

## **King of the North and King of the South** **Compared & Contrasted**

I just want to review the conclusion we came to yesterday regarding our fifth line we take the 144,000 it's our template we would talk about:

- a plowing
- early rain
- latter rain
- harvest

-that's our template

We bring it down to the reform line of the priests and what I've done is instead of moving it across we'll just bring it underneath. This is the way some people like to draw their reform lines. People like to draw their reform lines in different ways depending on what makes it easier for it to stay in your mind.

So the priests:

-1989 9/11 2014 2018 2019 Panium

...and remember, what we started by trying to understand we have Raphia, Panium, Sunday law and when we call

Raphia “midnight” and Panium “midnight cry”, who's being cried? Who is that message for?

We come to the Levites and we move it one across:  
-9/11, 2014, 2019, their loud cry Panium, Sunday law.

So Panium goes from a Second Advent to a close of probation

For the Nethanims, we move it one across:

-2014 as their time of the end

-2019

-Panium

-a loud cry

-Sunday law

-close of probation

So Panium can be a Second Advent, Close of Probation, or Sunday law... but whenever we come to a Midnight Cry or a Loud Cry it's this small waymark in between that leads to a Close of Probation. Can we see that?

So, when we see Panium as a Midnight Cry, this was the line that we did with the Acts 27 and the ship and when we looked at the ship the first line began in 1989. But if we see the whole story of that ship, where does it begin?

-1798

And none of these lines begin in 1798. When we come to the story from 1798 that's about this ship, what did the

ship represent? The United States and Adventism.

And when we traced its journey from 1798 we could do it through: 1844, 1863, 1989

We traced its journey and then we found the following pattern:

We had 9/11 to Sunday law and between 9/11 and Sunday law we have two waymarks. These waymarks have all the characteristics of an increase of knowledge. An angel comes down (MN)...and the midnight cry. All the characteristics of an Exeter.

Boston, Concord, Exeter

And if we have two waymarks between 9/11 and Sunday law and we see Sunday law as a shut door for the ship. It's a close of probation. It makes Raphia and Panium a midnight and a midnight cry,... but it's a midnight and a midnight cry for these two institutions, can we see that?

This is a separate line to the ones of before that we've been drawing up because the 144,000 is a group of people at the end of the world. The priests are a group of people at the end of the world as are the Levites and the Nethanims. These four are all about the experiences of different groups of people that are being called and chosen.

This reform line is about two institutions that are both raised up as some form of protection for these groups of people and these institutions in their job function, as what

they're meant to do, they bring us right to where they're meant to they fulfill their job function which is to get us to Sunday law but there's serious problems within them and we can particularly highlight that in the history of the American Civil War.

And it's for those institutions that there's a reform line and close of probation/ judgment.

So that's just the review that I wanted to pick up that point. When it comes to a camp meeting it really becomes impossible to share the information in a proper kind of systematic fashion and cover it adequately so it becomes a hard decision to know what to cover and what not to cover.

What I'm hoping to do at camp meetings is not so much give the material and repeat what was done in Arkansas I'm hoping that people have followed past Arkansas. Arkansas was the groundwork for a much bigger message and it's impossible for that message to continue to be repeated in every detail. Much of that has to stop being taught and it has to be accepted that people have been watching Guadeloupe and Portugal and Romania and Brazil and that they are already familiar with how this message has grown. If they haven't they cannot wait for a camp meeting to catch up it is not going to happen. If people are waiting to for Germany (International Camp Meeting) to hear about World War two we're not covering

any of this in Germany, that's new material so there is a a very strong need to keep up.

This movement that you want to be baptized into is a movement! It's moving. It can move at the pace of the slowest but if the slowest is willfully not following they are left behind. That becomes an act of choice.

And if you follow the teachers and the leaders that I'm seeing in this movement, many of them are becoming tired they cannot do the work of educating every person when there's everything that's already done with camp meetings and schools and YouTube. Everything's already out there. That's an individual work people have to choose to do.

So there is a great deal of material that cannot be retaught here it's already out in the public record and that becomes personal choice whether or not people want to access that. So I'm going to skip large parts of information and I'll try to tell you when I am doing that so that you can if you want to fill in those gaps go back to one of those previous presentations.

I want us to consider the Reform line of Christ. You can do all kinds of applications with this Reform line. I want you to consider the following: if we are to see the Reform line of Christ it begins at his birth, and then we have his baptism.

You can go to the story of Acts 27 and you can see its overall structure of that second ship based on how you're placing three groups of people the message moves in three three distinct phases.

So when you come to the reform line of Christ:  
-first of all you have Christ and the disciples. First of all there's one group called out, and they're trained, they're given specific training.

You have birth and baptism, you come to the triumphal entry and then the cross. I want to suggest that's all the first group of people this is all the training of one core group who are meant to do a work. Once the disciples are trained they go through this refining process, and then what? -Pentecost

And what are they doing, who are they taking the message to? -the Gentiles? No, it's back to the church. They're trained to reach the church.

So first one group, and then a second group till 34 AD. And then what happens? -Then they go to a third group and this is the Gentiles.

So primary application, Where is the cross on our reform line? For you and for me, where's the cross? Who are we going to?

It's Sunday law,

Gentiles? we're not going to the Gentiles here, we're going back to the church. Actually they don't go to the church here they need some time in the upper room they've got some problems they need to sort out. A bit more training.

What's the cross? If this is the time of the end (birth) and this is 911 (baptism) and this is the loud cry or the midnight cry in 2018 (triumphal entry), what's the cross? - Close of probation.

For who? Because we have many closes of probation. If it's the close of the probation for the Jews, then why they're going back to them here (prior to 34ad)?

This is Raphia (the cross). This is November 9 2019.

Then you can start seeing this work for the church. What I want us to see is if we take the whole history of Christ and the disciples of the end of ancient Israel, the cross is Raphia. It is specifically the close of probation. Not for the Jewish nation or for the world but for this group of people. So when we think about the experience of the cross that's what we're coming to. In its primary application it's speaking about 2019 at the end of the world. I want us to keep that in our minds because we're going to come back to that. We

have to make sure we know where we are in that story. We have to take seriously the history that we're currently walking through.

So I don't want to repeat the history of Pyrrhus, we've been repeatedly doing that for the last eight months. I just want to highlight a couple of points we get from that. We go from Acts 27 to the history of Pyrrhus. And what do we notice about the history of Pyrrhus? How many parts does it come in?

-two parts

First he conquers out of Macedonia and this is where he tries to establish his empire. How well does that go for him? Badly and then he tries to establish an empire in Italy.

So the first thing we notice when we go to the history of Pyrrhus is that's in two parts: first Macedonia and second Italy.

What we notice is he has an alpha history and an omega history. We took the history of Pyrrhus, we go into the history of the kings of Pyrrhus and what do we notice? How many of them to Pyrrhus? From the first to Pyrrhus, what number is Pyrrhus?

-the tenth

So not to repeat it but to remind us we're trying to understand Pyrrhus. We can demonstrate Pyrrhus is the



king of the south. We go to the leaders of Pyrrhus and we see that of his nation the first is:

-Admetus

-Pyrrhus is the tenth

Then we see that there's a period of time where he co- rules and then he returns and he represents the king of the south in our day.

We took this history we bring it to another we see the King of the South in our day is Vladimir Putin. If you go back 10 from Vladimir Putin who do come to? -Stalin

Putin serves two consecutive terms. Under the Constitution he cannot run for a third, so what did he do?  
Co-ruled

That was not hidden it was wide open that there were two leaders of Russia: Medvedev and Putin

They even made it their campaign slogan "together we stand".

They co-ruled, Medvedev dutifully stood down and Putin came back, facing the largest protest that Russia has had seen since the fall of the Soviet Union, when he said that he was coming back as president. They knew they had a dictator set up.

So we already start to see a repeating pattern.

And then we traced Aecides, his father who falls in a coup. A rival takes the throne before Aecides comes

back. Aecides is killed, he's is too much weakened by the by the insurrection caused by his rival. He's weakened and removed and his brother takes the throne. What's the problem with his brother Alcetus?

-no self-control

He loses the respect of his people they deposed him and they place Pyrrhus, as a young boy, very inexperienced.

We take this down to this history and we start filling in this gap. We identify Gorbachev. Gorbachev was removed in a coup, a rival took the presidency. Gorbachev took it back but he'd lost so much power in that coup the Western leaders no longer had any respect for him and his own people were tired of it so he resigns. When he steps down it's the end of the Soviet Union, Boris Yeltsin took power and what's the

problem with Boris Yeltsin?

-no self-control

And what did that impact?

-his health

By the time he stepped down, he was also stepping down because of his health. He was a very sick man and you have Putin take the presidency- comparatively inexperienced. Inexperienced like anyone who'd come before, he'd been only been involved in state politics for about three years. Local politics a bit longer.

If we were to go backwards from Stalin you see Tsar Nicholas. When Tsar Nicholas is deposed, what ends?

The monarchy

Then in comes Lenin. What's Lenin's problem?

-his health

His health forces him to retire from an active role in the government. Lenin places Stalin, and he lives to regret it. Boris Yeltsin resigns because of his health he placed Vladimir. Putin in power, he lived to regret it. Both of them placed dictators.

-Lenin placed Stalin,

-Boris Yeltsin placed Vladimir Putin.

Both retired from government because of their health failing.

-When Czar Nicholas steps down he ended the monarchy

-When Gorbachev steps down he ended the Soviet Union

You can do really neat parallels to see the similarities between Stalin and Putin.

This is where you start to see secular authors come in that are plowing the Nethanim. They're able to identify

Trump as Hitler,

but they're also saying Vladimir Putin is a repeat of Stalin and they do that by going right back to his upbringing,

how he was brought up, his training, how he thinks, how he rules, even those

that love Stalin and love Vladimir Putin they show the similarities between them.

So using this structure that we've done just the the basic outline of, we're able to see that Pyrrhus comes in an alpha and omega history. And if Pyrrhus is Putin, and Putin is Stalin, then Pyrrhus is also going to tell us both Alpha and Omega histories. If (A) equals (B), and (B) equals C, then (A) equals (C).

So Pyrrhus comes in Alpha and Omega, therefore the king of the south in our time comes in Alpha and Omega and we can say that with this model. So if we're going to see an alpha history of the King of the South in our time, it's going to be the history of Stalin and World War two in our history under Vladimir Putin.

So Pyrrhus's history Macedonia illustrates the history of World War two, and when you line up Pyrrhus experience in Macedonia you can see clearly the the repeat of the events in world war two right from the invasion of Poland, the molotov-ribbentrop pact, Operation Barbarossa. Everything here is repeated here so we know that everything in the history of Italy is repeated in our time with Vladimir Putin.

So we have these Alpha and Omega histories the alpha of the King of the South and the Omega of the King of the South and this is what we would have spent a lot more time laying out if we had more time but it has been done so when we take an Alpha and an Omega history, this is nothing new. We do this all the time, we take the history of Moses, an alpha history of ancient Israel, and the history of Christ, the Omega history of ancient Israel. Then we take the history for Millerites, an alpha history of modern Israel, and the history of the 144,000, the Omega history of modern Israel and what do we do to them?  
-We overlay

So we're going to not only learn about our time from the history of Christ we're also going to see learn of our history from the line of Moses and the line of the Millerites. So all of these three histories teach us about the reform line of the 144,000. Can we see that? So when we want to understand this history we're not just going to take Italy. We need to take Macedonia and World War 2.

So what I want to do as an introduction to this subject is to just consider not the whole history but the relevant battles.

If we were to draw up a chart and what we're going to do is we're going to overlay these four histories so this first box here, this is Pyrrhus's alpha history in Macedonia and it's an alpha. Then we have Pyrrhus in Italy, and it's an

Omega. Then we have World War 2, it's an alpha. And finally we have World War 3, our history, and it's an Omega.

Pyrrhus in Macedonia starts with the Battle of Ipsus. What's particularly unusual about the Battle of Ipsus? What's its special characteristic? Yes, I'm thinking about who's fighting who, who's friends? There's an alliance. World War 2 starts with an alliance, the molotov-ribbentrop pact, the invasion of Poland. We take that down and we overlay it over 2014.

Here also with Pyrrhus in Italy you can also see a treaty, it isn't really this first history that I'm wanting to discuss. What I'm wanting us to see is these three battles where there isn't a union between the king of the north and the King of the South. I want us to see them when they're fighting.

When we go to Pyrrhus in Macedonia it starts with the conflict between the king of the north and the King of the South. It starts with an invasion, this is the invasion of Thessaly, then there is an invasion of a Epirus, and then there is an invasion of Macedonia.

In the invasion of Thessaly, who's our two players in this history? Who's the king of the north? -Demetrius (Pyrrhus is KS)

So in this history we have Demetrius versus Pyrrhus, king

of the north vs. king of the south, and they're fighting at the invasion of Thessaly. Who instigates that conflict? - The south, Pyrrhus.

Who wins? -the north

Then there's the invasion of Epirus. Who instigates that battle?

-the north.

And who wins?

-the north.

And then the invasion of Macedonia, who instigates that?

-the south

And who wins?

-the south

So the south attacked the north, the North wins. The North attacked the South, the North wins. The South attacked the north and the south won.

Now we come down to Pyrrhus in Italy. And we have three battles between Rome and Pyrrhus. First, is the Battle of Heraclea then there's the Battle of Asculum and then there's the Battle of Beneventum. At the Battle of heraclea who comes against who? Rome came against Pyrrhus, the north attacked the South and who won? -the south.

Asculum- Pyrrhus attacked the North and who won? -the south.

Beneventum- Who attacked who? The north attacked Pyrrhus and who won? The North.

World War II, we mark three conflicts between Stalin, the Soviet Union, and Hitler's Nazi Germany. The first one was in August of 1940. This was more of a diplomatic trade disagreement. It gives us many of the characteristics that we bring to our day. We're going to go into this one in a fair amount of detail. First of all, August 1940, then Operation Barbarossa, the beginning of the Eastern front when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. And then 1945 when the Soviet Union push back. August of 1940 who initiated this breakdown in their Alliance? It was the King of the South, the Soviet Union. Who came out the better for it? Barbarossa who invaded who? Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. Who came up better in the Eastern Front? The North. 1945, they push their way into Germany, they met the Western forces on the Elbe river, They defeated Hitler and it was a victory for the South. In our history, we already have names for these two battles we call them Raphia and Panium. Who do we say comes against who at raffia? Based on Daniel 11? It's the South that comes against the North, and who wins? Panium.

The north comes against the south and the north winds. This battle, 2018, already happened they were going to demonstrate that it's the north that came against the south and the south won. What do we notice? If this is an alpha and omega, what do we notice, are they the same? So for the alpha history we have the south come against the



north and the north wins, the north comes against the south and the north wins, and the south comes against the north and the south wins.

That an alpha history. When we come down to an omega history, we say that the north comes against the south, and the south wins. The north comes against the south and the North wins. So from the perspective of the king of the north, what is an alpha history? How successful is an alpha history for the king of the north? It's unsuccessful for the king of the north. This is failure. And for an, omega success. So here is the king of the north, an alpha history is only Alpha because it's a failure. If an alpha history succeeded there would be no need for a second attempt. It applies just as much when we apply it to Israel. If Israel had have done the right thing under Moses would they have had the reform line of Christ? Would they have had to go through the captivity and the hundred of years? If the Millerites had have been faithful in their history and not gone into Laodicea, would we have a history of the 144,000?

—no

It's specifically because this and in disappointment. And because there's failure Christ did not come back in their time. And you can demonstrate that from the writings of Ellen White. She is very very clear that Christ should have returned before 1888. And then he should have returned again in 1888 history but he didn't because that history was not successful. There has to be a period of time, a period of captivity, and an Omega.

So it's the exact same principle. While we learn from an alpha history, a history of failure, there our differences and we can see that when we go to the external and the battles. We can take 1945 and learn a great deal about Panium. And we can take all this 1940 and it teaches us all about what happened in 2018. What we can't do is just drop everything straight down and take all of that box into 20 18th without noticing a pattern that there is differences.

And it fits that same thing when we take Millerite history and apply it to the line of the 144,000.

There is two ways to get to a study of the King of the South. We can do it through acts 27 and go to 273 BC and start tracing these histories of Pyrrhus, and without going into the details of all the history, we've laid out the overall structure.

What I want us to do is to actually see it from the perspective of the counterfeit. I want us to go to that second subject of Daniel 11:40 and the counterfeit.

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So if you turn to **Daniel 11:40**, we'll read it: "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.

How many histories is this talking about?

-Two

So when we have two things, what can we do to them?

-Compare & contrast.

So it can take the first bit of Daniel 11:40 and compare it to the second part of Daniel 11:40. The first part is what history?

-It's the time of the end in 1798

So 1798 is the end of what time period? There's been 1260 years of papal persecution, and there's been an ongoing war between the king of the north and the king of the south. This is the history of the French Revolution. If you want to mark a specific battle between France and the papacy it would be 1796. That's when the papal troops are defeated by Napoleon. So there is an ongoing war, and even a battle in this history between France and the Papacy. It all culminates in 1798.

I want us to see there is ongoing war and then in 1798, what happens? Internally if you were to just continue, consider the internal. It's the time the end, there's an increase of knowledge, the Book of Daniel is unsealed, Napoleon captures the Pope.

Turn to **Revelation 13:10**.

**Revelation 13:10: "He that leads into captivity, shall go into captivity. He that kills by the sword, must be killed by the sword. Here is the patience and the faith of the saints"**

So who is this talking about? The papacy, the king of the north. What has the papacy been doing for 1260 years? He's been learning God's people into captivity. Because he led them into captivity, what has to happen to him? He has to go into captivity.

And what was he doing to them for 1260 years? Killing them with a sword, so what has to happen to him? He has to die by the sword. That becomes an important point.

So we'll go to an Ellen White Quote  
GC 439.2

"Power was given unto him to continue forty and two months." And, says the prophet, "I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death." And again: "He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity: he that killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword." The forty and two months are the same as the "time and times and the dividing of time," three years and a half, or 1260 days, of Daniel 7 - - the time during which the papal power was to oppress God's people. This period, as stated in preceding chapters, began with the supremacy of the papacy, A.D. 538, and terminated in 1798. At that time the pope was made captive by the French army, the papal power received its deadly wound, and the prediction was fulfilled, "He that leadeth into captivity shall go into

captivity." GC 439.2

So what she is marking in 1798, the deadly wound.  
Now we read Revelation 13:10, how many parts in Rev.  
13:10?

1) You led into captivity- so you must go into captivity

What's the second part?

2) You killed, so you must be killed.

Can you see that 1798, she says fulfills which part? The first part. They led into captivity, so they had to go into captivity. They literally went into captivity in 1798. What about the second part? Are they killed in 1798?

I want to go to another Ellen White Quote:

8MR354.1 is a really good quote. She's in France, she says

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.) 8MR 354.1**

So when was Pius the 6th led into captivity? When did he die in captivity? 1799. So this is the deadly wound 1798 when is his death? When is Pius VI noted in prophecy? Rev 13:10 because who is rev 13:10 talking about? The Papacy? The kingdom and the King! In Bible prophecy can you separate the kingdom from the king? Dan 2. What happens in Dan 2? Daniel shows to Nebuchadnezzar the statue and shows him the head of gold and says this is Babylon and Medo-Persia and tome. But he says that head of gold is not just Babylon its Nebuchadnezzar himself. It shows us that in Bible prophecy it gives us an important principle that you cannot separate a king from a kingdom. It's why we can take Pyrrhus and say that he is not just one man, he isn't just Putin, he is the king of the south in two histories. Pyrrhus doesn't just represent a man he represents a kingdom. It's the same principle here. Pius the 6th doesn't just represent the Papacy it also represents the kingdom and king. 1798 this part is fulfilled. He lead into captivity therefore he had to become a captive. But he had also killed the 1260 years. There also had to be a death 1798 marked the beginning of the fall. They lost their last pope with temporal power in 1799 when he died in captivity.

Then what do we know happens? There must be a resurrection. 1798 she says it fulfills part A it fulfills the captivity. She doesn't say that 1798 fulfills Part B. That part of the fulfillment is with the death of the Pope. So if this is the structure for Daniel 1:40 Part A then what is the structure for Part B? It has to follow the same pattern. 1989 is the end of a period of time. From 1863 it's a 126. Has there been an ongoing war between the North and the South? What war is that? The cold war. So you have the KN vs KS. There has been an ongoing war. You come to 1989 it's the TOE and there is an increase of knowledge. But what is 1989 for the KS? Who is the KS? Soviet Union. Does the Soviet Union end with the fall of the Berlin wall? No. what does that do to the Soviet Union. It cripples it, it's a deadly wound that it's never able to recover from and it marks the beginning of its fall. It falls progressively until 1991 at its death. The KS does not end in 1989. This is the deadly wound and we have already discussed this when we went to the line of Pyrrhus. We saw it with Acts 27. But where we mark Panium is just a deadly wound. It begins a fall. As the US comes up as the only World super power. This history is repeated in this History. But when we see way mark marked in prophecy what is continually being highlighted is not the death but the wounding. When we see 1798 or 1989 or Panium these are the battles being marked. Even in history they end up being the most famous landmarks that people look

back to. When the Soviet Union ended in 1991 the newspapers commented that this was so much less significant than the fall of the Berlin wall. They said this was the one that we all remembered and was amazed by. By the time it died now one was really surprised. We were just so used to the concept that it was ending. It is the Wound waymark that gets all the attention both historically and in prophecy. You can that it only marks the beginning of an inevitable fall.

So based on this principle what do we know had to happen to KS after 1991? It had to resurrect. He couldn't be finished in that history. I want us to consider. The KS received a deadly wound and died. So we have compared and contrasted. We used the rules of parabola teaching to compare the KN and the KS. What about captivity? How do we treat captivity? Why does a power go into captivity? It is disobedient. So when we go to Dan 2 what is the statue composed of? Kingdoms. Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece and Rome. If you go to Dan 11 what does it call all of those kingdoms. When you go to Dan 11 what does it call all these kingdoms? It gives one name to all of them. If you go to Dan 11 what is Rome and Greece in Dan 11? King of the North! Babylon was the KN, Medo-Persia took over and became KN then Alexander and then Rome became KN. So this statue is composed of the KN and it is being



compared and contrasted lined up with another structure. What is this structure? If this is counterfeiting sanctuary animals what is it counterfeiting? Who is the true KN? Christ. Why does Satan want to be the KN?

## **Psalm 48:2**

48:2 Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, [is] mount Zion, [on] the sides of the north, the city of the great King.

The city of God is described as being on the side of the North.

## **Isaiah 14:13**

14:13 For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north:

So when Satan want to create this KN what he is wanting to do is counterfeit God because God is the true KN. So if the Statue is the KN and the mountain is KN, where is the KS?

Who is the boss of the kingdoms of the statue? That is Satan.

Who is the Boss of the mountain? God.  
So where does the KS fit in to this picture?  
Where does Islam fit into this picture?  
If we were to come to the history of WWII what is Satan trying to do with the KN?

Hitler has gone into an alliance with the papacy. They are trying to take over the world. Who is their number one enemy? Russia.

What did Hitler say to the ambassador to of UK? The West are fools! You don't all know all I want is the USSR you are just standing in my way. If you wouldn't fight me I wouldn't fight you because all I want is him. That's how the papacy knew who to line up with.

Matt 12:26

12:26 And if Satan cast out Satan, he is divided against himself; how shall then his kingdom stand?

Mark 3:26

3:26 And if Satan rise up against himself, and be divided, he cannot stand, but hath an end.

What can Satan not do? Be divided against himself.  
So what is happening in WWII? Where is communism in the Statue? Where is Egypt in the Statue? It's not there.

There is no KS in this Statue because the KS is not part of Satan's kingdom. The KS has no boss. Atheistic France in French Revolution

who did they fight against? They fought against the Papacy and against God. They make no distinction they are in complete rebellion to both. So when you come to the history of WWII who is Hitlers number one enemy? Russia. Stalin the KS. And Satan has not created a kingdom that is divided against himself.

Christ has told him what he already knows. He cannot afford to do that. He cannot set up two kingdoms that are completely opposed to one another and expect to establish himself. So when we come to this KN Statue they come under a boss. That is Satan.

When we come to the mountain or Gods kingdom that is also represented by KN they also have a boss this is Gods Kingdom. We do not find the KS in either Statue. So what you end up with is independent ministries. Atheistic France and Communist Russia they are in opposition not only to God but also to Satan. This is the opposite side of the coin to the Nature of Man. If you can be morally good without God you can be morally wicked without Satan. Who tempted

Satan in heaven? No one. He had the power of his own will. Using his own will he decided to lead the angels in rebellion. It's the exact same when you come to the KS using his own will. He does not need an

outside influence to do the work that he does. Stalin did not need an outside influence. We can be good by exercising our own will, we can be wicked by exercising our own will. It is called the freedom of choice.

So Gods kingdom what problem does God have with His kingdom? What can Gods church do against Him? We can disobey Him, we can be rebellious, we can be difficult. We can call that apostasy. When we go into apostasy what happens? You go into Captivity. This is what I want us to consider. We can compare and contrast the KN and KS when we are talking about a deadly wound and a death but when we are talking about captivity it's punishment for apostasy. The KS cannot go into captivity. There is no story where this happens as a punishment for apostasy for KS. SO if we were to talk about Gods kingdom, they go into apostasy and what does God do? He punishes them. Who does He bring? Who does God bring against them? All the Kings of the North.

Jeremiah

25:8 Therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts; Because ye have not heard my words,

25:9 Behold, I will send and take all the families of the north, saith the LORD, and Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, my servant, and will bring them against this land, and against the inhabitants

thereof, and against all these nations round about, and will utterly destroy them, and make them an astonishment, and an hissing, and perpetual desolations.

So does Babylon become part of Gods kingdom? No. God called Babylon His Servant, Neby His servant.

So He uses him. He uses something that is outside His own kingdom. God brings the KN against His own people. The KN is not part of His kingdom. So if we were to consider Satan. If the KN goes into captivity, if the papacy goes into captivity in 1798 what has happened? Why does the Papacy go into Captivity? Disobedience. Apostasy. You go into captivity as a punishment for apostasy. When did the Papacy go into captivity for apostasy against their boss? 1773 the kings of Europe give the papacy two choices. The kings of Europe sent their ambassadors to the Catholic church and they gave them two choices. Lose your temporal prosperity, give up to us some of your territory and your wealth or abolish the Jesuit order. For 1260 years the papacy under their boss Satan have had a job description. Control the kings of Europe and persecute and kill Gods people. Who is doing that for them? The Jesuits. The Jesuit order is founded to fulfill that job function. They control the kingdoms of Europe and they orchestrate the persecution on Gods people. In 1773 what condition has the papal church gone into? They have sunk

into a Laodicean condition where they choose temporal prosperity, covetousness, over their job function. They are given the exact same choice that we are given. You can line up the test for the SDA and the test for Papacy. Do we want to fulfill the job function or do we want temporal prosperity? They are given that choice in 1773 and what do they decide to do? Abolish the Jesuit Order. What does EGW say about 1773.

She says 25 years before 1798 persecution had almost wholly ceased.

Why did persecution almost wholly cease 25 years before 1798. that takes you to 1773 and the abolishing of the Jesuit order. That is why the persecution ceased. It is when the Catholic Church stopped fulfilling their job function. When they stopped fulfilling their job function who were they in

rebellion to? Their boss. What is going to happen to them. Who is he going to bring? Did God bring His own people against Israel? No. The Statue KN are a separate entity but He uses them. Does Satan bring his own people against Babylon? No. He brings the KS. He uses them but they are not his people. So when we tell the story of deadly wound and death we can compare and contrast the KN and KS but when we talk about apostasy and captivity we have to use a different parable because the KS cannot go

into apostasy to a king they don't have. We have to talk about the true and the counterfeit. We have to talk about Israel and Babylon. So Israel went into captivity for how many years? Let's call this 538. How many years did they go into captivity for? 1260 years until 1798. And they come up as modern Israel. So Babylon 1798 they go into captivity, they are going to resurrect, and they are going to come up as modern Babylon. When modern Israel comes out of captivity how many histories does it come in? Two. There is an alpha and an omega of modern Israel. Millerites History and 144k history. If there is an Alpha and omega of modern Israel than compare and contrast. What must there be for Babylon. There is an Alpha and Omega for Modern Babylon. So after 1798 after the captivity of the papacy when they come back into history you must see them in two parts. You must see them in two parts as alpha and omega. What brings Modern Israel out of captivity in 1798? Prophecy. What type of Prophecy? What brings Israel out of captivity? Rev 14. What is a neat phrase that we use for that. A 3 step prophetic testing message. What brings us out is a 3 step prophetic testing message. And that 3 step message is what? What is the first one? Fear God. 2. Give glory. 3. Because judgement is coming. The KN is a counterfeit of the KN. What brings modern Babylon out of captivity? A 3 step prophetic testing message. Parable teaching gives you a firm platform to accept truth when you are relatively new to this message. You can

see just through parable teaching. You can see the resurrection of KS the fact that it comes back after 1991. the compare and contrast. You can also see the important of WWII history. When does Babylon get their 3 step prophetic testing message? The three secrets of Fatima. What is the first secret the children are given. The first thing that they see is the ground open up and they are given a vision of an eternally burning hell and they are terrified. Fear Satan. What is the 3rd. They are shown a vision of the Catholic clergy led up a mountain and then assassinated. What is that? They understood it as a message of judgement. How do you give Satan glory? What are they asked to do? Russia. They KS. If you were to go to Revelation it says that before the birth of Christ the dragon was ready to devour the child. Before its birth its already positioned itself to devour the child before its birth. What year is this? 1917. what is happening in Russian in 1917? The Bolshevik Revolution. The Bolsheviks don't take power until November. This begins about march and ends in October. Before the Bolsheviks and Lenin have even taken over Russian the dragon is already ready to devour the child before it's born. It's repeating history. They have a 3 step prophetic testing message designed to bring them out of the state of captivity.

What does this *3 step prophetic testing message* giving them their job function not go to the leadership of



Rome and the Catholic church?

Why doesn't it go to the Pope and the Vatican?

Why hasn't the message itself gone to Rome? Because they are in apostasy to their boss.

And when you are in apostasy to your boss what does God do?

He bypasses the leadership and He finds someone else.

Whether it's the shepherds on the hill or Miller or John the Baptist or Elder Jeff.

He is going to find someone else. So for the counterfeit when he has to bring his church out of a state of captivity he finds he cannot go to the leadership. The Morality doesn't matter. So he finds three children.

Millerites History.

How many people were given visions? (three?)

How many went through? One.

How many of the Children of Fatima are given visions? Three

How many go through? One

Three children are given visions two died: one in 1919, and the other in 1921. She goes through and she's a prophet for the catholic church for the next about 80 years we're going to come back and look at the history of 1917 and what the Alpha and Omega can teach us.