

When Michael Stands Up!

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The Significance of This Final Act in the End time Drama of the Book of Daniel
An Exposition Of The Eleventh Chapter Of Daniel

Why should one need to study the little book of Daniel? The answer is that Jesus Christ himself admonished his people to read this book and to understand it.

“When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, (whosoever reads, let him understand.) Matthew 24:15.

Jesus is here quoting from the ninth chapter of Daniel where it foretold that:

“The people of the prince that shall come (Titus and the Roman armies) shall destroy the city (Jerusalem) and the sanctuary,” Daniel 9:26, 27.

Daniel chapter, nine is a supplementary vision to Daniel 8. In this vision the prophet was permitted to hear two heavenly beings in conversation. One was heard to ask:

“How long (or “until when”) shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice -and the transgression of desolation to give both the sanctuary and the host (of God’s people) to be trodden underfoot?” Daniel 8:39

In this question there are two significant parts:

- (1) Until when shall the sanctuary be trodden underfoot?
- (2) Until when will the host of God’s people be trodden underfoot?

The first part of the question is answered in Daniel 8-9.

“Until 2300 days (years) then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.” Daniel 8:14.

The second part of the question is answered in the vision of Daniel chapters 10 to 12.

“Understand what shall befall thy people (the host), in the latter days.” Daniel 10:14.

“For he (the king of the north) shall come to his end ... and at that time shall Michael stand up ... and thy people (the host) shall be delivered.” Daniel 11:45; 12:1.

This final vision of Daniel commences with “Cyrus” (Daniel 10:1) “the prince of Persia” (10:13). The vision closes with Michael, the greater than Cyrus, “the great prince which stands for thy people.” Cyrus has been recognized as a fitting symbol or type of Jesus Christ; who is none other than Michael. Cyrus delivered literal Israel from literal Babylon. Michael or Christ will deliver spiritual Israel from spiritual Babylon. There are approximately fourteen remarkable parallels between Cyrus and Christ in connection with the deliverance of God’s people from Babylon. [1]

In the book of Daniel there are four main prophetic outlines which delineate the plan of heaven in regard to the history of the human race and God's dealings with man. These four outlines are set out in Daniel 2, 7, 8, and 11. See pages 27-28 (middle of pamphlet) for a diagram of the four outlines.

These four outlines of prophecy are constructed on the principle of "repetition and enlargement". Each outline covers the same period of time, and pinpoints the same chief characters or powers involved. However, according to the above principle of Bible interpretation, the purpose in repeating the history of the various powers outlined, is to enlarge on certain areas or characters or powers involved. Thus it will be recognized that in each repetition more details are added. Daniel 2 presents the basic prophecy, Daniel 7 adds to it, chapter 8 gives additional details and finally chapter 11 presents the greatest number of details, especially concerning the fourth power predicted in the chapter. But it is vital to note that a similar order is featured in each outline: Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, Rome - Imperial and Papal.

Adherence to the order outlined above, helps to protect the student of prophecy from the snare of private interpretation and of human applications which are not sustained by scripture. Elder James. White in the 1870's, argued on this principle, in defending the pioneer view of Daniel 11, against a new view to SDA'S, introduced by Uriah Smith, from other Protestant commentators on the book of Daniel. [2]

AN OUTLINE OF DANIEL 11 TEN SECTIONS

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| 1) Verses 1- 2 | The Reign of Persia. |
| 2) Verses 3 - 4 | Reign of Greece under Alexander Gt. and its Division into Four Kingdoms. |
| 3) Verses 5 - 14a | The Two Divisions of Alexander's Empire.
The king of the north and the king of the south. |
| 4) Verses 14b - 30 | Reign of Imperial Rome. |
| 5) Verses 31 - 32a | Imperial Rome Replaced by Papal Rome. |
| 6) Verses 32b - 35 | True Church in the Wilderness. Protestant Reformation. |
| 7) Verses 36 - 39 | Reign of Papacy in its Supremacy. |
| 8) Verses 40a | Papacy Receives a Deadly Wound. |
| 9) Verses 40b - 45a | Papacy's Revival and Final Onslaught. |
| 10) Verses 45b - 12:1 | Papacy's End - Saints Delivered. |

Daniel 11: 1-2 "Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, even I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him. And now will I show thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than they all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Greece."

After King Darius the Mede, three Persian kings would reign. These were Cambyses, son of Cyrus, Smerdis an imposter, and Darius Hystaspes. The fourth king was Xerxes the Great, the Ahasuerus of the Book of Esther, famous for his extreme wealth. He invaded Greece with an army of five million men.

Daniel 11:3-4 (a) "And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will, And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled."

The "mighty king" was Alexander the Great whose territory of conquest was the greatest on record up to that time. He reigned from 331 BC. At the height of his reign, in the peak of his power, at just over thirty years of age, Alexander died an untimely death. "His kingdom shall be divided not to his posterity." Alexander's son was murdered so that none of his posterity inherited any part of his empire.

For eleven years Alexander's military generals fought strenuously among themselves for the leadership of Alexander's kingdom. "By 312 BC four figures emerged in control. These were (1) Cassander in Macedonia, (2) Lysimachus in Thrace, (3) Antigonus in Asia Minor and Syria, and (4) Ptolemy in Egypt.

In the same year the Seleucids rose to power in Babylon thus forming five divisions. In 310 BC four of the leaders built for themselves four capitals. Seleucus built Seleucia, near ancient Babylon. Soon he was driven into exile by Antigonos. Three of the other four leaders, combined with Seleucus to defeat Antigonos who was killed in the battle. His territory was divided between Seleucus and Lysimachus, leaving four divisions. Seleucus later transferred his capital to Syria, naming it Seleucia, on the Orontes river. It is now called Antioch.

Seleucus' territory now extended from the Indus river to Phrygia - Inner Asia Minor. In 281 BC Lysimachus died. His territory was then divided between Seleucus and Ptolemy leaving three divisions. In 275 BC the kingdom of Pergamum rose to prominence. This was a part of Lysimachus' territory thus restoring four divisions, until 168 BC when the Romans conquered Greece and gained control of the then known world.

For the sake of those who question the claim that there were four divisions of Alexander's empire, the times or periods of the divisions from 323 BC - Alexander's death - until 168 BC are listed in Appendix A .with geographical maps under Appendix "B."

Verse 5. "The king of the south shall be strong. " This was Ptolemy of Egypt "and one of his (Alexander's) princes; he shall be strong above him (Ptolemy) and have dominion . . . a great dominion." (The Seleucids of Syria)

Verse 6. They (Ptolemy and Seleucids) shall join themselves together, for the king's daughter of the south (Egypt) shall come to the king of the north, to make an agreement." (or marriage).

Here is brought to view the two leading powers that finally emerged out of Alexander's kingdom, "the king of the north" and "the king of the south." Verses 7 to 15 present a prediction of their clashes for supremacy. Between these two powers was the land of Israel and the struggles of these two kingdoms often affected God's ancient people. It is believed that this is one reason why this history was predicted.

It was for the instruction, warning and consolation of the Jewish people. Seeing the king of the north and the king of the south are featured throughout most of this chapter, it is essential to determine what the territory of the king of the north involved, for the sake of identifying this kingdom in later centuries. The territory of the Seleucidae, initially, involved Babylonia to the Indus river, and their first capitol was Seleucia near old Babylon. Then the Seleucidae commenced to expand and after the defeat of Antigonos in 301 BC, they transferred their capital to Syria. Their main territory is recognized as Babylon and Syria.

Seeing the Seleucidae are designated as "the king or kingdom of the north," it is instructive to note how scripture locates the north in that era. The prophet Jeremiah whose writings were closely associated with Daniel, [3] associated the north with the Euphrates, which was understood to be the river of Babylon.

"I will send and take all the families of the north and Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon and will bring them against this land." (Israel) Jeremiah 25:9.

"The north, by the river Euphrates." "The north by the river Euphrates." (Jeremiah 46:6, 10.)

Twenty-five times in Jeremiah the north is mentioned and it always has reference to Babylon. After Rome defeated the Greeks in 168 B.C. she began to extend her political influence and in 65 BC under Pompey her military general, she conquered Syria and began to occupy the territory of the king of the north. i.e. of the Seleucidae. Finally Rome's boundary stretched to the Euphrates river in Babylonia so that in truth Rome did occupy the king of the north's peculiar territory.

The Seleucidae never occupied all the territory of modern Turkey or of the Ottoman empire. In the past a popular interpretation applied the king of the north to Turkey, but this point, plus many others, discredits such an application.

Verse 14(b) "also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision but they shall fall"

We suggest that in this verse the Romans are first introduced into the scene of this eleventh chapter. The word “robbers” in the Hebrew is “breakers” and is used only of the Romans. In Daniel 7, the Romans are described as “the breakers.”

“It devoured and brake in pieces and stamped the residue with his feet.” Daniel 7:7 “which devoured, brake in pieces and stamped the residue with his feet” Verse 19.

“Shall tread it down, and brake it in pieces”. Verse 23

“Yes also the prince of the covenant” (shall be broken). Verse 22

Verse 14 (b) They “shall exalt themselves to establish the vision.”

Rome’s rise to power and events of her reign, as predicted by Gabriel in this eleventh chapter is a powerful confirmation of the accuracy of this prediction.

Verse 14(b) “but they (the Romans) shall fall.”

Heaven permitted Rome a certain epoch of time in which to reign. This applied to both Imperial and Papal Rome. Of Imperial Rome, which was predicted to destroy Jerusalem and its temple, Gabriel declared:

“And the people (Romans) of the prince that shall come (Titus) shall destroy the city (of Jerusalem) and ... he shall make it desolate, even unto the consummation and that determined shall be poured upon the desolator.” Daniel 9:26-27.) K.J.Verse (margin)

Imperial Rome was granted a certain period of probation and when it closed, her rule came to an end. Imperial Rome was succeeded by the ten horns, representing the ten kingdoms of Western Europe, as predicted in Daniel 2:41 and Daniel 7:19-20, 23-24. The following verses of Daniel 11, predict with remarkable accuracy further details regarding Imperial Rome.

Verse 16. “But he (Imperial Rome) that cometh against him (the king of the north) 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.”

This was fulfilled only by Imperial Rome in its military and political expansion in the Mediterranean world. Neither Syria nor Egypt could stand before him and in 63 BC Rome took control of Palestine and ultimately converted that lovely land into “a field of ruins.”

Verse 16 “The glorious land”

This term is used three times in this vision. (Daniel 11:16, 41, 45) It is also called “the pleasant land. “(8:9). The prophet Ezekiel reveals the location of this land as being the promised land inherited by Israel.

“I lifted up my hand to them, to bring them forth of the land of Egypt into a land that I espied for them, flowing with milk and honey, which is the, glory of all lands.” Ezekiel 20:6.

The word for “glory” in the Hebrew is the same as in Daniel 8:9; 11:16, 41, & 45, indicating that the glorious land was the land of Israel.”

In verses 17-22 are presented the first three Caesars of Imperial Rome, Julius, Augustus and Tiberius. This was approximately five hundred years before their birth.

Verse 17. “He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones with him . . . and he shall give him the daughter of women, corrupting her: but she shall not stand on his side, neither be for him.”

It is generally believed that this prediction refers to Julius Caesar when he conquered Egypt and of his infamous affair with Cleopatra, Egypt's co ruler, at that time.

Verse 19. "He shall turn his face toward his own land, but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found"

This was a prediction of the assassination of Julius Caesar by Brutus in Rome in 45 BC.

Verse 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 (or die) neither in anger nor in battle."

This is a reference to Augustus, the successor of Julius who was famous for the fact that he was the Caesar that decreed that every man of the then known world, should repair to his birthplace in order to pay taxation to Caesar.

"In those days there went out a decree from Augustus Caesar that all the world should be taxed ... and all went to be taxed, everyone into his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, (because he was of the house and lineage of David) to be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child and she brought forth her first born son . . . and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn." Luke 2:1-7

This was the first time that the nation of Israel lost its legal right to tax its own people. Augustus Caesar took from the Jewish nation its last vestige of independence and by it the Jews were given an unmistakable sign that the time was due for the appearance of their promised Messiah.

"The scepter (ruling power) shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, "W Shiloh come and unto him shall the gathering of the people be." Genesis 49:10

Shiloh was one of the names for the Jewish Messiah, and the loss of Judah's independence by taking from her the right to exact taxation by Augustus, was to the Jews, certain evidence of Messiah's arrival. The decree of Augustus, compelled Joseph and Mary, to travel to Bethlehem, and that very event, fulfilled another prediction of the Messiah. Approximately seven hundred years before, the prophet Micah had predicted that Messiah would be born in that very place.

"But thou Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the ands (of villages) of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth to me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth (activities) have been from of old, from everlasting." (margin: "the days of eternity.") Micah 5:2

Exactly as predicted, Augustus Caesar reigned when Imperial Rome was in its golden age - in its most glorious period. Also, unlike most of the Caesars of Rome, instead of suffering assassination, he died peacefully in his bed.

Verse 21. "And in his estate shall stand up (or reign) a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honor of the kingdom ... but he shall obtain the kingdom by flatteries."

None other than the successor of Augustus fulfilled this prediction. He was the only Caesar to whom was attached the stigma of being "vile." He also fulfilled the other points of the prediction, especially that under him,

Verse 22. "The prince of the covenant" "shall be broken," (or killed)

The term "prince" that is used in this verse, is used at least four times in Daniel 9 to 12, and in each of these verses it refers to the Messiah, "Messiah the prince." Daniel 9:25; 10:21; & 12:1. It is an indisputable fact of history that Jesus of Nazareth, the only one who fulfilled the more than three hundred different predictions of the coming deliverer, was crucified by Imperial Rome during the governorship of Pontius Pilate in the reign of Tiberius Caesar. The gospel of Luke records that Jesus' ministry began during the reign of Tiberius.

“In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea, Herod being tetrach of Galilee . . . Annas and Caiaphas being the high priests.” Luke 3:1-3.

Tiberius reigned from AD 14 until AD 37. Jesus was crucified in 31 AD. The next section - Daniel 11:23-28 we suggest, applies also to Rome under the Caesars. However we will pass over this section in this exposition.

Verse 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.”

“At the time appointed.” In the divine plan it seems clear that an allotted period of time was permitted by Heaven for the reign of Imperial Rome under the Caesars. St. Paul refers to a particular power of which he says,

“He who now lets (hinders) will let (hinder) until he be taken out of the way.” 2 Thessalonians 2:6-7 K.J.V.

This referred to Imperial Rome, which stood in the way of “the Man of Sin,” in his rise to political power. “At the time appointed”, the Roman emperor, Constantine the Great, removed the empire’s capital from Rome on the river Tiber, to the new Rome, on the Bosphorus, Constantinople, named after himself. This transfer in 330 AD was a move to that part of the empire that included Egypt in the south.

Thus, Imperial Rome “came toward the south,” and left the western division of the empire free from political control. This opened the way for the Papacy to exercise political and religious control over the western division of the empire. i.e. West Europe.

Verse 29(b) “It shall not be as the former, or as the latter.”

Some kind of a change is indicated in this verse. We suggest that seeing the Roman Caesars had from this time professed to be Christian, and Imperial Rome was no longer officially pagan in religious belief and practice, that maybe this is what is indicated here. [4]

Verse 30(a) “For the ships of Chittim shall come against him.”

For comment on the accuracy of the word, “against,” see Number 5. under “References.” (last page). Chittim is a term used in the Old Testament to denote the islands and coastlands of the Mediterranean sea. Did ships in a significant number “come against” Rome after 330 AD when its capital had been removed to Constantinople? Decidedly so! This prediction was fulfilled to the letter, by a new naval power which had developed in North Africa at the site of ancient Carthage. A Gothic tribe called the Vandals, led by the christian, Genseric, had migrated from north eastern Europe with the Visigoths and Burgundians. The Vandals crossed the Mediterranean at Gibraltar, and settled in the northern coastal area of Africa. Here they built a navy and being of the Arian branch of the Christian faith, they were in aggressive opposition to the Roman Catholic branch, which was becoming increasingly apostate and intolerant. The Vandals’ fleets commenced a campaign of pillage against Imperial Rome. In particular they sought out the catholic centers and even sailed up the Tiber river and sacked Rome itself. This was at the beginning of the fifth century AD. At the sack of Rome there was included in their loot, the golden candlestick and the golden table that Titus had captured from the temple of Herod at the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D. However on the Vandals’ return to Carthage, one ship founded in a storm that hit the Vandal fleet, and that ship was the one carrying the candlestick and table. [6]

Verse 30(b) “Therefore shall he (Imperial Rome) be grieved and return and have indignation against the holy covenant ... he shall return and have intelligence with them that forsake the holy covenant.”

The Vandal invasions were a serious “thorn in the flesh” to Rome, and finally Justinian, the Eastern Roman emperor, determined to mount a crusade against them.

Verse 30. "Have indignation against the holy covenant."

The holy covenant is a reference to "the new covenant," a term denoting the true gospel of Jesus Christ. At this time Justinian, who had previously shown little interest in religion, became a strong supporter of the apostate church centered in Rome. In 533 A.D. he decreed that the bishop of Rome be declared, "The Universal Bishop of the World and the Corrector of Heretics." He became a champion of the catholic faith. He had "intelligence with them that forsake the holy covenant," i.e. the papal apostasy, or, he shall give heed to those who forsake the covenant" or gospel. R.S.V. or, "He shall make common cause with those who abandon the holy covenant." Amplified Bible.

The following year, Justinian charged Belisarius his military general, to lead an army to an area of Western Rome - North Africa - to deal with the Vandal power. After a despicable campaign, the Vandals were utterly defeated and destroyed. They disappeared completely, no longer existing as a people. Four years later in 538 AD Belisarius landed in Italy and staged a military campaign, in conjunction with the R.C. clergy, against the Arian Ostrogoths, who were in political control in Italy. The result was the defeat, destruction and disappearance of the Ostrogothic power. This paved the way for the Papacy to rise to its supreme period of power.

Verse 31. "And arms shall stand on his part and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength."

We believe that there is a change here from Imperial Rome to Papal Rome. There are five events listed in verses 31-32b that find their fulfillment only in Papal Rome. We therefore suggest that the identity of the king of the north now transfers from literal Rome to spiritual Rome, from Imperial Rome to Papal Rome.

On what grounds may one apply the king of the north to the Papacy when the Papal power never occupied the territory of Seleucus, the original, literal "king of the north"? May one interpret a prediction that commences with a literal application and then change it to a symbolic or spiritual application? It is incorrectly claimed that Daniel 11 is a totally literal prophecy, and that therefore it should have a totally literal interpretation.

An examination of this vision of Daniel 10-12 reveals that there are a significant number of symbolic terms employed in the prediction. Therefore it is not a completely literal prophecy. The following 24 terms we suggest, could denote symbolism:

1. "The great river Hiddekel." Daniel 10:4
2. "A certain man clothed in linen." 10:5, 6
3. "The four winds of heaven" 11:4
4. "The robbers of thy people" 11:14
5. "The glorious land." 11:16 & 41
6. "The prince of the covenant" 11:22
7. "Ships of Chittim" 11:30,
8. "The daily" 11:31, 12: 11.
9. "The abomination that makes desolate." 11:31; 12:11
10. "The time of the end" 11:35, 40
11. "The god of forces" 11:38
12. "Edom, Moab, Ammon" 11:41
13. "Land of Egypt" 11:42-43
14. "Libyans and Ethiopians" 11:43
15. "Tidings out of the east" 11:44
16. "Utterly to make away many" 11:44
17. "Tabernacles of his palace" 11:45
18. "Glorious holy mountain" 11:45
19. "Run to and fro" 12:4.
20. "Upon the waters of the river." 12:6
21. "Times, times, and a half." 12:7
22. "1290 Days 12:11

23. "1335 Days. 12:12

24. "Thy lot" 12:13

A second principle of interpretation of scripture that needs to be remembered, is that the term "Israel," and its associations, has a different application before Calvary, compared with after Calvary. In what is now called "the dispensation of the Spirit" [7] i.e. since Pentecost, Israel is no longer a term referring to natural or literal Israel. In the New Testament, Israel has a symbolic or spiritual application. This is true also of the term "Jew" and "Jerusalem," and other Old Testament terms.

"For he is not a Jew which is one outwardly ... but he is a Jew which is one inwardly; . . . of the heart, in the spirit ... whose praise is not of men, but of God." Romans 2:28-29.

The one who receives the praise of God, is the born-again believer, the true Christian.

"There is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, and if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed (Israelites) and heirs according to the promise. Galatians 3:28-29.

"As many as walk according to this rule, (i.e. a new creature) peace be on them and mercy, and (even) upon the Israel of God." Galatians 6:15-16.

In Daniel 10-12 we see this principle applied. In the early section of the vision the term "thy people" is, applied to literal Israel, the Jews, (Daniel 11:14) whereas the same term in the latter section of the vision, i.e. after Calvary, represents the saints of God. (Daniel 12:1) These are the true Christians right at the end of time.

Therefore, if the term "Israel," has a literal application prior to Calvary, and a spiritual application after Calvary, or after Pentecost, why could not other terms associated with Israel, have a similar application? Could not the king of the north and the king of the south apply literally to Syria and Egypt prior to Calvary, and apply in a symbolic or spiritual sense in the Christian era, "the dispensation of the Spirit?"

There are also particular peoples mentioned in the latter part of the vision that no longer exist. These are "Edom, Moab and Ammon" of 11:41. For millennia these peoples have been extinct. Their non-existence is a fulfillment of divine predictions concerning them, made by five Old Testament prophets. Such predictions testify to the reliability of scripture. Therefore these terms cannot be applied literally. Should not we search the scriptures to ascertain if they have a symbolic or spiritual application in the Christian era?

If the above principle is carefully applied, it means that literal Rome, Imperial Rome, which occupied the literal territory of the Seleucids, is now superseded by spiritual Rome, Papal Rome, which succeeded Imperial Rome. Likewise the literal territory of the literal king of the north, may now represent the realm of spiritual Rome. In the same sense literal Egypt, the literal king of the south, may also apply, in the Christian era, to the symbolic or spiritual king or kingdom of spiritual Egypt. "Spiritual Egypt" is clearly delineated in Revelation 11:8, "which spiritually is called ... Egypt."

To confirm such an application of the above terms, let us now examine the five events of vv. 31-32a that find their fulfillment alone, in the history of spiritual Rome, the Papacy.

1. "And arms (military power) shall stand on his part" (or behalf). Verse 31(a).

This prediction was abundantly fulfilled by two different military powers. Firstly, Clovis, king of the Franks in 301 AD in support of the Papacy, put down by military force the Arian Visigoths. He had previously brought into subjection, the Burgundians, and other peoples.

Later he conquered the pagan tribe of the Allemanni. This cleared the way for the Papacy to dominate the religious world of Western Europe. Secondly, Justinian the emperor of Eastern Rome, in collusion with the Papacy, with his military might; put down the Arian Ostrogoths of Italy. This was in 538 A.D. and that date marks the commencement of Papal supremacy which was predicted to continue for 1260 years.

The next three actions that apply to the Papacy have been mentioned previously in the prophecy of Daniel 8, where the same symbols are employed.

“They shall pollute the sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and place the abomination that makes desolate.” Verse 31.

In Daniel 8, Gabriel, describing the same actions of the little horn power:

“By him, the daily was taken away, and the place of his sanctuary was cast down;” Daniel 8:11.

Or, “From him the daily was taken away.” (K.J.V. marginal reading)

This is upheld by the Hebrew, and most other translations. [8]

“How long concerning the daily . . . and the transgression of desolation, . . .” Daniel 8:13. .

In the K. J. Verse the translators inserted the word, “sacrifice,” in italics. This denoted that it was a supplied word and is not in the original Hebrew: The correct reading is “the daily.” Daniel 8 declares that the Papacy took away “the daily” from Christ, and that it cast down “the place of Christ’s sanctuary,” and that it set up “the transgression” or “abomination that makes desolate.” The repetition in Daniel 11:31 of the same three actions as in Daniel 8, provides strong confirmatory evidence that the king of the north of 11:31 onwards, must be the Papacy.

2. “They shall pollute the sanctuary of strength. “ Daniel 11:31(b).

The word for sanctuary here, is the same Hebrew word used in Daniel 8:11 and it applies to the heavenly temple where Christ as our high priest ministers on behalf of the race. In Daniel 8:11 it states that “he (the Little Horn or Papacy) would cast down the place of his (Christ’s) sanctuary.” In this prediction of 11:31 it states that the king of the north, would “pollute or profane the sanctuary.” In what way did the Papacy profane Christ’s sanctuary? We suggest that it was profaned in a similar way to his “casting it down.” It was done in a symbolic sense. The Papacy, by extinguishing the knowledge of the heavenly sanctuary and its ministry, symbolically, cast it down. The Papacy in a similar way profaned Christ’s sanctuary. By setting up an earthly, human, sinful, and satanically inspired sanctuary system, it spiritually profaned or polluted the heavenly sanctuary. One particular author has commented on this work of the Papacy:

“Whoever would attract the people to himself as one in whom is invested power to forgive sins, incurs the wrath of God, for he turns souls away from the heavenly Pardoner to a weak and erring mortal.” [9]

3. “And shall take away the daily” Verse 31(c).

The word for “take away” is the Hebrew word “sur,” which it is held, always means to take away. In Daniel 8:11 the Hebrew word used for “take away,” of the “daily” is “rum.”

Some futilely argue that “rum” only means “to lift up” etc and that it cannot refer to Rome taking the knowledge of “the daily” from the minds of the people, etc. However this parallel term, used in Daniel 11:31, indicates that “rum” and “sur” can be used to mean the same action. [10]

What is meant by “the daily” and how was it taken away from the Prince of the host, by the king of the north? The Hebrew word is “tamid” which means “continual”. One interpretation of “tamid” of yesteryear, was that it referred to paganism, which it was claimed, was lifted up or taken away by the Papacy from Imperial Rome and that this was fulfilled by the removal of Imperial Rome’s capital from Rome to Constantinople.

This claim however does not fit the facts of history. At that particular time Imperial Rome was not pagan in regard to religion. It was in a process of transformation. Beginning with Constantine’s alleged conversion, the succeeding Caesars were generally Christian by profession and the practices of paganism were being discarded. By AD 330, Imperial Rome was legally declared to be Christian. [4] When Rome therefore removed its capital from Rome to Constantinople, historians indicate that it was becoming Christian Rome.

“When the Roman Empire became Christian, and the peace of the Church was guaranteed, the emperor left Rome to the Pope, to be the seat of the authority of the Vicar of Christ, who should reign there independent of all human authority, ... to the end of time.” [11]

The official view of “the daily” today, and which has been verified by scripture, is that “the daily” represents Christ’s continual mediation in heaven above. This view was held by some of the Millerite believers prior to 1844. It was revived at the turn of the century and for many decades this has been the generally accepted interpretation by S.D.A’s. [12]

Did the Papacy take away the continual mediation of Christ in the heavenly sanctuary? If so, in what manner? How could an earthly power take from Christ His continual intercession for men? The answer is that the Papacy carried out this blasphemous action, by taking away the knowledge of Christ’s heavenly priesthood and setting up in its place the priestly system of the Church of Rome. The Papacy abundantly fulfilled the third item of the five points listed in verses 30-31. The fourth item in this five point list is:

4. “And they shall place the abomination that makes desolate.” Verse 31(d).

In three other places in Daniel, this, or a similar expression is found. “the transgression of desolation” Daniel 8:13 “the abomination of desolation” Daniel 9:27 LXX “the abomination of desolation set up.” Daniel 12:11

The key to understanding this term is found in the Septuagint version of Daniel 9:26-27. “Upon the temple shall be the abomination of desolation and at the end of the time (age) an end shall be put to the desolator.” Daniel 9:27 LXX (Marginal reading). The term is used in connection with the Roman armies under Titus. When Jesus foretold this destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, he quoted this very scripture, and described the Romans as the “abomination of desolation.”

“When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, (whoso reads, let him understand).” Matthew 24:15.

That the “abomination of desolation” represented the Roman forces, compare the description as given in the gospel of Luke: “When ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh.” Luke 21:20.

This reveals that when Jesus spoke of the invading Roman armies surrounding Jerusalem, as “the abomination of desolation,” he was using Daniel 9:27 and applying the term to Imperial Rome under the Caesars. The term “abomination” as used in the O.T. generally referred to the false idolatrous- worship from Babylon - sun worship. The Romans were sun worshipers. The Roman armies were devoted worshippers of Mithra, a revised form of Babylonian sun worship produced by the Persians.

When Jesus applied the word “abomination” to Rome, he also included the word “desolation,” - “the abomination of desolation.” The significance of the word “desolation,” in connection with Rome, was that Rome was noted for her power to destroy or make desolate. This was particularly true of the land of Israel. Imperial Rome, as a result of the incredible stubbornness of the Jews, turned the land of Judea into a veritable ruin. As predicted in Daniel 11:16, “He shall stand in the glorious land which by his hand shall be consumed:”

The desolation of the land of the Jews by Rome reached its climax in the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D, an event that was so devastating, it marked the end of an age. But the prediction of verse 31 indicates that the king of the north, in the form of spiritual Rome, would “place the abomination that makes desolate.” Does scripture also speak of the Papacy as an “abomination?” This is clearly spelt out in Revelation 17. In describing the apostate church under the caption of “the great whore that sits upon many waters,” the Revelator declares:

“And upon her forehead was a name written, MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.” Revelation 17:5.

Here spiritual Rome is named “abominations of the earth.” Why is she so named? Because her religion is idolatrous and is derived from ancient Babylon. Such worship is repeatedly stigmatized in the Old Testament as an abomination. This means that not only was Imperial Rome in its pagan condition, an “abomination” in God’s sight, but so also was its successor - spiritual Rome - in the form of the Papacy.

But the term employed in the prediction is “abomination that makes desolate.” Has the Papacy been guilty of producing desolation in her religious career? No other organization in history has wrought such desolation among mankind as has Papal Rome. This is true in the realm of religion as well as in many other areas of human existence. What Imperial Rome perpetrated in a political, military manner, Papal Rome perpetrated in a spiritual, religious manner. Thus the Papacy may also be correctly styled, “the abomination of desolation.”

The term applies to Rome in both its phases, Imperial and Papal, literal Rome and spiritual Rome. When was the Papal form of abomination put into place? When did the false system of worship begin to manifest itself? This is answered under Daniel 12:11 where the statement is made:

“From the time that the daily shall be taken away, to set up the abomination that makes desolate, there shall be a thousand; two hundred and ninety days.” Daniel 12:11. (margin K.J.V.)

This began to be fulfilled when the Papal leader was set up as “The Vicar of God on earth,” in the R.C. synod of 503 A.D. under Pope Symmachus. This papal decree became effective by 508 A.D. [13]

The fifth and final point of Daniel 11:31-32A that perfectly fits the Papacy is as follows:

5. “And such as do wickedly against the covenant shall he corrupt by flatteries. “Verse 32(a). Through the centuries this has been the policy of the Papacy. In order to secure the support and favor of the world--those who “do wickedly against the covenant” or gospel of Christ, the Papacy has resorted to compromise and flattery. Instead of standing as a champion of Christian standards and principles, she has supported and enjoyed degenerative practices that undermine the moral fiber of society. Even at the present time, she is deeply involved in the gambling scenario. In some countries, she is the producer and distributor of alcoholic beverages. She is involved in the degenerative world of entertainment and of the mass media. She is accused of supporting and even maintaining in certain areas, the practice of prostitution and other illicit sexual practices.

Thus the five activities listed above, as predicted concerning the king of the north, have been completely fulfilled in the history of the Papacy.

Verse 32(b) “But the people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits. “

This prediction applied to the true believers who, in order to maintain their faith, withdrew from the corrupt centers of civilization and retired to the regions where they could worship in freedom and peace. When the catholic emperor, Justinian in 538 AD ordered the entire population of the empire to embrace Roman Catholicism or depart from the empire, vast numbers of non-catholic Christians forsook the Roman empire and migrated, “amid flight and massacre,” to regions beyond Justinian’s control. [14]

Many fled eastwards to Persia and then to India. Others to the mountainous areas of north Italy, others to southern and western Gaul (France), others to the north of the river Danube, others to the region of the Caucasus, as well as elsewhere. These non-catholic Christians are described by the Revelator as “the woman (the church) in the wilderness,” where she fled from the wrath of the dragon. Revelation 12:13-14

Most of these Christians possessed the scriptures - the word of God - in their own tongue and steadfastly maintained their faith. The best known group was the Waldenses of the Cottian Alpine region, west of

Turin, Italy. These courageous people not only maintained their faith but trained their young men to travel unobtrusively throughout benighted Europe, and secretly disseminate sections of holy scripture.

Another group was the Paulicians, who migrated into Europe from the Caucasus area and effectively witnessed for the Christian faith. In this way “those who knew their God, did exploits.” It is quite incredible how these humble people of God, kept burning - though dimly - the light of the gospel throughout the age of moral, spiritual and intellectual darkness of the middle ages. At that time was also fulfilled, the first part of Daniel 11:33.

Verse 33(a) “And they that understand (the word of God) among the people, shall instruct many.”

Certain historians have recorded the presence of these Christians in the areas mentioned above, and how they shared their faith and “taught many.”

Verse 33(b) “Yet they shall fall by the sword and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil, many days.”

This was sadly fulfilled by the Papacy which, by threats of excommunication and interdiction, and promises of spoil, compelled those in government, to conduct programs of persecution and destruction of non catholic believers. By employing the four methods exactly as predicted, millions of true believers were martyred over a period of many centuries of time, or “many days.”

Verse 34(a) “Now when they shall fall, they shall be helped with a little help”

It is generally believed that this prediction was fulfilled in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in 1517 AD. Although persecution did not cease, nevertheless great encouragement came to the small groups of true believers who had maintained their faith.

Verse 34(b) “But many shall cleave to them with flatteries.”

As the Protestant reformation became more popular, as is usual, numbers of people united with the reform movements who, while religious in outward demeanor, were not changed in heart. One may be religious, yet he may not be “born again.” Such people are always a hindrance to the cause of God.

The spirit of compromise and failure to grow in grace and truth, among some of the Protestants, could be evidence of the fulfillment of the above prediction.

Verse 35(a) “And some of them of understanding shall fall, to try them and to purge and to make them white even to the time of the end.”

The Protestant Reformation brought more intense persecution upon those who openly stood for the gospel of Christ. History has recorded how leading lights, learned and able men, were maligned, arrested and imprisoned, and then martyred because of their refusal to submit to church authority and, to agree to the erroneous doctrines of the church of Rome. The sufferings of these godly leaders certainly purged and purified them in heart, or “made them white.” The beauty of spirit, the Christ likeness of character, of so many of the Protestant martyrs who so willingly yielded their lives at the stake, is striking testimony to this fact.

Verse 35(b) “Even to the time of the end: because it is yet for a time appointed.”

Opposition to the truth of God did not cease at the Reformation. Where the Papacy still dominated, persecution and martyrdoms continued. According to the above prediction however, the appointed time in which the Papacy would be permitted to break the power of the saints, (Daniel 12:7) would be till 1798, i.e. “to the time of the end.” This is confirmed by history.

What is signified by “the time of the end”? This expression is used at least six times in the book of Daniel. [15] It refers to the final period of human history prior to the Second Advent of Christ. In this 35th verse is

revealed the time when “the time of the end” began. The opposition and persecution of which the Papacy was so appallingly guilty, was to continue “to the time of the end.”

When did the Papacy’s reign terminate? In the year 1798, when Revolutionary France ordered the Pope’s arrest and the abolition of the papal government. This date marks the commencement of the end time, “the last days,” “the time of the end.” This date we will encounter again in verse 40.

The reason 1798 is brought to light at this point of this prophecy is to reveal how long God’s true people would suffer the enmity of the Papacy in persecution. The prediction now returns to “the king of the north.”

Verse 36. “And the king (of the north) shall do according to his will.”

The king of the north was last mentioned in verse 32. After digressing in order to reveal the lot of God’s true people during the Dark Ages, and the experience of the Protestant Reformation, Gabriel spells out the spirit, character and supremacy of the king of the north. This passage of Daniel 11:36 to 39 undoubtedly deals with the king of the north, during his dominating and oppressive reign over the then known world, as will be shown.

Attempts have been made to introduce a completely different power into this prophecy at this point. It has been claimed that a new power now emerges. It is asserted that this power rises after or around 1798 because verse 35 speaks-of “the time of the end.” But as has been shown, this term in v.35 is used to reveal the length of time the saints would suffer persecution at the hands of the Papacy.

On the other hand when the activities of the king of the north are described at the “time of the end,” i.e., around 1798, they are spelt out in Verse 40. We will show below that at that time, he is “pushed” by “the king of the south.” The passage in verses 36-39 deals with the king of the north prior to 1798, prior to the time of the end, that period which covered the time of papal supremacy.

Again it has been asserted that the expression in verses 36, “He shall do according to his will,” denotes the introduction of a new political power. Three times in Daniel 11 the above term is employed. It is used of “Alexander the Great” (verse 3), of “Imperial Rome” (verse 16), and of “The Papacy,” (verse 36), as “the king of the north.” But the above claim is without foundation. For example, it is asserted that a new power is introduced in verse 40, but in this verse, no such expression as mentioned above, is employed. Yet it has been asserted that a new power, the Ottoman empire, is introduced in verse 40.

Why then is the above expression employed of the three powers noted above? The answer, we believe, is that these three powers, actuated by the spirit of Lucifer, assumed the prerogatives of the Deity. Each applied to himself divine honors. Each one so exalted himself, that he permitted and even demanded the worship of himself as a god. The author of “The Great Controversy” in alluding to this power in Daniel 11:36 applies the description to the Papacy, “the man of sin” of 2 Thessalonians 2:3-4:

“The man of sin” .., that gigantic system of false religion is a masterpiece of Satan’s power, - a monument of his efforts to seat himself upon the throne to rule the earth according to his will.” [16]

Another attempt to introduce a new power into this scene, has been made by claiming that the verse should or could read, in the original Hebrew, not, “And the king,” referring back to the king of the north, but “And a certain king.” [17] A few biblical critics of the past, are named, to give weight to this claim, but experts in the Hebrew language, will not allow such a translation.” [18]

It is indisputable that the king of verse 36, is the king, previously described in verses 31-32, whose identity is confirmed by the five specifications listed in those verses. Daniel 11:36-39 In these verses the angel Gabriel now deals with the king of the north when he rules supreme; Twelve clear points of identification are presented in this passage and only one power fits the whole twelve. It is the Papal power alone.

But do not the specifications also find fulfillment in Revolutionary France, as held by Uriah Smith from 1871 onwards? [19] Some of the specifications could apply to Revolutionary France but other points never have, nor ever will, fit that power. For example this king or kingdom:

“Shall prosper till the indignation shall be accomplished.” verse 36(b). or “shall prosper till the time of wrath is ended.” American translation.

This “time of wrath,” is when the wrath of God is manifested in the seven last plagues, which fall upon the earth at the close of probation, prior to the Second Advent. (Revelation 14:9-10; 15:1). The seven last plagues fall on spiritual Babylon, which, in truth, is the king of the north. (Revelation 18:4, 8) Revolutionary France no longer exists, so this specification can not possibly apply to it.

Again, the prediction declares that at “the time of the end” the king of the north shall come under attack from the king of the south. Did literal Egypt “push at” or attack, Revolutionary France, around 1798 AD? Decidedly not. The truth is exactly the opposite. Revolutionary France, in Napoleon Bonaparte, purposefully crossed the Mediterranean and “pushed at” or attacked Egypt.

Again the prediction states: “in his estate shall he honor the god of forces,” or fortifications. Verse 38.

The margin of the K.J.V. reads, “or munitions”. Hebrew “mauzzim.” Dr. Alexander Hislop declares:

“Mauzzim does not signify ‘forces’ or ‘armies’ but ‘munitions,’ as is given in the margin, i.e. ‘fortifications.’ [20]

Hislop has traced this title back through Roman and Greek paganism to Semiramis and Nimrod. This title was identified by the wearing of a turreted crown which represented the Tower of Babel. The title denoted that Nimrod and Semiramis were the first -to fortify a city with embattlements. Nimrod began to surround ‘Babylon with a wall. It was completed by Semiramis after Nimrod’s death.

This aspect of paganism was later embodied in the Greek “Hercules,” which was another name for Nimrod. Hercules was “the god of fortifications or force.”

The prediction of Daniel 11:38 indicates therefore, that the king or kingdom of w. 36-39 would “honor the god, Hercules.” This was never even remotely fulfilled by Revolutionary France. Is it fulfilled by the Papacy? Every year on the 18th of January, Rome celebrates “The Feast of the Chair of St. Peter.” This ceremony is nothing more than the adoration of “Hercules, the god of fortifications,”²¹ and faithfully fulfills this aspect of the prediction. In the same manner the Papacy completely fulfills the remainder of the twelve specifications of the willful king of the north of verse 36-39.

Verse 36 (b) “He shall exalt himself and magnify himself above every god, “

In Daniel 8 “the little horn” or Papacy, is also described in the same manner. “He shall magnify himself in his heart.” 8:25. “He magnified himself, even to the prince of the host.” 8:11. It is important to notice the New Testament application of Daniel 11:36. In 2 Thessalonians 2 the apostle Paul was inspired by the Holy Spirit to apply the king of Daniel 11:36 to “the man of sin.”

“that man of sin . . . who opposes and exalts himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped: so that he, as God sits in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God.” 2 Thessalonians 2:3-4. In the margin of the K.J.V. the translators refer the reader to Daniel 11:36 and Daniel 7:25 and Revelation 13:6 where the Papacy is clearly outlined.

Verse 36, (c) He “shall speak marvelous things against the God of gods.”

This activity again parallels the little horn power of Daniel 7:25, and the beast power of Revelation 13, both of which., apply to the Papacy.

“He shall speak great words against the Most High:” Daniel 7:25. “a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies . . . he opened his mouth in blasphemy against God.” Revelation 13: 5-6

Verse 36 (d) “And shall prosper”

Again this parallels the Little Horn of Daniel 8.

“It practiced and prospered.” “And shall prosper and practice.” Daniel 8:12, 14.

Verse 36 (e) “till the indignation shall be accomplishing” or “till the time of wrath is ended “ (American translation) This will be fulfilled in the seven last plagues, prior to the Second Advent, as stated above.

“If any man worship the beast (the Papacy) ... he shall receive the ... wrath of God” Revelation 14:9-10; 15:1.

This prediction also parallels Daniel 7 and 8 concerning the Little Horn power.

“They shall take away his dominion to consume and to destroy it unto the end.” Daniel 7:26 “he shall be broken without hand.” Daniel 8:25. (i. e. at the Second Advent)

Verse 37 (a) “Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers”

This characteristic is in agreement with St. Paul’s description of “the man of sin,” “who opposes and exalts himself above all that is called God.” 2 Thessalonians 2:4.

This was certainly fulfilled by the Popes, who, in their titles and pretensions, totally disregarded the God of their fathers. In the whole history of man, none have made such arrogant and lofty claims as have the bishops of Rome.

Verse 37 (b) “nor the desire of women.”

It has been generally recognized that the instinctive desire of the average woman is to marry and bear children in a loving family relationship. Does scripture single out any particular power that would deliberately and officially disregard this God-given desire of women? The New Testament reveals one particular body that would. St. Paul in his letter to Timothy warns of this departure from the Christian faith. “Now the spirit speaks expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils; forbidding to marry and commanding to abstain from meats” (or foods). 1 Timothy 4:1-3.

Christian scholars through the centuries, have been aware that this prediction is fulfilled very clearly in the church of Rome. When that church fell away into apostasy, she introduced into her system, various pagan rites and practices, including celibacy of the religious, and regulations in regard to fasting, etc, or, “abstaining from meats,” or foods.

Verse 37. (c) “Nor regard any god for he shall magnify himself above all.”

Once again this description parallels “the man of sin” of 2 Thessalonians 2:4, who is so clearly identified as the Papacy. No one has so blasphemously magnified itself to the place of God as has the Papacy. Some interpret the phrase, “nor regard any god,” to represent atheism, and argue that only atheistic France fulfills this point of the prediction. However it is well documented, that during the Papacy’s supremacy, there were several popes, who were decidedly atheistic as far as their belief in God was concerned, thus fulfilling this aspect of interpretation.

Verse 38. (margin) “And a god whom his fathers knew not shall he honor with gold and silver and precious things and things desired.”

The Papacy has fulfilled this prediction in a greater measure than any other organization in history. The following abbreviated list of Catholic beliefs and forms of worship which were unknown and unheard of by their forebears, testifies to the truth of this prediction.

- (1) In 503 A.D. Pope Symmachus was declared, with his approval, “to be judge as God’s Vicar and could be judged by no man.”
- (2) In 750 A.D. Temporal power was officially conferred upon the popes.
- (3) In 786 A.D. Official authorization was granted for the worship of the cross, images and relics.
- (4) In 890 A.D. The worship of St. Joseph was inaugurated.
- (5) In 995 A.D. The canonization of dead “saints” was introduced.
- (6) In 1050 A.D. The mass was declared to be a sacrifice of Christ, and attendance at mass was enforced.
- (7) In 1215 A.D. Pope Innocent III proclaimed the doctrine of transubstantiation, i.e. that the officiating priest has the power to command Christ to descend from heaven and be present on the altar in the form of bread and wine.
- (8) In 1220 A.D. Pope Honorius III decreed that the wafer, or host, be adored.

All the above practices and beliefs were utterly foreign and unknown to the early Christians. Another fulfillment of this prediction has been the exaltation and veneration of, the Virgin Mary. Around the world one may see the images or statues of Mary, stacked with silver, gold, and jewelry, worth millions. This is in agreement with the Revelator’s inspired description of spiritual Babylon:

“And the woman (the false church) was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls.” Revelation 17:4.

Verse 39(a) “Thus shall he do within the most strongholds with a strange god whom he shall acknowledge and increase with glory.”

Has Papal Rome “increased with glory,” the Virgin Mary? Note the official steps taken by Rome which brought about the actual fulfillment of this prediction.

- (1) In 431 AD the exaltation of Mary commenced when the Council of Ephesus applied to Mary the term, “Mother of God.”
- (2) In 600 A.D. prayers were directed to Mary and other dead “saints” and angels.
- (3) In 1508 A.D. the first part of “Am Maria” was made official.
- (4) In 1593 A.D. the final part of “Ave Maria” was composed and Pope Sixtus Verse decreed that it was to be used by the faithful.
- (5) In 1854 the immaculate conception of the virgin Mary was proclaimed by Pope Pius IX.
- (6) In 1950 the bodily assumption of Mary to heaven was proclaimed by Pope Pius XII.
- (7) In 1965 Mary was proclaimed “The Mother of God” by Pope Paul VI.
- (8) Now Mary is to be proclaimed as “The Mediatrix of Mankind” and that the Father and the Son may be approached only through Mary.
- (9) Soon Mary is to be proclaimed as the Co-Redemptrix of the world. Mary, it is claimed, shared with Christ, the sufferings that brought redemption to mankind. Who can deny that Rome has increased Mary with glory?

Verse 39(b) “he shall cause them to rule over many. “

This prediction was fulfilled by Rome during the Middle Ages, and it is soon to be fulfilled again. This prediction again is paralleled; in Daniel 7 & 8, & Revelation 13, where Heaven outlines the Antichrist, under the caption of “the Little Horn” and “the beast.”

“He shall wear out (destroy) the saints of the Most High ... and they shall be given into his hand until a time, and times and the dividing of time.” Daniel 7:25

This was the 3.5 prophetic years, which amounted to 1260 days and which represented 1260 years. This was the exact period that the Papacy ruled supreme, when she martyred so many millions of true believers.

“a little horn which waxed exceeding great ... even to the host of heaven, and . . . it practiced and prospered and destroyed the mighty and the holy people (the saints) . . . and by peace shall destroy many.” Daniel 8:9-12, 24-25.

And power (authority) was given him to continue (margin “to make war”) forty and two months ... to make war with the saints and to overcome them: and power was given him over all kingdoms and, tongues and nations.” Revelation 13:5-7.

In the near future, the Papacy will once again, for a brief moment, be permitted “to rule over many.”

“All the world wondered after the beast.”

“And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship (or obey) him, whose names are not written in the book of life.” Revelation 13:3, 8.

“He causes (compels) the earth and them that dwell therein to worship (or obey) the first beast (13:1) whose deadly wound was healed.” Revelation 13:12.

Verse 39 “And shall divide the land for gain”

The Papacy alone, has claimed the right to divide the world among the nations. In the twelfth century AD Pope Adrian II granted King Henry II of England, authority to divide the land of Ireland. This he accomplished and thereby destroyed what remained of the Celtic church of Ireland, which had been originally established by the remarkable St. Patrick.

In 1493 A.D. Pope Alexander VI divided the western world between Portugal and Spain. A dividing line was drawn on the map, down the mid Atlantic. As a result, tremendous wealth, or gain, came into the treasury of the church of Rome. Thus the twelve identifying specifications of “the king” of verses 36-39 have been, and are being fulfilled, by Papal Rome alone, and in a complete and abundant manner. The prophecy of Daniel eleven now reaches “the time of the end,” in connection with the activities of the king of the north. This is the period around 1798 onwards, until the Second Advent of Christ.

Verse 40(a). “And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him, (the king of the north) and the king of the north shall come against him (the king of the south) like a whirlwind.”

In an attempt to introduce a power other than the Papacy into this part of the prophecy, a weak and unwarranted interpretation has been invented. The claim has been made that a third power is involved in v. 40, resulting in “a triangular war.” [22] For this claim there is no evidence in the verse whatsoever. The confrontation of v. 40 is solely between the king of the south and the king of the north.

Does history indicate that about 1798 AD the king of the south “pushed at” or attacked the king of the north - the papacy? To answer this it is necessary to identify, first of all, the king of the south. Literally he was Egypt, but around the period of 1798, literal Egypt had nothing whatsoever to do with the Papacy. Egypt at that period was absorbed in its relationship with the Ottoman empire. In the Christian era, we repeat, all things pertaining to “Israel” have a spiritual application, as outlined under Daniel 11:31.

Who then comes under the caption of the spiritual “king of the south?” A significant clue to this question is found in Revelation 11:8 where the expression “spiritual Egypt” is employed by the Revelator.

“And their dead bodies (of the two witnesses) shall lie in the street of the great city which spiritually is called Sodom and Egypt.” Revelation 11:8.

This deeply symbolic account is contained in a prediction concerning a beast or kingdom that rises from the abyss and attacks and kills “the two witnesses.” There are fifteen specifications in this prediction and they all met their fulfillment in Revolutionary France around 1798, when France officially outlawed or killed the holy scriptures, or the two testaments or “witnesses.” [23] The two witnesses are symbolized as lying unburied “in the street,” or division, or part of, the symbolic city of spiritual Babylon, (the Papacy). This street, or part of spiritual Babylon, is “the tenth part,” (v. 13) and spiritual Babylon’s realm involves “10

horns” (Revelation 17:3, 12-13) or “10 kingdoms.” These represent western Europe, and France was one of the leading kingdoms of Europe in support of the Papacy. When the Revelator describes Revolutionary France, he symbolizes her as “spiritual Egypt.” Why such a symbol? In the Old Testament, on which Revelation is based, Egypt was noted for its defiance of God and the rejection of his existence. Egypt represents atheism and it was this same spirit and belief that dominated the French revolution. It was aggressively atheistic. As one author in commenting on the rise of Revolutionary France declared:

“This is atheism and the nation represented by Egypt would give voice to a similar denial of the claims of the living God and would manifest a like spirit of unbelief and defiance.” [24]

The conclusion then, is that around 1798, - “the time of the end,” Revolutionary France, as “spiritual Egypt, pushed at or attacked the Papacy, the king of the north. Does history confirm this claim? It is indisputable that the nation that attacked the Papacy around 1798, abolishing its political government, arresting and imprisoning the pope, was none other than Revolutionary France.

In this event was also fulfilled the remarkable prediction concerning the beast power of Revelation 13:

“And I saw one of his heads, as it were, wounded to death.”(margin “slain”) verse 3.

It was in 1798 that France delivered the death blow to the Papacy. It was then that the political governing power of the Catholic church was destroyed. The Catholic church remained in this condition for approximately 130 years. Its political power was not restored until 1929, when Italy’s ruler, Benito Mussolini entered into a concordat or treaty with the Roman Catholic church, in which he restored to it, its independence, its court, its flag, its coinage, some of its wealth, and its political power. This was when the prediction began to be fulfilled:

“And his deadly wound was healed.” Revelation 13: 3.

The prediction then, of Daniel 11:40, of the king of the south, pushing at the king of the north, has been dramatically fulfilled. France did attack and put down the Papacy. But who at the present time is the king of the south? Revolutionary France is no more. Modern France, involved in the ten kingdoms, is now in the process of “giving her strength and power to the beast”. (Revelation 17:13.) Is there a political entity that possesses the characteristics of spiritual Egypt? It is an established fact that the philosophy and aims that inspired Revolutionary France, were later planted in the soil of Russia. They came to fruition in 1917, when under Nikolai Lenin, the bloody Bolshevik revolution changed the nature of that vast country. Not only was communistic Russia officially atheistic in its government, philosophy and aims, but it was also diametrically opposed to the Papacy, and remained so, throughout its career. We suggest then, that the king of the south from 1917 onwards, symbolized Soviet Russia.

The king of the south we also suggest, must represent an organized political entity. It is a king or kingdom or nation. It is incorrect we believe, to try and apply the king of the north to a philosophy, such as communism, or to Islam, or the illuminati etc. Soviet Russia has fulfilled the prediction. She has continually “pushed at” the Papacy. For seventy odd years Soviet Russia has masterminded worldwide resistance to Rome. The following list illustrates the reality of the king of the south as Soviet Russia, “pushing at” the king of the north, in the person of the Papacy.

- (1) 1936. The Spanish civil war. The main forces behind that conflict were the Fascists (Roman Catholicism) and the Communists. (Soviet Russia).
- (2) 1945. Soviet Russia took control of catholic Poland.
- (3) A little later Soviet Russia gained the ascendancy in Czechoslovakia—mostly catholic.
- (4) 1956. Soviet Russia violently took control of catholic Hungary.
- (5) In China, the forces of Chiang Kai shek -the catholic leader,- were driven out by Mao Tse Tung and his communists, with the support of Soviet Russia.
- (6) 1945 onwards, Italy and France both experienced intense political struggles for control, between Communism and Catholicism.
- (7) About 1960 Burma was overtaken by communist forces, backed by the Soviet.

- (8) 1960's. The Vietnam war. The forces behind the scenes were Communist Russia and Catholicism.
- (9) Chile--South America--voted into office a communist government. Catholicism, aided by U. S. A. effectively destroyed it.
- (10) Indonesia--President Scekarno, in conflict with communism, shot hundreds of thousands of his countrymen in order to retain power.
- (11) Cuba--communism, under Castro, overthrew the R. C. dictatorship and has successfully resisted and-communist pressure.
- (12) Lebanon and Syria--conflict between communist elements supported by Russia against R.C. and Moslem forces.
- (13) The Philippines--A continuing conflict between communism and Catholicism. The latter is in the ascendancy.
- (14) In the Central & South Americas, for many decades there has been an intense struggle between Catholicism & Communism, under the guise of liberation etc.
- (15) For several decades after World War 11 there were intense struggles among many the labor unions of the West, involving Catholicism and communism.
- (16) In the academic world of the West, behind the scenes, there have been struggles for control, between catholic and communist-atheistic elements.

Over the last several decades the world has witnessed the conflict between the spiritual king of the south and the spiritual king of the north. There has been a deliberately planned 'pushing' by the king of the south against the rising power of the king of the north.

In verse 40 is presented the final effort of the king of the south. He receives not a single mention throughout the final drama of verses 41-45. Does this suggest that communism, masterminded from Russia or anywhere else, will have no part in the final drama? We would accept that conclusion. According to the outline of final events as portrayed in Revelation, it is the Papacy that is to dominate world affairs. There is no place for communism, or the king of the south, in the final conflict.

Let us now examine and analyze the remainder of Daniel 11 which we suggest concerns every living soul in our world today. In verse 40b onwards, there is presented the counter-attack of the king of the north against all who oppose him in the end time.

Daniel 11:40(b). "And the king of the north shall come against him (the king of the south) like a whirlwind, with chariots and horsemen and many ships."

The reaction of the Papacy as here portrayed, is in the form of an irresistible, victorious, military power. He sweeps everything before him. The word for "whirlwind" in the Hebrew denotes "a flood," illustrating how the Papacy, in the lead-up to the final conflict, will overwhelm all opposition. We suggest that this prediction has already begun to be fulfilled. In the dramatic downfall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, there has been witnessed a demonstration of revived Papal power. Soviet Russia is no more. The king of the south as such, has been overwhelmed. Unquestionably it was brought about- by the Papacy in collusion with the U.S.A. The Papacy itself has given credit for the victory to the Virgin Mary. However this is only the beginning of the end time drama, for the prophecy continues:

Daniel 11:40(c) "And he shall enter into the countries and shall overflow and pass over."

Not a single country, nation, or government will succeed in standing against Papal influence.

Daniel 11:41 (a) "He-shall enter also into the glorious land and many ... shall be overthrown!"

"The glorious land" as shown under verse 16, symbolized the promised land of literal Israel. In this "dispensation of the Spirit," the glorious land represents the land or realm of spiritual Israel - the Church of God. Since 1798, where has spiritual Israel been mostly located? Where were the great majority of the true people of God? The answer is that they existed within the professedly Protestant churches. The realm of spiritual Israel, has been the realm of Protestantism. Has the Papacy entered into the realm of Protestantism

and overthrown many? The sad and tragic fact is, that the Papacy has gained, and is continuing to gain, resounding victories in her efforts to destroy Protestantism. Today, only small elements of true Protestantism remain; “many have been overthrown.”

Verse 41(b). “But these shall escape out of his hand, even Edom, and Moab, and the children of Ammon.”

These three peoples no longer exist. They were blood relatives of literal Israel. However because of their continual hatred and opposition to Israel, God decreed, through five Old Testament prophets, their complete extinction. The fulfillment of these predictions is striking evidence of the reliability and divine inspiration of holy scripture.

On the above grounds therefore, Edom Moab and Ammon cannot have a literal application. Therefore to be consistent, these peoples must have a symbolic or spiritual application. Does scripture present any clues in identifying spiritual Edom, Moab and Ammon? The prophet Moses in recording the prediction of Balaam under divine inspiration, alludes to these three peoples in a spiritual or symbolic sense.

“There shall come a star out of Jacob and a scepter shall rise out of Israel and shall smite the corners of Moab and destroy all the children of Sheth (or Moab). And Edom shall be a possession, Seir (Edom) shall be a possession for his enemies; and Israel shall do valiantly.” Numbers 24:17-18.

In this prediction, Israel’s Messiah is symbolized as being victorious over Edom, Moab (and Ammon), the perpetual enemies of Israel. In other words, these pagan peoples represented the enemies of Israel, and of God. This is confirmed by the author of “Patriarchs and Prophets”:

“Edom and Moab represent the enemies of God.” [25]

How then will these enemies of God escape out of the hands of the Papacy, the king of the north? The answer, we suggest, is found in the thrilling prediction of Isaiah the prophet:

“It shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set his hand again, the second time, to recover the remnant of his people . . . from Assyria, . . . Egypt... Cush and Elam’ . . . and from the islands of the sea . . . he shall set up an ensign for the nations and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel . . . from the four quarters of the earth . . . they shall fly upon the shoulders of the Philistines toward the west and . . . they shall lay their hand upon Edom , and Moab; and the children of Ammon shall obey them.” Isaiah 11:11, 12, 14.

It has been recognized for centuries by historicists, that this prediction concerns spiritual Israel--the church. It is a forecast of how in the end time, God’s final gospel message will sound throughout the world, and will gather in his true people who are scattered among the various groups of mankind. The “ensign for the nations,” represents “the sign between God and his people,” the true Sabbath. (Ezekiel 20:12, 20.) Under this ensign, the dispersed remnant is to spiritually gather or unite. They are to fly to the west and to the east, with the truth of God, in the coming “Loud Cry,” under the power of “the latter rain.” At this time some of those who have been relentless opponents of the truth, enemies of God symbolized by “Edom, Moab, and Ammon,” “shall obey” the messengers of truth. [26]

Here is a prediction we suggest, that among the current enemies of God’s people, there will be groups who, when the king of the north makes his final bid for world control, will take heed to the proclamation of the three Angels’ messages, and the exposure of Babylon. This will lead them to “come out of Babylon,” and become a part of God’s final remnant people. They will then be on the Lord’s side, and when the crisis bursts on spiritual Israel, these former enemies, will escape from the snare and power of the king of the north. Why will they escape? Because Heaven has guaranteed certain deliverance in the coming conflict, and that deliverance will be in the remnant of his church.

“And it shall come to pass that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be delivered: for in mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance as the Lord hath said and in the remnant whom the Lord shall call.” Joel 2: 32.

Verse 42. “And he shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape.”

Here, we suggest, is emphasized the grim fact of how the Papacy will capture universal support. No area, no group, will be omitted. The realm of communism, no matter how or what its form, will be brought into subjection. This could involve communist, China and all other areas where atheism, etc, may predominate. Maybe it will also involve the academic, intellectual and scientific realm of society, where the philosophy of-spiritual - Egypt is based.

Verse 43(a) “He shall have power over the treasures of gold and silver and over all the precious things of Egypt.”

Is this a divine forecast of how the papacy will finally gain control of the lands, possessions, etc, of the communist world? According to the message from Fatima in 1917, Russia is to play a leading role in the triumph of the Christian (Roman Catholic) faith. Such thinking is confirmed by the Revelator, who declared concerning the papacy:

“And his deadly wound was healed and all the world wondered after the beast.” “and all that dwell on the earth shall worship (obey) him whose names are not written in the book of life.” Revelation 13:3, 8.

“The merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies.” (Or luxuries) “The merchants are made rich by her.” Revelation 18:13, 15.

As the author of “The Great Controversy” described the coming situation, it will be: “Romanism in the old world, (Europe and Asia) and apostate Protestantism in the new.” [27]

The “new” world will involve the U.S.A, Canada, South America, South Africa, and Australasia. The same author declared, “Every country on the globe will be led to follow her example.” [28]

This is alluding to the U.S.A. and her enforcement of the mark of the beast, when all classes, “both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond,” will be compelled to acknowledge Rome’s supreme authority.

Verse 43(6) “And the Libyans and Ethiopians shall be at his steps” or “in his train.”

This means that the people represented by the Libyans and Ethiopians will be in subjection to the Papacy. This prediction cannot have a literal application. In the past some have attempted to fit this into the Ottoman Empire scenario, but these two peoples were never in subjection to the Ottomans. Who then could these two peoples represent in a symbolic or spiritual sense? Anciently these peoples were traditional allies of Egypt. [29] Maybe these peoples represent the various groups that have allied themselves with communism and Soviet Russia, but who when the Papacy becomes a threat, will change their allegiance and submit to Papal policy. As the Revelator declared:

“For all nations have drunk of the wine (or teachings) of the wrath of her fornication (or illicit union) and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, (united with Babylon) and the merchants of the earth (the multinationals etc.) are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies” or luxuries. Revelation 18: 3

Verse 44. “ But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him, therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy and utterly to make away many.”

The expression “utterly to make away,” in the Hebrew, is quite significant. Dr. Strong declares concerning these words: “Utterly - The whole (specifically a sacrifice entirely consumed) whole burnt offering sacrifice.

Away - To seclude; specifically (by a ban) To devote to religious uses (esp. destruction) make accursed, consecrate,(utterly) destroy, devote, forfeit . . . (slay, make away).”

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Dr. Newton in his analysis of this scripture has declared: “The original word, we translate, “utterly to make away,” signifies to anathematize, to consecrate, to devote to utter perdition, so that it strongly implies that this war should be made on a religious account.” [30]

This prediction then, denotes a universal religious boycott and a death decree. Such a boycott and death decree is also predicted by the Revelator. In his forecast as to how the New World Order will be enforced, he declares:

“And he causes (or compels) all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand or in their foreheads: and that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark.” Revelation 13: 16-17.

But what of the “tidings out of the east,” that will trouble the Papacy? The answer is found in Revelation 7, where a special “sealing” message is predicted to rise from the east in the end time:

“And I saw another angel ascending from the east, having the seal of the living God: and he cried with a loud voice to the four angels, to whom it was given to hurt the earth and the sea, saying, Hurt not the earth neither the sea, nor the trees, till we have sealed the servants of our God in their foreheads.” Revelation 7:2-3.

This message of the sealing, is connected with the three angels’ messages of Revelation 14:6-12, which contain God’s final warning to mankind. According to Revelation 18:1-4 this message is to rise to a “loud cry” under the power of the Holy Spirit when He comes in “the latter rain. This mighty revival, will stir the world and multitudes will respond to the final gospel call of God.

“The tidings” are also described as coming “out of the north.” In the Old Testament, the north was the direction from whence came the judgments of God. This could signify that the final message of God to the world, will involve warnings of impending judgments. Does the message of Revelation 18:1-4, contain judgment warnings? Notice the severity of the wording:

“I saw another angel come down from heaven, having great power, and the earth was lightened with his glory. And he cried mightily with a strong voice Babylon The Great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils ... for all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication. And I another voice saying, Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her (Babylon’s) sins and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven and God hath remembered her iniquities.” Revelation 18:1-5.

Clearly, this is a message of judgment on Babylon. As a result of this powerful, world--wide proclamation, spiritual Babylon, the king of the north, will furiously react. For generations Babylon has planned and schemed for this triumphant event, and now, when: “She said in her heart, I sit a queen and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow,” (Revelation 18:7) multiplied thousands of voices, sound forth the final warning message, including the sealing message “from the east.” In response to this final call from heaven, hundreds of thousands come out of Babylon. They forsake her and join in the cry to “come out.” It is this that arouses the king of the north to fury. As the Revelator describes it:

“The dragon was wrath with the woman (the church) and went to make war with the remnant of her seed that keep the commandments of God and have the testimony of Jesus Christ.” Revelation 12:17

As another author, in commenting on it declares: “The last great warning had sounded everywhere and it had stirred up and enraged the inhabitants of the earth, who would not receive the message.” [31]

The wrath of the dragon, the fury of the “king of the north,” culminates in the enactment of religious laws, a universal boycott, and a death decree. This is confirmed by the Revelator who states:

“And he (the two horned beast) had power to give life to the image of the beast, that the image of the beast should both speak and cause (or compel) that as many as would not worship (or obey) the image of the beast, should be killed.” Revelation 13:15

Finally the angel Gabriel describes the last act of the king of the north.

Daniel 11:45. (a) “And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain.”

A preferred translation reads, “between the seas and the glorious holy mountain.” [32] “The seas”-undoubtedly refer to the Mediterranean and the Dead seas. Between these two seas is located the city of Jerusalem, the Old Testament centre of literal Israel, God’s chosen people of the O. T. It is described as “the glorious holy mountain”. The word “glorious” is the same word used for “the glorious land,” as shown under verse 41. It now represents the realm of spiritual Israel. It is now a symbol of spiritual Jerusalem, the church of God, and in particular, the final section of the true church-the remnant church, “which keeps the commandments of God, and has the testimony of Jesus Christ.” Revelation 12:17.

The final act then, of the king of the north, is to attempt an invasion into the realm of the true church. He plants his forces in the area outside spiritual Jerusalem. He encircles it with the intent of treading it down in destruction. Once before, the king of the north, in the form of Imperial Rome, surrounded literal Jerusalem, and the literal holy mountain, but at that time, Jerusalem was in rebellion against God, and as a result, literal Jerusalem was destroyed. Again in the middle ages, the spiritual king of the north, the Papacy, also encircled in a spiritual sense, the city of spiritual Jerusalem, and “trod it down,” in persecution and martyrdom.

“And the holy city shall they (the Gentiles) tread underfoot, forty and two months.” Revelation 11:2

“Between the seas and the glorious holy mountain. Daniel 11:45

“He shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas AND the glorious holy mountain.” Daniel 11:45

“The Gentiles” represent those outside the realm of spiritual Israel, i.e. non Christians, unbelievers. They represent the Papal power, the spiritual king of the north. The forty-two months represent the 1260 years of Papal supremacy (538-1798 AD.) when spiritual Rome trod down spiritual Jerusalem (true believers), for that appalling length of time. [33]

In the final conflict, the spiritual king of the north will endeavor to repeat what he succeeded in doing during the middle ages. He will once again encircle spiritual Jerusalem-the Remnant-and attempt to tread it down in destruction. But this time Michael intervenes, and the king of the north comes to his final end:

Verse 45 (b) “Yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.”

How will the king of the north come to his end? The next verse continues the drama and answers this question.

Daniel 12:1. “At that time shall Michael stand up (or reign), the great prince which stands for the children of thy people, and there shall be a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation, even to that same time: and at that time thy people shall be delivered, everyone that shall be found written in the book.”

The king of the north will be brought to his end “by the time of trouble,” after Michael stands up or reigns. This expression denotes the close of human probation, and the end of “the day of salvation”. It is then that Michael or Christ, reigns as king of kings. As the Revelator again confirms:

“The kingdoms of this world became the kingdom of our lord and of his Christ and he shall reign forever and ever.” Revelation 11: 15.

“The time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation,” is a time of trouble upon the nations. The word “nations” in the Hebrew denotes non--Israelites, unbelievers, the unsaved. This time of trouble represents “the wrath of God” in the seven last plagues, that fall on Babylon, the king of the north, and all his supporters. (Revelation 18:4, 8.) This is how the king of the north comes to his final end. Instead of the church of God being trodden underfoot as it was during the 1260 years, this time,

“Michael, the great prince which stands for thy people” or “which stands over thy people” at that time, thy people shall be delivered.” Daniel 12:1

The mighty Michael will deliver his people from the hands of the king of the north, as well as from the time of trouble, the seven last plagues. Here is presented the answer to the second part of the angel’s question of Daniel 8:13.

“How long concerning the host (God’s people) to be trodden down?” (Daniel 8:13).

God’s people will experience their final and greatest deliverance, when Michael stands up and destroys the king of the north.

APPENDIX A

The Divisions of Alexander’s Empire
Alexander died in 323 B.C.

The Romans Conquered Greece in 168 B. C.
Period of divided empire of Alexander = 155 years.

From 323 BC to 312 BC	(11 years)	4 divisions.
From 312 BC to 310 BC	(2 years)	5 divisions.
From 310 BC to 301 BC	(9 years)	5 divisions
From 301 BC to 281 BC	(20 yrs.)	4 divisions
From 281 BC to 275 BC	(6 years)	3 divisions
From 275 BC to 168 BC	(107yrs.)	4 divisions

Total Years= 155

For 138 years there were 4 divisions
For 11 years there were 5 divisions
For 6 years there were 3 divisions

(S.D.A. Bible Commentary, Volume 9, pages 32-36).

APPENDIX B

“The God Of Fortifications.”

“First, as to the usurped ‘seat’ or throne occupied. In Francis Wey’s “Rome” illustrated, there is a picture of “St. Peter’s Chair,” by virtue of which the Pope claims to be Apostolic successor of the humble Galilean fisherman--but as it is a false claim, he is a False Apostle or “Son of Perdition,” as foretold. Here is Wey’s description of this chair. “There is, in the apse of the Cathedral, a sumptuous altar, and in the middle of a glory, the Chair of St. Peter, sustained by four colossal figures of bronze and gold, which represent two Fathers of the Latin and two of the Greek Church. The chair by Bernini is only an outside case, containing the curule seat of Egyptian wood faced with ivory, which is supposed to have been given by the Senator Pudens to his guest, the Apostle Peter. They show in the sacristy a model of this precious piece, which is rarely exhibited, as well as some of the small ivory facings that have been detached from it; they represent the Labors of Hercules, and are of indisputable antiquity” (p. 155; see also “The Chair of St. Peter,” by H. Forbes Witherby, and “Jacob Primmer in Rome.” Page 94). Cardinal Wiseman described these ivory

ornaments as “The Exploits of the Monster-quelling Hercules,” and said “there are eighteen small compartments, disposed in three rows.”

On the 18th of January every year this old heathen seat is “adored” by Papists on the “Feast of the Chair of St. Peter”; so the Pagan god Hercules receives homage annually by Rome’s dupes, exactly as foretold. These dupes are not aware that the ivory “Labors of Hercules” in this heathen seat are arranged in three rows of six emblems each, so that if one counts the lowest as six units, the next as tens, and the third as hundreds, one obtains the fatal “Number of the Beast”: 666. This Latin chair, therefore, is another link in the chain of evidence identifying “The Man of Sin:” for LATEINOS contains the “number of a man,” 666, in Greek numeral letters. LATEINOS was the founder of LATIUM, Rome’s original name, whilst Latin is the official tongue of the Papacy, and of no other system in the world masquerading as Christianity.” “THE ANTICHRIST.” By Baron Porcelli, page 97.

APPENDIX C

ROME BECOMES CHRISTIAN

About five months after the conquest of Italy, the emperor made a solemn and authentic declaration of his sentiments, by the celebrated Edict of Milan, which restored peace to the Catholic Church.” [34]

“The Edict of Milan was received as a general and fundamental law of the Roman world. The wisdom of the emperors provided for the restitution of all the civil and religious rites of which the Christians had been so unjustly deprived ... the two emperors proclaim to the world that they have granted a free and absolute power to the Christians.” [35]

“As soon as the defeat of Licinius had invested Constantine with the sole dominion of the Roman world, he immediately.... exhorted all his subjects to imitate without delay, the example of their sovereign and to embrace the divine truth of Christianity.” [36]

“The irresistible power of the Roman emperors was displayed in the important and dangerous change of the national religion.”

“But the distinction of the spiritual and temporal powers ... was introduced and confirmed by the legal establishment of Christianity.” [37]

“The Edict of Milan secured the revenue as well as the peace of the church. As soon as Christianity became the religion of the emperor and the empire, the national clergy might claim a decent and honorable maintenance eight years after the Edict of Milan, Constantine granted to all his subjects the free and universal permission of bequeathing their fortunes to the holy Catholic Church.” [38]

“Nor was it until after Constantine’s final triumph over Licinius that pagan symbols disappeared from the coinage and the Christian monogram became a prominent device... from this time forward ... he not only identified himself more openly than ever with Christianity, but showed a determination to assert his authority in ecclesiastical affairs.” [39]

APPENDIX D

THE HISTORIC EVENT THAT MARKED THE TAKING AWAY OF THE DAILY

“Notes. Inasmuch as the taking away of the continual mediation of Christ is made the beginning of a prophetic period, there must be some definite act at some definite time which, in form and intent, takes from Christ His priestly work in the heavenly sanctuary. This act was the official decree of an ecclesiastical council held in Rome in A.D.503, by which it was declared “that the Pope was judge as God’s vicar, and could himself be judged by no one.” See Hardouin’s “Councils”, Volume 2 page 983; Labbe & Cossart’s “Councils,” Volume 4, column 1364; & Bower’s “History Of The Popes” (3-volume edition) Volume 1 pages 304, 305. The work of Clovis, king of the Franks, who earned for himself the title of ‘the eldest son of the church’ by his campaigns to subdue the kingdoms hostile to the Papacy, contributed much toward

putting into practical effect this claim of the Papacy, which finally resulted in establishing the Pope as the head of the Roman priesthood which has usurped the priestly work of Christ, and has established another system of mediation in its place. This work of Clovis came to its climax in the period 503 to 508 AD, and this period therefore becomes the natural one from which to date the 1290 years of Daniel 12:11, which would accordingly end in the period 1793—1798 AD, at the same time as the 1260 years of Daniel 7:25. See notes on page 223.

“With Rome would have fallen her bishop, had he not, as if by anticipation of the crisis, reserved to this hour the master-stroke of his policy. He now boldly cast himself upon an element of much greater strength than that of which the political convulsions of the time had deprived him; namely, that the bishop of Rome is the successor of Peter, the prince of the apostles, and, in virtue of being so, is Christ’s vicar on earth. In making this claim, the Roman pontiffs vaulted at once over the throne of kings to the seat of gods: Rome became once more the mistress of the world, and her popes the rulers of the earth.” – “The Papacy” by J. A. Wylie, page 34. From “Bible Readings for the Home Circle.” (1915 Edition) Signs Publishing Company Australia.

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