

#16 King of the South 1:41

Tess, Brazil

The history of 1979-1989 is very relevant

There are 2 main purposes to go through Acts 27:

In the movement we've taught - MN MC SL and that is not correct

In 2016 we have

MN

MC

Raphia

Panium

but that's not correct

As a structure, it receives it's own warnings USA / SDA church

SL = shipwreck = COP

MN

MC

COP (not SL)

It's not SL for the ship/structure

it's SL for the 144K (people, not structure)

STRUCTURE

Raphia

Panium

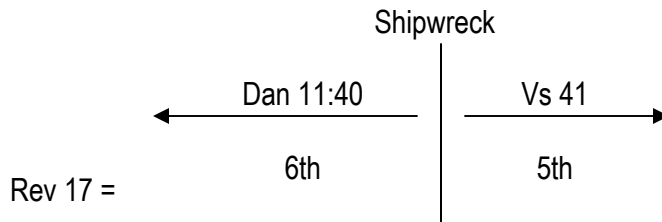
COP

USA
SDA

MN

MC

= Ark



End of the road for ship & 6th head in Bible prophecy. Both raised up by God for a purpose.

Both went off course in 1863. (SDA removal of chart) (USA civil war/slavery)

1 is Laodicean or lukewarm

Consider also the condition of US. We tend to believe USA is God's favored people/nation. But it was apostate Protestantism that voted in Donald Trump, forgetting what this country was raised up for.

SDA/USA parallel at every waymark.

What methodology did we use to see this?

Compare and Contrast

The 4 lines (144K, priests, levites, nethanims) are the people - each fit a 'harvest' model

1 line, the 5th line = the structure - and no harvest for the ship

Acts 27:28 is the conclusion; vs 27 = MC

Vs 28 tells 'time' - how far from land/shipwreck.

They 'sound' twice:

20 fathoms = 1440

1 fathom = 72 inches

15 fathoms = 1080

2520

STRUCTURE

Raphia

Panium

COP

USA
SDA

MN

MC

273

= Ark

2520 - we see time right where we are supposed to. We see how far we are from shipwreck.

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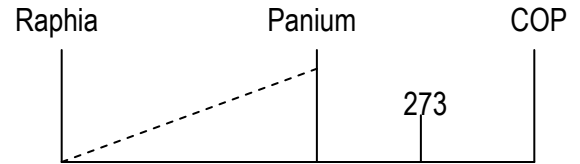
EGW	AA 444.2	275 souls/she separates Paul
	LP 264.1	300 (inaccurate)
	LP 268.3	276
	LP 270.1	almost 300

Why inaccurate numbering?
 It too us to place Gideon's Army at the MC/other 300 symbols
 Separated our 3 symbols; we can mark 273 between MC/SL—in the history of the Levites

Actual: 276

Paul is breaking bread and feeding them
 Linked 273 to Numbers 3

Levites	22,000 - to replace service of firstborn
Firstborn	<u>22,273</u>
Short:	-273 in the beginning of the Levites



In the history of the very end of the Levites and we find the number 273. The number is made up or completed in this history. NOTE: from Acts 27 - this number (273) is marked between MC/SL.
 After Panium - before shipwreck

2520- they are measuring their distance to shipwreck - a measurement of time

King of the South Going back to history to consider one particular king and a sequence of battles using 273bc

Deut 18:18 What waymark is this pointing to? The raising up of a prophet

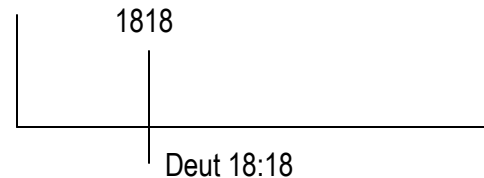
In Millerite history, when do you mark a prophet?

When did Miller come to his conclusions?

When did he complete his message? 1818

**1818 or chapt/vs 18:18

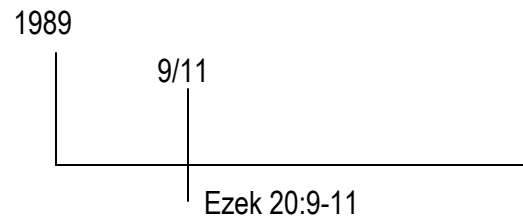
**see also Ezek 20:9-11



Ezek 20:9 But I wrought for my name's sake, that it should not be polluted before the heathen, among whom they [were], in whose sight I made myself known unto them, in bringing them forth out of the land of Egypt.

20:10 Wherefore I caused them to go forth out of the land of Egypt, and brought them into the wilderness.

20:11 And I gave them my statutes, and showed them my judgments, which [if] a man do, he shall even live in them.

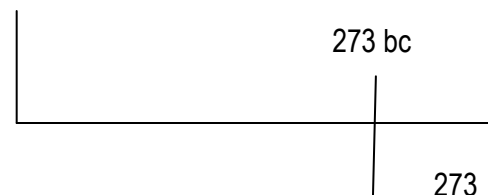


A people have been called out of Egypt, given the law...brought into the wilderness (9/11)

When I came to 273 the prophetic # is identified

We went from symbolic # and made a waymark

Numbers 24:17 who smote Moab? David
 Who does he star represent? Magi
 Balaam is speaking of David. EGW makes an application of Christ. We've made an application to this vs: W Miller
 Moses wasn't speaking of Miller; Moses wasn't referring to Christ—but someone in his day (Maybe Samuel?)
 We need to remember original context



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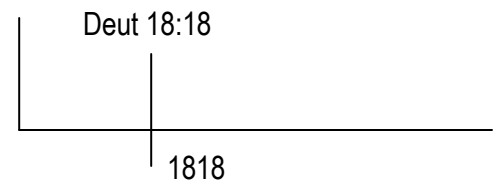
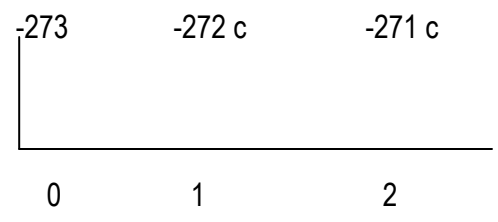
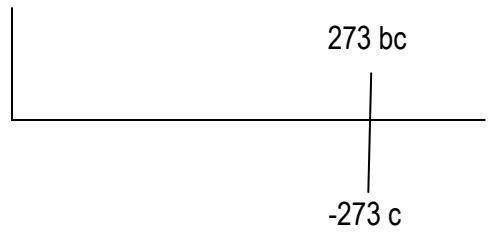
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Consider 273:

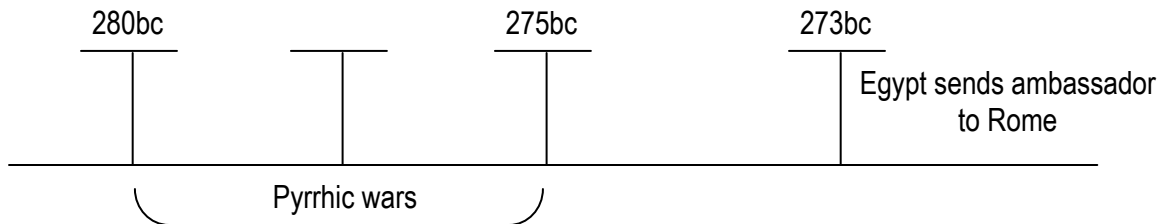
273 Absolute Zero: An object's temperature is a measure of how much its atoms move — the colder an object is, the slower the atoms are. At the physically impossible-to-reach temperature of zero kelvin, or minus 459.67 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 273.15 degrees Celsius), atoms would stop moving. As such, nothing can be colder than absolute zero on the Kelvin scale.

The hotter water gets the more active it gets. So if something is cold it slows down. Atoms move slower - there must be a point where it's not moving at all and can't get colder = 273c
If everything would stand still they don't know what would happen. Completing ceasing of motion
Number of days of human gestation—connected to birth
Cycles of moon—273 days long; often used in spiritualism: birth, moon, etc
What does that mean when we talk about Absolute zero? A link to creation? It's humanly impossible to stop atoms

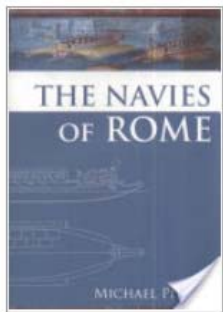
We're going to take the #273 (as a symbol) and locate it in history and see the history surrounding 273 bc



273 and connect it to history



273 bc Rome first becomes famous on world stage:



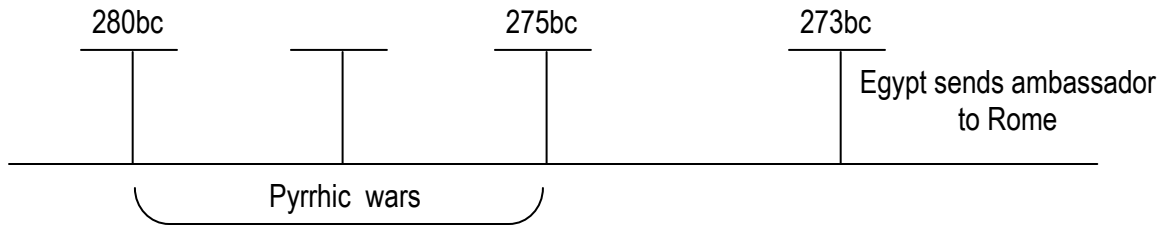
273 bc *Egypt and Rome first established a relationship or alliance. Egypt sends ambassadors to Rome*

8. "The reputation of the Romans beginning now to spread through foreign nations by the war they had maintained for six years against Pyrrhus, whom at length they compelled to retire from Italy, and return ignominiously to Epirus, Ptolemy Philadelphus sent ambassadors to desire their friendship; and the Romans were charmed to find it solicited by so great a king." -- Rollin. 4 The following year the Romans sent to Egypt four ambassadors in return for this courtesy from Philadelphus. {1898 ATJ, GEP 220.1}

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History of the '2' - KN KS



Decades after death of Alexander, breakdown of his empire to 4, then to 2 that go to war KN KS

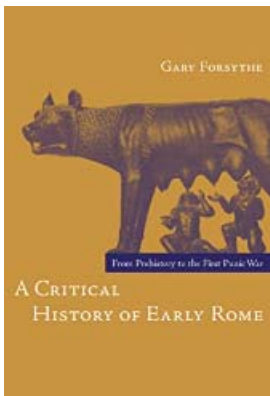
Cassander	Lysimachus
Seleucus KN	Ptolemy KS

Rome quietly rising. By 280 bc Rome takes over North of Italy. S. Italy are all Greek city states, mostly independent. Pyrrhus is related to Alexander by mother Olympius. There is 1 major power in city in the south: Tarentum It had some authority or oversight of other cities: *spheres of influence* Rome went into alliance with Thurri which was divided internally Thurri:

1/2 city were relatives with Tarentum (family) and felt safer with Tarentum
 1/2 city for wealth and trade were allied with Rome
 Internal fight between Aristocrats and Democrats
 Aristocrats won - Tarentum declared war on Rome
 Tarentum not being strong enough, they asked Pyrrhus to fight—
 be their general and fight for them
 Pyrrhus sails to Italy - the democrats of Thurri are with Tarentum to fight Rome
 Becomes a war of KN vs KS
 KN = Rome
 KS = Pyrrhus with Tarentum and democrats of Thurri



This is what launches Rome onto the world stage



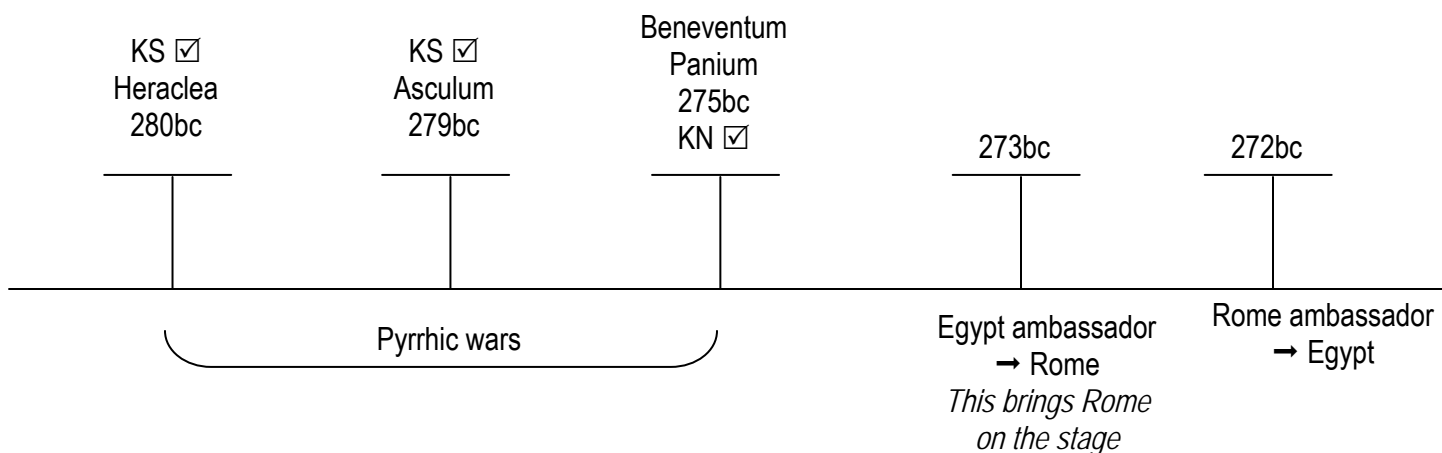
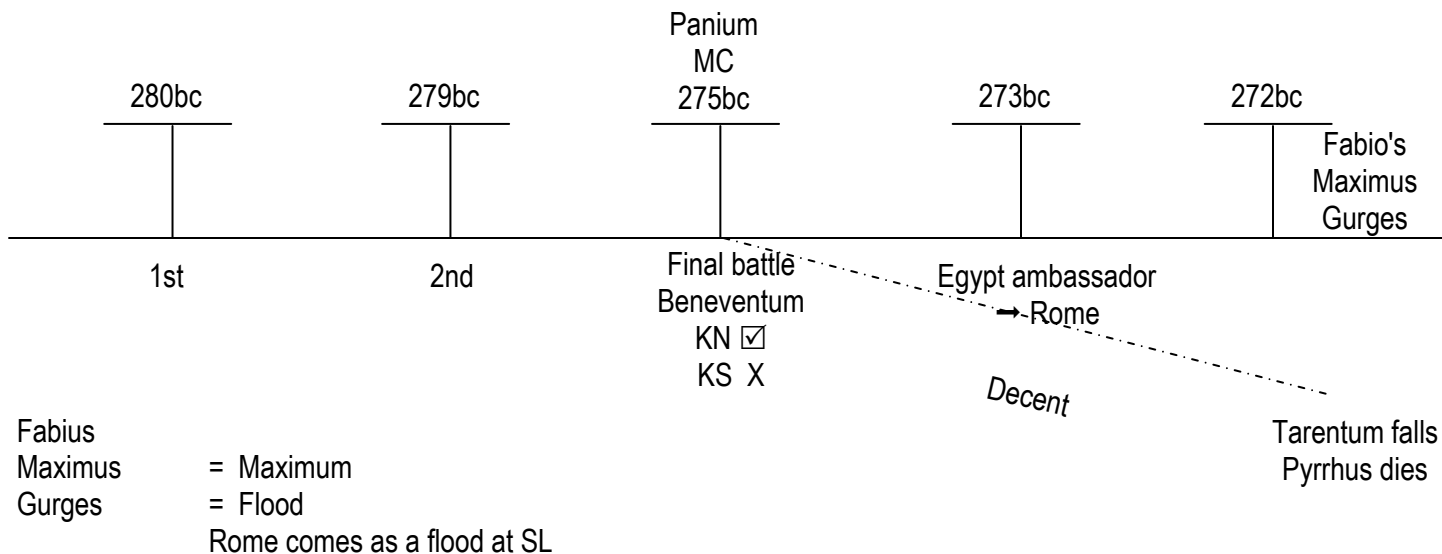
"Rome's defeat of Pyrrhus was a clear declaration to the rest of the ancient world that Rome had arrived on world scent of warfare and power and politics."

273 bc arrival is recognized

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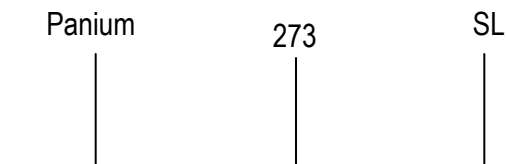
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Pyrrhus and Rome fought their first battle in 280bc; 2nd 279 bc, 275 bc Beneventum (final battle)



Acts 27:27 midnight & 14th night = MC
 Where is 14th night in Millerite history? Aug 14 Exeter = MC
 Shipwreck vs 40 - waymark 144 SL / COP for ship
 After SL—harvest for Nethanims
 What waymark separates MC/SL? 273

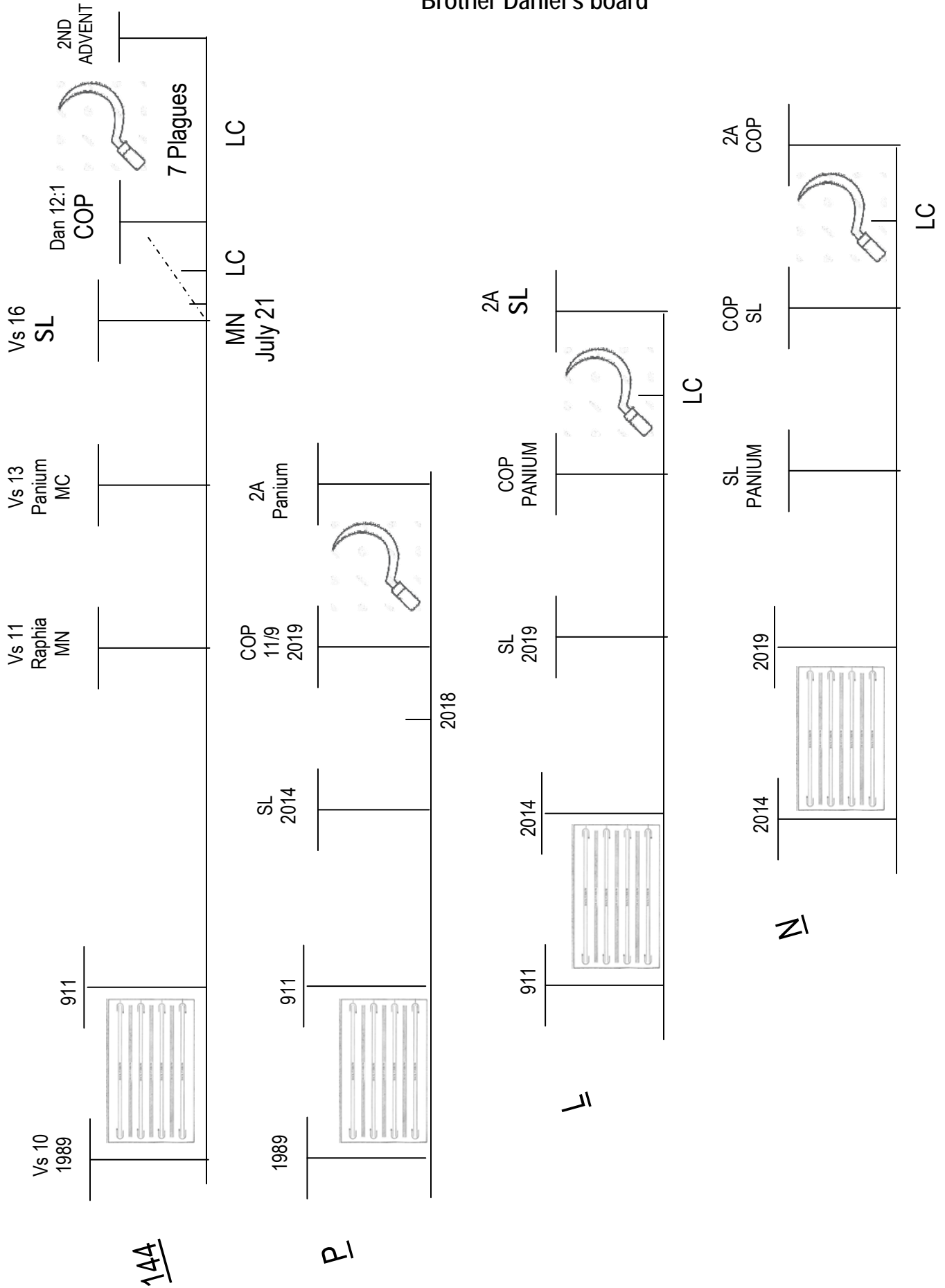
Pyrrhus = KS (representative) as a symbol
 Will look at KN KS battles and Daniel Raphia Panium



Pyrrhus was a character involved in breakup of Alexander's Empire. He was famous in Egypt, married Ptolemy's daughter Ptolemy partly trained Pyrrhus

Rome becomes famous in 275bc, takes time to be known. Then Egypt sends ambassadors to Rome 273bc

Brother Daniel's board

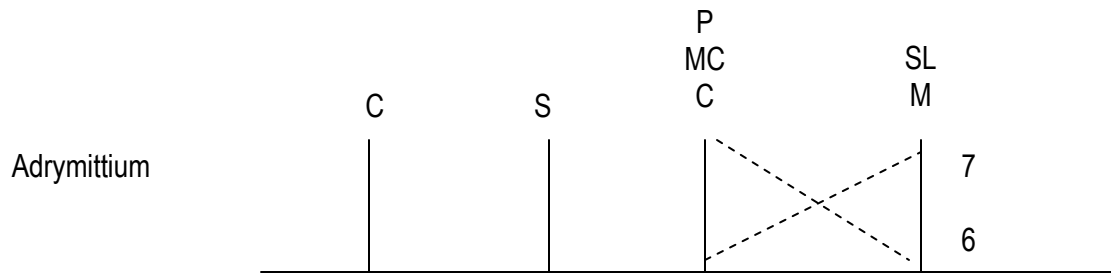
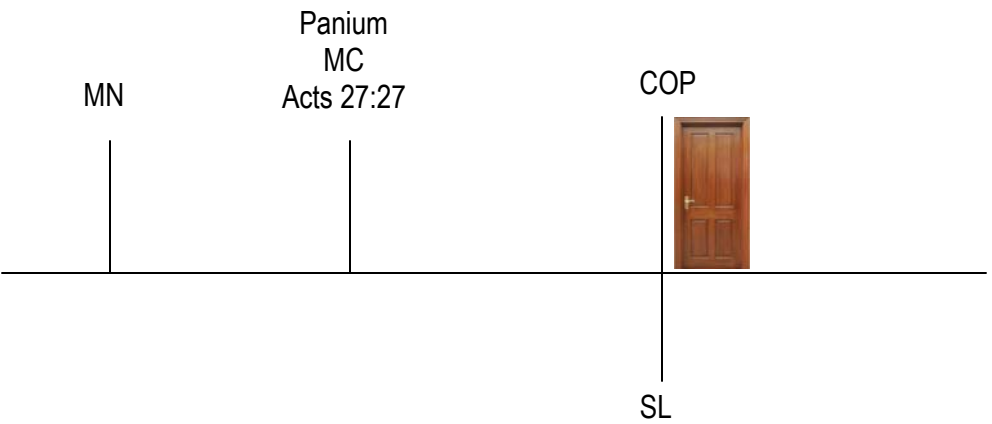


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Acts 27 SL = Shipwreck Ship
 SL = COP Nethanims

27:27 cry at MN for people
 People MN MC COP
 Ship MN MC SL

- Noah Priest
- (7) Levites
- (2) Nethanims



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Pyrrhic wars timeline

280 BC

- Pyrrhus sends Cineas ahead to Tarentum
- Pyrrhus also sends Milo ahead to Tarentum
- Pyrrhus sets sail for Italy.
- Pyrrhus arrives in Terentum, bringing war elephants.
- The Samnites, Lucani, Bruttii and Messapi ally with Pyrrhus.
- Pyrrhus offers to negotiate with the Romans.
- Pyrrhus defeats the Romans at the Battle of Heraclea.
- Locris sides with Pyrrhus.
- Rhegium asks for Rome's protection. The Roman place garrison in the city. These soldiers seize it, killing many of its people.
- The consul Tiberius Coruncanius is recalled from Etruria to defend Rome.
- The ranks of the legions of the consul Publius Valerius Laevinus are replenished.
- Pyrrhus advances on Capua, Publius Valerius Laevinus garrisons the city.
- Pyrrhus sets out for Neapolis, but he does not accomplish anything
- Pyrrhus advances as far as Anagni or Fregellae in Latium and then goes to Etruria.
- Pyrrhus finds out the Etruscans allied with Rome; the two Roman consuls pursue him.
- Pyrrhus withdraws and gets close to Campania. Laevinus confronts him with an army. Pyrrhus refuses battle and returns to Tarentum.
- Mago, a Carthaginian commander goes to Rome with a fleet of 140 warships to offer help. The Roman senate declines the offer.
- Mago goes to see Pyrrhus privately, ostensibly to negotiate peace. In reality he wanted to check his intentions regarding a plea for help by the Greek cities in Sicily.
- Gaius Fabricius Luscinus is sent on a mission to Pyrrhus to negotiate the release of Roman prisoners of war. Pyrrhus attempts to bribe Fabricius, and when he cannot, releases the prisoners without ransom. [B]
- Pyrrhus sends Cineas to Rome as the ambassador of Pyrrhus to negotiate a peace or a truce.
- Appius Claudius Caecus calls for Pyrrhus to leave Italy and for Cineas to leave Rome immediately. The senate seconds him.
- Cineas returns to Pyrrhus, and calls the Roman senate "a parliament of kings". He also assessed that the Romans have twice as many soldiers as those who fought at the previous battle and many more reserve men.

279 BC

- Pyrrhus invades Apulia, and is confronted by the Roman army.
- Pyrrhus defeats the Romans at the Battle of Asculum, but suffers heavy losses.
- The Carthaginians and the Romans conclude an alliance treaty.
- When Gaius Fabricius discovers a plot by Pyrrhus' doctor, Nicias, to poison him; he sends warning to Pyrrhus.
- The Greek cities in Sicily ask Pyrrhus for help against the Carthaginians. Pyrrhus agrees.
- Cineas goes to Rome again, but he is unable to negotiate peace terms.
- The Roman garrison at Rhegium seizes the town, killing many of its people. The Romans retake the city and execute the rebels.
- Joint Roman-Carthaginian expedition sent to Rhegium.
- 278 BC
- During his second consulship, after Pyrrhus went to Sicily, Gaius Fabricius Luscinus, is sent against the rebel garrison at Rhegium. He seizes the city and restores it to its people. The surviving rebels are taken to Rome and executed for treason.
- The Carthaginians and the Romans conduct an operation against the rebel Roman garrison which had seized Rhegium

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278-75 BC

- Pyrrhus leaves Italy and crosses over to Sicily.
- The Carthaginians blockade Syracuse
- Pyrrhus lands at Catania and marches on Syracuse, the Carthaginians leave.
- Sosistratus and Thoenon hand over Syracuse to Pyrrhus. Pyrrhus arranges peace between them.
- Embassies from many Sicilian cities come to Pyrrhus offering their support.
- Pyrrhus takes control of Agrigentum and thirty other cities which previously belonged to Sosistratus.
- Pyrrhus attacks the territory of the Carthaginians in Sicily.
- Pyrrhus captures Heraclea Minoa, Azones, Eryx and Panormus. The other Carthaginian or Carthaginian-controlled cities surrender
- Pyrrhus defeats the Mamertines. [C]
- Pyrrhus starts the siege of Lilybaeum
- The Carthaginians start negotiations. Pyrrhus tells them to leave Sicily.
- Pyrrhus abandons the siege of Lilybaeum.
- Pyrrhus decides to build a fleet to invade Africa to conquer Carthage.
- To man his fleet Pyrrhus treats the Greek cities in Sicily in a despotic and extortionate manner.
- Pyrrhus has Thoenon of Syracuse executed on suspicion of treason, and his despotic behaviour makes him unpopular with the Sicilians.
- The Greek cities in Sicily turned against Pyrrhus. Some of them sided with Carthage, others called in the Mamertine mercenaries.

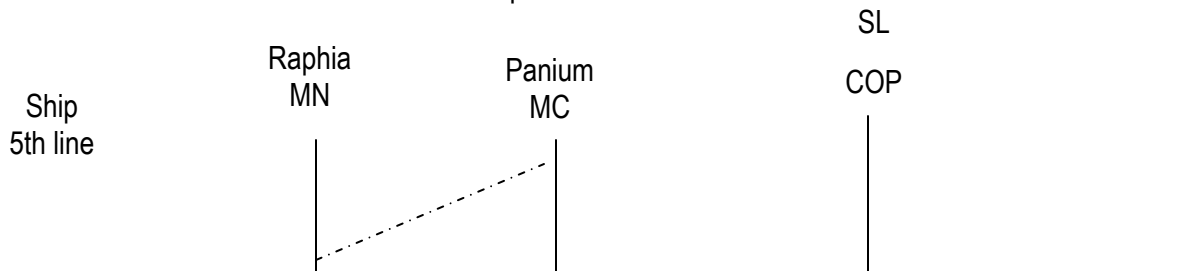
275 BC

- Pyrrhus receives a letter from the Tarentines and Samnites. The latter asked for his assistance. This gives Pyrrhus an excuse to leave Sicily without appearing to be running away.
- Pyrrhus sails to Italy. His fleet is caught in a storm. Pyrrhus is attacked by a Carthaginian fleet in the Strait of Messina. [D] [E]
- The Mamertines fight Pyrrhus in the mainland. Many of his elephants and men are killed. Pyrrhus is wounded, but he manages to win the battle. [F]
- The consul Manius Curius Dentatus expelled a contingent in Croton and seized the city.
- Locris went over to the Romans
- Pyrrhus sacks the town of Locri, including with treasure of the temple of Persephone. [F]
- Pyrrhus' fleet is caught in a storm after leaving Locris.
- The consuls Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus and Manius Curius Dentatus, were fighting in Lucania and Samnium respectively.
- The Romans defeat Pyrrhus at the Battle of Beneventum.
- Pyrrhus leaves Italy; the Pyrrhic War ends.

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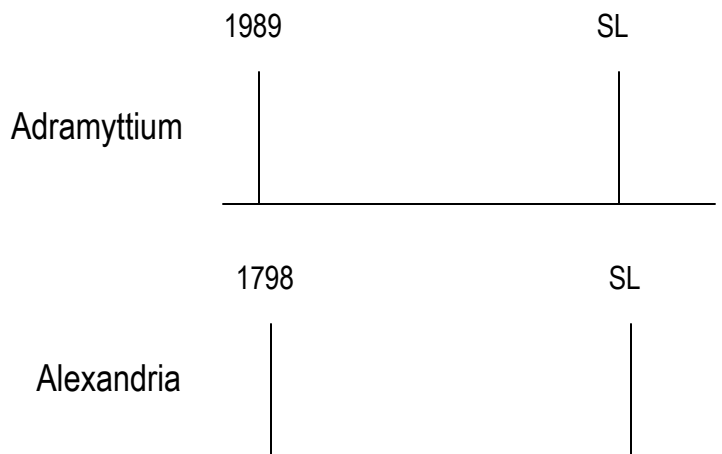
Conclusions drawn from Acts 27 - construction of the chapter



What is this structure about? Institutions

144k P L N = our 4 lines
Structure = 5th line

We can demonstrated Acts by 2 ships



Why is it illustrated by a bad/good ship?

One ship - both good and bad

What about the ship is good for USA? GC 442.1-3

Constitutional safeguards thru to SL - US = a place of safety

1798 US government already violating Constitution, again in 1863, WW2—and their about to do it again

Even though the Constitution is in place, it's own government wars against it.

What about SDA church? 1798 → SL

What makes it bad? Went off course in 1863

Not upholding the principles it was raised to demonstrate. God raised up the SDA church for a purpose, they forgot what that was. They became worldly—Laodicea.

USA was raised up for a purpose - they war against that purpose. It was to be a place of safety for those suffering persecution. Not to surround themselves with wars. "No religious test..."

For those among us warring against a Muslim woman in congress - I wonder what ideas from apostate Protestantism they have taken on. That violates the Constitution. These freedoms weren't just for us.

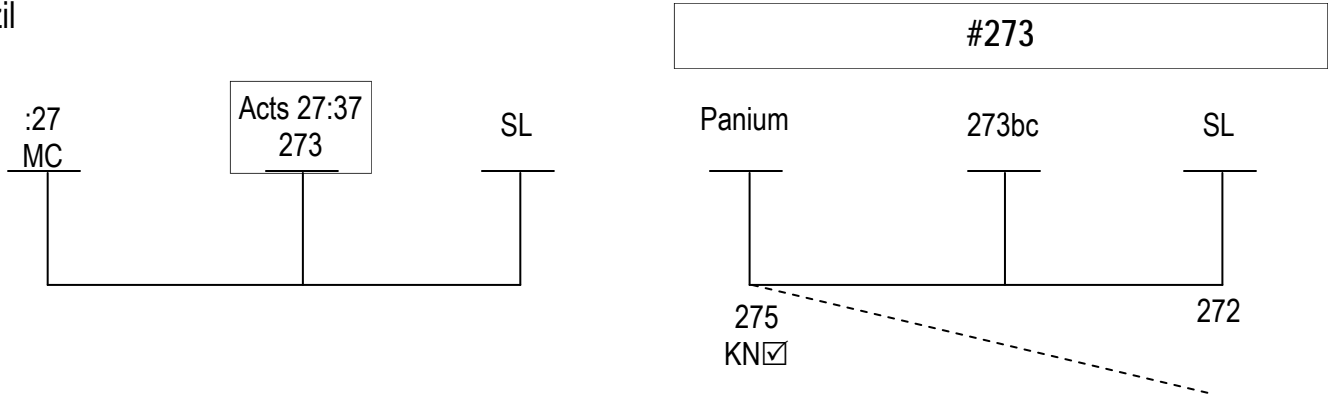
The lamb-like horns and dragon voice of the symbol point to a striking contradiction between the professions and the practice of the nation thus represented. The "speaking" of the nation is the action of its legislative and judicial authorities. By such action it will give the lie to those liberal and peaceful principles which it has put forth as the foundation of its policy. The prediction that it will speak "as a dragon," and exercise "all the power of the first beast," plainly foretells a development of the spirit of intolerance and persecution that was manifested by the nations represented by the dragon and the leopard-like beast. And the statement that the beast with two horns "causeth the earth and them which dwell therein to worship the first beast," indicates that the authority of this nation is to be exercised in enforcing some observance which shall be an act of homage to the papacy. {GC88 442.1}

Such action would be directly contrary to the principles of this government, to the genius of its free institutions, to the direct and solemn avowals of the Declaration of Independence, and to the Constitution. The founders of the nation wisely sought to guard against the employment of secular power on the part of the church, with its inevitable result—intolerance and persecution. The Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," and that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States." Only in flagrant violation of these safeguards to the nation's liberty, can any religious observance be enforced by civil authority. But the inconsistency of such action is no greater than is represented in the symbol. It is the beast with lamb-like horns—in profession pure, gentle, and harmless— that speaks as a dragon. {GC88 442.2}

"Saying to them that dwell on the earth, that they should make an image to the beast." Here is clearly presented a form of government in which the legislative power rests with the people; a most striking evidence that the United States is the nation denoted in the prophecy. {GC88 443.1}

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Consider KS in Dan 11:40 - and build framework

Dan 11:40 And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over.

Gives us 2 TOE 1798 1989

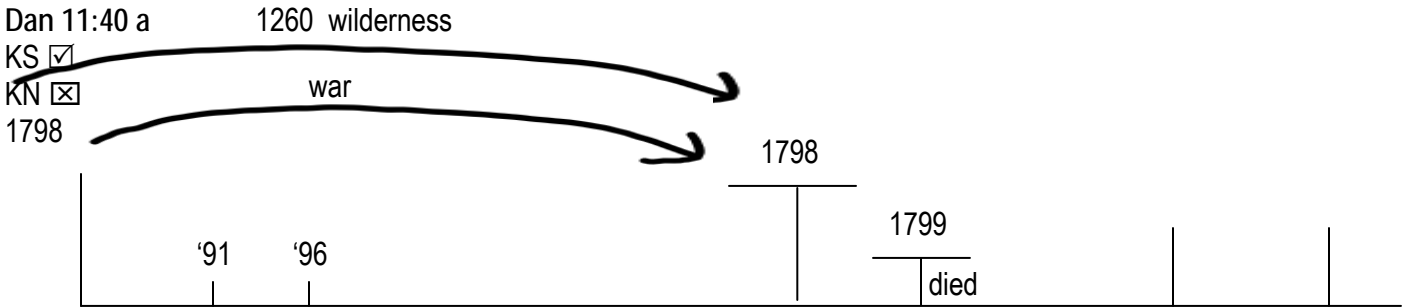
Where does vs 40 end: SL

1798-1989 this history takes us all the way to SL

1798- What are some of the numbers that take us to 1798?

Vs that speaks of 1798 - Rev 12:6 marking 1260 1260 = wilderness

Rev 13:3 papacy & deadly wound = 1798wound was healed, all the world wondered after the beast



War between KN/KS

1791

1796 Napoleon leads Fr troops against papal troops

Deadly wound
Pius 6

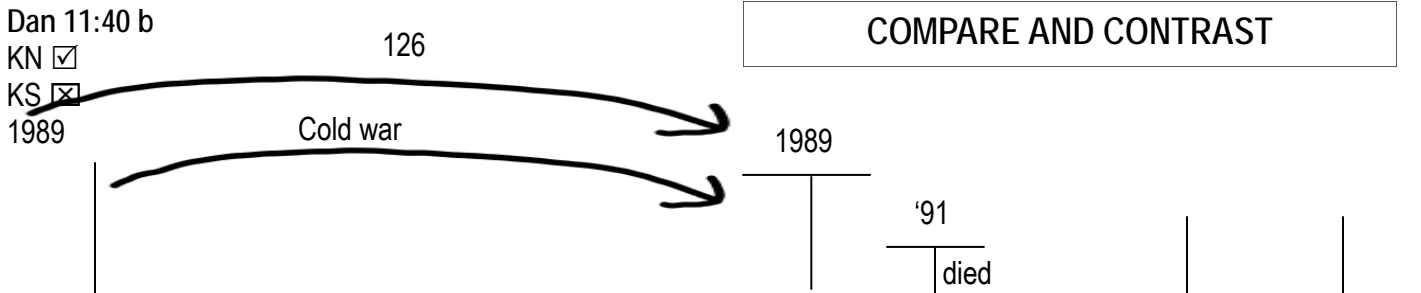
healed

dies

Period of time

resurrection

COMPARE AND CONTRAST



Deadly wound
USSR
Gorbachev
resigned

healed

dies

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Rev 17:8 healed - ascending out of bottomless pit

Why is beast in pit? Pit = grave

It's a counterfeit of death/resurrection of Jesus. Christ died, not just wounded.

Beast mortally wounded, dies, resurrects

We wonder after Christ like they wonder after the beast

KN - KS

When did KS come against KN? 1798

In history - diplomatic relations between France & Papacy ended 1791

1796 literal battle between KN & KS/Napoleon defeats papal troops - a prior history of warfare between Papacy & France....leading to 1798

MR No. 628 - Pius VI, The Pope of the Deadly Wound

That afternoon [November 2] he [Elder Bourdeau] had us accompany him to the Cathedral [in Valence, France] and look upon the bust of Pius VI who was noted in prophecy, who was led into captivity and died in captivity. Here was the one marked in history who received the deadly wound. His heart is encased in the marble monument beneath where the bust is located. We felt rather solemn as we looked upon the monument of this man noted in prophecy.--Letter 110, 1886, p. 2. (To W. C. White and wife, November 4, 1886.)

Released June 21, 1978. {8MR 354.1}

Rev 13:10 - Pius 6 is noted in prophecy - lead to captivity /died in captivity.

Deadly wound - then vs 10

Who is she saying was led to captivity? Pope Pius 6 receive deadly wound.

What principle did we learn from Dan 2? Nebuchadnezzar & Babylon? King = Kingdom

Papacy received deadly wound or Pius 6 did

He was the one marked in history...so papacy or Pius 6 went down into pit and died.

And the world will wonder...COMPARE AND CONTRAST with 1989

When Gorbachev fell, country fell— king and kingdom

Strange how little reaction there was. Only a few people showed up to see Soviet flag lowered.

Didn't get near the magnitude of 1989.

If we can compare and contrast 2 structures what can we know will happen to the KS? He must be resurrected

History of 2016 movement learns KS not done away with in 1989 - he was coming back.

We can see world wondering after Putin. And where did this new power come from - in structure of Dan 11:40 - by COMPARE & CONTRAST we can demonstrate KS wasn't dead - wasn't finally defeated in 1991 - but it was dead in this history (/91 o today) it continues all the way through - it died then resurrects and the world wonders. (resurrection progressive)

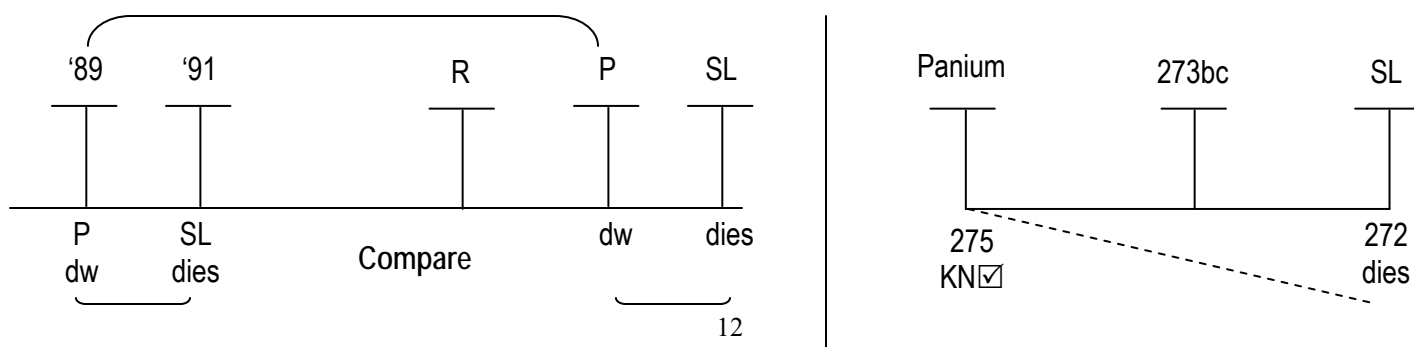
1989 deadly wound (defeated in battle)/'91 the death

Where would you mark Panium? It's defeated at Panium - overlay two conquerings of KS - where would you mark Panium?

If we mark it at 1989, 30 years later '89 becomes Raphia. If you mark at '91 you're saying it's dead and been defeated before Panium. It has a deadly wound ('89) but death is a process - Panium 1989

Pyrrhus is defeated at Beneventum—but didn't die until 272

You should be able to make a COMPARE AND CONTRAST - last fall to 1st fall



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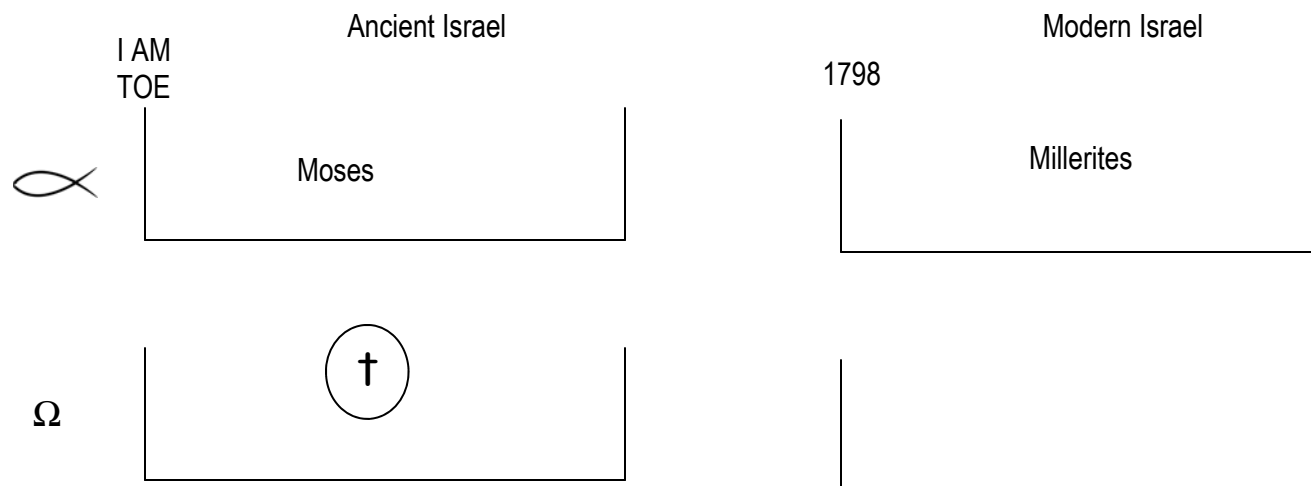
30 years to go to work as a priest - '89 - 2019 = 30 years

Temptation is to take '91 + 30 = 2021 and say Panium. You can't do that. '89 + P '91 = SL

Don't want to get lost in the details of KS when we start discussing all these battles of kings & generals. We have Pyrrhus in 2 parts, then we have history of Raphia and Panium, Seleucas & Ptolemy, and then history of WW2. So we can understand what this history looks like in different ways. We need to be able to put in a framework the battles.

1st to notice that there is a resurrection of the KS. But if there is a resurrection it has existed before. Now we can see KS exists in two histories. An alpha & omega history = 2 parts

When we consider Israel = 2 parts



When do we mark the end of ancient Israel? When do they cease to be God's nation? When were they fully by passed? We can link the nation to the king, and also to its capital city. We should be able to see its capital city destroyed. The Gospel is then taken from them and given to the world. What history is this?

Someone is raised up = TOE and the 1st angel's message. In 1989 history you can mark TOE and a wilderness prior. So someone comes, is baptized, rejected, killed, and the Jewish nation closes its probation. = History of Christ ends the Jewish nation.

When is the beginning? Someone is raised up, taken out of a pagan nation, leads them into the wilderness, gives them 2 tables = Moses

Comes in 2 parts: beginning and end for ancient Israel; beginning and end for modern Israel

What happens if we compare and contrast modern Israel with modern Babylon? How many phases should we see in modern Babylon? 2 steps

This is not discussing the 1260 as this is post 1798; it must come in 2 steps - separated by an apostasy. This is not a study of the papacy—that would be on Fatima. This is a history of a war with KS.

Ω	What power is modern Babylon using to fight KS? Soviet Union	Ω it is Russia
	Papacy working with Germany	papacy working with US WW3 illustrated by WW2

WW2 directly tells us about war we are experiencing in our day.

We bring these concepts together: 1798 dw, death, resurrection; 1989 dw, death, resurrection

We consider this resurrection: both as we can see KS and papacy - if we compare it to our history you can divide it into 2 parts.

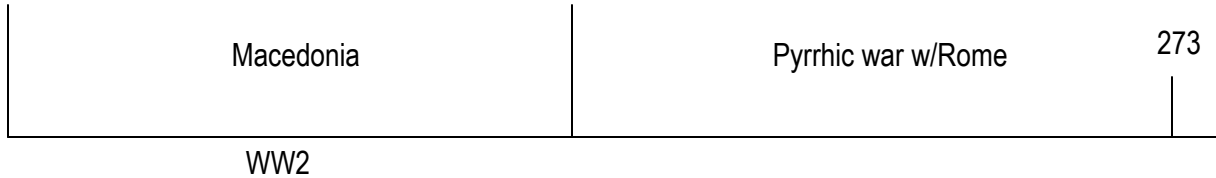
Ω	War with KS Nazi Germany allied with Pius 12
	Ω US allied with apostate Protestantism—will defeat Russia

#17 End Time Parallels Pt 1 1:27

Tess, Brazil

US - we can compare Donald Trump with Adolf Hitler—it's not designed to be rude, but prophetic. Prophetically illustrated by history of Nazi Germany. Knowing that history should warn us of our current history and what is happening with political climate around us. Not just in US but around the world

We've already seen Pyrrhus represents the KS. His life illustrates KS in 2 parts



Pyrrhus life illustrates 2 lives of KS. Role with Nazi Germany and US
His life begins to illustrate the history of WW2

Review: Compare and Contrast Dan 11:40 - in the structure of the verse we see KS is not defeated in 1989. When it comes back into history the world will wonder.

We see death is a process from it's first defeat to it's final destruction - and that can give us the history of Panium to SL. The war proceeded the deadly wound as it did for France and the Papacy (1791 & 1796).

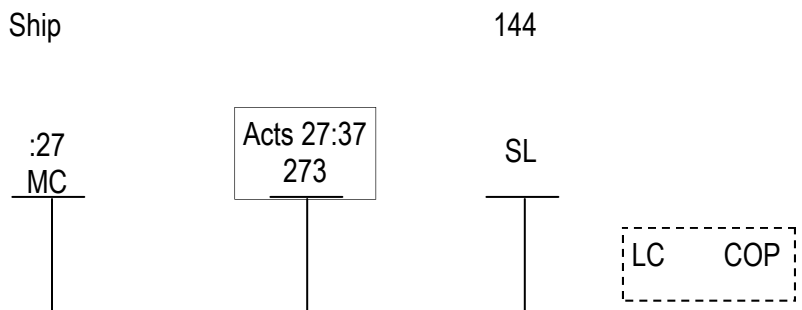
We compared a king and a kingdom

If there is 2 parts to the history of modern Israel, then there are 2 parts to modern Babylon

Those 2 parts are illustrated in the life of Pyrrhus.

We can know where we're starting from, what we're trying to illustrate and why we should expect to see these histories to have 2 parts

What line do we do MC → SL?



On what line do we call this SL? 144

MC is talking about Panium

