Daniel Chapter 7 – Part 2 The Rise of Anti-Christ







www.prophecylive.org



Learn from the Past > Understand the Present > Prepare for the Future



Inreach & Outreach Resource



This booklet is an eye opener of what's happening in the world.

This 40 page A5 size booklet has the key aspects of the –

PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE.

It's available at the cost of printing & postage for bulk orders.

PDF is available on ProphecyLive.org



Enter The Ark of Hope

The Great Controversy between God and Satan is primarily over

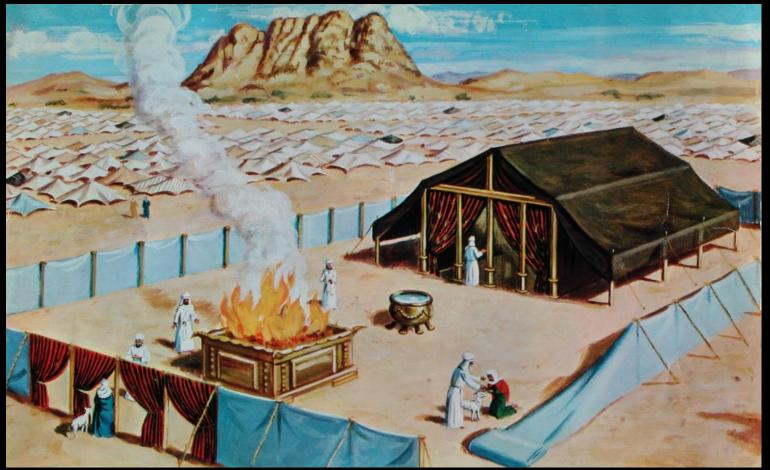
"WORSHIP"

Who will you Choose?



Get into the Ark Sanctuary





And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them.

Exodus 25:8

Psalms 77:13



Health Snippet - Activated Charcoal

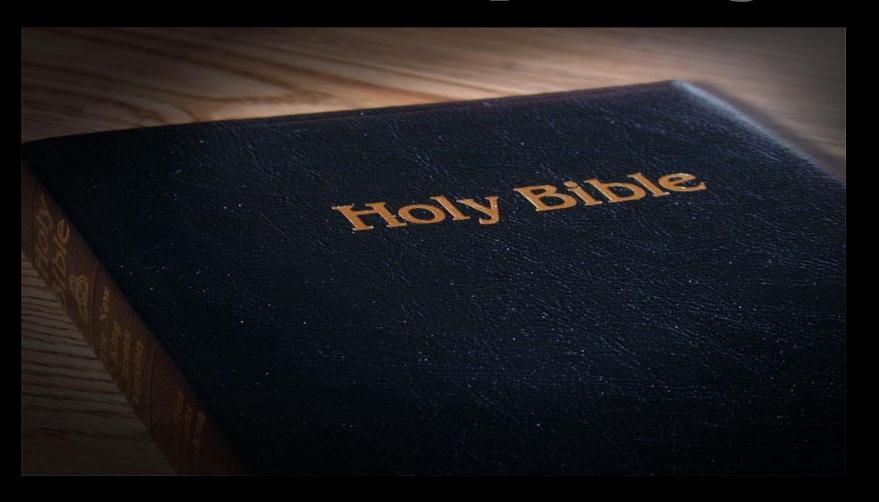
Benefits and uses of activated charcoal (Seek Medical Advice)
Activated charcoal's negatively charged, porous texture helps
trap toxins, preventing your body from absorbing them. It is
also effective at trapping gases to alleviate flatulence.

Used as Emergency Poison Ingestion treatment:

- Activated charcoal has been used as an emergency antipoison treatment since the early 1800s. That's because it can bind to a wide variety of drugs, reducing their effects.
- This substance may be used to treat overdoses from both prescription drugs and over-the-counter medications.
- Studies show that ingesting 50–100 grams of activated charcoal within 5 minutes of taking a drug may reduce an adult's ability to absorb that drug by up to 74%.
- Activated charcoal is said to be most beneficial when taken within the first hour after an overdose or poisoning.
- Research reports in which it was effective even when taken past this first hour. This may be as it stops a drug from being absorbed but also helps your body eliminate already absorbed drugs more quickly. It is still beneficial even if taken up to 4 hours after ingestion of delayed-release drugs, those with slow digestion, and large drug doses.



Can We Trust Bible Prophecy?





Yes we Can!





Daniel Chapter 7 – Part 2 The Rise of Anti-Christ







The Roman Catholic Papacy As The Fulfilment Of The Little Horn Prophecy:

Characteristic #1: The Papacy is Roman in all its dimensions.

Notice the following:

- 1) The clay in the feet of the image of Daniel 2 represents the church. But notice that the feet also have the iron of the legs. This must mean that the religious system which succeeds the Roman Empire will continue to be Roman.
- 2) The religion of the Roman Catholic Papacy was inherited from Rome. It is well known that Constantine the Great brought all sorts of pagan practices into the church. This is recognized by both secular and church historians. In fact, the name 'Supreme Pontiff' (Pontifex Maximus) was used by the pagan Roman emperors. After the Edict of Milan was signed in the year 312 A. D., Christians were restored as bona fide citizens of the Roman Empire.
- Constantine, emperor of the Roman Empire, was the architect of this Edict of Milan (313 A. D.)



- 3) The architecture at the Vatican is Roman. The architecture is virtually identical. Also, the old city of Rome was filled with statues of gods and heroes as is Vatican City.
- 4) The Papal church is called the Roman Catholic Church.
- 5) The official language of the Vatican is Latin, the language of ancient Rome.
- 6) In official documents, the Vatican employs Roman numerals.
- 7) The headquarters of the Papacy is Vatican City, which is located in the geographical location of ancient Rome.

Says the Catholic Encyclopaedia:

- "It [Vatican City] is within the city of Rome, called the city of seven hills, that the entire area of Vatican State proper is now confined". (The Catholic Encyclopaedia, 1976)
- 8) Historians and theologians consistently emphasize that Papal Rome inherited and perpetuated the Roman Empire but in a different way: It was a religious-political system.



Characteristic #2: The Roman Catholic Church did arise among the ten kingdoms into which the Roman Empire was divided.

Characteristic #3: The Roman Catholic Papacy did arise to supremacy after the year 476 A. D. The Papal power could not exercise absolute sovereignty until the ten kingdoms were subjected to its control. When Odoacer, king of the Heruli, deposed Romulus Augustulus in 476 A. D. the fragmentation of the Roman Empire was complete. Yet even though the ten divisions of the Roman Empire were complete by 476 A. D., there were three who were rebellious and refused to submit to the Bishop of Rome (the Vandals, the Heruli and the Ostrogoths). These had to be removed in order for the papacy to exercise absolute control.

Characteristic #4: The little horn did uproot three of the ten kingdoms. The story goes like this: Seven of the ten Barbarian kingdoms were converted to Christianity and submitted to the authority of the Bishop of Rome. However, three of the kingdoms converted to Christianity but embraced the heretical teachings of Arius.



The teachings of Arius were condemned in two great church councils, Nicaea (325 AD) and Constantinople (381 AD). These three Arian kingdoms were a threat to the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome [later called the Pope]. To make a long story short, these three kingdoms eventually were uprooted by the imperial power acting under the influence of the Bishop of Rome. The Ostrogoths (originally from Yugoslavia), by order of the emperor, dealt the heretical Heruli a devastating defeat in 493.

It happened like this: The Pope requested the emperor to do something about the unorthodox Heruli. In response, the emperor sent Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths to do battle with Odoacer, king of the Heruli. Odoacer was slain by Theodoric and the Heruli disappeared from history. Then the Vandals were crushed (in 534 AD) by Belisarius, general of emperor Justinian's armies.

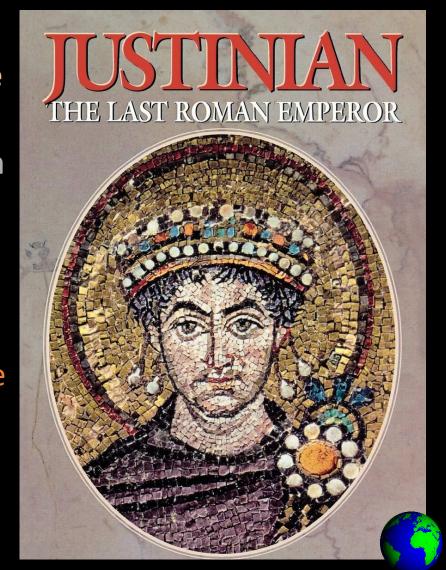
But there was one remaining horn which needed to be uprooted, and it was the most formidable of all: the Ostrogoths. After the Ostrogoths conquered the Heruli, they became extremely powerful. They were also Arians, so the Bishop of Rome [the Pope] implored Justinian to uproot the Ostrogoths. Justinian, in turn, implored the Franks to help him in his holy enterprise.





There were several battles between Belisarius and the Ostrogoths. The decisive battle, however, was in February (remember the month because we will come back to it later) of the year 538. The armies of Justinian, as well as the ravages of disease, decimated the armies of the Ostrogoths, they were expelled from Rome and in short order, disappeared from the historical scene in Europe. The third horn had been uprooted once and for all!

It is of great significance that in 533 AD Justinian proclaimed a decree which recognized the Pope's headship over all the churches of east and west. This decree was actually a letter written by Justinian to Pope John. The letter was included in The Code of Justinian which is a collection of Justinian's laws. It must be remembered that this letter had the force of law. In effect, the Code of Justinian was the standard law of all Europe for over one thousand years until it was replaced in the late 1700's by the Code of Napoleon.



Most historians agree that the decimation of the Ostrogoths in Italy marked the beginning of the middle Ages.

It is important to remember also that historians mark 538 AD as the transition between old Imperial Rome and the Rome of the Middle Ages.

The Ostrogoths did not disappear in 538 AD, but the decisive battle had been won, the handwriting was on the wall. In 540 AD Witiges (king of the Ostrogoths) was dealt a further blow by Belisarius at Ravenna. And in 550 AD what was left of the Ostrogoths was totally wiped out and the Ostrogoths were swept into the dust heap of history. It is of great significance that today no trace can be found of the Heruli anywhere in **Europe.** There is no memory of the Vandals in North Africa. And all that remains of the Ostrogoths is King Theodoric's Mausoleum (built in the early 6th century) in Ravenna.
Theodoric was buried in this mausoleum in 526 AD but today his body is gone. When Belisarius conquered Ravenna in 540 AD, Theodoric's body was removed from the casket and discarded. So it is literally true that the three horns were uprooted!!



Characteristic #5: The Roman Catholic Papacy does claim to have the right and authority to exercise the prerogatives and power of God. The Bible is clear that the Antichrist will sit in the Temple of God, 'showing himself that he is God (2 Thessalonians 2:3-4). Notice the following evidence which incriminates the Roman Catholic Papacy:

<u>First</u>, Roman Catholic Church historians and theologians have made some rather audacious statements regarding the dignity and power of the Pope.

Second, the Pope allows people to approach him and bow before him and kiss his ring. In fact, Gregory VII, in his famous Dictatus Papae (Dictates of Hildebrand), article #9 states: 'That all princes should kiss his [the Pope's] feet only.'

Third, Acts 10:25-26 explains that Peter refused to allow Cornelius to bow before him. And supposedly, Peter was the first Pope! Even the angel Gabriel refused to allow John the Apostle to bow before him (see Revelation 19:10; 22:8-9). Jesus said to Satan on the Mount of Temptation, 'Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve'. How unlike Jesus is the Pope. Jesus washed the feet of His disciples but the Pope has encouraged people to bow before him and kiss his feet!!





Fourth, the Papacy claims to possess the power to forgive sins. According to the Bible, only God can forgive sins (see Mark 2:7). If only God can forgive sins and the Pope claims to have power to forgive them, then the Pope must claim to be God! Not only does the Papacy claim that the Pope can forgive sins, but it also claims that its priesthood can forgive them. It is important to understand the Roman Catholic view of the Mass. In their view:

- The priest has the power to change or transubstantiate the bread into the real flesh of Jesus and the wine into His real blood.
- Christ is contained in his totality (known as 'ubiquity') in each host that is distributed by the priest.
- Because Christ is totally present in each host, the host is worshiped by the priest and the faithful.
- Obviously, for these concepts to be true, the priest would have to exercise the powers of Almighty God. And this is just what the Roman Catholic Church believes.





Fifth, the Roman Catholic Papacy claims to have changed the law of God. Not even God can change the law He wrote with His own finger (see, Exodus 31:18). It is as eternal as He is. This means that the Papacy not only claims powers that are equal to God's but actually claims a power which is greater than God's. This is blasphemy in its most odious form.

Sixth, the Papacy claims that it has infallibility in faith and morals. The Bible teaches clearly that only God is infallible and does not change (James 1:17; Malachi 3:6; Hebrews 13:8). If the Pope, speaking ex-cathedra, claims to be infallible, then he must also be claiming to be God!!

 The Roman Catholic Papacy has put itself on the record on this point by proclaiming, in 1870, the famous Dogma of Papal Infallibility.

The proclamation of this Papal Dogma was the most controversial in the history of the Roman Catholic Church. A significant number of the clergy who attended the Vatican Council I, were ardently opposed to this dogma and yet in spite of protests, it was passed. - V. Norskov Olsen's book, Papal Supremacy and American Democracy.

DID GOD AUTHORIZE THIS CHANGE?

"SUNDAY IS OUR (THE VATICAN'S) MARK OF
AUTHORITY...THE CHURCH IS ABOVE THE BIBLE, AND
THIS TRANSFERENCE OF SABBATH (FROM SATURDAY)
OBSERVANCE IS PROOF OF THAT FACT."

THE CONVERT'S CATECHISM OF CATHOLIC DOCTRINE, 50.

"WE OBSERVE SUNDAY INSTEAD OF SATURDAY
BECAUSE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE COUNCIL OF
LAODICEA (A.D. 336) TRANSFERRED THE SOLEMNITY
FROM SATURDAY TO SUNDAY."

Seventh, according to the Bible, it is the prerogative of God alone to place kings on the throne and to depose them (Daniel 2:21) and yet the Papacy, throughout its history has boastfully claimed the right to install kings and depose them.

In the famous Dictatus Papae of Pope Gregory VII, article 12 states: "That it is lawful for him [the Pope] to depose emperors." Article 27 reads: "That he [the Pope] can absolve subjects from their allegiance to unrighteous rulers."

The arrogance of the Papacy over the secular power is illustrated in the famous Decree of Gratian. Even though this Decree is a forgery, it does show the boastful claims of the papacy. Example: the papal bull of Pius V deposing Queen Elizabeth of England in 1570.

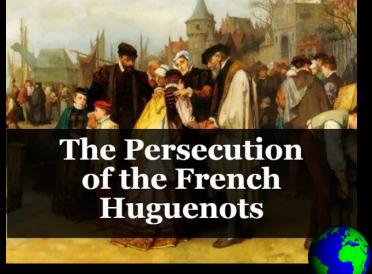
Eight, the Bible makes it clear that God the Father has given Jesus Christ the right to judge because He is the Son of Man (John 5:22, 27). In fact, the Father has given Jesus ALL JUDGMENT!! But the Papacy claims that it has been given the right to serve as judge of mankind. In this way, the Papacy, once again, claims to possess the right to exercise the role which belongs to God alone.

Silvery paper. · (Decommente etcle die be fielder. a children many possible wor dust want fit. in a delle total potte depresere apot al meaknere. un Q lagardent - it and if a mealer an inferiord good . a absert or temporal depelation of pallin distriw Q d descried page poller departer. M. a describer ment shills minera normali dome them many. on and the toleland prompted mediane and logif and ye mountplacked impregner becommen about forers werem on . South their dance . it sugal ance . were In level posterior empelato, retornet. onus I law page wearf and gronope I de Madeur. y added filed non availed many in all her mais mis mounds. sen Od die lesere organises deposere you and the lover debelo while meethome enginee oper continuous. Some I de our recta quoring interes local when or hover: on ad abille ordinantalifents pice good and amboure expe abdique epe à debre laguere grada acope : son and maked strong payor our laker grounds are on . would be remaind and to deber reen Aug at yet ordine miletal arrang mir makeng debene. ye all rather under words now agree tode spollmer. you the mineral made come sung reste asset referes debenes Min Ca Komuna erde mengua brasita neceroperasi Seriptore your terrainposed a course fure order would be port in Interest office St. referer to bounder superitions and not had provide for such a rent barnes much a processed men at that forgren horms labored to how wonders. you at alty for adala comme potter oper depender a relighing . you ad subdust white gir worder theman rate men at spidence requery short of proft obstorer.

Characteristic #6: The Roman Catholic Church has been an ardent persecutor of dissenters throughout its history. It has a history stained in blood. The record is there for everyone who wishes to examine it. We will first make a few remarks about the Biblical view of freedom of conscience and then we will trace the historical record of how Roman Catholicism has trampled on this fundamental freedom.

Roman Catholic authors frequently employ two passages to defend the view that it has a right to use the sword to preserve the integrity of the faith: Matthew 10:34-37 and Matthew 16:16-18. In the first passage Jesus says He has not 'come to bring peace but a sword'. Many Catholic authors employ this to justify their church's use of the sword to punish dissenters. But a careful reading of this text shows that the sword is not used by believers against unbelievers but rather by unbelievers against believers. The keys in the second passage are interpreted as the right to exercise spiritual power and temporal power. In other words, the church not only has the right to rule in spiritual matters but also in civil affairs. According to Roman Catholic theology, this gives the church the right to employ the civil power to punish those who dissent from its theology and practice.





A close examination of the Bible indicates that Jesus intended the civil and religious powers to be separate. God is not a God of coercion but of persuasion. God does not violate the conscience o man. This means that God gives every man the right to believe according to the dictates of his own conscience when matters of religion are in play. In this realm, God even gives man the right to be wrong!! A few biblical texts will suffice to prove the above view:

Matthew 22:21 unequivocally states that we are to render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and unto God that which belongs to God. A close examination of the text in the light of the totality of Scripture indicates that the realm of Caesar is in civil matters (the second table of the Ten Commandments) and the realm of God is in spiritual matters (the first table of the Ten Commandments).

When Jesus was dragged before Pilate He was asked if He was a king. Jesus assured Pilate that His kingdom was not of this world (John 19:36). He even told Pilate that if His kingdom were of this world, His disciples would fight to deliver Him from the Jews. This clearly shows that Jesus had no intention of establishing an earthly kingdom by employing force. The kingdom could only be established by implanting the Holy Spirit in the heart of His disciples.





It is a sobering fact that the trial and crucifixion of Jesus followed the same pattern as was later used by the Holy Office of the Inquisition. Notice the following points:

- 1) Jesus was arrested because He refused to accept the traditions and authority of the apostate church of His day,
- 2 Jesus was taken before a religious tribunal and interrogated
- 3) Jesus was then delivered to the secular power of Rome to be killed.

This is the precise method which was used by the Inquisition.
Those who did not agree with the hierarchy of the church and refused to accept tradition above Scripture were brought before the inquisitor and grilled mercilessly. Then they were delivered to the civil power to be punished (later in this study we will review some of the specific methods which were used by the Inquisition). It is significant that Satan offered Jesus the kingdoms of this world and Jesus refused them. But Satan offered the Bishop of Rome these same kingdoms and he accepted them. This makes the Bishop of Rome the vice-regent of Satan. If Jesus had accepted, he would have become the vice-regent of Satan.





We must now examine the origin and mechanism of the Holy Office of the Inquisition. The origins of this organism can be clearly traced to 1227-1233 A. D., during the pontificate of Gregory IX. In 1229 the church council of Toulouse condemned the Albigenses in France and gave orders to exterminate them. In 1231 Gregory IX in his bull, Excommunicamus, condemned all heretics and proclaimed specific laws on how to deal with them. Among the provisions were the following:

 Delivery of heretics to the civil power.
 Excommunication of all heretics as well as their defenders, followers, friends, and even those who failed to turn them in.

3) Life imprisonment for all impenitent heretics.

4) Heretics were denied the right to appeal their sentence.

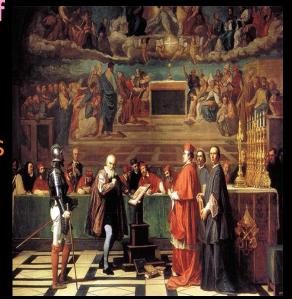
5) Those suspected of heresy had no right to be defended by counsel.

6) Children of heretics were disqualified from holding a church office until the second generation.

7) Heretics who had died without being punished were to be exhumed

and their bodies burned.

8) The homes of convicted heretics were to be demolished. (See, G. Barraclough, The Medieval Papacy, London, 1968, edited by Thames and Hudson, p. 128; and R. I Moore, 'The Origins of Medieval Heresy', in History, vol. 55 (1970), pp. 21-36)





During the pontificate of Innocent IV (1241-1253), the mechanism of the Inquisition was further developed. In the papal bull Ad Extirpanda (1252), the following provisions were given the force of law:

- 1) Torture must be applied to heretics so as to secure confessions.
- 2) Those found guilty must be burned at the stake.
- 3) A police force must be established to serve the needs of the Inquisition.
- 4) A proclamation of a crusade against all heretics in Italy. Those participating in this crusade were to be extended the same privileges and indulgences as those who went on crusades to the Holy Land.
- 5) The heirs of heretics were to have their goods confiscated as well.



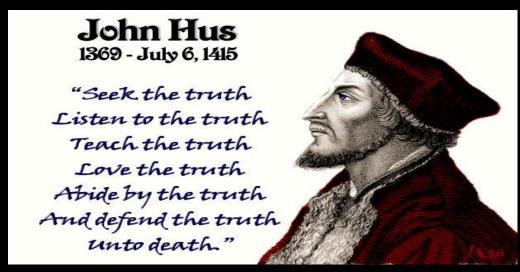
Ad extirpanda

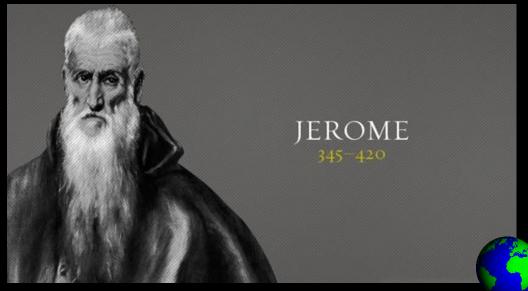


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pedro_Berruguete_Saint_Dominic_Presiding_over_an_Auto-da-fe_1495.jpg

The story of John Hus is very well known. In 1415 he was burned at the stake even though King Sigismund had guaranteed him safe conduct to defend himself at the Council of Constance (1414-1418). The remarkable fact is that Sigismund was encouraged to break his word by the Roman Catholic religious leaders. For a vivid description of the martyrdom of John Hus, read, The Great Controversy, pp. 109-110 and Foxe's Book of Martyrs, pp. 19-30.

A year later, Jerome was also burned at the stake. For the fascinating story of how Jerome recanted his faith and then recanted his recantation, see, The Great Controversy, pp. 112-115 and Foxe's Book of Martyrs, pp. 31-38. In both of these cases, the trial was held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Constance. After the trial, Hus and Jerome were delivered to the secular power to be exterminated.





Also in the fifteenth century, Pope Innocent VIII proclaimed a Bull against the Waldenses (1487). The original text of this Bull is found in the library of the University of Cambridge and an English translation can be found in John Dowling's History of Romanism (1871 edition), book 6, chapter 5, section 62.

Ellen White, in The Great Controversy, p. 77 quotes a portion of this bull in the following words:

"Therefore the pope ordered 'that malicious and abominable sect of malignants,' if they 'refuse to abjure, to be crushed like venomous snakes."

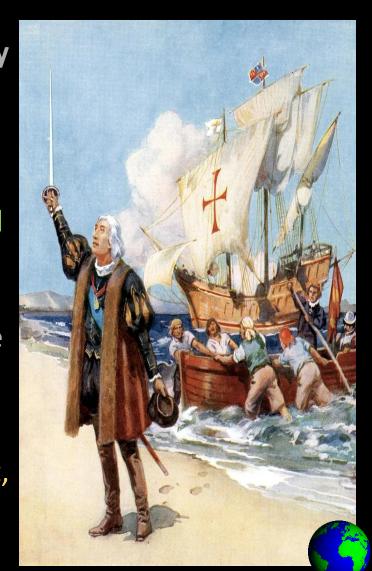
Another notable martyr of the fifteenth century was Savonarola. He was martyred in the year 1499 for teaching doctrines such as: we are justified by faith in Christ, church members should be given both the bread and the wine, the wicked and filthy cardinals and clergy ought to clean up their act, auricular confession is not necessary, the keys had not been given to Peter alone but to the universal church, the Pope is not the Supreme Pontiff, etc.



In 1492 Columbus discovered America. Shortly after this time, the Inquisition was planted on its shores. The atrocities committed by the Spanish Conquistadors are legendary. Indians were savagely murdered in order to force them to adopt the Roman Catholic religion. Many of these atrocities are well documented in the book by Salim Japas, Heresy, Columbus and the Inquisition.

In 1992, when Latin America was celebrating the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, many countries refused to participate in the celebration because they remembered the atrocities which the Roman Catholic Church committed in its conquest of the continent.

When St. Ignatius of Loyola established the Society of Jesus (more commonly known as 'the Jesuits') in 1534, it was his avowed purpose to lend his services to the pope in order to extirpate Protestantism. Till this day there is a statue in St. Peter's at the Vatican where Loyola is depicted trampling a Protestant under his feet. It is well known that Loyola was steeped in the occult. In fact, his Spiritual Exercises were a type of transcendental meditation. It is of more than academic interest to read the 'Extreme Oath' which Jesuits take upon being inducted into the order.



One of the most infamous acts in the history of Roman Catholicism was the St. Bartholomew Massacre. It took place on August 24, 1572 with the gleeful approval of Pope Gregory XIII and the priesthood. Ellen White calls this the 'blackest in the black catalogue of crime, most horrible among the fiendish deeds of all the dreadful centuries' (The Great Controversy, p. 272). At the tolling of a bell, Protestants [they were called Huguenots] were slaughtered without mercy, not only in Paris but also throughout the rest of France. In the course of two months, over 70,000 men, women and children perished. The Huguenots were the 'professionals' of the day. They were the 'cream' of France. At the news of the massacre, Pope Gregory XIII, attended by his cardinals and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, went in a long procession to the church of St. Louis, where the cardinal of Lorraine chanted a Te Deum [an anthem of praise to God]. A medal was struck to commemorate the massacre. On one side of the medal was the face of Gregory XIII and on the other is the image of the destroying angel. (For more on this savage event, read, The Great Controversy, pp. 272-273)





How could one forget the Piedmont Massacre of the year 1655? On January 25 of this year, the Duke of Savoy gave an edict that the Waldenses must convert to the Catholic faith or leave the valleys and have their properties confiscated within a few days. If they did not leave, they were subject to a death decree. The edict was proclaimed in the middle of the winter. On April seventeenth, 15,000 soldiers invaded the valleys of the Piedmont. Thousands of Waldenses were murdered, tortured and enslaved. Hundreds who were able to escape to the most rugged areas of the mountains were caught and thrown off the jagged cliff of Mount Catelluzo near Torre Pellice. Salim Japas, Herejia, Colon y la Inquisition pp. 62-63.

The Catholic Encyclopaedia:

". . . judged by contemporary standards, the Inquisition, especially as it developed in Spain toward the close of the Middle Ages, can be classified only as one of the darker chapters in the history of the Church."

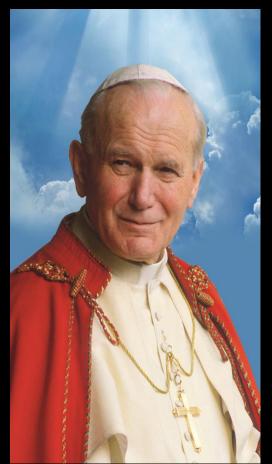


We must now make a few remarks about the apology of Pope John Paul II. In a remarkable moment at St. Peter's Basilica on the first Sunday of Lent, March 12, 2000, the Pope, in a carefully choreographed mass, leaning against the crucifix and with agonizing voice, seemed to apologize for the sins which the church has committed against Protestants, Jews, non-Christians, immigrants, ethnic minorities, women, abused children and the unborn.

Several remarks must be made at this juncture. First, this was a general, sweeping apology. No specific persons are mentioned as culprits. No specific events are brought to light. For example, the Crusades are not mentioned. The Inquisition is not mentioned. The forced conversions of the natives in Africa and the Americas are not mentioned.

- The Bible teaches that sincere and true repentance and confession must be specific and complete.
- The Pope's apology misses the mark in this regard.

Furthermore, and more importantly, the apology never blames the church for these sins. It will be noticed that the Pope's paragraph quoted above is carefully worded. It blames 'some of our brothers', but never blames the Church as such. In other words, in the Pope's mind, the Church was not to blame but rather certain individuals in the church.





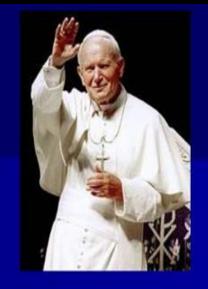
Nothing is said here about the sinful silence of the Church during the Holocaust nor is there any ascription of blame to Pius XII.

Once again, one marvels at how John Paul can make such generalized statements in such a specific place!! Incidentally, neither Hitler, nor Mussolini nor Himmler nor any other key player in the Holocaust was ever excommunicated by the Roman Catholic Church. Silence certainly speaks louder than words in this case!! **Characteristic #7:**

Daniel 7:25 tells us that the little horn would also think to change the times. We must now ask the question: What are these 'times' and how did the little horn attempt to change them?

JOHN PAUL II

1920-2005



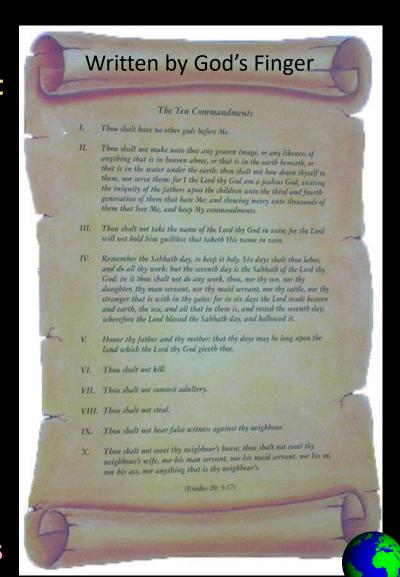
- Cardinal from Krakow, Poland
- * Karol Wojtyla became the first non-Italian pope in 450 years
- ♣ Elected pope in 1978 3rd longest papacy
- ♦ Most traveled pope visited 129 countries 104 foreign trips, more than all previous popes combined
- The Created 1,338 saints, more than the last 400 years combined



Characteristic #8:

We must now move on to the eighth characteristic of the little horn. Daniel 7:25 also tells us that the little horn thought he could change the law. It is clear in Daniel seven that the little horn is guilty primarily of transgression of the law. We offer the following examples: The little horn slays the saints [sixth commandment], blasphemes the name of God [third commandment], thinks he can change the law [fourth commandment], and proclaims himself God [first commandment]. Revelation 13 adds the fact that this power demands worship to the image he has raised up [second commandment] and Revelation 17 adds that this power fornicates with the kings of the earth [seventh commandment]. In 2 Thessalonians 2, the Apostle Paul informs us that this power performs lying wonders [ninth commandment]. It is obvious that this little horn stands accused of trampling upon God's law, primarily the first table.

The question might legitimately be asked: How can the little horn be judged by the Ten Commandments starting in 1844 if the law was nailed to the cross when Jesus died? Daniel 7 gives us indisputable proof that the law was still binding in 1844!



By deleting the second commandment, the Roman Catholic Church ends up with only nine, but the Bible makes it clear that there are ten! So the catechisms divide the tenth commandment into two parts. Number 9 is 'Do not covet your neighbour's wife', and number 10 is 'Do not covet your neighbour's goods'. By thus dividing commandment # 10 the Roman Catholic Church ends up once again with the 'Ten Commandments.' The recent Catechism of the Catholic Church has tried to soften this change by saying that the first and second commandments are really one and the tenth is really two. However, the undeniable fact remains that the catechisms rarely, if ever, discuss the second commandment.

But the Roman Catholic catechisms go even further. Invariably, they encourage the faithful to attend mass and rest on Sunday in fulfilment of the third commandment!! First of all, it is the fourth commandment which commands us to rest. But this same commandment also commands us to worship on the 7th day Sabbath, and not on Sunday, the first day of the week!

The Ten Commandments (Roman Catholic)

- I. I am the LORD your God: you shall not have strange Gods before me.
- II. You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain.
- III. Remember to keep holy the LORD'S Day
- IV. Honor your father and your mother.
- V. You shall not kill.
- VI. You shall not commit adultery.
- VII. You shall not steal.
- VIII. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
- IX. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.
- X. You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.

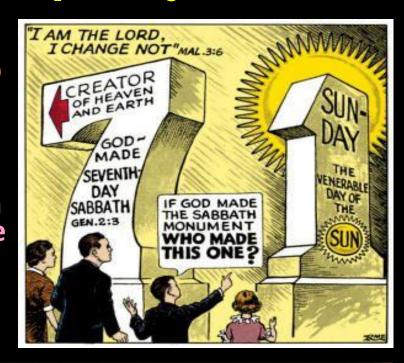
"The arch deceiver had not completed his work. He was resolved to gather the Christian world under his banner and to exercise his power through his vice-regent, the proud pontiff who claimed to be the representative of Christ. Through halfconverted pagans, ambitious prelates, and world-loving churchmen he accomplished his purpose. Vast councils were held from time to time, in which the dignitaries of the church were convened from all the world. In nearly every council the Sabbath which God instituted was pressed down a little lower, while the Sunday was correspondingly exalted. Thus the pagan festival came finally to be honoured as a divine institution, while the Bible Sabbath was pronounced a relic of Judaism, and its observers were declared to be accursed." - The Great Controversy, p. 53.

Three significant insights:

Firstly, Sunday was bequeathed to the Christian Church by paganism.

Secondly, Sunday was adopted because of strong feelings against the Jews.

Thirdly, the process of the change was slow but steady.



CATHOLIC MIRROR

"The Catholic Church for over one thousand years before the existence of a protestant, by virtue of her divine mission, changed the day from Saturday to Sunday."

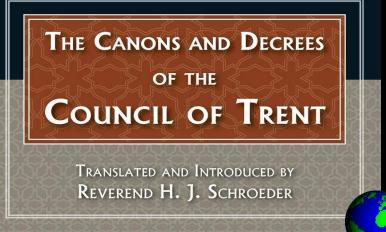
As the centuries passed, the Sabbath was pressed lower and lower and the Sunday was exalted higher and higher.

We now turn to the longest church council in the history of the Roman Catholic Church (1545-1563). It was the avowed purpose of the Council of Trent to stem the phenomenal growth of Protestantism.

There are a great number of Roman Catholic publications which explain why Sunday is kept instead of the Sabbath. Please note that these publications claim that the Church has made the change, transfer or substitution of Sunday in place of the Sabbath.

"Nothing is said in the Bible about the change of the Lord's day from Saturday to Sunday. We know of the change only from the tradition of the Church—a fact handed down to us from the earliest times by the living voice of the Church. That is why we find so illogical the attitude of many non-Catholics, who say that they will believe nothing unless they can find it in the Bible and yet will continue to keep Sunday as the Lord's day on the say of the Catholic Church."- Salvation History and the Commandments (1963 edition), p. 294





Philipp Melanchthon, the close colleague of Martin Luther, seems to have been the first to directly connect the change of the Law in Daniel 7:25 with the work of the Papacy. And subsequently many did the same.

Reputable church historians recognize the connection between the Sunday which Christians observe and the ancient pagan day of the Sun.

Pope John Paul II has made a valiant attempt to justify the observance of Sunday on Biblical grounds. In this ecumenical age, when John Paul has called upon Protestants to become one with the Roman Catholic Church, it would not be popular to accuse Protestants of keeping Sunday in honor of the Papacy. For this reason, John Paul tones down the 'tradition rhetoric' and does his best to provide Biblical evidence for the change. However, a careful reading of his pastoral letter, Dies Domini, betrays his dependence on oral tradition as the main justification for the observance of Sunday. In the letter, he quotes church tradition and theologians 212 times!



It is of more than passing interest that the Roman Catholic Church has a special fascination with the sun. It probably would be better to call it an obsession. As one visits Roman Catholic Cathedrals in various countries of the world one is struck by the frequent icons, statues and paintings with sunbursts. In St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, there is a huge sunburst in the front which 'jumps out' at the observer the moment one walks in. In the Vatican Museum there are literally thousands of sun-bursts everywhere one looks.

Most Roman Catholic believers are probably not aware that the round wafer used in the Eucharist is a solar symbol. When the Roman Catholic faithful worship the host [wafer], they think they are worshiping Christ when in reality they are worshiping the sun!! The round tonsure on the head of the Roman Catholic priests is also a representation of the fact that they are priests of the sun-god. Roman Catholic altars are constantly adorned with a sun-burst on the front side. The place where the host is kept is invariably adorned with the sun. This obsession with the sun can be traced directly to ancient Roman paganism.



"The special characteristic of the beast, and therefore of his image, is the breaking of God's commandments. Says Daniel, of the little horn, the papacy: 'He shall think to change the times and the law.' Daniel 7:25. And Paul styled the same power the 'man of sin' who was to exalt himself above God. One prophecy is a complement of the other. Only by changing God's law could the papacy exalt itself above God. And whoever should understandingly keep the law as thus changed would be giving supreme honor to that power by which the change was made. Such an act of obedience to papal laws would be a mark of allegiance to the pope in the place of God." The Great Controversy, p. 446

A word from the Catholic Record:

"Sunday is founded, not of scripture, but on tradition, and is distinctly a Catholic institution. As there is no scripture for the transfer of the day of rest from the last to the first day of the week, Protestants ought to keep their Sabbath on Saturday and thus leave Catholics in full possession of Sunday."

— Catholic Record, September 17, 1893.



Characteristic #9:

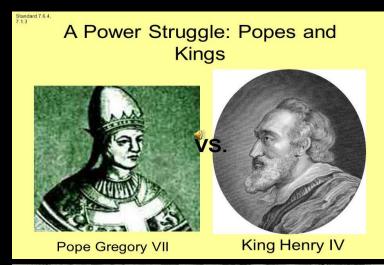
We shall now see that the Roman Catholic Church is a different power than the kingdoms which came before her. The fundamental difference lies in the fact that the Papacy is an amalgamation of church and state. Let's look at an example:

The controversy between Henry IV, emperor of the Roman Empire, and Pope Gregory VII is legendary. Gregory VII decided to enforce strict laws forbidding simony (buying and selling church offices) and marriage of the clergy.

This meant that clergy with wives were required to put them away and the children had to be disowned.

Henry rebelled against Gregory and wrote to him. This challenge could not go unanswered so Gregory VII promptly excommunicated Henry and placed his realm under interdict.

The clamour of the people and the opposition of the nobles soon became unbearable. Henry heard that Gregory VII was on his way to Germany. Fearing that he would be permanently deposed if the pope came to Germany and sat with his rebellious subjects in judgment on him, Henry agreed to go to Canossa, Italy and beg for Gregory's forgiveness.





Henry arrived in Canossa in January of 1077. Though it was the dead of winter, Gregory forced Henry to stand in the freezing cold for three days and three nights barefoot and clad only in wretched woollen garments.

After the three days, Gregory absolved Henry, removed the interdict and wrote a letter to the nobles of Germany.

Besides begging forgiveness of Gregory, Henry agreed to submit to the authority of Gregory VII in all things. He also called upon his subjects to submit to the pope's authority and rescinded the edicts whereby he had deposed Gregory. This whole episode is remarkable.

By crossing the Alps in the dead of winter and standing outside the castle at Canossa in the cold for three days waiting for an audience with Gregory VII, Henry was admitting that the Pope was the lord of kings.



The Roman Catholic papacy, which terrorized kings during the 1260 years, received a deadly blow from the state in 1798, when pope Pius VI was taken prisoner at the very climax of the French Revolution. At this point temporal power was removed from the papacy though it still continued to exist as a church.

Historians from this period describe Pius VI as 'the last pope' and refer to 1798 as 'the end of an era.' Bible expositors also understood that 1798 marked the end of the 1260 years of papal dominion. But prophecy foretold that the papacy would regain its lost dominion once again.

At this point it might be well to explain what is meant by the 'deadly wound.' It does not mean that the Roman Catholic Church would cease to exist as a religious institution. This simply did not happen in 1798; the papacy continued to exist as a church. What it does mean is that the papacy would no longer be able to exert dominion over the state. In other words, its political power would be arrested. The healing of the deadly wound means that the papacy, at some point after 1798, will once again be able to employ the power of the state to accomplish her purposes.

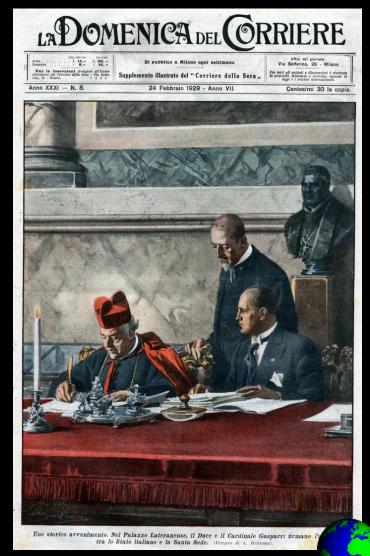


It must be underlined that the deadly wound was not fully healed in 1929 but at that time the process began.

Agreements between Benito Mussolini for Kingdom of Italy under King Victor Emanuel III and cardinal secretary of state Pietro Gasparri for the Holy See under Pope Pius XI signed the Lateran Treaty giving sate power to the Pope. After 1929 the nations of the world slowly began establishing diplomatic relations with the Vatican once again.

What the papacy aimed at was not simply to be a temporal power by reason of sovereignty over a little Italian state, but to exercise a universal sovereignty over all sovereigns by reason of the spiritual office of the pope, who was to be the master and arbiter of all other temporal authorities.

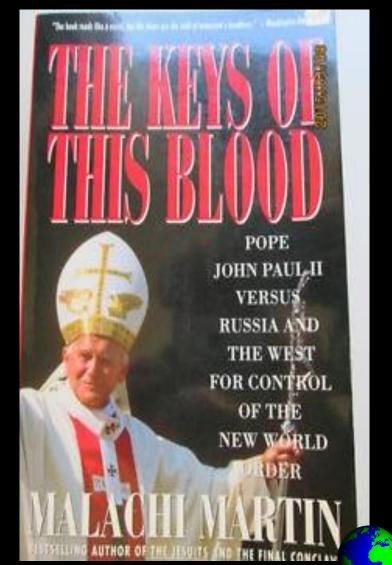
In recent years a very significant book has been written by Malachi Martin, Jesuit priest. This book, The Keys of this Blood, discusses the struggle for world dominion among three globalist contenders: Capitalism, Communism and Roman Catholicism.



Malachi Martin then explains how soon we can expect the winner to take over world control:

"No holds barred because, once the competition has been decided, the world and all that's in it—our way of life as individuals and as citizens of the nations; our families and our jobs; our trade and commerce and money; our educational systems and our religions and our cultures; even the badges of our national identity, which most of us have always taken for granted—all will have been powerfully and radically altered forever. No one can be exempted from its effects. No sector of our lives will remain untouched. Nobody who is acquainted with the plans of these three rivals has any doubt but that only one of them can win". "As to the time factor involved, those of us who are under seventy will see at least the basic structures of the new world government installed. Those of us under forty will surely live under its legislative, executive and judiciary authority and control." (Malachi Martin, The Keys of this Blood, pp. 15-16)

The question still remains, which of the three contenders is destined to prevail? Martin entertains no doubts that it will be the Roman Catholic Papacy.



Martin makes it clear that the Roman Catholic papacy aims to recover her lost position as the geopolitical and georeligious leader of the world. In other words, she plans to gain both religious and political control of the world.

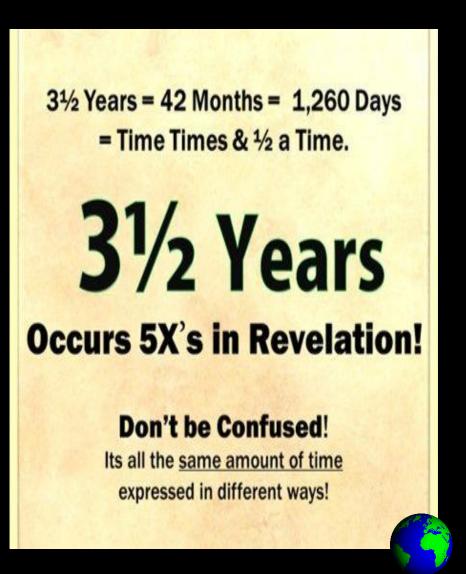
The papacy has come a long way since the French Revolution. The states which then withdrew their support from her are now flirting with her once again. Truly those who forget the lessons of history are doomed to repeat its mistakes. Little do the political systems of the world realize the geopolitical and georeligious aspirations of the Papacy. Tragically, prophecy predicts that they will wake up to realize their selescal mistake only wake up to realize their colossal mistake only when it is too late to do anything about it. Truly, the papacy is a different power because it is an amalgamation of church and state!



Characteristic #10:

The little horn was to govern for a period expressed as 'time, times and the dividing of time' (Daniel 7:25; see also, Revelation 12:14). This period is also described as 1260 days (Revelation 11:3; 12:6) and 42 months (Revelation 11:2; 13:5). Virtually all Bible scholars agree that 'time' means one year, 'times' is a dual form which means 'two years' and 'the dividing of time' means one half year. But very few contemporary scholars believe that the year/day principle must be applied to these time periods. Both preterists and futurists take these periods as three and a half literal years. Seventh-day Adventists, on the other hand, apply the year/day principle and with good reason.

We have already noted (characteristic # 4), how the Roman Catholic papacy came to power. Through the help of the state, the papacy overthrew the unorthodox Heruli (493) and Vandals (534). But one rival power remained, the Arian Ostrogoths.



In all honesty we ask: How many powers arose after the fragmentation of the old Roman Empire, ruled for 1260 years and had a leader who claimed to occupy the place of Christ on earth? There is one and only one: THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PAPACY!!!

"The forty two months are the same as the 'time and times and the dividing of time,' three years and a half, or 1260 days, of Daniel 7—the time during which the papal power was to oppress God's people. This period, as stated in preceding chapters, began with the supremacy of the papacy, A. D. 538, and terminated in 1798. At that time the pope was made captive by the French army, the papal power received its deadly wound, and the prediction was fulfilled, 'He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity.'" - The Great Controversy, p. 439



Characteristic #11: The antichrist will have eyes like a man.

Abominations

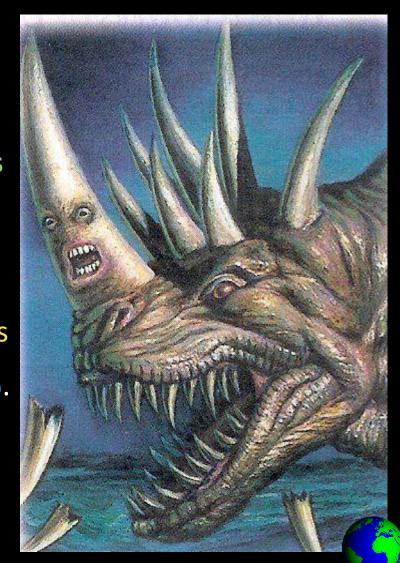
There are several views of antichrist in the Bible: The abomination of desolation, the king of the north, the harlot, the beast, the man of sin and the little horn (in Daniel 7 and 8). Let's focus on one characteristic that all of these portrayals of the antichrist have in common—his reliance on the tradition of men rather than on the Word of God.

Abominations in Ezekiel

The book of Ezekiel is describing the spiritual condition of Jerusalem shortly before it was destroyed in the year 586 BC. Ezekiel 8 is known as the 'abominations chapter' because it lists the abominations that were being committed in the city by the very ones who claimed to be God's people. See Ezekiel 8:15, 16.

Abomination in Matthew

Matthew 24:15: The word 'Abomination' is also used in connection with the second desolation of Jerusalem by the Romans in the year 70 AD. It would be well to remember also that the apostasy and destruction of Jerusalem will have another fulfilment globally at the end of time.



Abomination during the 1260 Years

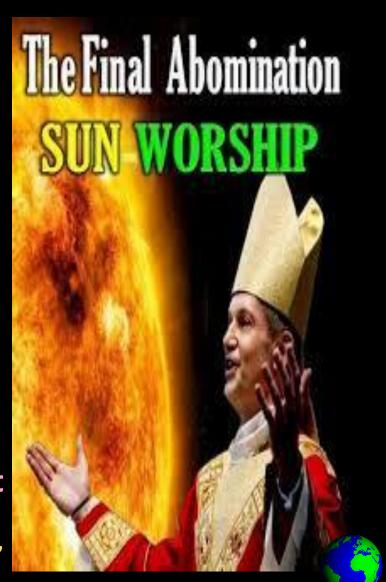
Daniel 11:30 affirms that during the 1260 years the king of the north would 'have intelligence [be in agreement] with them that forsake the covenant'.

Daniel 11:31 explains that during the 1260 years of papal dominion, the abomination of desolation would once again set up.

Abomination in Revelation 17

Revelation 17:1, 2, 4: describes the great apostasy that will exist in the religious world in the end time.

The wine of Babylon is composed of her abominations. And what is meant by the word 'abominations'? Scripture uses this word to describe several things: Idol worship, teaching that it is not necessary to keep the law, attempting to speak with or to the dead, saying it is alright to eat unclean foods and teaching that one can be saved by his/her own works. But the greatest of all abominations, as we have seen in Ezekiel, is worshiping the sun.



The Beast has a Human Number

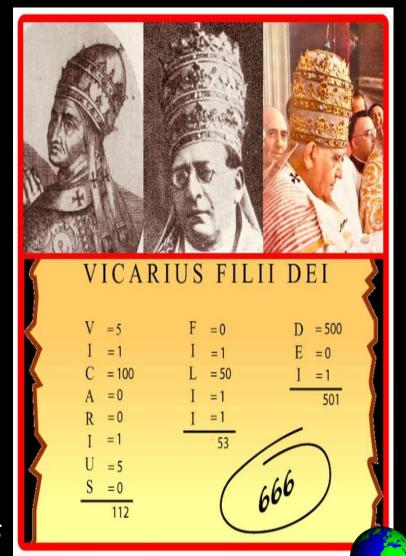
Revelation 13:18: The beast speaks blasphemies, persecutes de saints, tramples on the heavenly sanctuary, has a mark of its authority and rules for 42 months.

"Here is wisdom. Let him who has understanding calculate the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man [better: 'the number of man']: His number is 666."

The Man of Sin and Lawlessness

2 Thessalonians 2:3, 4, 7: These verses describe the Man of Sin who leads out in the mystery of lawlessness:

"Let no one deceive you by any means; for that Day will not come unless the falling away comes first, and the man of sin is revealed, the son of perdition, who opposes and exalts himself above all that is called God or that is worshiped, so that he sits as God in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God. For the mystery of lawlessness is already at work; only He who now restrains will do so until He is taken out of the way."



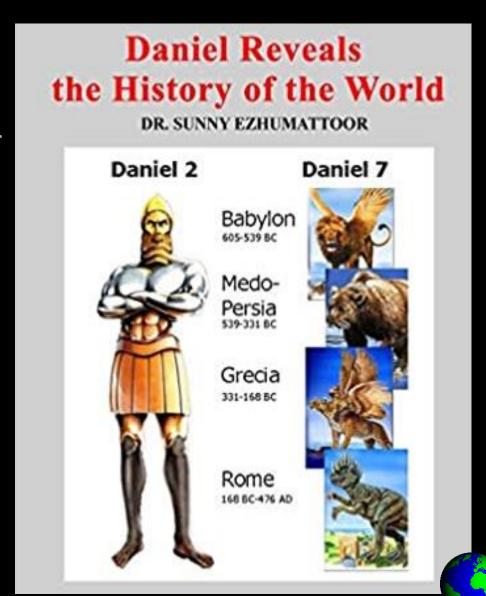
Summary

The Conniving Little Horn of Daniel 8

Daniel 8:23, 25: Describes the same little horn as Daniel 7. The little horn is described as a king with a fierce countenance. The picture is one of a leader who is a sly, slithery, cunning and crafty politician who uses crafty human wisdom and knowledge to deceive. Let's notice how various versions translate the key phrases of Daniel 8:23, 25.

<u>Daniel 7 portrays a sequence of powers. Let's</u> review them:

- Babylon (605-539 BC)
- Medes and Persians (539-331 BC)
- Greece (331-168 BC)
- Rome (168 BC 476 AD)
- Divisions of Rome (476-538 AD)
- Little horn (538 AD 1798 AD 'eyes like a man')



Summary (cont'd)

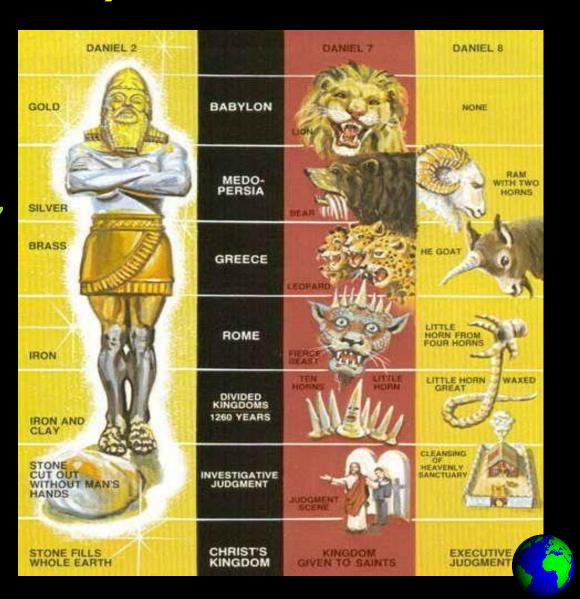
But the text that especially interests us in this study is Daniel 7:8 where the little horn is described as having 'eyes like the eyes of a man.'

It is important to remember that Daniel 7 contains a symbolic portrayal. The four beasts, the heads, the wings, the sea, the winds, the ten horns, the little horn, the mouth, the actions and the time period of the little horn are all symbolic and therefore the eyes must also represent something beyond the literal.

Symbolic Meaning of Eyes

Proverbs 15:3 - "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, keeping watch on the evil and the good."

Also see Ezekiel 10:12, Revelation 5:6, Zechariah 4:10, Hebrews 4:12, 13, Ephesians 1:15-18, Proverbs 3:19-21, Acts 26:17-18.



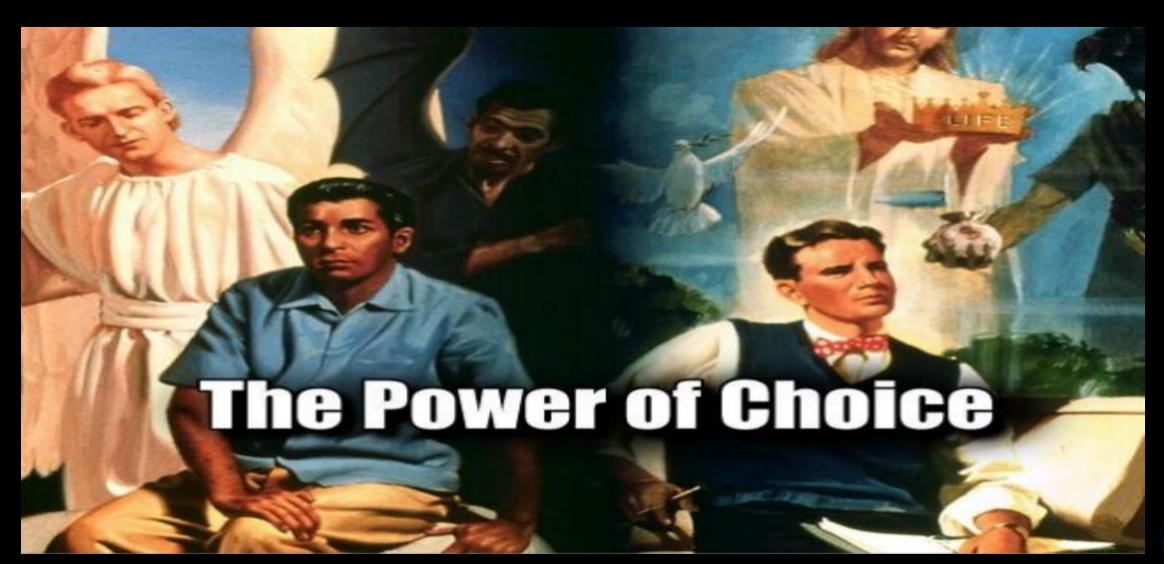
Conclusion

The history of God's people during the ages of darkness that followed upon Rome's supremacy is written in heaven, but they have little space in human records. Féw traces of their existence can be found, except in the accusations of their persecutors. It was the policy of Rome to obliterate every trace of dissent from her doctrines or decrees. Everything heretical, whether persons or writings, she sought to destroy. Expressions of doubt, or questions as to the authority of papal dogmas, were enough to forfeit life of rich or poor, high or low. Rome endeavored also to destroy every record of her cruelty toward dissenters. Papal councils decreed that books and writings containing such records should be committed to the flames. Before the invention of printing, books were few in number, and in a form not favourable for preservation; therefore there was little to prevent the Romanists from carrying out their purpose. - The Great Controversy, pp. 61-62

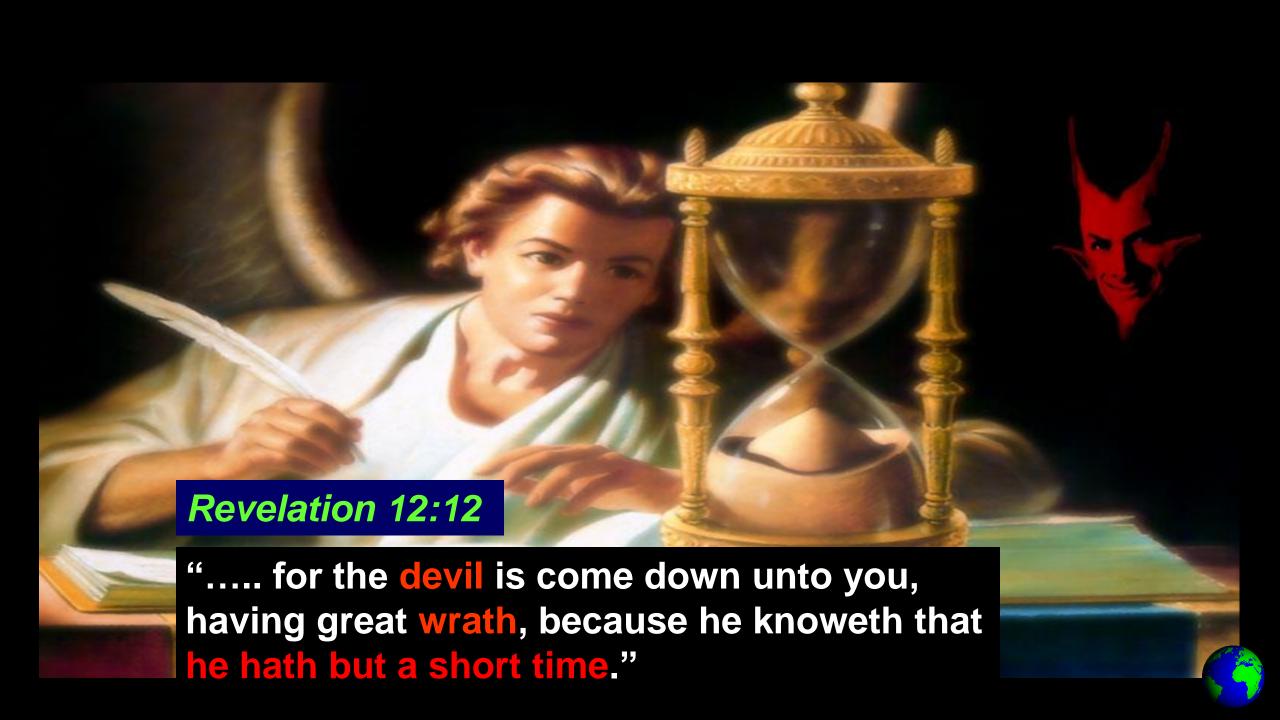




God has given all:







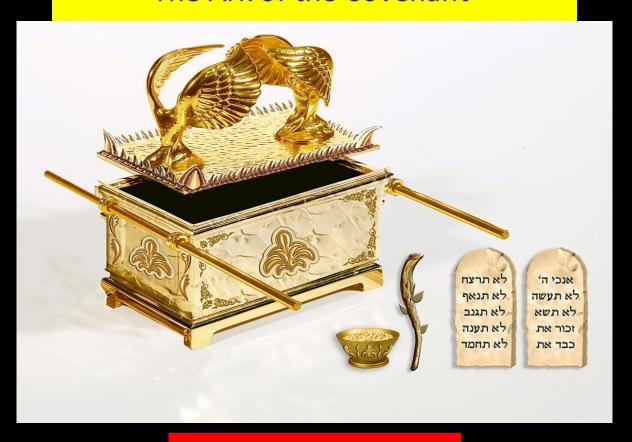
Enter The Ark of Hope

And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd.

- John 10:16



The Ark of the Covenant



Psalms 77:13

Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me. -Revelation 3:20





