p>	<p>Neo-pagan revolutionary France rejected God, diluted marriage, undermined the family, and made the state "god" in atheistic political theory.</p>	<p>Neo-pagan revolutionary France rejected God, diluted marriage, undermined the family, and made the state "god" in atheistic political theory.</p>	<p>2 Thess. 2:4, "who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God." 1 Tim. 4:1-3, "shall depart from the faith...forbidding to marry." Celibacy of priests.</p>	<p>See verse 36.</p>	<p>Possibly speaking of the dogma of celibacy for the priesthood and the doctrine of papal infallibility, over all other authorities on earth.</p>	<p>In July 18, 1870, the Council promulgated the dogma of Papal Infallibility. Ultramontanism" is called in "A concise History of the Catholic Church" (page 285 by Bokenkotter)</p>	<p>Neo-pagan revolutionary France rejected God, diluted marriage, undermined the family, and made the state "god" in atheistic political theory.</p>	<p>In July 18, 1870, the Council promulgated the dogma of Papal Infallibility. Ultramontanism" is called in "A concise History of the Catholic Church" (page 285 by Bokenkotter)</p>	<p>Possibly speaking of the dogma of celibacy and the devaluation of women for the priesthood and the doctrine of papal infallibility, over all other authorities on earth.</p>	<p>See verse 36, rejecting all other deities.</p>	<p>See verse 36, rejecting all other deities.</p>	<p>See verse 36, rejecting all other deities.</p>	<p>See verse 36, rejecting all other deities.</p>	<p>See verse 36, rejecting all other deities.</p>	<p>Papacy disregards the "desire of women," referring primarily to a disregard of 2 things:</p>	<p>2 Thess 2:4 is taken from this verse. This verse says he will not regard the God of his fathers (reference to God the Father), nor the desire of women (reference to Jesus Christ, the desire of all nations, but especially of the churches, here spoken of in the feminine (Rev. 2:20-23, 17:5 imply Babylon has daughters which are churches), nor any god (denoting that the previously two mentioned items are god. Indeed the Papacy exalts itself above Christ and even God).</p>	<p>The God of Scripture who had been taught by the earliest Christians in Rome was abandoned by the Papacy. Jesus Christ is the "One desired of women," because in Hebrew thought, every woman desired to give birth to the Messiah. The Papacy revered this and gave higher honor to the woman who gave birth to Jesus rather than to Jesus Himself. Mary is considered in Papal teaching to be more compassionate than Christ. The Papacy steadily gave the Pope more and more titles belonging to God and Christ and attributes such as infallibility.</p>		
<p>38. *But in their place he shall honor a god of fortresses, and a god which his fathers did not know, he shall honor with gold and silver, with precious stones and pleasant things.</p>	<p>See verse 36.</p>	<p>Revolutionary France honored the Goddess of Reason, and ultimately the state itself.</p>	<p>Revolutionary France would honor the god of evolutionary atheism. Men worshipped the forces rather than the God's nature, and ultimately the state itself.</p>	<p>Rev. 17:4, "and the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls."</p>	<p>See verse 36.</p>	<p>The Papacy hired its own armies to force submission (Julius II), and exalted the Virgin Mary as worthy of adoration, the recipient of prayer and intercessor between man and God.</p>	<p>USA becomes the "God of Forces" after fall of the USSR, and the "Holy Alliance" With President Ronald Reagan and Pope John Paul Per Time Magazine 2/22/1992.</p>	<p>Revolutionary France would honor the god of nature, and ultimately the state itself.</p>	<p>Papal Rome would honor military forces to force homage across Europe, and adore the Virgin Mary.</p>	<p>Papal policy of rewarding obedience with wealth.</p>	<p>See verse 36, rejecting all other deities.</p>	<p>See verse 36, rejecting all other deities.</p>	<p>See verse 36, rejecting all other deities.</p>	<p>See verse 36, rejecting all other deities.</p>	<p>See verse 36.</p>	<p>Papacy gives glory (i.e., worship, as in Rev. 14:7) to a god of fortresses, i.e., a false god in a false (earthly) sanctuary. Note that the gold, silver, precious stone and articles of high esteem of v:38 allude to this false sanctuary. See 2Chr 32:27 (the only other text where these items appear together), and 1Chr 29:2; 2Chr 36:10.</p>	<p>In their place - the two Gods mentioned in the previous verse - he will substitute idols (gods which his fathers did not know" - which is always a Biblical reference to idolatry). He honors them with gold, silver and precious stones.</p>	<p>The Papacy saw itself as head over the kings of the earth and honored those who would act on behalf of the Church militarily (Hab 1:11). The honour conferred upon those who did the Church's bidding included both in the life and a promise of rewards in the hereafter.</p>		
<p>39. *Thus he shall act against the strongest fortresses with a foreign god, which he shall acknowledge, and advance its glory, and he shall cause them to rule over many, and divide the land for gain.</p>	<p>See verse 36.</p>	<p>Revolutionary France exported its neo-paganism and atheist political philosophy across Europe by conquest and influence. Napoleon however abolished the Goddess of Reason in 1799. Proto-socialist / communist theory sold the land of the wealthy to divide among the peasantry.</p>	<p>Revolutionary France exported its neo-paganism and atheist political philosophy across Europe by conquest and influence. Proto-socialist / communist theory sold the land of the wealthy to divide among the peasantry.</p>	<p>The veneration of Mary and the Doctrine of Transubstantiation in the Mass. Millions of Catholics are held in bondage to the Catholic idols and images. Rev. 13:3, "all the world wondered after the beast...all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him." The RC Church claims to exercise the kingship of Christ over the entire world, and claims the right to divide the world among nations.</p>	<p>See verse 36. The era of Papal supremacy in Europe.</p>	<p>The papal practice of determining who had the right to rule a country within the Holy Roman Empire.</p>	<p>USA and Papacy allies per Revolution 13/11/18</p>	<p>Revolutionary France exported its neo-paganism and atheist political philosophy across Europe by conquest and influence. Proto-socialist / communist theory sold the land of the wealthy to divide among the peasantry.</p>	<p>The Virgin Mary will be honored by the papacy, who shall rule over Christendom, and divide the land for gain among dioceses for economic gain.</p>	<p>The papal practice of determining who had the right to rule a country within the Holy Roman Empire.</p>	<p>See verse 36. The era of Papal supremacy in Europe, including the papal practice of determining who had the right to rule a country within the Holy Roman Empire.</p>	<p>See verse 36. The era of Papal supremacy in Europe, including the papal practice of determining who had the right to rule a country within the Holy Roman Empire.</p>	<p>See verse 36. The era of Papal supremacy in Europe, including the papal practice of determining who had the right to rule a country within the Holy Roman Empire.</p>	<p>See verse 36. The era of Papal supremacy in Europe, including the papal practice of determining who had the right to rule a country within the Holy Roman Empire.</p>	<p>See verse 36.</p>	<p>The "foreign god" is explained by the 3 other texts where it appears: Dan 2:12, Ps 91:9 and Mal 2:11, which direct worship to the covenant-keeping God, Yahweh. By striking the 2nd Commandment forbidding image-worship from its catchment, the papacy directs worship to a "foreign god," ultimately Satan himself.</p>	<p>That - a continuation of the previous thought - he will act against the strongest fortresses (the churches he rules over, many and divide the land for gain (Patron saints of different regions - Our Lady of Guadalupe, Zaragoza, Etc....</p>	<p>The "foreign god" or "strange god" (KJV), is a reference to the idolatry connected with the worship of patron saints. Through these, the Roman Church controlled the people. It is a well known fact that the Roman Church also controlled vast territories in Europe. They even claimed the American continent as their possession. They claimed the right to divide these territories to whoever they pleased to enrich themselves.</p>		
<p>40. *At the time of the end the king of the South shall attack him and the king of the North shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter the countries, overwhelm them, and pass through.</p>	<p>The last actions of the King of the North / Papacy are in 1798AD. This is the "time of the end" begins in 1798AD. It is probable that the Papacy will remain the King of the North for verses 40-45. Unknown who the King of the South is Unknown, but rather than an earthly kingdom or state, it may well be a religious-secular force which corresponds to the religious-secular power of the Papacy, possibly radical secular humanism / atheism (Ez. 5:2).</p>	<p>"The time of the end" 1798AD. A triangular war, between Turkey, Egypt and France. The King of the South is Egypt, led by Ibrahim Bey and Murad Bey, and the Egyptian Mameluke rulers pushed against "him," the king of verse 36, France, led by Napoleon, who invaded and briefly occupied Egypt / Cairo and into Palestine. The King of the North was Sultan Selim III of Turkey declared war on France in 1798, and was supported by the British fleet under Admiral Nelson. The Turks prevailed in this conflict and Napoleon was forced to leave Egypt.</p>	<p>"The time of the end" 1798AD. A triangular war, between Turkey, Egypt and France. The King of the South is Egypt, led by Ibrahim Bey and Murad Bey, and the Egyptian Mameluke rulers pushed against "him," the king of verse 36, France, led by Napoleon, who invaded and briefly occupied Egypt / Cairo and into Palestine. The King of the North was Sultan Selim III of Turkey declared war on France in 1798, and was supported by the British fleet under Admiral Nelson. The Turks prevailed in this conflict and Napoleon was forced to leave Egypt.</p>	<p>"The time of the end" is 1798AD. The atheistic French Revolution pushed at the KOS, i.e., the papacy (cf. Revelation 11:8), giving the papacy a seeming "deadly wound," from which the Papacy recovers (Rev. 13:3). The KOS is identified as being "Egypt" in Dan. 11:8-9. EGW confirms the KOS here is the French Revolution (GC 209).</p>	<p>Unknown as yet, but the time period between 1798AD when the "Time of the End" begins, and the close of probation, when the heavenly pre-adjvent judgment ends in Daniel 7:9-14, f.5</p>	<p>The Crusades renewed by USA and Israel 9/11/2001 War on Terrorism - called a "Crusade" by President Bush. See 9/11/14</p>	<p>"The time of the end" 1798AD. A triangular war, between Turkey, Egypt and France. The King of the South is Egypt, led by Ibrahim Bey and Murad Bey, and the Egyptian Mameluke rulers pushed against "him," the king of verse 36, France, led by Napoleon, who invaded and briefly occupied Egypt / Cairo and into Palestine. The King of the North was Sultan Selim III of Turkey declared war on France in 1798, and was supported by the British fleet under Admiral Nelson. The Turks prevailed in this conflict and Napoleon was forced to leave Egypt.</p>	<p>"At the time of the end," in the year 1798, the "king of the south" (antitypical "Egypt," which is atheism manifested as Revolutionary" Napoleonic France) would inflict the deadly wound ("push") on the papal king of the north. The papal king of the north would eventually respond to this "push" from the "king of the south" by re-emerging to power (the deadly wound would be healed) during "the time of the end" (the last phase of history), and it would eventually conquer atheism spiritually by getting its adherents to receive the mark of the beast.</p>	<p>The "time of the end" begins in the mid 1840s (end of the 2,300 year prophecy of Dan. 8:14). The King of the North remains the Papacy, and the King of the South is Islam, as in Dan. 11:23-39. This particular battle (in the future as of August 2015) is after the healing of the deadly wound of Rev. 13:3, because the Papacy can launch a massive counter-attack on Islam. After attacking the Papacy and / or its allies, Islam is overwhelmed by the counterattack (Papacy united with the USA and Europe, c.f. Rev. 13:11-17, 17:12).</p>	<p>The "time of the end" begins in the mid 1840s (end of the 2,300 year prophecy of Dan. 8:14). The King of the North remains the Papacy, and the King of the South is Islam, as in Dan. 11:23-39. This particular battle (in the future as of August 2015) is after the healing of the deadly wound of Rev. 13:3, because the Papacy can launch a massive counter-attack on Islam. After attacking the Papacy and / or its allies, Islam is overwhelmed by the counterattack (Papacy united with the USA and Europe, c.f. Rev. 13:11-17, 17:12).</p>	<p>This happens during the "time of the end," which began in AD 1798 (end of the period of papal supremacy; Dan. 7:25). The King of the North remains the Papacy, and the King of the South is Islam, as in Dan. 11:23-39. This particular battle (in the future as of August 2015) is after the healing of the deadly wound of Rev. 13:3, because the Papacy can launch a massive counter-attack on Islam. After attacking the Papacy and / or its allies, Islam is overwhelmed by the counterattack (Papacy united with the USA and Europe, c.f. Rev. 13:11-17, 17:12).</p>	<p>"At the time of the end," in the year 1798, the "king of the south" (antitypical "Egypt," which is atheism manifested as Revolutionary" Napoleonic France) would inflict the deadly wound ("push") on the papal king of the north. The papal king of the north would eventually respond to this "push" from the "king of the south" by re-emerging to power (the deadly wound would be healed) during "the time of the end" (the last phase of history), and it would eventually conquer atheism spiritually by getting its adherents to receive the mark of the beast.</p>	<p>The "time of the end" begins in the mid 1840s (end of the 2,300 year prophecy of Dan. 8:14). The King of the North remains the Papacy, and the King of the South is Islam, as in Dan. 11:23-39. This particular battle (in the future as of August 2015) is after the healing of the deadly wound of Rev. 13:3, because the Papacy can launch a massive counter-attack on Islam. After attacking the Papacy and / or its allies, Islam is overwhelmed by the counterattack (Papacy united with the USA and Europe, c.f. Rev. 13:11-17, 17:12).</p>	<p>"At the time of the end," in the year 1798, the "king of the south" (antitypical "Egypt," which is atheism manifested as Revolutionary" Napoleonic France) would inflict the deadly wound ("push") on the papal king of the north. The papal king of the north would eventually respond to this "push" from the "king of the south" by re-emerging to power (the deadly wound would be healed) during "the time of the end" (the last phase of history), and it would eventually conquer atheism spiritually by getting its adherents to receive the mark of the beast.</p>	<p>"The time of the end" is 1798. The King of the South is atheism / Islam / paganism. The king of the North coming like a whirlwind is the combined power of the Papacy, apostate protestantism, and the appearance of Satan himself. Ships represents sea power, chariots represent land power, and the whirlwind represent air power. These three elements point to the beast from the earth, the beast from the sea, and the dragon who is the prince of the visible "king of the north" (the king of antitypical, spiritual Babylon of Rev. 13 and 17, including Europe and America). It will literally and very quickly conquer the atheist nations of earth (southern powers, possibly China, North Korea, Cuba, etc.) using real military force.</p>	<p>"The time of the end" is 1798. The King of the South is atheism / Islam / paganism. The king of the North coming like a whirlwind is the combined power of the Papacy, apostate protestantism, and the appearance of Satan himself. Ships represents sea power, chariots represent land power, and the whirlwind represent air power. These three elements point to the beast from the earth, the beast from the sea, and the dragon who is the prince of the visible "king of the north" (the king of antitypical, spiritual Babylon of Rev. 13 and 17, including Europe and America). It will literally and very quickly conquer the atheist nations of earth (southern powers, possibly China, North Korea, Cuba, etc.) using real military force.</p>	<p>"The time of the end" is 1798. The King of the South is atheism / Islam / paganism. The king of the North coming like a whirlwind is the combined power of the Papacy, apostate protestantism, and the appearance of Satan himself. Ships represents sea power, chariots represent land power, and the whirlwind represent air power. These three elements point to the beast from the earth, the beast from the sea, and the dragon who is the prince of the visible "king of the north" (the king of antitypical, spiritual Babylon of Rev. 13 and 17, including Europe and America). It will literally and very quickly conquer the atheist nations of earth (southern powers, possibly China, North Korea, Cuba, etc.) using real military force.</p>	<p>"The time of the end" is 1798. The King of the South is atheism / Islam / paganism. The king of the North coming like a whirlwind is the combined power of the Papacy, apostate protestantism, and the appearance of Satan himself. Ships represents sea power, chariots represent land power, and the whirlwind represent air power. These three elements point to the beast from the earth, the beast from the sea, and the dragon who is the prince of the visible "king of the north" (the king of antitypical, spiritual Babylon of Rev. 13 and 17, including Europe and America). It will literally and very quickly conquer the atheist nations of earth (southern powers, possibly China, North Korea, Cuba, etc.) using real military force.</p>	<p>"The time of the end" is 1798. The King of the South is atheism / Islam / paganism. The king of the North coming like a whirlwind is the combined power of the Papacy, apostate protestantism, and the appearance of Satan himself. Ships represents sea power, chariots represent land power, and the whirlwind represent air power. These three elements point to the beast from the earth, the beast from the sea, and the dragon who is the prince of the visible "king of the north" (the king of antitypical, spiritual Babylon of Rev. 13 and 17, including Europe and America). It will literally and very quickly conquer the atheist nations of earth (southern powers, possibly China, North Korea, Cuba, etc.) using real military force.</p>	<p>We need to identify: 1. King of the south (KOS) 2. "him" (points to vv 36-39) 3. King of the north (KON) First, "him" refers NOT to the papacy of v:36-39, but the "God of gods" and "god of his fathers," with whom the papacy is at war. Second, the KOS "engages in hating" against God, hence is an accomplice of the papacy. "Hating" points back to the Medo-Persian part of Dan 8:4. Cyrus is called a shepherd and merciful (Is 44:28, 45:1), hence is messianic. There is another 2-horned, (false) counterfeit of the true King of the North (Psalm 48:7-12). It is this event that constitutes the healing of the deadly wound. It is this event that totally overwhelms the King of the south.</p>
<p>41. *He shall also enter the Glorious Land, and many countries shall be overturned, but these shall escape from his hand: Edom, Moab, and the prominent people of Ammon.</p>	<p>See verse 40.</p>	<p>Sultan Selim III reclaimed Palestine from Napoleon, but never invaded east of the Jordan as that territory was out of the line of march.</p>	<p>Sultan Selim III reclaimed Palestine from Napoleon, but never invaded east of the Jordan as that territory was out of the line of march.</p>	<p>Edom doesn't exist today, so this cannot refer to literal Edomites. As "my people" of 12:1 refers to spiritual Israelites and not literal Israelites, and Edom is here also interpreted spiritually. Comparison of Amos 9:11-12 and Acts 15:7, 12-17 indicates the Apostles used "Edom" to mean "Gentiles." Isa. 11:11-16 includes Edomites, Moabites and Ammonites as representing Gentiles who come to worship God. Thus these names refer to Gentiles who do not submit to the papal onslaught and join with God's people in the final crisis.</p>	<p>See verse 40.</p>	<p>The Papal alliance will enter Palestine in this final campaign against Islam. Many other countries will be taken. Edom / Moab / Ammon represent Muslims who accept Jesus as Savior and escape the Mark of the Beast (c.f. Gal. 3:26-29; Matt. 8:11; Heb. 2:2-3).</p>	<p>Edom Moab and Ammon "will escape" which points to the modern Jordan of Jordan.</p>	<p>The "king of the north" is the papacy. Yet his army, which comes in like a whirlwind, with chariots and with many ships, will be mainly the military might of the United States</p>	<p>He, (Europe, led by Britain), invaded and conquered Palestine in 1917. Edom, Moab and Ammon were carved off by Britain to form the Kingdom of Jordan during WWI, and hence were never conquered by the British Empire.</p>	<p>The papal king of the north would next "enter the glorious land" (antitypical "Israel") by regaining control of global Christianity through Sunday Legislation as the mark of the beast (which fully heals its deadly wound), and "many" would follow this power's lead by receiving the mark of the beast. Yet, Edom, Moab, and Ammon" (i.e. a possible symbol of converted people in Spiritual Babylon) will "escape" the influence of the papacy (i.e. come out of Spiritual Babylon) by joining God's end-time remnant and avoiding the mark of the beast.</p>	<p>The papal alliance will enter Palestine in this final campaign against Islam. The people of the modern country of Jordan represented by Edom, Moab, and Ammon will escape destruction by the papacy.</p>	<p>The papal alliance will enter Palestine in this final campaign against Islam. The people of the modern country of Jordan represented by Edom, Moab, and Ammon will escape destruction by the papacy.</p>	<p>The papal alliance will enter Palestine in this final campaign against Islam. The people of the modern country of Jordan represented by Edom, Moab, and Ammon will escape destruction by the papacy.</p>	<p>The papal alliance will enter Palestine in this final campaign against Islam. The people of the modern country of Jordan represented by Edom, Moab, and Ammon will escape destruction by the papacy.</p>	<p>The papal alliance will enter Palestine in this final campaign against Islam. The people of the modern country of Jordan represented by Edom, Moab, and Ammon will escape destruction by the papacy.</p>	<p>Edom, Moab, Ammon represent those escaping from false religions, coming out of Babylon as well as "Egypt." "The Glorious Land" is synonymous with the "Holy mountain" and the "abomination of desolation," standing in the "holy place." (See Daniel 9:16, Exodus 15:17.)</p>	<p>Continuing the typology that began in v. 23, the "glorious land" is a reference to the churches, and "many" in this verse is feminine. The Papacy has been making these 3 groups united with Assyria (papacy) invade into the churches since 1967 when it opened dialogue with many protestant denominations. In 2017, it celebrated 50 years of dialogue that finally culminated in joint statements of Justification by Faith with Lutherans. Days of prayer have been happening with Orthodox, Methodist etc., Edom, Moab and Ammon represent a remnant from Christianity, Islam and Judaism (the near relatives of God's people) that will escape Rome's hands.</p>	<p>Caught in the crossfire, the faithful Church will be influenced by the Papacy, yet a remnant, represented by Edom, Moab and Ammon will escape. This all</p>		

<p>42. "He shall stretch out his hand against the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape."</p>	<p>See verse 40.</p>	<p>Sultan Selim III of Turkey conquered Egypt, making it a province of the Ottoman Empire.</p>	<p>Sultan Selim III of Turkey conquered Egypt, making it a province of the Ottoman Empire.</p>	<p>The final papal onslaught when the whole world wonders after the beast (Rev. 13:1-10).</p>	<p>See verse 40.</p>	<p>The Papal alliance will defeat the center of radical Islam in Egypt.</p>	<p>President Mubarak "Stepped Down" 2011 per direction of President Obama</p>	<p>Many Moslem countries will lose their sovereignty and have their resources (oil) plundered. All this clearly foretells that the Moslems will NOT be the final threat—they will be overrun and subdued.</p>	<p>He (Europe, the divided Roman Empire of the West), dominated the Middle East from WW1 to just after WWII.</p>	<p>The land of antitypical "Egypt" will not escape from the papal king of the north's desire to control the world through Sunday legislation, which is another possible reference to how atheistic countries and atheistic individuals will follow the papal king of the north by complying with the agenda of Sunday legislation through the reception of the mark of the beast.</p>	<p>The Papal alliance will defeat countries involved with radical Islam, especially including Egypt.</p>	<p>The Papal alliance will defeat countries involved with radical Islam, especially including Egypt.</p>	<p>The king of the south, antitypical, spiritual "Egypt" will "not escape" the attack of the papal king of the north. The atheistic nations, and all nations on earth at this time, will be completely under the attack of the papal king of the north. They will all bow to its supremacy by enforcing the mark of the beast in their territories.</p>	<p>See verse 40.</p>	<p>The land of Egypt will not serve as an escape. God warns His people not to go to Egypt (espouse Protestantism of the last days) for success. He delivers His people from Egypt. Ex 20:2; Deut 5:6.</p>	<p>In the literal battles between the King of the North and King of the South, there has never been a final decisive win of one over the other... until now. All systems of belief will be swallowed up in the ideology of the Papacy as it reaches into the farthest reaches of what was considered the King of the South, including Libya and Ethiopia. This is the final one world biological government.</p>
<p>43. "He shall have power over the treasures of gold and silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt; also the Libyans and Ethiopians shall follow at his heels."</p>	<p>See verse 40.</p>	<p>The Egyptians and unconquered surrounding nations, including the Arabs, paid tribute to the dominant Ottoman Empire.</p>	<p>The Egyptians and unconquered surrounding nations, including the Arabs, paid tribute to the dominant Ottoman Empire.</p>	<p>The following is deduced from Werc's writings - I can't find it explicitly stated as such - Conrad Vise) The papal KON would also have control over "gold" and "silver," which might be a reference to controlling buying and selling to enforce Sunday legislation as the mark of the beast. It would also have power over all the "precious things" of antitypical "Egypt," which is another reference to atheistic compliance with the mark of the beast. Also, antitypical "Libya" and "Ethiopia" would comply with Sunday legislation, a possible reference to those who were once faithful to the remnant message, but fell away from the truth through compliance with the mark of the beast, and thus follow in the "steps" of the papal king of the north.</p>	<p>See Verse 40.</p>	<p>Libyans and Ethiopians may represent moderate/secular islamic people groups who follow the Papacy and accept the Mark of the Beast.</p>	<p>Muammar Gadhafi was told to "Step Down" by President Obama in 2011. He was killed by NATO. North Sudan has not yet been brought in to submission, yet President Bush has been convicted of War Crimes in Darfur.</p>	<p>BUT THE MOSLEMS are not the anti-christ. All they do is PUSH—and this gives the Papacy and their "army" the USA, (the image of the beast) the excuse to launch a whirlwind of activity and enter into the countries and impose the "New World Order"...</p>	<p>Europe colonized most of Africa from 1800-1950AD, in the process taking a mass of Africa's natural resources as possible.</p>	<p>The Papacy and its allies will gain control of Middle Eastern wealth.</p>	<p>The papal king of the north will then control the finances of the nations, referred to here as "the treasures of gold and silver." This will allow the Papacy to take the next step in apostasy by instituting a no buy, no sell decree against those who refuse to obey the Sunday legislation (cf. Rev. 13:17). Also, "the Libyans and Ethiopians... at his heels" were ancient allies of Egypt (cf. Jer. 46:19). They must be referring to those people or nation allied to antitypical, spiritual Egypt in the final crisis. They will also yield to papal control.</p>	<p>The papal king of the north will then control the finances of the nations, referred to here as "the treasures of gold and silver." This will allow the Papacy to take the next step in apostasy by instituting a no buy, no sell decree against those who refuse to obey the Sunday legislation (cf. Rev. 13:17). Also, "the Libyans and Ethiopians... at his heels" were ancient allies of Egypt (cf. Jer. 46:19). They must be referring to those people or nation allied to antitypical, spiritual Egypt in the final crisis. They will also yield to papal control.</p>	<p>Compare vs 18, Apostate Protestantism (Egypt) and Roman Catholicism (apostate Assyria/Babylon) worship in lockstep under papacy's false sanctuary system.</p>	<p>The papal king of the north will then subsume the teachings of humanism, communism, evolution, spiritualism, etc. referred to here as "the treasures of gold and silver." This will allow the Papacy to take the next step in apostasy by instituting a no buy, no sell decree against those who refuse to obey the Sunday legislation (cf. Rev. 13:17). Also, "the Libyans and Ethiopians... at his heels" were ancient allies of Egypt (cf. Jer. 46:19). They must be referring to those people or nation allied to antitypical, spiritual Egypt in the final crisis. They will also yield to papal control.</p>	<p>The papal king of the north will then subsume the teachings of humanism, communism, evolution, spiritualism, etc. referred to here as "the treasures of gold and silver." This will allow the Papacy to take the next step in apostasy by instituting a no buy, no sell decree against those who refuse to obey the Sunday legislation (cf. Rev. 13:17). Also, "the Libyans and Ethiopians... at his heels" were ancient allies of Egypt (cf. Jer. 46:19). They must be referring to those people or nation allied to antitypical, spiritual Egypt in the final crisis. They will also yield to papal control.</p>	<p>The papal king of the north will then subsume the teachings of humanism, communism, evolution, spiritualism, etc. referred to here as "the treasures of gold and silver." This will allow the Papacy to take the next step in apostasy by instituting a no buy, no sell decree against those who refuse to obey the Sunday legislation (cf. Rev. 13:17). Also, "the Libyans and Ethiopians... at his heels" were ancient allies of Egypt (cf. Jer. 46:19). They must be referring to those people or nation allied to antitypical, spiritual Egypt in the final crisis. They will also yield to papal control.</p>
<p>44. "But news from the east and the north shall trouble him; therefore he shall go out with great fury to destroy and annihilate many."</p>	<p>See Rev. 16:12 for the going forth for the Kings of the East.</p>	<p>Troubled by news from Russia and Persia, Sultan Abdulmejid I of Turkey fought in the Crimean War (1853-1856AD) and defeated the Russians and Persians who sought to destroy the Ottoman Empire (the "Sick Man of Europe" a.k.a. the King of the North).</p>	<p>Troubled by news from Russia and Persia, Sultan Abdulmejid I of Turkey fought in the Crimean War (1853-1856AD) and defeated the Russians and Persians who sought to destroy the Ottoman Empire (the "Sick Man of Europe" a.k.a. the King of the North).</p>	<p>The Loud Cry (Rev. 18:1) is based on the LORD coming to the east gate of the temple (Matt. 24:27). He speaks a final message known as the "loud cry" of Rev. 18:4-20. This will anger the Papacy, and the alliance will enforce its Mark.</p>	<p>See verse 40.</p>	<p>So, tidings or news from the east and north is Christ reviving Himself through His people, who are preceding "Babylon is fallen, is fallen," and pointing people to THE "TRUE CHURCH" with such great power, the whole world is illuminated with the light from heaven. This so excites the rage of the dragon and his earthly representatives that the shall go out with great fury to destroy and annihilate many.</p>	<p>The kings of the East (Revelation 16:12) represent Christ and those who follow Him (see note v) Warning given against this Papal deception and will bring persecution against believers.</p>	<p>The divided nations of Europe, including the Commonwealth nations and the USA, fight and destroy Islam and possible allies of Islam such as N Korea and China.</p>	<p>"News" ("tidings") from the "east" and "north" (a heavenly message) will "trouble" the papal king of the north. This "news" consists of the loud cry of the third angel's message, the sealing message (which constitutes a final call for people to exit Spiritual Babylon), which will seal the faithful remnant for the final onslaught of persecuting fury by the papal king of the north.</p>	<p>Just before Christ returns from the east (Matt. 24:27, cf. Rev. 16:12), He speaks a final message known as the "loud cry" of Rev. 18:4-20. The Loud Cry would trouble the papacy, which would seek to destroy God's faithful people.</p>	<p>Just before Christ returns from the east (Matt. 24:27, cf. Rev. 16:12), He speaks a final message known as the "loud cry" of Rev. 18:4-20. The Loud Cry would trouble the papacy, which would seek to destroy God's faithful people.</p>	<p>The "tidings out of the east and out of north" (from God's throne) will "trouble" the papal king of the north. This is the loud cry and sealing messages of the third and fourth angels; it will be a final call for people to come out of Spiritual Babylon and receive the seal of God (Ezek. 9:2-4; Rev. 7:1-3; 14:9-12; 18:1-5). It will seal the faithful remnant, and probation will then close. In fury, the king of the north will make a death decree to "destroy and annihilate many" (cf. Rev. 13:15; GC 615-616).</p>	<p>The "tidings out of the east and out of north" (from God's throne) will "trouble" the papal king of the north. This is the loud cry and sealing messages of the third and fourth angels; it will be a final call for people to come out of Spiritual Babylon and receive the seal of God (Ezek. 9:2-4; Rev. 7:1-3; 14:9-12; 18:1-5). It will seal the faithful remnant, and probation will then close. In fury, the king of the north will make a death decree to "destroy and annihilate many" (cf. Rev. 13:15; GC 615-616).</p>	<p>Sanctuary entrance to earthly sanctuary was at sunrise. Ex 27:17. Same verbal root appears in Is 60:1-3 and Mal 4:2, in which God's glory is finally revealed in His people, who are now completely surrendered to Him. The message from the sunrise is the 3 angels' message of Rev. 14:6-12 lived out in the lives of God's people. Jesus as Judge comes from the sunrise. Matt. 24:27.</p>	<p>The "tidings out of the east and the north" refers to the "evangelizing gospel" that is being sent forth from Mt. Zion, where the 144,000 are standing with the Lamb. They are giving the three angels' messages, the loud cry for people to come out of spiritual Babylon and receive the seal of God. The king of the north will make a death decree to "destroy and annihilate many" (cf. Rev. 13:15; GC 615-616).</p>	<p>The "tidings out of the east and out of north" refers to the "evangelizing gospel" that is being sent forth from Mt. Zion, where the 144,000 are standing with the Lamb. They are giving the three angels' messages, the loud cry for people to come out of spiritual Babylon and receive the seal of God (Ezek. 9:2-4; Rev. 7:1-3; 14:9-12; 18:1-5). It will seal the faithful remnant, and probation will then close. In fury, the king of the north will make a death decree to "destroy and annihilate many" (cf. Rev. 13:15; GC 615-616).</p>
<p>45. "And he shall plant the tents of his palace between the sea and the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end and no one will help him."</p>	<p>The final struggle will be spiritual rather than military, and Christ will be victorious over the Papacy and all anti-God powers on earth.</p>	<p>The Turk may be driven from Europe and establish itself near Jerusalem.</p>	<p>The King of the North—modern-day ISSY Turkey, will establish an Islamic Caliphate (an Islamic union of church and state, i.e. Sharia law) near Jerusalem, but will be destroyed and no power will come to his aid.</p>	<p>70 weeks were allotted to the literal Jews and literal Jerusalem (Dan 9:24), after which the Jews and Jerusalem were rejected as God's people and God's city (341AD). The "glorious holy mountain" is no longer literal Jerusalem but is now post-Calvary the dwelling place of God, i.e. His Church (Ps. 87, 1 Eph. 2:21, Isa. 11:9, Gal. 6:16, Heb. 12:22; Rev. 11:3).</p>	<p>See verse 40.</p>	<p>The dream is to establish a temple in Jerusalem. The Pope will probably establish himself in Jerusalem, taking control of the Temple Mount (1 Thessalonians 2:4). This is the sign that Jesus gave in Matthew 24:15, 16.</p>	<p>The Pope will set up his presence officially in Jerusalem, taking control of the Temple Mount (1 Thessalonians 2:4). This is the sign that Jesus gave in Matthew 24:15, 16.</p>	<p>A revived papacy will establish its HQ in Jerusalem as it tries to establish peace in the Middle East. Yet, the papacy will come to its end (see also Dan. 7:26-27; 8:25).</p>	<p>The Papal alliance will plant itself in and take control of Palestine, with headquarters between the Mediterranean and the Temple Mount. The Papacy's King of the North will be destroyed by the return of Christ (Dan. 7:22, 27; 8:25, 2 Thess. 2:8, Rev. 19:20).</p>	<p>The Papal alliance will plant itself in and take control of Palestine, with headquarters between the Mediterranean and the Temple Mount. The Papacy's King of the North will be destroyed by the return of Christ (Dan. 7:22, 27; 8:25, 2 Thess. 2:8, Rev. 19:20).</p>	<p>Once probation closes, Satan will appear as Christ (GC 624-625). The pope will yield his power to his true king of spiritual Babylon (see Isa. 14:4). Satan will then attempt to place his throne in "the mount of the congregation" (Isa. 14:12-14), in Mount Zion (Rev. 14:1), by usurping the place of Christ over His church. The phrase, "between the seas," is a symbol of the nations of earth among which God's people are scattered, and Satan will appear to the saints in various places trying to convince them to bow down and worship him. Satan will fail to convince the Remnant to sin, and he will ultimately come to his end and no one will be able to help him.</p>	<p>Satan will appear as Christ (GC 624-625). The pope will yield his power to his true king of spiritual Babylon (see Isa. 14:4). Satan will then attempt to place his throne in "the mount of the congregation" (Isa. 14:12-14), in Mount Zion (Rev. 14:1), by usurping the place of Christ over His church. The phrase, "between the seas," is a symbol of the nations of earth among which God's people are scattered, and Satan will appear to the saints in various places trying to convince them to bow down and worship him. Satan will fail to convince the Remnant to sin, and he will ultimately come to his end and no one will be able to help him.</p>	<p>The epiphany was part of the High Priest's garments, yet it was often associated with shiloh. Judges 8:27; 17:5; 18:14-20; Hos. 10:15; 13:22. "Epiphany" in Dan. 11:45 has a curious spelling with a final <i>ay</i>, just like Magdalo has a curious spelling with a final <i>ay</i> in Dan. 11:45. These curious spellings are the key to link the papacy's idolatrous "epiphany" with the battle of "Hir magdolon." Dan. 11:45 portrays the papacy's last ditch effort to plant its own earthly sanctuary between the seas, in lieu of the beautiful mountain of the sanctuary, yet he will come to his end—be his no helper.</p>	<p>The papal power will try to plant itself between the seas (the people) and the glorious holy mountain (where the loud cry is mounting) in an attempt to intercept every ray of light coming from heaven. This "ent" is a Persian symbol the Papacy has taken to itself in the "umbraclum," which is a symbol of the nations of earth among which God's people are scattered. The little horn of Daniel 8 was not content with merely temporal power, and eventually "grew up" to the host of heaven. The last battle is not dimensionally (with heaven) not two dimensional on earth.</p>	<p>Satan will appear as Christ (GC 624-625). The pope will yield his power to his true king of spiritual Babylon (see Isa. 14:4). Satan will then attempt to place his throne in "the mount of the congregation" (Isa. 14:12-14), in Mount Zion (Rev. 14:1), by usurping the place of Christ over His church. The phrase, "between the seas," is a symbol of the nations of earth among which God's people are scattered, and Satan will appear to the saints in various places trying to convince them to bow down and worship him. Satan will fail to convince the Remnant to sin, and he will ultimately come to his end and no one will be able to help him.</p>	<p>Satan will appear as Christ (GC 624-625). The pope will yield his power to his true king of spiritual Babylon (see Isa. 14:4). Satan will then attempt to place his throne in "the mount of the congregation" (Isa. 14:12-14), in Mount Zion (Rev. 14:1), by usurping the place of Christ over His church. The phrase, "between the seas," is a symbol of the nations of earth among which God's people are scattered, and Satan will appear to the saints in various places trying to convince them to bow down and worship him. Satan will fail to convince the Remnant to sin, and he will ultimately come to his end and no one will be able to help him.</p>
<p>12-1 "At that time Michael shall stand up. The great prince who stands watch over the sons of your people. And there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation. Even to that time. And at that time your people shall be delivered. Every one who is found written in the book."</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, and when we read that someone "stands up" or "arises" this refers to a new ruler arising and ascending his throne (Dan. 11:2, 3, 4, 7, 16, 20 & 21). This refers to Christ, who receives His Kingdom at the end of the pre-advent judgment in heaven (Dan. 7:24, 8:23). The "book" is the "Book of Life" of Rev. 17:8, 21:27.</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, and when He stands up, He stands up in His royal robes and regains the "time of trouble" represents the 7 last plagues of Rev. 16 and the destruction of the world when God's saints will be delivered. In the earlier tribulation, 538-1796AD, the saints are delivered to death, and in this final tribulation the saints are delivered from death.</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, and when He stands up, He stands up in His royal robes and regains the "time of trouble" represents the 7 last plagues of Rev. 16 and the destruction of the world when God's saints will be delivered. In the earlier tribulation, 538-1796AD, the saints are delivered to death, and in this final tribulation the saints are delivered from death.</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, the Prince of God's people. The investigative judgment (Dan 7:9-12) ends and probation closes for humanity when the whole world is sanely focused upon worshipping his ambassador, the pope, and looking to his men, their priests and deliverers from an "evil" that is sending the whole world into total destruction, when their hopes are centered upon the old Jerusalem.</p>	<p>See verse 40.</p>	<p>Worldwide Persecution (Matthew 24:16-29) which leads to 3 1/2 literal years of witnessing amidst turmoil (see Lev. 11:1-7; Dan. 12:7).</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, and He stands up when the great persecutor, King of the North, is meeting his end in 1145. Probation closes and He puts on His royal robes and regains the "time of trouble" represents the 7 last plagues of Rev. 16 and the destruction of the world when God's saints will be delivered. In the earlier tribulation, 538-1796AD, the saints are delivered to death, and in this final tribulation the saints are delivered from death.</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, and He stands up when the great persecutor, King of the North, is meeting his end in 1145. Probation closes and He puts on His royal robes and regains the "time of trouble" represents the 7 last plagues of Rev. 16 and the destruction of the world when God's saints will be delivered. In the earlier tribulation, 538-1796AD, the saints are delivered to death, and in this final tribulation the saints are delivered from death.</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, whose "standing" indicates the end of probation and the beginning of the eschatological "time of trouble." God's end time people in this final "time of trouble" are the 144,000.</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, the Prince who saves His people (Dan. 9:25-27; 10:13, 21, 11:22). The pre-advent judgment began when God sat down in Dan. 7:9-10, and ends when Christ stands up. The "time of trouble" are the 7 last plagues of Rev. 16. God's people go through "Jacob's trouble" (Jer. 5:1-9).</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, the Prince who saves His people (Dan. 9:25-27; 10:13, 21, 11:22). The pre-advent judgment began when God sat down in Dan. 7:9-10, and ends when Christ stands up. The "time of trouble" are the 7 last plagues of Rev. 16. God's people go through "Jacob's trouble" (Jer. 5:1-9).</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, and when we read that someone "stands up" or "arises" this refers to a new ruler arising and ascending his throne (Dan. 11:2, 3, 4, 7, 16, 20 & 21). This refers to Christ, who receives His Kingdom at the end of the pre-advent judgment in heaven (Dan. 7:24, 8:23). The "book" is the "Book of Life" of Rev. 17:8, 21:27.</p>	<p>Michael is Christ, and when we read that someone "stands up" or "arises" this refers to a new ruler arising and ascending his throne (Dan. 11:2, 3, 4, 7, 16, 20 & 21). This refers to Christ, who receives His Kingdom at the end of the pre-advent judgment in heaven (Dan. 7:24, 8:23). The "book" is the "Book of Life" of Rev. 17:8, 21:27.</p>	<p>God's people delivered from intense persecution, but ultimately from power of sin in the life. They are sealed.</p>	<p>When the Papacy is going out to destroy many, Michael will stand up—a reference to him taking the kingdom (Rev. 11:15-17). Probation has closed, the citizens of His Kingdom are made up. Even though there is a great time of trouble, not one faithful follower of God will perish. God's people will be delivered—everyone found written in the Lamb's book of life.</p>	<p>When the Papacy is going out to destroy many, Michael will stand up—a reference to him taking the kingdom (Rev. 11:15-17). Probation has closed, the citizens of His Kingdom are made up. Even though there is a great time of trouble, not one faithful follower of God will perish. God's people will be delivered—everyone found written in the Lamb's book of life.</p>
<p>2. "And many of those who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake. Some to shame and everlasting contempt."</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>Special Resurrection of Two Witnesses Rev. 17, brings the Fall of Babylon (Rev. 11:14).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>Special Resurrection of Two Witnesses Rev. 17, brings the Fall of Babylon (Rev. 11:14).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>A special resurrection of those who died in the faith of the 3rd angel's message, and also of those who have persecuted Christ and His Church, all prior to the general resurrection of the righteous and of the wicked.</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>Those who have been faithful will reflect the beauty of God's character and they will be ambassadors to the universe. They will bring stability to God's creation, and sin will never exist again (Nab. 1:9).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>Those who partake of the Abrahamic covenant, who are blessed to see (Gen 15:5). The luminaries of heaven serve as signs and mark seasons. Therefore, the lighting up of God's people is the sign that probation has closed, and Jesus is arriving momentarily for the midnight deliverance of His covenant people. Matt 25:6.</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>
<p>3. "Those who are wise shall shine like the brightness of the firmament. And those who turn many to righteousness like the stars forever and ever."</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>Special Resurrection of Two Witnesses Rev. 17, brings the Fall of Babylon (Rev. 11:14).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>Special Resurrection of Two Witnesses Rev. 17, brings the Fall of Babylon (Rev. 11:14).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>Those who have been faithful will reflect the beauty of God's character and they will be ambassadors to the universe. They will bring stability to God's creation, and sin will never exist again (Nab. 1:9).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>Those who partake of the Abrahamic covenant, who are blessed to see (Gen 15:5). The luminaries of heaven serve as signs and mark seasons. Therefore, the lighting up of God's people is the sign that probation has closed, and Jesus is arriving momentarily for the midnight deliverance of His covenant people. Matt 25:6.</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>Those who partake of the Abrahamic covenant, who are blessed to see (Gen 15:5). The luminaries of heaven serve as signs and mark seasons. Therefore, the lighting up of God's people is the sign that probation has closed, and Jesus is arriving momentarily for the midnight deliverance of His covenant people. Matt 25:6.</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>	<p>2nd return of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).</p>

Fritz Krieger
Darius the Mede - 538BC (unspecified)
1. Cambyses II (530-521BC).
2. Smerdis (521BC).
3. Darius I Hystaspes (521-485BC).
4. Xerxes the Great (486-465BC), Ahasuerus of Esther's story.
Alexander the Great (336-323BC).
1. Macedonia under Cassander.
2. Thrace and NW Asia Minor under Lysimachus.
3. Egypt under Ptolemy.
4. Syria and Babylonia under Seleucus.
1. King of the South - Ptolemy I Soter (305-283BC).
2. One of his princes, i.e. of Alexander - Seleucus I Nicator (305-281BC), ruled from Syria to India.
1. Daughter of Ptolemy II was Berenice.
2. Berenice was married to the King of the North - Antiochus II Theos (261-246BC). Berenice was eventually murdered by Antiochus II Theos' first wife, Laodice.
1. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222BC) avenged Berenice's murder.
2. King of the North is Seleucus II, son of Laodice.
See verse 7.
See Verse 7. Seleucus II Callinicus made a foray into Egypt but was repulsed by Ptolemy III Euergetes.
Sons of the King of the North were Seleucus III Ceraunus (226-223BC) and Antiochus III Magnus (223-187BC). Marched against Ptolemy IV Philopater (King of the South), but eventually returned home, conquering Antioch.
See verse 10. Antiochus III Magnus was defeated at Raphia on the Egyptian border in 217BC by Ptolemy IV Epphanes.
Ptolemy IV Philopater conquered Judea, and slaughtered tens of thousands of Jews in Alexandria in revenge for his failed attempt to enter the Jerusalem temple.

<p>Antiochus III Magnus waged war against the Ptolemies and eventually took possession of Palestine at the battle of Panamus (198BC).</p>
<p>The Hebrew literally means "sons of breakage." In Daniel 2: 40, 7:7 the fourth beast "devoured and broke in pieces, and stamped the residue." When the Romans learned that Antiochus III had made an alliance with Philip against Ptolemy V of Egypt, they feared a new superpower in the Middle East. They warned Philip and Antiochus to stay out of Egypt.</p>
<p>Antiochus III went ahead with his aggression and laid siege to Tyre against the Egyptian troops. After it was over, Egypt never again controlled the Jewish homeland of Judea.</p>
<p>He (Rome) who comes against him (the King of the North). Verse 16 describes the Roman conquest of Palestine by Pompey in 63 B.C. From verse 16 to verse 40, the King of the North is not mentioned. Rome does not become the King of the North.</p>
<p>Ptolemy XI Auletes placed his two children, Cleopatra and Ptolemy XII under the guardianship of Rome. Cleopatra, to satisfy her own political ambitions became the mistress of Julius Caesar, who had invaded Egypt.</p>
<p>Julius Caesar was drawn away by war to other parts of the empire. He attempted to replace the Roman republican form of government with a personal dictatorship but was assassinated in Rome (44 B.C.).</p>
<p>See on verse 18.</p>
<p>"Oppressor" or "an exactor of tribute" = "Jew" (Palestine). Augustus Caesar founded the Roman Empire and issued the decree that all the world should be taxed.</p>
<p>The "vile person" begins the history of the papacy. The "despicable person" corresponds with Daniel 8:23-25. He is the fierce king who understands "sinister schemes." Who "through his cunning shall cease decent to prosper" (vs. 25). The honor of kingship is not even conferred on him. He shall rule, but not by his own power. (Daniel 8:24).</p>
<p>"Covenant" compares to Daniel 8:11,25. "He shall rise even against the Prince of Princes." The "vile person" is the antecedent of the "he and him" to the end of the chapter 11.</p>
<p>The rise of the papacy without an army of its own but through the armed might of Clovis, Justinian and subsequent European rulers.</p>

<p>The pope, "a man of peace" will rule for a limited time, the 1,260 years of Daniel 7:25 and Revelation 12:6,14.</p>
<p>The campaigns described in verses 25-30 of the papacy and the King of the South foreshadow the crusades (1095-1250). The Caliphs of Egypt or the king of the south controlled Palestine. Initially promoted by Pope Urban II, no fewer than seven campaigns were organized to wrest the Holy Land from the Muslims and make it safe for Christian pilgrims.</p>
<p>See verse 25</p>
<p>See verse 25</p>
<p>The first crusade was a great success. Jerusalem was taken on July 15, 1099.</p>
<p>Future crusades were not as successful. And during the final crusade, Louis IX was taken prisoner in Cairo, Egypt. Within ten years the Egyptian Sultan had driven the Christians out of Palestine.</p>
<p>During the crusades the Muslims hired Greek naval vessels to assist them in opposing the crusaders. These are the "ships of Kittim." Verse 30.</p>
<p>"Regular sacrifice" should read "continual service." It refers to the ministry of Christ in the Holy Place of the Heavenly Sanctuary. The desecration of the sanctuary, the taking away of the regular service, and the abomination of desolation (ie verses 31-25 to Daniel 8:10-13). The papacy developed a substitute way of salvation by creating a counterfeit priesthood, changing God's law, and thereby taking the place of Christ.</p>
<p>God's people are persecuted. Many would compromise and leave the faith. Others would remain faithful and be purified until the 1260 years are completed.</p>
<p>Amazingly, many kept the truth alive through years of fierce oppression.</p>
<p>Through years of dealing with false doctrine, there were those who lost the faith by compromising with the papacy.</p>

In the midst of severe persecution God worked to purify His people. This continued, more or less, until the appointed time (AD 1798) when the church/state system in Europe was brought to an end by Napoleon.

After the appointed time (AD 1798), Verse 36 introduces the final phase in the history of the Roman Church. During this phase, its power would be extended beyond anything seen in medieval times.

See verse 36.

The papacy would finally align itself with a military superpower that did not exist in earlier times.

This superpower that was not known in during the middle ages was foreign to Europe and would give rise to a new church/state system described in Revelation 13. The lamb-like beast spoke as a dragon and created an image to the beast. Here is where the United States enters the prophecy.

During the time of the end, the "him" continues to be the papacy, but is now supported by the United States. This god or fortress ends up in a war in the Middle East. Because there has not been a reference to the King of the North since verse 13 and since there is absolutely no textual evidence in Daniel that the term is applied to anything else, Syria and Egypt are involved in this war. In the early stages, "he" is successful.

Since the language throughout Daniel 11 is literal (There are no fanciful beasts, horns or metals. There are no obvious symbols at all.), then Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Libya and Ethiopia are the countries involved.

See comment on verse 41.

See above.

At this point the war escalates. Other superpowers are pulled into the conflict.

"He," apparently, headquarters in Israel. But "he" will be destroyed. That event will signal the close of earth's history.

The standing up of Michael (Christ) signifies the end of the judgment. Jesus personally intervenes to rescue His people from conditions so hostile, they would not otherwise survive.

No comment needed.

See above.

