

**Comparison of SDA Interpretations of Daniel 11 - Prepared by Pastor Conrad Vine**  
24th July, 2024

Verse	William Shea	Uriah Smith	John Witcombe	Louis Were	C. Mervyn Maxwell	Tim Roosenberg	Greg Bratcher	Ulrike Unruh	James Henderson
1. "Also in the first year of Darius the Mede, I, even I, stood up to confirm and strengthen him.)"	Darius the Mede – 538BC (unspecified)	Darius the Mede – 538BC (unspecified)	Darius the Mede – 538BC (unspecified)	Darius the Mede – 538BC (unspecified). 10.1 "vision" refers back to 8.26, the 2,300 year prophecy vision.	Darius the Mede – 538BC (unspecified)	Darius the Mede – 538BC (unspecified)	Ugbaru, Gubaru or Gobryas per W. Shea article on "Darius the Mede" in JATS in 2001.		Darius the Mede – 538BC (unspecified)
2. "And now I will tell you the truth: Behold, three more kings will arise in Persia, and the fourth shall be far richer than them all; by his strength, through his riches, he shall stir up all against the realm of Greece."	1. Cambyses II (530-521BC).	1. Cambyses II (530-521BC).	1. Cambyses II (530-521BC).	8.3, 20. "kings of Media and Persia." 8.5, 21, "Greece."	1. Cambyses II (530-521BC).	1. Cambyses II (530-521BC).	1. Cambyses II (530-521BC).		1. Cambyses II (530-521BC).
	1. Cambyses II (530-521BC).	2. Smerdis (521BC).	2. Smerdis (521BC).	8.3, 20. "kings of Media and Persia." 8.5, 21, "Greece."	2. Smerdis (521BC).	2. Smerdis (521BC).	1. Cambyses II (530-521BC).		2. Smerdis (521BC).
	3. Darius I Hystapes (521–485BC).	3. Darius I Hystapes (521–485BC).	3. Darius I Hystapes (521–485BC).	8.3, 20. "kings of Media and Persia." 8.5, 21, "Greece."	3. Darius I Hystapes (521–485BC).	3. Darius I Hystapes (521–485BC).	3. Darius I Hystapes (521–485BC).		3. Darius I Hystapes (521–485BC).
	4. Xerxes the Great (486-465BC, Ahasuerus of Esther's story).	4. Xerxes the Great (486-465BC, Ahasuerus of Esther's story).	4. Xerxes the Great (486-465BC, Ahasuerus of Esther's story).	8.3, 20. "kings of Media and Persia." 8.5, 21, "Greece."	4. Xerxes the Great (486-465BC, Ahasuerus of Esther's story).	4. Xerxes the Great (486-465BC, Ahasuerus of Esther's story).	4. Xerxes the Great (486-465BC, Ahasuerus of Esther's story).		4. Xerxes the Great (486-465BC, Ahasuerus of Esther's story).
3 "Then a mighty king shall arise, who shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will."	Alexander the Great (336-323BC).	Alexander the Great (336-323BC).	Alexander the Great (336-323BC).	Alexander the Great. 8.8 - "strong....waxed very great."	Alexander the Great (336-323BC).	Alexander the Great (336-323BC).	Alexander the Great (336-323BC).		Alexander the Great (336-323BC).
4. "And when he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken up and divided toward the four winds of heaven, but not among his posterity nor according to his race."	1. Macedonia under Cassander.	1. Macedonia under Cassander.	1. Macedonia under Cassander.	8.8, "great horn was broken...towards the four winds of heaven."	1. Macedonia under Cassander.	1. Macedonia under Cassander.	1. Macedonia under Cassander.		1. Macedonia under Cassander.
	2. Thrace and NW Asia Minor under Lysimachus.	2. Thrace and NW Asia Minor under Lysimachus.	2. Thrace and NW Asia Minor under Lysimachus.	Additional information concerning the break up of the Greek empire and conflicts between the kings of the South and of the North.	2. Thrace and NW Asia Minor under Lysimachus.	2. Thrace and NW Asia Minor under Lysimachus.	2. Thrace and NW Asia Minor under Lysimachus.		2. Thrace and NW Asia Minor under Lysimachus.
	3. Egypt under Ptolemy.	3. Egypt under Ptolemy.	3. Egypt under Ptolemy.	See above.	3. Egypt under Ptolemy.	3. Egypt under Ptolemy.	3. Egypt under Ptolemy.		3. Egypt under Ptolemy.
	4. Syria and Babylonia under Seleucus.	4. Syria and Babylonia under Seleucus.	4. Syria and Babylonia under Seleucus.	See above.	4. Syria and Babylonia under Seleucus.	4. Syria and Babylonia under Seleucus.	4. Syria and Babylonia under Seleucus.		4. Syria and Babylonia under Seleucus.
5. " Also the king of the South shall become strong, as well as one of his princes; and he shall gain power over him and have dominion. His dominion shall be..."	1. King of the South – Ptolemy I Soter (305-283BC).	1. King of the South – Ptolemy I Soter (305-283BC).	1. King of the South – Ptolemy I Soter (305-283BC).	See above.	1. King of the South – Ptolemy I Soter (305-283BC).	1. King of the South – Ptolemy I Soter (305-283BC).	1. King of the South – Ptolemy I Soter (305-283BC).		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.	2. One of his princes, i.e. of Alexander – Seleucus I Nicator (305-281BC), ruled from Syria to India.	2. One of his princes, i.e. of Alexander – Seleucus I Nicator (305-281BC), ruled from Syria to India.	See above.	2. One of his princes, i.e. of Alexander – Seleucus I Nicator (305-281BC), ruled from Syria to India.	2. One of his princes, i.e. of Alexander – Seleucus I Nicator (305-281BC), ruled from Syria to India.	2. One of his princes, i.e. of Alexander – Seleucus I Nicator (305-281BC), ruled from Syria to India.		2. One of his princes, i.e. of Alexander – Seleucus I Nicator (305-281BC), ruled from Syria to India.
6. "And at the end of some years they shall join forces, for the daughter of the king of the South shall go to the king of the North to make an agreement; but she shall not retain the power of her authority, and neither he nor his..."	1. Daughter of Ptolemy II was Berenice.	1. Daughter of Ptolemy II was Berenice.	1. Daughter of Ptolemy II was Berenice.	See above.	1. Daughter of Ptolemy II was Berenice.	1. Daughter of Ptolemy II was Berenice.	1. Daughter of Ptolemy II was Berenice.		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.	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.	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.	See above.	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.	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.	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.	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.	

Verse	William Shea	Uriah Smith	John Witcombe	Louis Were	C. Mervyn Maxwell	Tim Roosenberg	Greg Bratcher	Ulrike Unruh	James Henderson
7. "But from a branch of her roots <i>one</i> shall arise in his place, who shall come with an army, enter the fortress of the king of the North, and deal with them and prevail.	1. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222BC) avenged Berenice's murder.	1. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222BC) avenged Berenice's murder.	1. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222BC) avenged Berenice's murder.	See above.	1. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222BC) avenged Berenice's murder.	1. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222BC) avenged Berenice's murder.	1. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222BC) avenged Berenice's murder.		1. Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222BC) avenged Berenice's murder.
	2. King of the North is Seleucus II, son of Laodice.	2. King of the North is Seleucus II, son of Laodice.	2. King of the North is Seleucus II, son of Laodice.	See above.	2. King of the North is Seleucus II, son of Laodice.	2. King of the North is Seleucus II, son of Laodice.	2. King of the North is Seleucus II, son of Laodice.		2. King of the North is Seleucus II, son of Laodice.
8. "And he shall also carry their gods captive to Egypt, with their princes <i>and</i> their precious articles of silver and gold; and he shall continue <i>more</i> years than the king of the North.	See verse 7.	Ptolemy III Euergetes retrieved from Syria the images of the gods removed by Cambyses of Persia. See verse 7.	Ptolemy III Euergetes retrieved from Syria the images of the gods removed by Cambyses of Persia. See verse 7.	See above.	Ptolemy III Euergetes retrieved from Syria the images of the gods removed by Cambyses of Persia. See verse 7.	See verse 7.	Ptolemy III		Ptolemy III Euergetes retrieved from Syria the images of the gods removed by Cambyses of Persia. See verse 7.
9. "Also the king of the North shall come to the kingdom of the king of the South, but shall return to his own land.	See verse 7. Ptolemy III Euergetes returned to Egypt, relinquished his domains in Syria, and took much booty.	See verse 7.	See verse 7. Seleucus II Callinicus made a foray into Egypt but was repulsed by Ptolemy III Euergetes.	See above.	See verse 7. Seleucus II Callinicus made a foray into Egypt but was repulsed by Ptolemy III Euergetes.	See Verse 7. Seleucus II Callinicus made a foray into Egypt but was repulsed by Ptolemy III Euergetes.	See verse 7. Seleucus II Callinicus made a foray into Egypt but was repulsed by Ptolemy III Euergetes.		See verse 7. Seleucus II Callinicus made a foray into Egypt but was repulsed by Ptolemy III Euergetes.
10. "However his sons shall stir up strife, and assemble a multitude of great forces; and <i>one</i> shall certainly come and <i>overwhelm</i> and pass through; then	Sons of the King of the North were Seleucus III Ceranus (226-223BC) and Antiochus III Magnus (223-187BC). Magnus Marched against Ptolemy IV Philopater (King of the	Sons of the King of the North were Seleucus III Ceranus (226-223BC) and Antiochus III Magnus (223-187BC). Magnus Marched against Ptolemy IV Philopater (King of the	Sons of the King of the North were Seleucus III Ceranus (226-223BC) and Antiochus III Magnus (223-187BC). Magnus Marched against Ptolemy IV Philopater	See above.	Sons of the King of the North were Seleucus III Ceranus (226-223BC) and Antiochus III Magnus (223-187BC). Magnus Marched against Ptolemy IV	Sons of the King of the North were Seleucus III Ceranus (226-223BC) and Antiochus III Magnus (223-187BC). Marched against Ptolemy IV Philopater (King of the South), but eventually	Sons of the King of the North were Seleucus III Ceranus (226-223BC) and Antiochus III Magnus (223-187BC). Marched against Ptolemy IV Philopater (King of the South), but		Sons of the King of the North were Seleucus III Ceranus (226-223BC) and Antiochus III Magnus (223-187BC). Marched against Ptolemy IV Philopater (King of the South), but
11. " And the king of the South shall be moved with rage, and go out and fight with him, with the king of the North, who shall muster a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into the	See verse 10. Antiochus III Magnus was defeated at Raphia on the Egyptian border in 217BC by Ptolemy IV Epiphanes.	See verse 10. Antiochus III Magnus was defeated at Raphia on the Egyptian border in 217BC by Ptolemy IV Epiphanes.	See verse 10. Antiochus III Magnus was defeated at Raphia on the Egyptian border in 217BC by Ptolemy IV Epiphanes.	See above.	See verse 10. Antiochus III Magnus was defeated at Raphia on the Egyptian border in 217BC by Ptolemy IV Epiphanes.	See verse 10. Antiochus III Magnus was defeated at Raphia on the Egyptian border in 217BC by Ptolemy IV Epiphanes.	See verse 10. Antiochus III Magnus was defeated at Raphia on the Egyptian border in 217BC by Ptolemy IV Epiphanes.		See verse 10. Antiochus III Magnus was defeated at Raphia on the Egyptian border in 217BC by Ptolemy IV Epiphanes.
12. "When he has taken away the multitude, his heart will be lifted up; and he will cast down tens of thousands, but he will not prevail.	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.	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.	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.	See above.	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	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.	Ptolemy IV		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.
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).

Verse	William Shea	Uriah Smith	John Witcombe	Louis Were	C. Mervyn Maxwell	Tim Roosenberg	Greg Bratcher	Ulrike Unruh	James Henderson
14. " Now in those 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. The "violent men" were the Romans who exalted themselves in fulfillment of Dan. 9.24.	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. 9.24, but their empire fell in the 5 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century AD.	See verse 13.	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 <sup>th</sup> century AD.
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 <i>him</i> . Even his choice troops <i>shall have</i> no strength to resist.	Antiochus IV Epiphanes' campaign against Egypt in 169BC. He conquered Pelusium, the major eastern Nile delta city, and returned home for the winter.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopas, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopas 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 Scopas was defeated in 200/199BC by Antiochus Magnus III.	Syria conquered and added to the Roman empire.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopas, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopas had retreated. After this, Egypt never ruled Palestine ever again.	See verse 13.	Antiochus III Magnus defeated Scopas, a general fighting for Egypt, near Caesarea Philippi, and then conquered Tyre where Scopas 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 Scopas was defeated in 200/199BC by Antiochus Magnus III.
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 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.	See verse 13.	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.

Verse	William Shea	Uriah Smith	John Witcombe	Louis Were	C. Mervyn Maxwell	Tim Roosenberg	Greg Bratcher	Ulrike Unruh	James Henderson
<p>17. "He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones with him; thus shall he do. And he shall give him the daughter of women to destroy it; but she shall not stand <i>with him</i>, or be for him.</p>	<p>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, Caesarian.</p>	<p>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, Caesarian.</p>	<p>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, Caesarian.</p>	<p>Additional features concerning pagan Rome. Conquest of Egypt by Rome.</p>	<p>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, Caesarian.</p>	<p>Antiochus III Magnus gave his daughter Cleopatra to Ptolemy V, hoping to conquer Egypt through intrigue, but Cleopatra opposed her father's plans.</p>	<p>Ptolemy XI dies 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.</p>		<p>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, Caesarian.</p>

Verse	William Shea	Uriah Smith	John Witcombe	Louis Were	C. Mervyn Maxwell	Tim Roosenberg	Greg Bratcher	Ulrike Unruh	James Henderson
18. "After this he shall turn his face to the coastlands, and shall take many. But a ruler shall bring the reproach against them to an end; and with the reproach removed, he shall turn back on him.	Julius Caesar then campaigned in N Africa, the Bosphorous, 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 / Roman senator, 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 Crimean Bosphorus.		Julius Caesar conquered the Med islands and North Africa after Egypt. But Brutus, the ruler / Roman senator, plotted with 60 senators to assassinate Julius Caesar.
19. "Then he shall turn his face toward the fortress of his own land; 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.
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 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) Luke 2:1-3 main census' 28 BC, 8 BC and 14 AD, though not enforced uniformly throughout the Empire, establishes office of Roman Emperor, dies peacefully.		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.	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 "contemptible" 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.
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).	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 obscured 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).
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.	The "him" refers to the Roman Empire of v. 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	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 through treaties, alliances an intrigues of the Bishop of Rome.	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 "not 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

Verse	William Shea	Uriah Smith	John Witcombe	Louis Were	C. Mervyn Maxwell	Tim Roosenberg	Greg Bratcher	Ulrike Unruh	James Henderson
				Additional features concerning pagan Rome.					
24. "He shall enter peacefully, even into the richest places of the province; and he shall do <i>what</i> his fathers have not done, nor his forefathers: he shall disperse among them the plunder, spoil, and riches; and he shall devise his plans against the strongholds, but he shall not stand, for they shall devise plans against him.	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 11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The First Crusade conquered Palestine, and crusaders brought back incredible booty to western Europe. Crusaders	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. 31BC (Battle of Actium) to 330AD, 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. 31BC (Battle of Actium) to 330AD, 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. 31BC (Battle of Actium) to 330AD, when the capital of the Roman Empire was moved from Rome to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine.	The Papacy would punish all who opposed it and reward richly all those who supported it and its growth into the dominant force of western Europe. The First Crusade captured Jerusalem in July 1099AD, coordinated by the Papacy against the King of the South, the King of the North, and the King of the South.	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. Verses 23-23 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.	Bishops "plundered" the empire through tithes, land grants, wills, confiscation of pagan properties, sales of indulgences, etc. They also distributed wealth to the poor, established orphanages, schools and hospitals		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. 31BC (Battle of Actium) to 330AD, when the capital of the Roman Empire was moved from Rome to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine.
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 harbor-fortress of Ascalon.	In the civil war between Octavius (later Augustus Caesar) and Mark Anthony (leading Egypt through its relationship with Cleopatra), Anthony was eventually defeated by Octavius.	In the civil war between Octavius (later Augustus Caesar) and Mark Anthony (leading Egypt through its relationship with Cleopatra), Anthony was eventually defeated by Octavius.	Additional features concerning pagan Rome. Battle of Actium (31BC), and Egypt became a Roman province in 30BC.	The First Crusade, 1099AD.	See verse 24.	First Crusade is successful and captures Jerusalem in 1099	The new king of the south, the Arabs, now uniting under the new religion, Islam, conquered, first the weakened Persians, and then moved on to take over the territories of the "King of the South". In 635 the Muslims took Damascus, in 638 Jerusalem	
26. "Yes, those who eat of the portion of his delicacies shall destroy him; his army shall be swept away, and many shall fall down slain.	On 12 <sup>th</sup> August 1099, the Muslim forces were destroyed at Ascalon, and their Vizier, Al-Afdal, was driven back to Egypt.	Anthony's friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (31BC) to Octavius. Anthony committed suicide.	Anthony's friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (31BC) to Octavius. Anthony committed suicide.	Anthony's friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost the Battle of Actium (31BC) to Octavius. Anthony committed suicide.	See verse 24.	See verse 24.	The Crusaders under the command of Bohemond I capture Antioch, through treachery: Bohemond conspires with Firouz, an Armenian convert to Islam, to allow Crusaders access to the Tower of the Two Sisters. 6/2/1098		
27. "Both these kings' hearts shall be bent on evil, and they shall speak lies at the same table; but it shall not prosper, for the end will still be at the appointed time.	2 Crusader leaders, Raymond and Godfrey, jostled for the throne of Jerusalem and Godfrey won the throne by deceit. The Crusader kingdoms did not last long.	Octavius and Mark Anthony negotiated falsely with one another, but the appointed time for the end of Rome's reign was 330AD (see above).	Octavius and Mark Anthony negotiated falsely with one another, but the appointed time for the end of Rome's reign was 330AD (see above).	31BC - Actium, to 330AD, when Constantine moves the capital to Constantinople - a "time" of 360 years, when Rome prospered and conquered 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 one another. The Crusaders also dealt treacherously with their Muslim opponents, refusing to honor agreements.	See verse 24.	King Reynauld unilaterally broke the Treaty with Saladin in 1186. This act inspired a "full jihad" by Muslims. So King Raymond made a "secret" treaty with Saladin.	This refers us again to the league, or union, made between Paganism and Christianity in 312 A.D.-- between Rome and the Church	Octavius and Mark Anthony negotiated falsely with one another, but the appointed time for the end of Rome's reign was 330AD (see above).
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.	Octavius returned to Rome with booty from Egypt. Rome then conquered Jerusalem in 70AD, bringing great booty and many artifacts from the Temple to Rome.	Octavius returned to Rome with booty from Egypt. Rome became a persecutor of the early Christian church in the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD through approx. 313AD.	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 (1095-1250AD), the Papacy and the returning crusaders were emboldened to launch crusades against "heretics" in Europe	See verse 24.	Saladin captures Jerusalem on 10/2/1187 but he allows the Christians to leave and take vast wealth with them back to Europe, including relics.	No longer was the papacy poor, they lived in palaces and worshipped in lavish churches.	Octavius returned to Rome with booty from Egypt. Rome then conquered Jerusalem in 70AD, bringing great booty and many artifacts from the Temple to Rome.
29. "At the appointed time he shall return and go toward the south; but it shall not be like the former or the latter.	The failed final (9 <sup>th</sup> ) 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 31BC (Actium) and the "latter" is 1798AD, the fall of the papacy and the onslaughts of Napoleon in 1798AD.	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 as "successful" as the First Crusade, e.g. the failed 9 <sup>th</sup> Crusade (1248-1250AD) in which Louis IX was captured in Cairo, and the Christian forces were	The "1 <sup>st</sup> Woe" of Rev 9 is over. Now begins the "2 <sup>nd</sup> Woe" with struggle between western Christendom / Papacy / King of the North and the Ottoman Empire representing the King of the South.	Pope Innocent III called for another Crusade to recapture Jerusalem.	In Daniel 11 we see a progressive turning against the covenant. • "his heart shall be against the holy Covenant....(vs. 28)	The Roman Emperor Diocletian fought wars between 284-303AD to regain and retain Egypt as a Roman province. The "former" is 31BC (Actium) and the "latter" is 1798AD, the fall of the papacy and the onslaughts of Napoleon in 1798AD.

Verse	William Shea	Uriah Smith	John Witcombe	Louis Were	C. Mervyn Maxwell	Tim Roosenberg	Greg Bratcher	Ulrike Unruh	James Henderson
30. "For ships from Cyprus shall come against him; therefore he shall be grieved, and return in rage against the holy covenant, and do <i>damage</i> . So he shall return and show regard for those who forsake the holy covenant.	Louis IX brought many ships <i>with</i> him, he was captured, ransomed, returned in shame to France, but remained an ardent supporter of the Papacy.	The prophecy is still referencing the "him" as the power from v. 16, i.e. Rome. These ships of "Chittim" refer to the Vandal Admiral Genseric and his years of assault on the western Roman Empire from Carthage, 428-477AD. Arian nations and theology (Vandals, Heruli and Goths) then dominated in Rome.	Northern barbarians assaulted Rome in the 4 <sup>th</sup> century AD. Rome, in turn, blamed and then persecuted the Christians for these attacks (Emperors Diocletian and Probus). Emperor Constantine formed a compact with the Bishop of Rome in 331AD 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.	Islamic naval victories at Preveza (1538) and Dierba (1560) led to decades of Islamic naval control in the eastern Med. Pope Pius V organized the Holy League which stopped Islamic naval power, reasserted the liturgical mass, the Inquisition, and the decrees of the Council of Trent.	The Venetians then persuaded the Crusaders to attack the capital of Constantinople, center of the Eastern Orthodox Church instead of attacking the Muslims. Eastern Christians who sought to follow Christ's covenant, and keep the Sabbath day, were attacked.	<b>forsake the holy covenant... (vs. 30)</b>	Northern barbarians assaulted Rome in the 4 <sup>th</sup> century AD. Rome, in turn, blamed and then persecuted the Christians for these attacks (Emperors Diocletian and Probus). Emperor Constantine formed a compact with the Bishop of Rome in 331AD and the early church went into steady apostasy.
31. "And forces shall be mustered by him, and they shall defile the sanctuary fortress; then they shall take away the daily <i>sacrifices</i> , and place <i>there</i> 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 tribes. Justinian defeated the Vandals and Ostrogoths and established the Bishop of Rome as supreme ruler of western Europe in 538AD. Thus began the 1260 years	Christians entered the Roman army after 331AD, 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	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 transgress of desolation," 8.13, "both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot." "The papacy destroyed	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	See Daniel 8.11-13. The religious phase of the Little Horn, the King of the North. Persecution of Protestants and obscuring of the Plan of Salvation with a false, Papal plan.	The fortress in Constantinople was taken on April 12, 1204, full of relics that were "worshipped" as an Abomination. The doctrine of Transubstantiation (changing of one substance into another) is instituted at	Thus 508-1798, the papacy had armies to execute her will... she now stood in with military power to convince people that she had the supposed "keys" to	Christians entered the Roman army after 331AD, 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, creating an
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 <i>great exploits</i> .	The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, a severe period of persecution also spoken of by Christ in Matt. 24.21-22.	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, "practised and prospered," 8.25, "he shall cause craft to prosper."	See Daniel 8.11-13. The religious phase of the Little Horn, the King of the North. Persecution of Protestants and obscuring of the Plan of Salvation with a false, Papal plan.	See Daniel 8.11-13. The religious phase of the Little Horn, the King of the North. Persecution of Protestants during the Dark ages	Persecution of Protestants during the Dark ages	To gain the authority over the kings and people, the papacy used the power of the "keys", granting absolutions to sin	The Bishops of Rome corrupted apostate Christians, but God's true followers stood out courageously for the truth.
33. "And those of the people who understand shall instruct many; yet <i>for many</i> 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 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).	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 the saints and of all that were slain upon the earth" (Rev. 18.24).	The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD.	See Daniel 8.11-13. The religious phase of the Little Horn, the King of the North. Persecution of Protestants and obscuring of the Plan of Salvation with a false, Papal plan.	see verse 32		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).
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 persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD. Some joined the Protestants from false or impure motives.	The Alps and New World provided a refuge for the persecuted saints. Some joined or left the Protestants for false motives, e.g. Erasmus.	Papal persecution of the saints.	The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD.	Some joined the persecuted Protestants from false motives.	see verse 32	In the twelfth chapter of Revelation we also read that God's people will be HELPED. Rev 12:16	The Alps and New World provided a refuge for the persecuted saints. Some joined or left the Protestants for false motives, e.g. Erasmus.
35. "And <i>some</i> of those of understanding shall fall, to refine them, purify <i>them</i> , and make <i>them</i> white, <i>until</i> the time of the end; because <i>it</i> is still for the appointed time.	The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD.	The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD.	The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD.	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.	The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD.	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.	Papal persecutions ended when Pope Luis VI was taken prisoner by the French General Berthier in 1798		The persecution of the saints during the 1260 years of papal supremacy, 538-1798AD.

Verse	William Shea	Uriah Smith	John Witcombe	Louis Were	C. Mervyn Maxwell	Tim Roosenberg	Greg Bratcher	Ulrike Unruh	James Henderson
36. "Then the king shall do according to his own will: he shall exalt and magnify himself above every god, shall speak blasphemies against the God of gods, and shall prosper till the wrath has been accomplished; for what has been determined shall be done.	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.	Revolutionary France. Neo-pagan revolutionary France "abolished" God by decree and prospered until 1798AD when the Papacy was overthrown by General Berthier. Then Napoleon overthrew neo-paganism and reintroduced religion into the French government.	Neo-pagan revolutionary France "abolished" God by decree and prospered until 1798AD when the Papacy was overthrown by General Berthier. Then Napoleon overthrew neo-paganism and reintroduced religion into the French government.	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). "It practised and prospered" (Dan. 8.12), "and shall prosper and practise" (Dan. 8.24). Rev. 14.9-10, "If any man worship the beast....the wrath of God....His indignation."	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 Counter-Reformation and the blasphemous statements of the Papacy.	Ultramontanism- proclamation of Papal Infallibility in 1870	December 8, 1869. July 18, 1870, the Council promulgated the dogma of Papal Infallibility.	Neo-pagan revolutionary France "abolished" God by decree and prospered until 1798AD when the Papacy was overthrown by General Berthier. Then Napoleon overthrew neo-paganism and reintroduced religion into the French government.
37. "He shall regard neither the God of his fathers nor the desire of women, nor regard any god; for he shall exalt himself above them all.	See verse 36.	Neo-pagan revolutionary France rejected God, diluted marriage, undermined the family, and made the state "god" in atheistic political theory.	Neo-pagan revolutionary France rejected God, diluted marriage, undermined the family, and made the state "god" in atheistic political theory.	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.	See verse 36.	Possibly speaking of the dogma of celibacy for the priesthood and the doctrine of papal infallibility, over all other authorities on earth.	In July 18, 1870, the Council promulgated the dogma of Papal Infallibility Ultramontanism" it is called in "A concise History of the Catholic Church" (page 285 by Bokenkotter)	In July 18, 1870, the Council promulgated the dogma of Papal Infallibility Ultramontanism" it is called in "A concise History of the Catholic Church" (page 285 by Bokenkotter)	Neo-pagan revolutionary France rejected God, diluted marriage, undermined the family, and made the state "god" in atheistic political theory.
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.	See verse 36.	Revolutionary France honored the Goddess of Reason, and ultimately the state itself.	Revolutionary France would honor the god of evolutionary atheism. Men worshipped the forces rather than the God of nature, and ultimately the state itself.	Rev. 17.4, "and the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls."	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.	See verse 36.	USA becomes the "God of Forces" after fall of the USSR and the "Holy Alliance" With President Ronald Reagan and Pope Joh Paul per Time Maggazine 2/22/1992	The United States was built by men who had the "New World Order" dream	Revolutionary France would honor the god of evolutionary atheism. Men worshipped the forces rather than the God of nature, and ultimately the state itself.
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.	See verse 36.	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	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.	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, 8, "all the world wondered after the beast....all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him." The RC Church claims to exercise the vicarship of Christ over the entire world, and claims the right to	See verse 36. The era of Papal supremacy in Europe.	The papal practice of determining who had the right to rule a country within the Holy Roman Empire.	USA and Papacy allies per Revelation 13:11-18	The United States was built by men who had the "New World Order" dream	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.
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, and overwhelm them, and pass through.	The last actions of the King of the North / Papacy are in 1798AD, thus the "time of the end" begins in 1798AD. It is probable that the Papacy will remain as the King of the North for verses 40-45. Unknown who the King of the South is <b>Unknown</b> , but rather than an earthly kingdom or state, it may well be a religio-secular force which corresponds to the religio-secular power of the Papacy, possibly radical secular humanism / atheism (Ex. 5.2).	"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.	"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.	"the time of the end" is 1798AD. The atheistic French Revolution pushed at the KON, i.e. the papacy (c.f. 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 (GC269).	Unknown as yet, but the time period between 1798AD when the "Time of the End" begins, and the heavenly pre-advent judgment ends in Daniel 7.9-14. F5	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. 11.25-39. 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).	The Crusades renewed by USA and Israel. 9/11/2001 War on Terrorism - called a "Crusade" by President Bush. See 9T 11-14	The most coveted and contested property in all Israel is the temple mount. In 1967 at the victorious culmination of the 6 day war, Israel captured the temple mount—but it was turned over into the hands of THE MOSLEMS. So the focus IS on the MOSLEMS	"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 retreat to France where he created a European empire by conquest and treaty.



Verse	William Shea	Uriah Smith	John Witcombe	Louis Were	C. Mervyn Maxwell	Tim Roosenberg	Greg Bratcher	Ulrike Unruh	James Henderson
41. "He shall also enter the Glorious Land, and many countries shall be overthrown; but these shall escape from his hand: Edom, Moab, and the prominent people of Ammon.	See verse 40.	Sultan Selim III reclaimed Palestine from Napoleon, but never invaded east of the Jordan as that territory was out of the line of march	Sultan Selim III reclaimed Palestine from Napoleon, but never invaded east of the Jordan as that territory was out of the line of march	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, so 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 judgment.	See verse 40.	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).	Edom Moab and Ammon "will escape" which points to the modern Nation of Jordan	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	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.
42. "He shall stretch out his hand against the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape.	See verse 40.	Sultan Selim III of Turkey conquered Egypt, making it a province of the Ottoman Empire.	Sultan Selim III of Turkey conquered Egypt, making it a province of the Ottoman Empire.	The final papal onslaught when the whole world wonders after the beast (Rev. 13.1-10).	See verse 40.	The Papal alliance will defeat the center of radical Islam in Egypt.	President Mubarak "Stepped Down" in 2011 per direction of President Obama	Many Moslems countries will lose their sovereignty and have their resources (oil) plundered. All this clearly	He (Europe, the divided Roman Empire of the West), dominated the Middle East from WWI to just after WWII
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	See verse 40.	The Egyptians and unconquered surrounding nations, including the Arabs, paid tribute to the dominant Ottoman Empire.	The Egyptians and unconquered surrounding nations, including the Arabs, paid tribute to the dominant Ottoman Empire.	(The following is deduced from Were's writings - I can't find it explicitly stated as such - Conrad Vine) The papal KON would also have control over "gold" and "silver," which might be a reference to controlling buying and selling to enforce Sunday.	See Verse 40.	Libyans and Ethiopians may represent moderate / secular Islamic people / areas who follow the Papacy and accept the Mark of the Beast.	Muammar Gaddafi was told to "Step Down" by President Obama in 2011, then was killed by NATO. North Sudan has not yet been brought in to submission, yet President Bashir has been convicted of War Crimes in	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	Europe colonized most of Africa from 1800-1950AD, in the process taking as many of Africa's natural resources as possible.
44. "But news from the east and the north shall trouble him; therefore he shall go out with	See Rev. 16.12 for the going forth of the Kings of the East.	Troubled by news from Russia and Persia, Sultan Abdulmejid I of Turkey fought in the Crimean War	Troubled by news from Russia and Persia, Sultan Abdulmejid I of Turkey fought in the Crimean	The Loud Cry (Rev. 18.1) is based on the LORD coming to the east gate of the temple (Ezek. 40.2; 42.1-4, 12). God's throne is to	See verse 40.	Just before Christ returns from the east (Matt. 24.27), He speaks a final message known as the "loud cry" of	The kings of the East (Revelation 16:12) represent Christ and those who follow Him (see note a) Warning	So, tidings or news from the east and north is Christ revealing Himself, through	The divided nations of Europe, including the Commonwealth nations and the USA, fight and destroy Islam
45. "And he shall plant the tents of his palace between the seas and the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end and no	The final struggle will be spiritual rather than military, and Christ will be victorious over the Papacy and all anti-God powers on earth.	The Turk may be driven from Europe and establish itself near Jerusalem.	The King of the North - modern-day ISIS / Turkey, will establish an Islamic Caliphate (an Islamic union of church and state, i.e.	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 (34AD). The "glorious	See verse 40.	The Papal alliance will plant itself in and take control of Palestine. The Papacy / King of the North will be destroyed by the return of Christ (Dan.	The Pope will set up his presence officially in Jerusalem, taking control of the Temple Mount (II Thessalonians 2:4). This is the sign that Jesus gave	The dream is to establish a temple in Jerusalem. The Pope will probably establish himself in the temple in	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
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.	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.	Michael is Christ, and He stands up when the great persecutor, King of the North, is meeting his end in 11.45. Probation closes and He puts on His royal robes and reigns. 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, 538-1798AD, the saints are delivered to death, and in this final tribulation the saints are delivered from death.	Michael is Christ, and when He stands up, probation closes and He puts on His royal robes and reigns. 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.	Michael is Christ, the Prince of God's people. The investigative judgment (Dan 7.9-12) ends and probation closes for humanity when Christ stands up. This verse is given as a contrast to Daniel 11:44b-45. While the KON, inspired by Satan, tries to deceive and destroy God's people, imposing the Mark of the Beast under pain of death, Christ stands to defend and deliver them. During this time of extreme trial and distress for God's people, whose names are in His book, the seven last plagues fall on the wicked (Rev. 16), and God's people are delivered during the 6th of the 7 final plagues.	Michael is Christ, and He stands up when the great persecutor, King of the North, is meeting his end in 11.45. Probation closes and He puts on His royal robes and reigns. 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, 538-1798AD, the saints are delivered to death, and in this final tribulation the saints are delivered from death.	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).	Worldwide Persecution (Matthew 24:16-29) which leads to 3 1/2 literal years of witnessing amidst turmoil (see Rev 11:1-7, Dan 12:7)	During this time, when it seems like Satan is winning, when the whole world is vainly 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	Michael is Christ, and He stands up when the great persecutor, King of the North, is meeting his end in 11.45. Probation closes and He puts on His royal robes and reigns. 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, 538-1798AD, the saints are delivered to death, and in this final tribulation the saints are delivered from death.
2. "And many of those who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, Some to everlasting life, Some to shame and everlasting contempt.	2 <sup>nd</sup> return of Christ (1 Thess. 4.13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).	2 <sup>nd</sup> return of Christ (1 Thess. 4.13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).	2 <sup>nd</sup> return of Christ (1 Thess. 4.13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).			2 <sup>nd</sup> return of Christ (1 Thess. 4.13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).	2 <sup>nd</sup> return of Christ (1 Thess. 4.13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).	Special Resurrection of Two Witnesses Rev 1:7, brings the Fall of Babylon (Rev 11:14).	2 <sup>nd</sup> return of Christ (1 Thess. 4.13-18). Resurrection of the righteous and of the unrighteous before and after the Millennium (Rev. 20).