Daniel Chapter 11 – Part 2 Rome & the Prince of the Covenant



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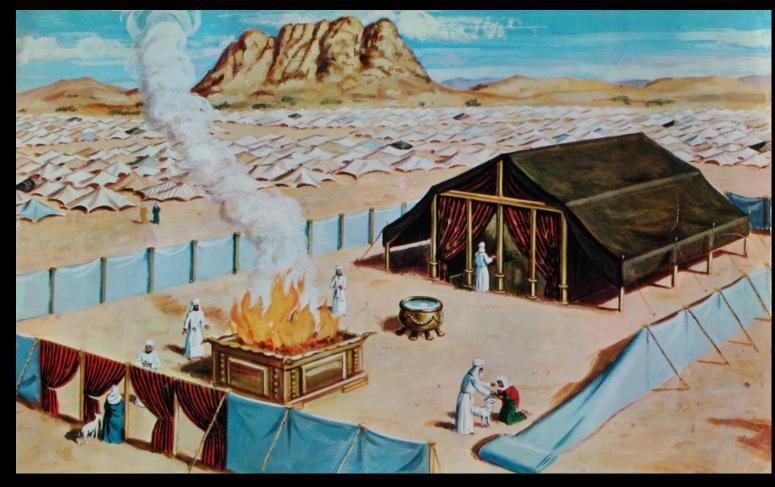
Enter The Ark of Hope

The Great Controversy between God and Satan is primarily over "WORSHIP" Who will you Choose?









And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them. – Exodus 25:8

Psalms 77:13



Health Snippet – Garlic

<u>Health Benefits of Garlic</u> (Seek Medical Advise) Garlic in different forms has antioxidant properties. These properties are shown to be due to the existence of compounds such as water soluble organosulfur compounds, S-allylcysteine and lipid soluble compounds like diallylsulfide. **8. Eating garlic helps detoxify heavy metals in the body** Garlic shows phenomenal ameliorating properties against heavy metal poisoning due to its possession of chemicals containing organosulfur groups, volatile oils, enzymes, carbohydrates and amino acids.

At high doses, the sulphur compounds in garlic have shown to protect against organ damage from heavy metal toxicity. A 4-week study in employees at a car battery plant (who had excessive exposure to lead) found that garlic reduced lead levels in the blood by 19%. It also reduced many clinical signs of toxicity, including headaches and blood pressure. Recent supportive evidences indicate that garlic contain compounds capable of detoxifying lead, cadmium, methlymercury, phenylmercury and arsenic.

 Three doses of garlic each day even outperformed the drug D-penicillamine in reducing symptoms.

12 HEAVY METAL DETOX FOODS









CELERY JUICE

GRAPES WILD BLUEBERRIES

Apples



CILANTRO





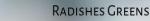
Spirulina





PARSLEY

POWDER





GARLIC



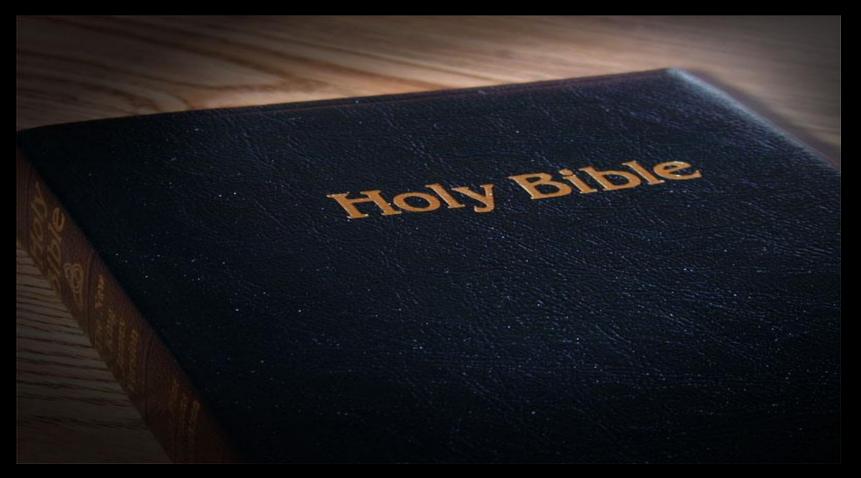




Ze

ZEOLITE

Can We Trust Bible Prophecy?



Yes we can

Daniel 11:22 King James Version

And with the arms of a flood shall they be overflown from before him, and shall be broken; yea, also the prince of the covenant.



Daniel Chapter 11 – Part 2 Rome & the Prince of the Covenant



Past > Present > Future



Introduction

The first two verses of the eleventh chapter of Daniel outline the history of the second kingdom, Medo-Persia. That portion of the chapter included in verses three to thirteen records the history of the third kingdom, Greece. Those things which are "noted in the Scripture of truth" concerning Greece are the things which Gabriel made known to Daniel. The prophet had found it difficult to grasp the full significance of the symbols used in previous visions to represent the kingdoms of the world, and so in this last interview between the servant of God and the angel of prophecy, symbols are laid aside, and the history is repeated in plain language. SDP 179.1 Notwithstanding the fact that Gabriel gives a plain narrative, the very words he uses, and the facts which he selects from the multitude of events which actually transpired, have a significance. In reading God's Word in any of its parts there is first to be found the story which lies on the surface, and secondly the deeper meaning which is just as truly there, but which must be sought for as with a lighted candle. It is hoped that the reader may at least catch a glimpse of the deep spiritual lessons while reading the plain narrative of events. SDP 179.2



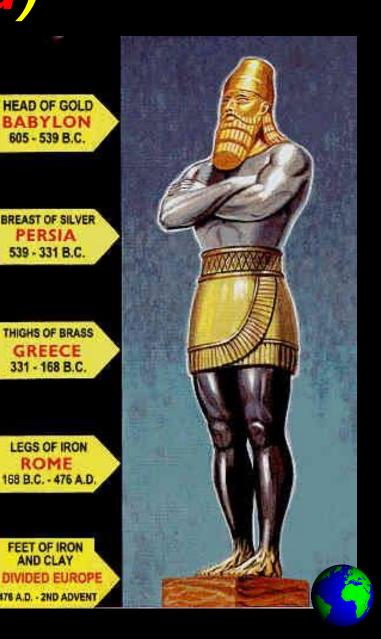
God had a purpose when he gave the history of the four kingdoms, Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome. There is an incentive to understand these prophecies in the very fact that each nation is represented in a variety of ways, revealing different characteristics. And since Daniel is a prophet for the latter days, there is an increased desire to read not only the history but God's purpose in tracing the history with such unerring accuracy. Babylon, as a nation, as has been seen from the study of Daniel in connection with Revelation, represents a condition of things which will exist in the church of the last days. Great was the splendour of that kingdom, but she was a harlot, and a mother of harlots. Above the city Heaven saw the words, "Mystery of iniquity," for she made all nations drunk with the wine of her fornication. SDP 179.3

Medo-Persia was a daughter of Babylon, and she played the harlot also; that is, she partook of the sins of Babylon, and departed from the living God. The principles of the religion of Babylon were carried out by the daughter, though the wickedness was in a measure checked by the constant presence of angels in the court, who laboured in behalf of the chosen people of God; but the constant tendency toward tyranny and oppression in the government are revealed in the decree of Ahasuerus in the days of Esther. SDP 180.1

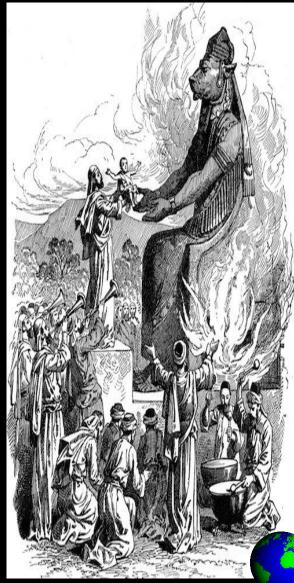


As Medo-Persia had an important part to play in connection with God's people, and while her part differed from the dealings of Babylon with that same people, so the Greek nation was called of God to do a work-a specific work. She, too, was a daughter of Babylon, partaking of her sins; but these sins, while the same, led to different outward manifestations than in Medo-Persia. Like children of the same family, each reproducing the character of the parents, yet differing widely from one another, so Greece, Medo-Persia, and Rome are three sisters, daughters of the same mother, but each endowed with special features and strong peculiarities. SDP 180.2

Greece spans the gulf between the Old and the New Testament. Its telling work as a nation was done during the time when there was no prophet in Israel, the period between Malachi and Christ, hence the book of Daniel is the only portion of the Bible which deals with this nation. The history of Greece can be traced to Javan of the family of Japheth, who, with his sons, settled in the islands of the Mediterranean. The natural divisions of the country by the bays and mountains developed many independent or semi-independent tribes, but they had one common language and one religion. SDP 181.1



It would seem that the principles of the worship of Jehovah, as known to the sons of Noah, were carried into the isles of Greece, for throughout the entire system is traceable a close resemblance to the ceremonial law with its types and shadows, as carried on in Jerusalem in the days of Solomon. Again, when it is remembered that the kingdom of the Jews, in the days of its prosperity, was visited by representatives from all nations, it is easy to understand how the forms and ceremonies of the worship of Jehovah were adopted by the Greeks. Even the architecture of Palestine, especially the temple of Solomon, became a model to the Greeks, who were lovers of the beautiful. Everything that is good and beautiful in the world has its origin in the mind of God. The gross idolatry of Babylon and Egypt was replaced in Greece by a more refined worship, if there can be said to be degrees of refinement in licentiousness. At any rate, Greek customs were less revolting on the surface, and hence more subtle and ensnaring. The aesthetic taste of the Greeks was developed by being in close contact with nature. They studied nature, and not having God's Word as an interpreter, they worshiped the forms instead of the Creator. They recognized the power of life, but not knowing the source of life, they were led into licentious practices, known as "the mysteries," where things which are sacred were defiled with drinking and passionate indulgence. SDP 181.2



When Daniel received the vision, the ruling monarch was Cyrus (Daniel 10:1). The next three kings were Cambyses (530–522 BC), false Smerdis (522 BC), and Darius I (522– 486 BC). The fourth king was Xerxes (486–465 BC). He is the Ahasuerus of the book of Esther. Despite his huge navy and army, he lost the battles of Salamis (480 BC) and Plataea (479 BC) against the Greek. The end of the Persian Empire came through the Greek under Alexander the Great, who conquered Persia about 150 years later.

The mighty king represents Alexander the Great. He died prematurely in 323 BC at about thirty-two years of age. His kingdom split into four parts, the Hellenistic kingdoms (see the parallel in Daniel 8:8). Two of those four are described in detail as the king of the north and the king of the south (Daniel 8:5–15). The Jews were placed between these two powers, had to suffer the consequences of war, and had to deal with changing submission to the respective authority. The two kingdoms were those of the Seleucids in Syria and the Ptolomies in Egypt.



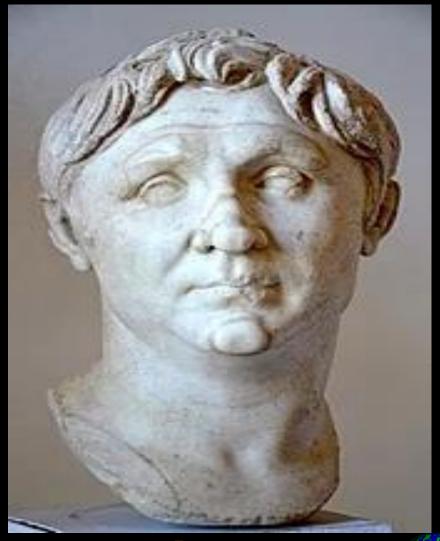
Daniel 11:16 - Rome (KON) rises to Power

Daniel 11:16 But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him: and he shall stand in the glorious land, which by his hand shall be consumed.

<u>But he</u> - Even though Scopas, who came against the north on behalf of the south, could not stand against Antiochus Magnus, king of the north, we see that Rome will come back with power under the rulership of Pompey. Now we will see Rome start to show its power.

<u>Cometh against him</u> - Rome, under Pompey, was to come against the king of the north, who at that time was Antiochus XIII Asiaticus 69 B.C.

According to his own will - This was true about Rome with Pompey at its head. Pompey conquered Syria and took it out of the hands of Asiaticus, the king of the north, in 65 B.C. making it a province of Rome. <u>None shall stand before him</u> - None could stand in the way of Pompey.

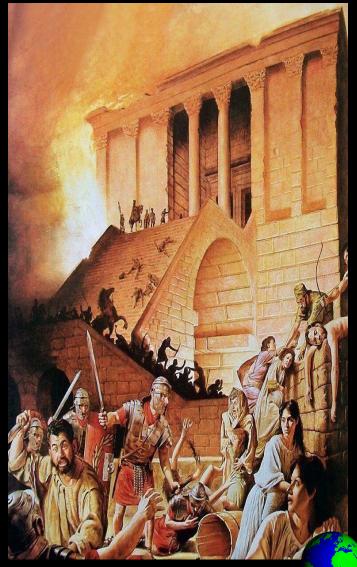




Jerusalem becomes a province of Rome

<u>He shall stand in the glorious land</u> - In 161 B.C. the Jews made an alliance with the Romans. But in 63 B.C. two competitors, Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, were struggling for the crown of Judea. Pompey came up against Jerusalem, with Aristobulus' people wanting to close the city up, and Hyrcanus' wanting to open it to Pompey. The latter of the two being in the majority, opened the city up to Pompey. At this point the people of Aristobulus went to the temple on the mount, ready to defend it. Pompey finally broke through the wall of the temple and took, by force, the temple site. Thus Jerusalem became a province of Rome in 63 B.C.

By his hand shall be consumed - Never again did Judea or Jerusalem have its independence. The iron hand of Rome held it until they destroyed it by the hand of Titus in 70 A.D. Previous to this, Rome had conquered Macedon and Thrace. Now with the overthrow of Syria and Judea the northern part of Alexander's kingdom was now ruled by Rome. Rome now becomes the king of the north.



Daniel 11:17 - Julius Caesar

Daniel 11:17 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, corrupting her: but she shall not stand on his side, neither be for him.

<u>He</u> - the fact it says "he shall also..." denotes whoever is spoken of last in previous verse is the one being spoken of in this verse, that is, Rome lead by Julius Caesar.

Set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom - The word with in this verse means against in Hebrew. So we would read this verse as such, set his face to enter against the strength of his whole kingdom. Julius Caesar set his face to enter the whole of Alexander's kingdom and take it. At this time, the only portion left of Alexander's kingdom unconquered by Rome was Egypt.



Cleopatra comes on the scene...

Upright ones with him - Ptolemy the 12th and his sister Cleopatra were to rule co-jointly in Egypt, until there was a dispute between them. Julius Caesar came down with 800 horse, and 3200 foot to settle the quarrel. The war started to rage with Achillas trying to drive Caesar out of Alexandria with 20,000 men. Caesar was able to repel this attack, but the Egyptians then tried to destroy Caesar's fleet. In turn Caesar set their fleet to the flames, and some of those vessels came to close to the quay and set alight several buildings. One of these was the famous Alexandrian library containing nearly 400,000 volumes, this was destroyed by flames.

The attack became worse, and Caesar realized he had an insufficient amount of men. Caesar sent for help in the neighbouring countries. A large fleet came from Asia Minor, also Mithridates set out for Egypt with a large army raised from Syria and Cilicia. Antipater, the Idumean, joined him with 3000 Jews, or the upright ones. The Jews held the passes into Egypt, and permitted no interruption. Without this, Caesar would have failed. For the arrival of this army decided the contest.



Egypt made province of Rome

- Ptolemy, attempting to escape, drowned in the river Nile. Alexandria and all of Egypt submitted to the victor. Rome had now entered into and absorbed the whole of the original kingdom of Alexander by 47 B.C. Cleopatra remained ruler until 30 B.C. and it was at that time that Egypt was made a province of Rome.
- <u>Thus he shall do</u> there was an agreement between the king of the north and king of the south. And he - Ptolemy XI = king of south

Him - Julius Caesar

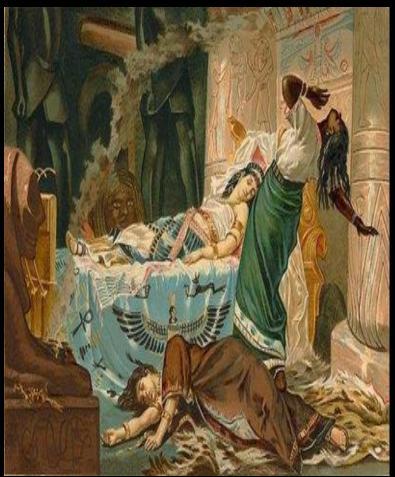
Daughter of women - Cleopatra daughter of Ptolemy XI. Ptolemy XI placed his two children, Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XIII, under guardianship of Rome before his death in 51BC. Cleopatra came on the scene after Alexander's death and was a member of the Ptolemaic dynasty during the Hellenistic period. (Hellenistic = the time when Alexander's four generals ruled Greece)



Cleopatra commits Suicide

<u>Corrupting her</u> - Caesar gained Cleopatra by having her as his mistress and had one son with her. It is said that his passion for her was the reason behind the campaign of the Egyptian war. This passion also kept him in Egypt for quite some time. Nights were spent in feasting and carousing with Cleopatra. She was also corrupted politically as history proves. After Caesar was assassinated she tried to join her forces with Marc Antony's to defeat Octavian so as to merge Egypt and Rome. They failed and both Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide.

<u>Neither be for him</u> - Cleopatra was not "with" Caesar politically as he originally assumed. Her loyalty remained with her father's kingdom of the south. This is confirmed after his assassination in 44BC (see verse 19) when she and Marc Antony tried to merge Egypt with Rome's growing Empire presently under the rule of Octavian her stepson (later called Augustus Caesar). Cleopatra sought to have her illegitimate son Caesarion (with Julius Caesar) rule instead of Caesar's rightful heir, Octavian. Her and Antony of course failed in the battle at Actium. It was then they both committed suicide. When she died, the Ptolemaic dynasty ended. Rome took control of the Grecian kingdom.



Daniel 11:18 - Julius wants to be Monarch

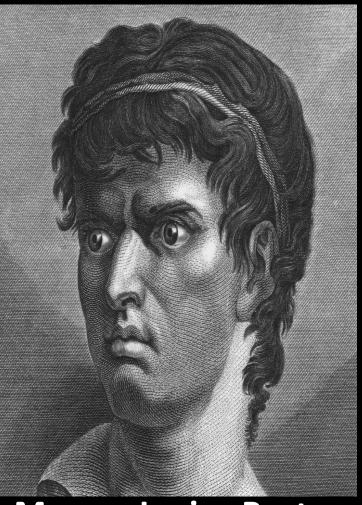
Daniel 11:18 After this shall he turn his face unto the isles, and shall take many: but a prince for his own behalf shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease; without his own reproach he shall cause it to turn upon him.

<u>He</u> - Julius Caesar again for emphasis

After this...turn his face unto the isles - war in other parts of the empire drew Julius Caesar away from Egypt, where he was successful. After this, Julius conquered all the remaining coast lands, Spain, north Africa, and Pharnaces king of Cimmerian Bosporus.

But a prince for his own behalf - Caesar's military commander named G. Cassius Longinus who was the brother in law to Marcus Junius Brutus. Brutus befriended Caesar and his political desires. This prince was Brutus.

<u>Reproach</u> - Rome was a republic, but after all the conquests of Julius Caesar the title of king was offered to him. This would be a big reproach to the republic, to now become a monarchy and no doubt the reason for his assassination.



Marcus Junius Brutus

Julius removes Republican form of government

Shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease - Brutus was the one who was going to cause the kingship offered to Julius to cease. So Brutus was the one behind the whole affair.

Without his own reproach he shall cause it to turn upon him - Caesar's insolence / arrogance was turned upon him to the point of assassination. Reason being is, Caesar wanted to remove the Republican form of Government to become Dictator. Out of fear, those that were "with him" in this desire also feared death and so turned on Caesar. Hence the famous final statement of Caesar, "et tu Brute" which translated means "and you, Brutus?" Brutus had no desire to be king and caused the whole idea to fall back onto Julius Caesar. This comes to light in the next verse.

Republican government

- Type of government where:
 - Citizens have the power to govern
 - Citizens delegate or entrust their power to leaders they elect to represent them and to serve their interests
 - Citizens and their representatives work promote the common good rather than their interests

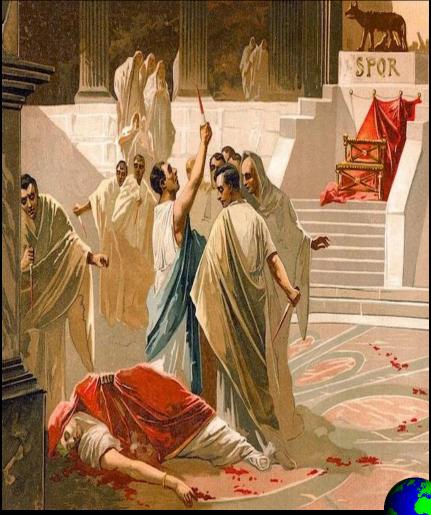
Daniel 11:19 - Julius Caesar is assassinated

Daniel 11:19 Then he shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land: but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.

He - Julius Caesar

Shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land -Julius Caesar turned his face back to Rome after his conquests.

But he shall stumble and fall - his political aspirations to rule as dictator cause his fall. When he arrived back at Rome, he finally accepted the offer of kingship. Julius came into the Senate and sat upon his golden throne to receive his title. It was now that he was murdered. He literally "stumbles and falls" after being stabbed 23 times by Cassius, Brutus and others. His assassination happens in the Theatre of Pompey in Rome on the ides of March (March 15), 44 BC. Not be found - Julius Caesar dies.



Daniel 11:20 - Time of Augustus Caesar

Daniel 11:20 Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes in the glory of the kingdom: but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle.

Stand up in his estate - Octavian, (later called Augustus) the son of Cleopatra and Julius Caesar became Augustus Caesar. Augustus Caesar was the successor of his uncle Julius Caesar.

Raiser of taxes in the glory of the kingdom -Octavian (Augustus) did "reform the taxes" in his administration. Augustus Caesar was the raiser of taxes in the time of Christ Luke 2:1-3. It was this tax that eventually brought Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem. This period was known as the Augustan age, where Rome was at peace, justice maintained, luxury curbed, discipline established, and learning encouraged. It was known as the golden age of Roman history.



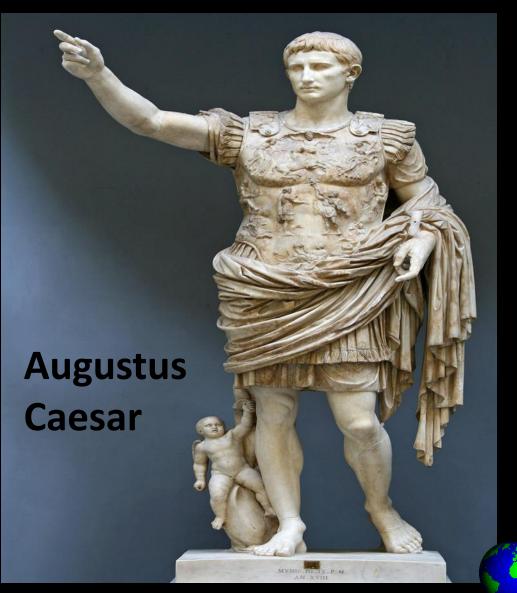
Augustus Caesar Dies

Few days he shall be destroyed - Years after the raising of taxes Augustus died. This seemed only a few days to the prophet, who was looking down centuries of the world's history.

<u>Day</u> - while studying prophecy, a day is considered a year. See Numbers 14:34 or Ezekiel 4:6.

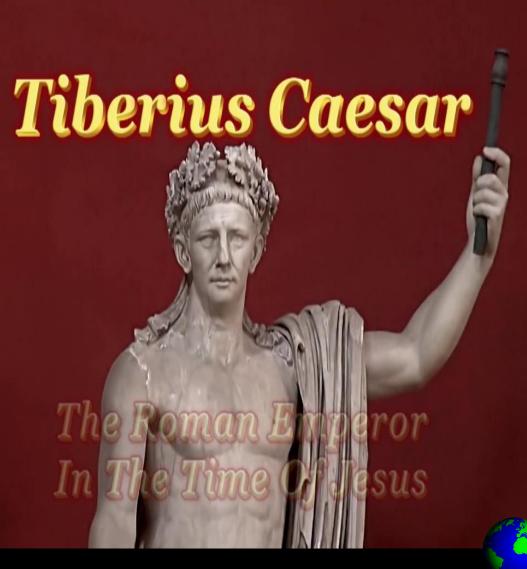
Neither in anger, nor in battle - Augustus died peacefully in his bed while visiting the place of his father's death. Augustus died at Nola, where he had gone to seek repose and health. In August 19, 14 A.D. at the ninth hour of the day he died. 35 days before his 75th year of age. He contracted an illness and died at Nola. It was most assuredly not in battle, nor in anger that he died.

It has been implied by some sources that his fourth wife, Livia, poisoned him to have her son, Tiberius, rule in his stead.



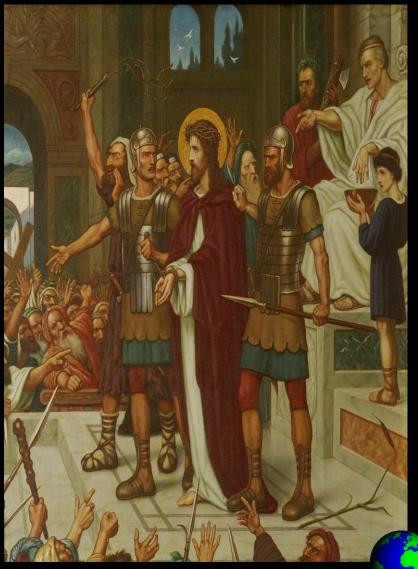
Daniel 11:21 - Tiberius Caesar

Daniel 11:21 And in his estate shall stand up a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries. His estate - Octavian (Augustus) Shall stand up - will succeed him A vile person - Tiberius Caesar (step-son of Augustus appointed as successor) was considered a dark and gloomy person who had bouts with severe depression and dark moods. He was not loved by his people. He also allowed himself to come under the influence of unscrupulous men, which did in fact soil his image throughout history. He was very intelligent, but widely misunderstood and unloved. This rightly fits Tiberius Caesar. He was a vile, wicked, cruel, and licentious person. He was only intoxicated once in his life, this was a state of continual intoxication.



Tiberius Caesar in the time of Jesus

<u>They shall not give the honour of the kingdom</u> - literally. Tiberius was not originally in line for the throne. He had to be adopted to be considered an heir to the throne due to the fact there was no one else to rule because of untimely deaths. He didn't want the position, but reluctantly agreed when the Senate insisted. He was not very fond of the "honours" offered him by Rome. Some claim it was his modesty that prevented him from accepting the honours, others accused him of political hypocrisy. In any event, he was not loved or honoured by his peers. <u>He shall come in peaceably</u> - when Augustus died, Tiberius was adopted into power without conflict or assassination. **Obtain the kingdom by flatteries** - Livia entreated Augustus to set Tiberius as his successor, but was unsuccessful the first time. The reason why is that the rulership was to go to Agrippa, a very virtuous and much respected Roman. Also Augustus said that Tiberius was too vile a person to wear the purple of Rome. But Agrippa died, forcing Augustus to choose again. Livia once again entreated Augustus. By now Augustus was weakened with age and ill health and consented. He ruled from 14 - 37AD.

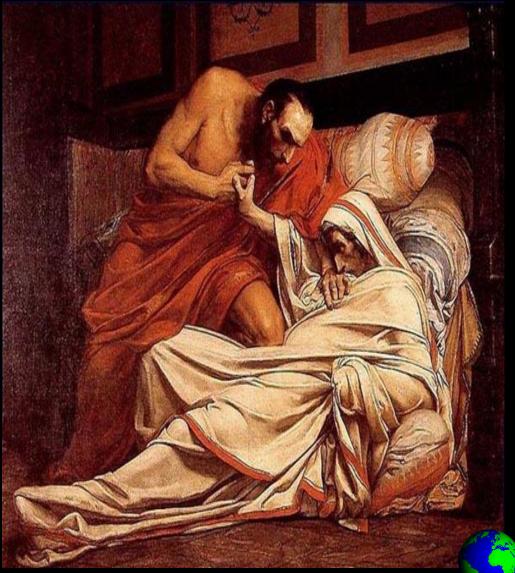


Daniel 11:22 - Tiberius is successful

Daniel 11:22 And with the arms of a flood shall they be overflown from before him, and shall be broken; yea, also the prince of the covenant.

Arms of a flood shall they be overflown from before him - Tiberius was successful in many military campaigns against Germany and the East and in the east on the frontiers of Armenia and Parthia.

Shall be broken - But the overflower was to be overflown himself. Leaving his favourite island, Tiberius stopped at a country house near the promontory of Micenum. It was here on the 16th of March 37 A.D. he sunk into a lethargy, in which he appeared dead. Caligula was preparing an escort to take possession of the empire, when his sudden revival threw them into consternation. Marco, the praetorian perfect, caused him to be suffocated with pillows at this time. Tiberius died being 78 years of age.



The crucifixion of Jesus Christ

<u>Also the prince of the covenant</u> = Jesus Christ. This can only refer to Messiah the Prince who was going to confirm the covenant with many for one week Daniel 9:25-27. So Jesus Christ was to be broken during the reign of Tiberius **Caesar. Tiberius reigned from 14-37AD.** This means it was he that installed Pontius Pilate as governor when Jesus was crucified. Six months after John's ministry, Christ began the confirmation of the covenant in 27AD. His ministry lasted 3 1/2 years until He was o crucified in 31AD. According to Luke 3:1-3 Tiberius was reigning when John the Baptist was preaching, which he started in 26 A.D. Jesus was baptized in 27 A.D. and crucified in 31 A.D. So Jesus was crucified in the 17-18th year of Tiberius' reign, before Tiberius died in 37 A.D.

This confirms the 70 week prophecy of Daniel 9

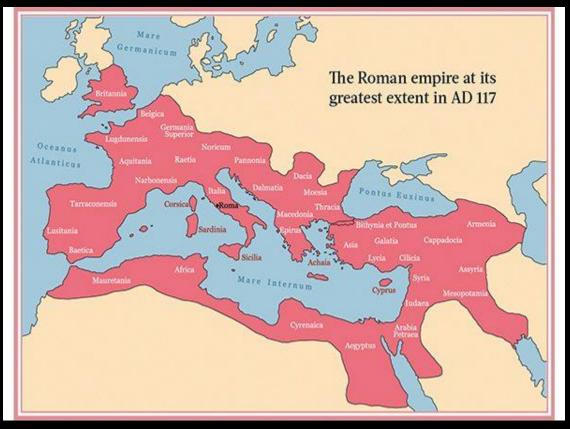


The rise of the Roman Empire

Daniel 11:23 And after the league made with him he shall work deceitfully: for he shall come up, and shall become strong with a small people. League made with him - We now flash back to the league made with the Jews in 161 B.C. Rome was known to join themselves with other nations for political gain as well as to "absorb" them into their number eventually. During Tiberius' reign, (14-37AD) the Bible clearly states that the Romans allied themselves with the Jews. This is why the Jews often stated "we have no king but Caesar" (John 19:15)

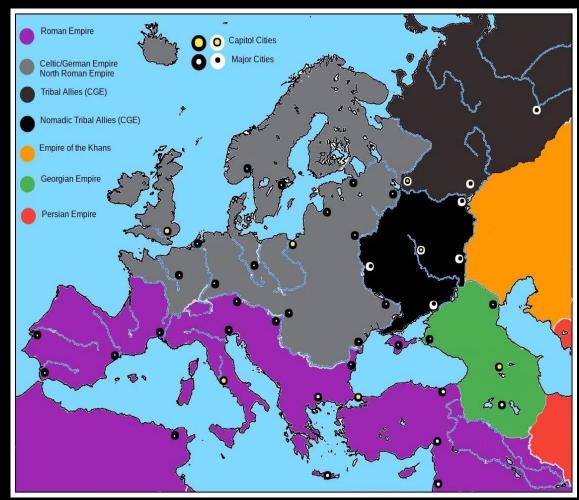
Him - Tiberius at this time, and then all Roman emperors thereafter.

<u>He shall work deceitfully</u> - Tiberius, and all Roman emperors were well known to renege on political promises throughout their history. A perfect example would be their alliance with Jews where Rome worked deceitfully as they never kept the league, conquering the Jews in 63 B.C.



Rome worked deceitfully

Shall become strong with a small people - Rome was only small at the stage when the league was made, but it was to rise to power even though it was small. **History dictates that Rome often** imposed upon their smaller allies to perform their conquests for them. They were too small to stand alone at this time. Once their allies helped them, they absorbed them into their kingdom. They no doubt used the much smaller Jewish nation as well, but on the "religious" end of things so as to also have control over the churches as well. Rome ruled over them before, during and after the time of Christ.



Daniel 11:24 - Rome deceives

Daniel 11:24 He shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province; and he shall do that which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers' fathers; he shall scatter among them the prey, and spoil, and riches: yea, and he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds, even for a time.

<u>He</u> - starting with Tiberius, Rome moved ahead as a global power.

Enter peaceably - Just as Rome does today, "by peace [they] shall destroy many." (Daniel 8:25) Most were unaware of Rome's preconceived plans to overthrow their allies because they came in bearing gifts and promises of friendship. Rome does this to this day. Her political movements allow her to gain kingdoms by craftiness or treachery Daniel also spoke of in Daniel 8:25.

<u>The fattest places</u> – made friendships with wealthy industrious nations like Phoenicia and Memphis in Egypt as well as other places.



Rome begins to Bribe

His fathers have not done - Emperors of Rome changed their political manifesto from this point forward. None of their Roman ancestors were as successful as these were in gathering wealth and friends.

<u>Scatter among them</u> - Rome "spread the wealth" so as to assure friends in even the small nations, of which they then became stronger with. Rome also granted their soldiers land in the territories they conquered.

He shall forecast his devices against the strong holds -Rather quickly it became obvious no one could stand up to the invincible armies of Rome. Rome had a preplanned (forecast) agenda that they worked towards behind closed doors. And even though they appeared "friendly" to those they gave gifts unto, it was all designed to conquer their strongholds so as to eventually absorb them into the Roman empire.

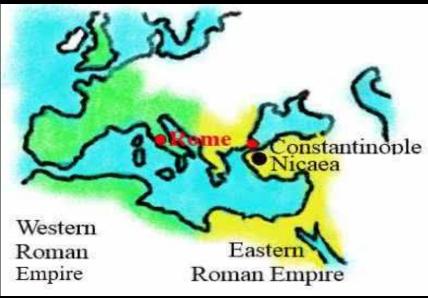
I believe this was how Satan was able to prepare mankind with political tactics it could learn from that would later be implemented in the New World Order of the end days.



Rome divides into Two kingdoms

For a time - from Tiberius on, Rome moved politically by using pomp and circumstance as well as bribes and favours to influence all sorts of friends and allies throughout the world. But they could only do so "for a time." Rome eventually fell in 476AD, and regrouped under the Roman church. But even here they can only do as they do "for a time" because it is written in V45 that it is here "he shall come to his end."

Interesting NOTE: a "time" = a year in prophecy. A year consisted of 360 days back then. This "time" had to begin when Rome had complete and utter rule over all kingdoms. This of course occurred in 31BC The event that locates the start date for the 360 years is the battle of Actium fought in 31 BC (Mark Anthony). If you add 360 years you come to 330AD. This is the exact year Rome was no longer the city wherewith they ruled. Constantine the Great moved the seat of power to Byzantium, which was later called Constantinople in 330AD.





Daniel 11:25 - Roman history

Daniel 11:25 And he shall stir up his power and his courage against the king of the south with a great army; and the king of the south shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand: for they shall forecast devices against him.

NOTE from previous verse. Gabriel now gives a brief summary of Roman history...

He = Octavian (Pagan Rome)

Stir up his power = Octavian [Augustus Caesar], Mark Antony, and Lepidua formed the Triumvirate to avenge the death of Julius Caesar. Lepidus was finally pushed out of the triumvirate leaving Mark Antony and Octavian. Antony went down to Egypt on government business, but he fell victim to the arts and charms of Cleopatra. He started to bestow upon her province after province to please her. Octavian thus had no trouble declaring war upon Egypt and Cleopatra, even though the war was really against Antony as neither of them were satisfied with only half the kingdom. King of the south = Egypt



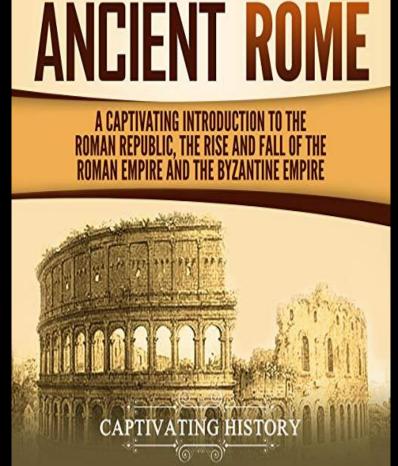
Rome is both KON & KOS for a time

Stirred up to battle - Egypt readying for war against Roman invasion. Antony assembled a fleet of 500 ships with 200,000 soldiers 12,000 horses at Samos.

But he shall not stand - Octavian assembled only half the amount of ships with 80,000 foot. Unlike Antony, all of Octavian's troops were hand chosen and only experienced seamen were picked.

As soon as the season permitted, both armies were put in motion on both sea and land. The battle was fought Sept 2, B.C. 31, at the mouth of the gulf of Ambracia, near the city of Actium. Cleopatra became frightened by the din of battle, fled when there was no danger taking sixty ships with her. Antony, out of his infatuation for her, went after her. Being a leader in battle, his leaving confused his men and cost him the battle. Octavian wins the fight and Rome literally becomes both the king of the north and the south "politically" for a time.

Shall forecast devices against him - As always, Rome had a preplanned (forecast) agenda that they worked towards in all this. For years Egypt was being "set up" so that they would be unable to win against them when they eventually attacked.

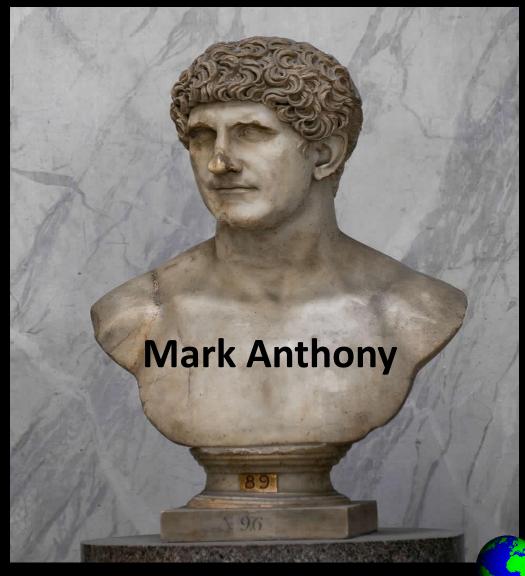


Daniel 11:26 - Mark Anthony dies

Daniel 11:26 Yea, they that feed of the portion of his meat shall destroy him, and his army shall overflow: and many shall fall down slain.

They that feed of the portion of his meat - Mark Anthony's household relatives and "trusted" friends. It is also interesting to note that in ancient times, those that ate the food provided by another were expected to remain loyal to them from that day forward. It was tradition like this that allowed Rome to gain the trust of many leaders they later planned to conquer.

Shall destroy him - those that were expected to be loyal did the opposite in betrayal, or their advice was structured in a way that caused the fall. Rome was infamous for this in that they would make friends, and then turn on them for political gain. In this case, Cleopatra deserted Antony, who due to his infatuation ran to her side.

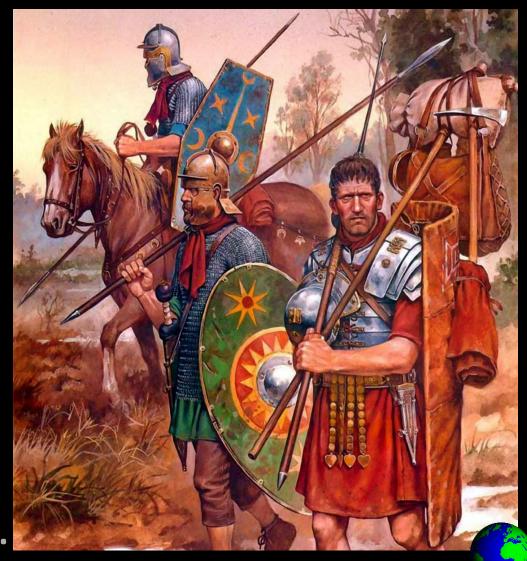


Rome wins again

This caused his army to desert him and joins Octavian. When Antony came to Libya later he found that the forces that were left there under Scarpus had declared to Octavian/Caesar. Antony then joined Cleopatra in death by committing suicide by stabbing himself.

<u>Shall overflow</u> - Rome's military gained in power when Antony's men joined with Octavian.

Many fall down slain - most of the Antony's men, and all of the treasure on board the ships perished when the entire fleet was destroyed in battle. Plus, all of Antony's supporters were eventually slain by Octavian.



Daniel 11:27 - Rome v/s Egypt

Daniel 11:27 And both these kings' hearts shall be to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table; but it shall not prosper: for yet the end shall be at the time appointed.

Both these kings - **Octavian and Antony were in alliance at first.** It can also be said, due to Antony and Cleopatra's alliance that Rome and Egypt can be seen as "both these kings" as well.

Shall do mischief - Octavian and Antony both seek to rule Rome. Due to Antony's alliance with Cleopatra, one can say that both Rome and Egypt sought universal rule as well.

Shall speak lies at one table - leaders of both sides met and lied about their plans for each other's good so as to "forecast" an agenda they preferred for self instead. They played it up as if they were concerned for each other, when in fact they were not. This lends itself to the "mischief" spoken of by Gabriel. However, right off, thanks to Antony being smitten by Cleopatra, Antony and Octavian, who were "political" allies at one time, were now secretly against each other due to both seeking to rule as Emperor of Rome.

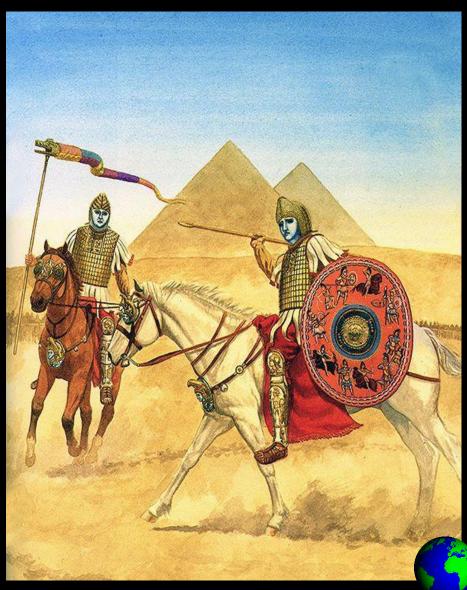




KOS & KON seek universal dominion

The end shall be at the time appointed - prophecy will be fulfilled just as Gabriel told Daniel. No matter how big the plans of men are, God is always in control. When He appoints it to end, it will end. This is confirmed in Daniel 4:35 where it says: "And all the inhabitants of the earth are reputed as nothing: and he doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth: and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What doest thou?"

In verse 27 we see the final outcome of the conflict. Both Octavian and Antony were formally in alliance. Yet whilst professing friendship to each other, they were both striving for universal dominion. Their conversation to each other was lies spoken at one table, for they were hypocrites in professing friendship of one another. All councils did not prosper. Octavian eventually came out the victor, with Antony killing himself and also Cleopatra. But Rome's end was still to be at the time appointed.



KON exploits KOS

Daniel 11:28 Then shall he return into his land with great riches; and his heart shall be against the holy covenant; and he shall do exploits, and return to his own land.

<u>Shall he return into his land with great riches</u> -Octavian took his spoils from Egypt back to Rome with him.

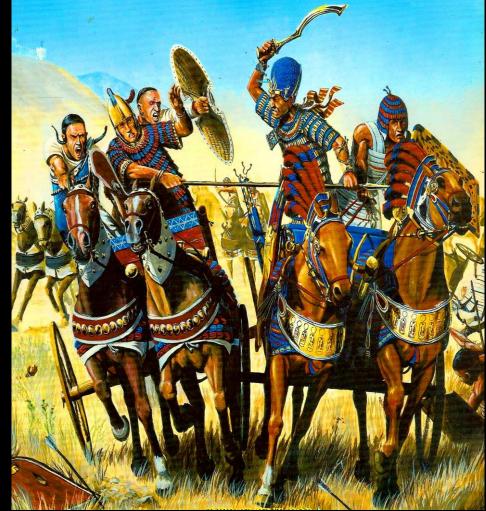
Against the holy covenant and he shall do exploits -The holy covenant referred to here is the covenant that God made with His people in ages past. This deals with, in a broad sense, the Gospel, the plan of salvation, the promised seed, but also to the promised land which is Canaan. The only part that seems to fit is the land of Canaan which was included in God's promise to Abraham. The reason for this is that we are dealing with the exploits or conquests of the Roman power, so we would be looking for exploits by Rome upon the promised land, which was a part of the covenant, after Rome's conquest on Egypt. We will now see how it all fits together.



KON exploits KOS (cont'd)

Under Vespasian, in 66 A.D., the Romans led by Gaius Cestius Gallus invaded Judea, and took the cities of Galilee, Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, where Christ had been rejected. They destroyed the inhabitants, and left nothing but ruin and desolation. Disorders at Rome caused the temporary withdrawal of the Roman armies, as foretold by Christ in Matthew 24:15 and Luke 21:20. The only reason why the righteous could flee was because Cestius was called back to Rome. On his returning to Rome and later Titus took up the work of subjugating Jerusalem.

Titus came upon Jerusalem in 70 A.D. and in five months had destroyed it and the temple. 110,000 Jews were crucified, and 97,000 were taken captive. The city was later levelled by Tarentius Rufus with the foundations of the temple being ploughed up also. The duration of the entire war was 7 years, and 1,462,000 persons are said to have perished over this period. The survivors were banished, sold, and dispersed into all parts of the world. The Jews cry of His blood be on us and upon our children was definitely fulfilled.



KON exploits KOS (cont'd)

Another fulfilment of Rome's heart being "against the covenant" can be seen in Constantine who was most assuredly against the salvation Christ offered at Calvary. He even went so far as to mix Christianity with Paganism so as to bring all churches under one roof as the Popes do today post Vatican II. Hence he gave birth to Roman Catholicism. Constantine also instituted the first "Sunday Laws" on March 7, 321AD which boldly struck at the "holy covenant" between God and His people.

<u>It says this</u>: On the venerable Day of the sun let the magistrates and people residing in cities rest, and let all workshops be closed. In the country, however, persons engaged in agriculture may freely and lawfully continue their pursuits: because it often happens that another Day is not so suitable for grain sowing or for vine planting: lest by neglecting the proper moment for such operations the bounty of heaven should be lost. This event signalled the decline and eventual downfall of the Western Roman Empire.



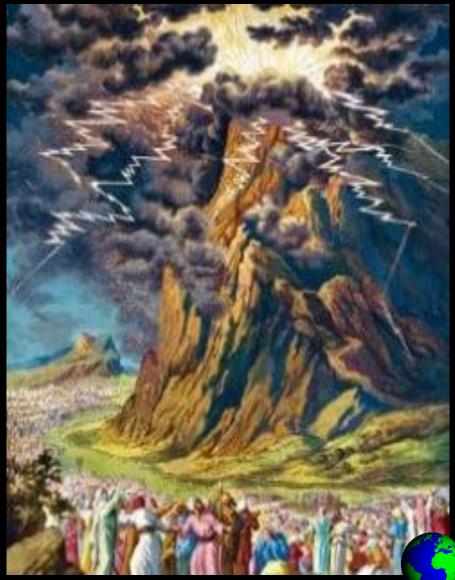


KON exploits KOS (cont'd)

Rome did do exploits upon the promised land/Palestine/Judea and Jerusalem, or Canaan as it was formally known as, and returned into its own land.

The holy covenant - As we know, Jesus Christ is the "Prince of the Covenant" (see V22) and so this covenant is what Christ instituted at Sinai and confirmed for eternity at Calvary.

He shall do exploits - Octavian, like all Roman emperors, was known for his military conquests. By the end of his reign in 19BC, his armies conquered northern Hispania (modern Spain and Portugal), the Alpine regions of Raetia and Noricum (modern Switzerland, Bavaria, Austria, Slovenia), Illyricum and Pannonia (modern Albania, Croatia, Hungary, Serbia), and extended the borders of the African Province to the east and to the south. Later, under Herod the Great, Judea was added to the province of Syria when Augustus deposed his successor "Herod."



Daniel 11:29 - Emperor Constantine

Daniel 11:29 At the time appointed he shall return, and come toward the south; but it shall not be as the former, or as the latter.

<u>At the time appointed</u> - The time appointed, or the end of the 360 years which ended in 330 A.D.

<u>He shall return</u> - The he here is Emperor Constantine, as we will see more clearly as we go.

Come toward the south - Constantine came against Adrianople in 323AD and defeated Licinius. He then renamed the city Byzantium, "Constantinople" after himself. But it shall not be as the former, or as the latter - This war was not to be as the former wars against Egypt nor as the latter against Judea and Jerusalem. It was not, as it was an in house war between Constantine in the west and Licinius in the east, as the Roman empire was divide into east and west.



Decay & Fall of Western Roman Empire

It shall not be as the former, or as the latter -Constantine moved the capital of Rome to Constantinople, thereby weakening Rome to where it never recovered. It would eventually fall in 476AD. As prophesied, it was never as strong as Rome was before the move (the former) and it would be nothing like itself (the latter) in the future because it would become Papal Rome. On the death of Constantine 22 May 337 AD, the Roman Empire was divided among his three sons, Constantius, Constantine II, and Constants. Constantine II and Constants quarrelled, and the victorious Constans gained the supremacy of the entire West. Soon after the barbarians of the north began their depredations upon the Roman Empire.

Rome ceased to be and was no longer the place where he 'forecast his devices against the strongholds' v24. The Roman empire was weakened by this move and now starts to disintegrate.





Summary

A transition in power from the Hellenistic kings to pagan Rome seems to be depicted in Daniel 11:16: "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". The Glorious Land is Jerusalem, an area where ancient Israel has existed, and the new power that takes over that area is pagan Rome.

The same event is also represented in the horizontal expansion of the little horn, which reaches the Glorious Land (Daniel 8:9). So it seems clear that the power in charge of the world at this point is pagan Rome.

Some additional clues in the biblical text reinforce this perception. For example, the "one who imposes taxes" must refer to Caesar Augustus. It is during his reign that Jesus is born, as Mary and Joseph travel to Bethlehem for the census (Daniel 11:20).



Summary (cont'd)

Also, according to the prophecy this ruler will be succeeded by a "vile person" (Daniel 11:21). As history shows, Augustus was succeeded by Tiberius, an adoptive son of Augustus. Tiberius is known to have been an eccentric and vile person.

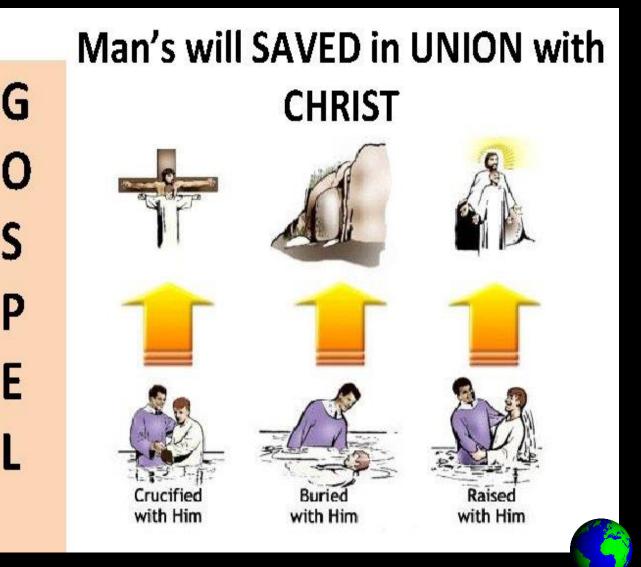
Most important, according to the biblical text, it was during the reign of Tiberius that the "prince of the covenant" would be broken (Daniel 11:22). This clearly refers to the crucifixion of Christ, also called "Messiah the prince" (Daniel 9:25; see also Matthew 27:33-50), as He is put to death during the reign of Tiberius. The reference to Jesus here as "the prince of the covenant" is a powerful marker that helps show us the flow of historical events, again giving readers powerful evidence of God's amazing foreknowledge. God has been right on all that has come before in these prophecies, so we can surely trust Him on what He says will happen in the future.



Summary (cont'd)

A shift to the Roman Empire seems to come with the "invader" in verse 16. The beautiful land (see Daniel 8:9) should be understood as Palestine here and later in verse 41 in a symbolic way as the people of God. Verses 17–19 may point to Julius Caesar and his relationship with Cleopatra. He died in 44 BC and was followed by Caesar Augustus who took an empire-wide census and levied a tax on the peoples.

It was under Augustus that Jesus was born in Bethlehem (Luke 1:1–7) because the census affected Joseph and Mary. Augustus died AD 14 after more than forty years of reign. The "despicable person" must have been emperor Tiberius (AD 14– 37), Augustus' son by adoption. He is also mentioned in Luke 3:1. Under him Jesus, the prince of the covenant (nagid; Daniel 11:22, see also 9:25–26), was crucified.



Conclusion

For hundreds of years the Scriptures had been translated into the Greek language, then widely spoken throughout the Roman Empire. The Jews were scattered everywhere, and their expectation of the Messiah's coming was to some extent shared by the Gentiles. Among those whom the Jews styled heathen were men who had a better understanding of the Scripture prophecies concerning the Messiah than had the teachers in Israel.... The true Interpreter must come. The One whom all these types prefigured must explain their significance.

Christ is our Redeemer. He is the Word that became flesh and dwelt among us. He is the fountain in which we may be washed and cleansed from all impurity. He is the costly sacrifice that has been given for the reconciliation of man. The universe of heaven, the worlds unfallen, the fallen world, and the confederacy of evil cannot say that God could do more for the salvation of man than He has done. Never can His gift be surpassed, never can He display a richer depth of love. Calvary represents His crowning work. It is man's part to respond to His great love by appropriating the great salvation the blessing of the Lord has made it possible for man to obtain.—That I May Know Him, p. 69.

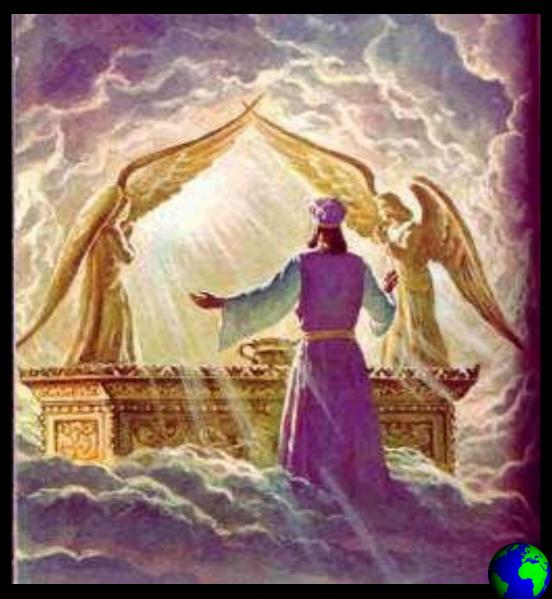


Conclusion of the whole matter

Christ is the centre of all true doctrine. All true religion is found in His word and in nature. He is the One in whom our hopes of eternal life are centered; and the teacher who learns from Him finds a safe anchorage.

All that the mind can grasp is opened before us in the Bible. This is our spiritual food. We are to contemplate the wonderful works of God and repeat to our children the lessons learned, that we may lead them to see His skill, His power, and His grandeur in His created works.

What a God is our God! He rules over His kingdom with diligence and care, and He has built a hedge the Ten Commandments—about His subjects to preserve them from the results of transgression. In requiring obedience to the laws of His kingdom, God gives His people health and happiness, peace and joy. He teaches them that the perfection of character He requires can be attained only by becoming familiar with His word.—Counsels to Parents, Teachers, and Students, pp. 453, 454.



God has given all:

The Power of Choice

Revelation 12:12

"..... for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time."

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

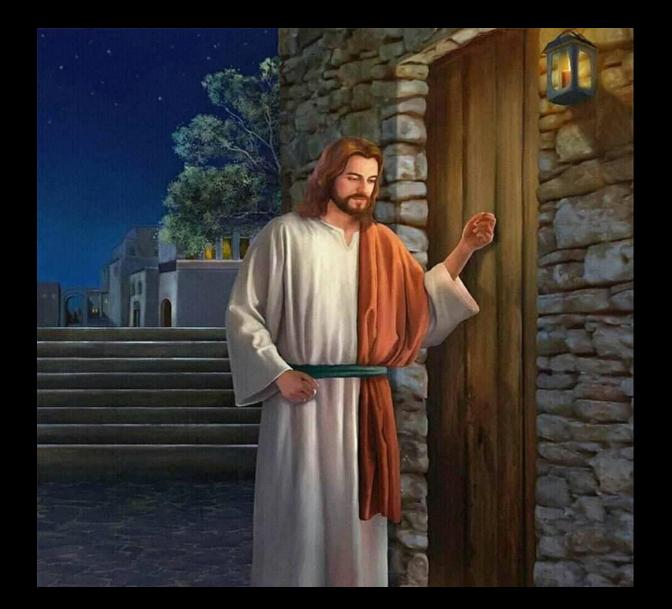
The Ark of the Covenant







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





ARE YOU READY TO MEET JESUS?