

Réunion Seminar March 2019:
Daniel 11:40
16/16 - Parminder Biant

We'll start by going to Daniel 11:40 as we're going there, I want to ask a question, how many of us are familiar who Uriah Smith is? If there are people here who have never heard of him?

We'll read

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.

The Book of Daniel follows a system of repeat and enlarge. Daniel 2, 7, 8 and 11: these are repeat and enlarging prophecies. Daniel 2 is the story of a statue and God helps us, you have body parts and you have changing materials; head of gold, body of silver. It's very easy to see the transition from one kingdom to the next. There are four kingdoms gold, silver, brass, iron. Then the fourth kingdom actually is in two parts, there's the legs of iron and there are the feet which are part iron and part clay.

Daniel 2, 7, 8, 11

1

2

3

4

a

4

b



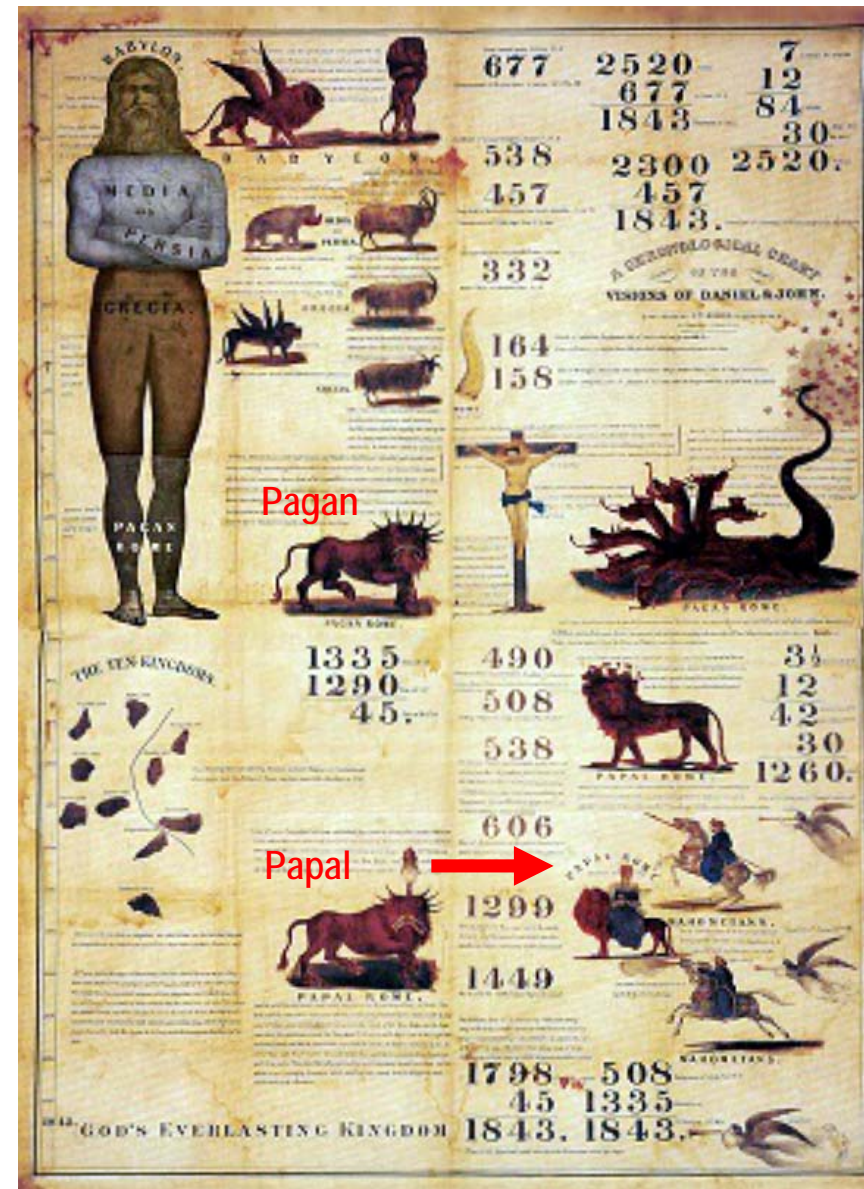
Daniel 2, 7, 8, 11

Turn to chapter 2 and we want to see that in verse 40 it says the fourth kingdom is iron. Then in verse 41 it says the feet were part clay and part iron. The reason we see this because *the* kingdom is going to be divided. So if I said to you in verse 40 the fourth kingdom is strong like iron than and in verse 41 I said the kingdom is going to be divided, half iron half clay, what kingdom am I talking about in verse 41? If 40 is number four, iron, then I say *the* kingdom will be part iron part clay, what kingdom am I talking about? It must be number four, we can see that just grammatically, it's very easy to see. In the English it's the definite article. If I went to a random verse and said *the king*, for the author to say *the king* he would have had to have told you what king he's talking about, otherwise he would have said *a king*. If I said *that king* did that thing you must know what *king* I'm talking about. So in verse 41 it says that the feet are part iron and part clay *because the kingdom*, definite article, has been split, divided. So all you need to do is find what the iron kingdom is, kingdom number four verse 40.

1
2
3
4
a
4
b



If you go to chapter 7 it is going to talk about the same four kingdoms but it's going to speak about them from a different perspective. When they produced this chart, the authors tried to do this carefully. You have the statue and what they tried to do, this is chapter 7, they tried to line it up carefully. They had Babylon the lion in chapter 7, the bear then the leopard then the iron beast. I want us to see that the iron beast is in two phases it has 10 horns intact and now it's only got seven horns because three have been plucked up by this little horn we understand to be the papacy. We know that Papal Rome and Pagan Rome are the same kingdom, because where are the horns? The horns are attached to the beast itself. The symbology is whether it's a horn or beast it's the same entity but there are slight differences. Pagan Rome and Papal Rome. The picture work says that all of this imagery is Papal Rome but it's trying to depict this, you can see how they're trying to line them up, the horn is the woman the beast is the beast. So that's Daniel 7



Now it's going to do it by these animals, lion, bear, leopard and this iron beast. The iron beast or the iron kingdom, they come in two stages. It's going to be the beast and it's going to be the horn, the little horn and the beast. Daniel 2 and 7 are easy to see, it shows you differences. This is a consistent kingdom; these are four independent kingdoms.

Daniel

2,

7,

8,

11

1

L

2

B

3

L

4

a

IB

Little horn
beast

4


b




When you get to Daniel 8 God is trying to teach us something different and you're going to see that Babylon is not included in the chapter.

Here in chapter 8 we're going to have a sheep(Bible says a ram), then we're going to have a goat. Then it says there's a little horn. Now upon the testimony of two that's Daniel 8:9 a little horn. The testimony of two I think is established. So **by the time you get to chapter 8 you need to be able to identify the two phases of Rome.** In the statue, it's iron legs and iron and clay feet, it's body parts and material. What you see is that it gets harder and harder to distinguish. So in chapter 8 we have a little horn.

Daniel 2, 7, 8, 11

1		L	
2		B	
3		L	Sheep (ram) goat
4	Iron		
a		IB	
4	Iron/clay	Little horn beast	
b			



We see in the Hebrew clearly, the King James translators understood what they were reading and when they translated it into the English they did half a good job. In verse 9 I've mentioned about this little horn. If you go to verse 10 and 11, in the English it says *and it waxed great*. But in verse 11 it says *he*, masculine. Now you can't identify it in the English but if you go back to the Hebrew in verse 10 when it says *it*, it's actually not gender-neutral, it actually says she and *she magnified*. In 11 it says *an army was given to him*. In 10 it says *she waxed great*, verse 11 said *he magnified*. *So in chapter 8 Rome is being identified as a little horn*. And to see the two phases of Rome, the way God is going to identify it, is through gender: masculine and feminine. And you can identify this by going to the Hebrew. A number of years ago a PhD student wrote his doctorinal paper, did a study on these verses, an Adventist, and thoroughly laid out the Hebrew of this chapter. And this little horn when you see its activities in verses 9, 10, 11 and 12 you see that it's feminine in 10 and 12. And it's masculine in verse 9 and 11. This is just a surface overview of these verses, we can go into the detail and demonstrate this. You go through the grammar, you go through the history, you go through the prophecy, three different approaches and they all come to the same answer.

Daniel 2, 7, 8, 11



1
2
3
4
a
4
b

Iron
Iron/clay

L
B
L
IB
Little horn
beast

9 masculine
10 feminine
11 masculine
12 feminine

Sheep (ram)
goat



We see in the Hebrew clearly, the King James translators understood what they were reading and when they translated it into the English they did half a good job. In verse 9 I've mentioned about this little horn. If you go to verse 10 and 11, in the English it says *and it waxed great*. But in verse 11 it says *he*, masculine. Now you can't identify it in the English but if you go back to the Hebrew in verse 10 when it says *it*, it's actually not gender-neutral, it actually says *she* and *she magnified*. In 11 it says *an army was given to him*. In 10 it says *she waxed great*, verse 11 said *he magnified*. **So in chapter 8 Rome is being identified as a little horn.** And to see the two phases of Rome, the way God is going to identify it, is through gender: masculine and feminine. And you can identify this by going to the Hebrew. A number of years ago a PhD student wrote his doctoral paper, did a study on these verses, an Adventist, and thoroughly laid out the Hebrew of this chapter. And this little horn when you see its activities in verses 9, 10, 11 and 12 you see that it's feminine in 10 and 12. And it's masculine in verse 9 and 11. This is just a surface overview of these verses, we can go into the detail and demonstrate this. You go through the grammar, you go through the history, you go through the prophecy, three different approaches and they all come to the same answer.

Daniel 2, 7, 8, 11

1

L

9 masculine
10 feminine
11 masculine
12 feminine

2

B

3

L

Sheep (ram)
goat

4

Iron

IB


Little horn
beast


4

Iron/clay





9 and 11 is masculine identifying pagan Rome, 9/11. 10 and 12 female is papal Rome. So the identification of Rome in its two phases becomes a lot harder as you track through the chapters. This is why you need to understand how repeat and enlarge works, because if you just looked at chapter 8 it becomes quite difficult to do that.

Daniel	2,	7,	8,	11						
1			L	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>9 masculine</td> <td rowspan="4">} Pagan R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 feminine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11 masculine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 feminine</td> <td>} Papal R</td> </tr> </table>	9 masculine	} Pagan R	10 feminine	11 masculine	12 feminine	} Papal R
9 masculine	} Pagan R									
10 feminine										
11 masculine										
12 feminine		} Papal R								
2			B							
3			L	Sheep (ram) goat						
4	Iron									
4			IB							
4	Iron/clay			Little horn beast						
b										



When you get to chapter 11 it becomes even harder. I've already identified chapter 11 in a previous study. We're at **number three we're going to get to Greece in chapter 11, verse 3 a mighty king.** Verse 4, four generals stand in his place: Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassandra Lysimachus, four generals of Alexander the Great. Two of those generals die and two remain, this is Greece. By the time you get to verse 6 and verse 5 it changes from the imagery of verse 4 to this imagery of Kings. When you go from verse 5 onwards it talks about the King of the South and the King of the North. So here number three Greece is going to be identified first as one, then as four, then as two. And those two are the King of the North and the King of the South, that's Greece.

Daniel	2,	7,	8,	11
1		L		
2		B	Sheep (ram)	
3		L	goat	1, 4, 2 = KN/KS
4 a		Iron		9 m } Pag 10 f } 11 m } Pap 12 f }
4 b		Iron/clay		

When you get to Pagan Rome (4a), the symbology for Pagan Rome becomes the King of the North and the symbology for Papal Rome is also the King of the North. In Daniel 11 it becomes extremely difficult to see the transition from Greece to Pagan Rome to Papal Rome because the symbology remains the same.

Daniel

2,

7,

8,

11

1

L

2

B

Sheep (ram)

3

L

goat

1, 4, 2 = KN/KS

4

Iron

IB

Little horn



KN

4

Iron/clay

beast

9 m	}	Pag
10 f		
11 m	}	Pap
12 f		

KN



We're in Daniel 11 and from verse 5 onwards the main theme of the chapter is the fight between two kings; the King of the North and the King of the South. When it first starts around verse 5 the King of the North and the King of the South are a symbol of Greece. By the time you get to Pagan Rome, and we all know we go from Greece to Rome, in chapter 2 it just does it at the edge of his skirt. In chapter 7 it just says leopard and iron beast. In chapter 8 it gives you some information, it says this goat rams it's horn into the sheep, while the sheep was standing still, it kills it.

Daniel

2,

7,

8,

11

1

2

3

4

a

4

b

Iron

Iron/clay



L

B

L

IB

Little horn
beast

Sheep (ram)

goat



9 m	}	Pag
10 f		
11 m	}	Pap
12 f		

1, 4, 2 = KN/KS:
Greece

KN
KN

And then it talks about the little horn and the little horn just expands. It doesn't tell you how it destroys the goat. If you're getting confused chapter 8, we have a goat, the little horn rises to power, but it doesn't give you details how it destroys Greece. Chapter 7 it says this iron beast stamps on everything, so it destroys Greece but it doesn't tell you how. Chapter 2 gives you no information. Chapter 11 goes into detail of how Rome destroys Greece. Greece is composed of two parts: the King of the South and the King of the North.

Daniel

2,

7,

8,

11

1

L

2

B

Sheep (ram)

3

L

goat

1, 4, 2 = KN/KS:
Greece

4

Iron

IB

Little horn
beast



KN

4

Iron/clay

9 m } Pag

10 f }

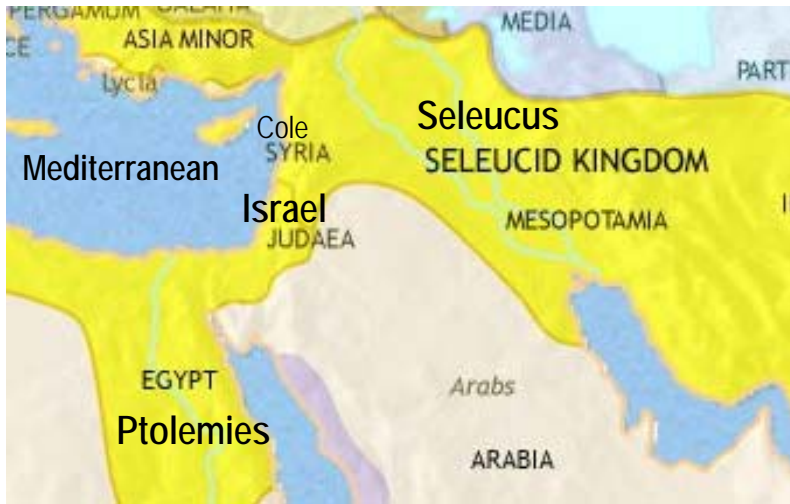
11 m }

12 f }



Pap

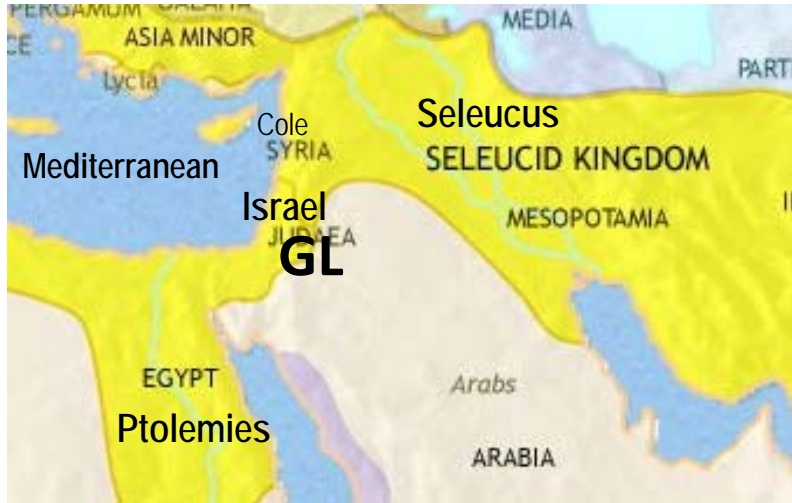
KN



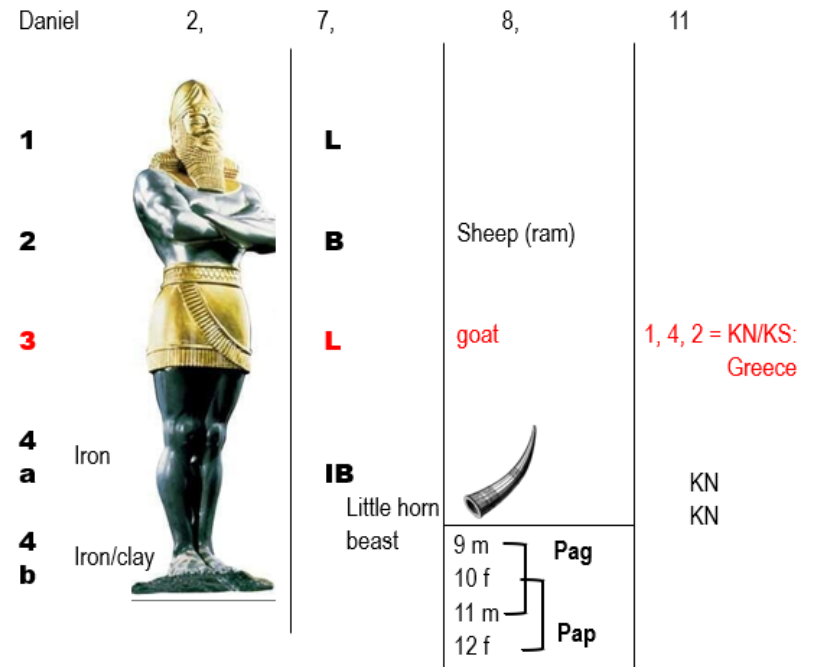


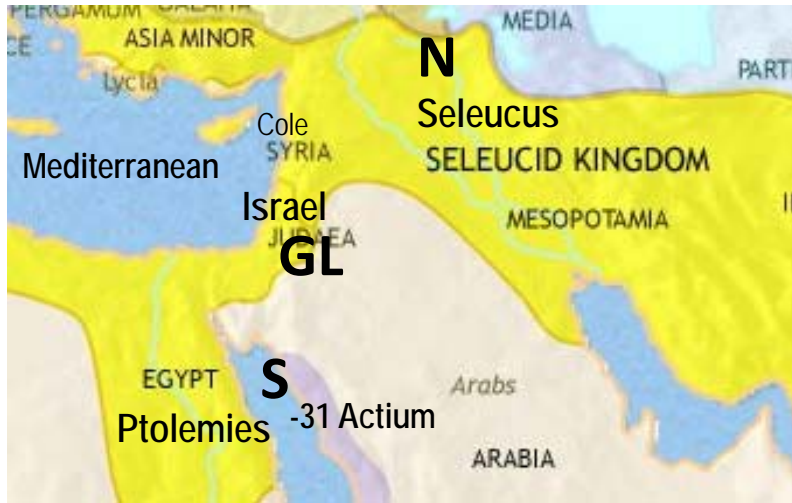
This is the Mediterranean Sea, and this is Cole Syria. Cole Syria is today the area of Lebanon, Israel, that area. To the south of this is Egypt; to the north is Syria and Babylon. Babylon is identified as King of the North in Scripture because they come from the north. So Egypt is the South and up here is the North and Israel is in the middle. Now Greece, when it's down to two generals it's the house of the Ptolemies, and it's the house of Seleucus, you have two houses, two dynasties. Greece gets divided into two and there is civil war between them for a long time. After centuries Rome comes, and Rome is going to take over from Greece. How do you take over from Greece? You have to destroy Greece, Greece is in two parts, North and South.

Daniel	2,	7,	8,	11
1		L		
2		B	Sheep (ram)	
3		L	goat	1, 4, 2 = KN/KS: Greece
4	Iron	IB		KN KN
a		Little horn beast	9 m	} Pag } Pap
4	Iron/clay		10 f	
b			11 m	
			12 f	




But there's a middle bit which is Cole Syria which includes the area of the Glorious Land. If you go to chapter 8 verse 9 we read that 9 is masculine, Pagan Rome. When Pagan Rome rises it says it goes to the east which is Syria because it's east of Italy, it goes to the South and it goes to the Glorious Land, Daniel 8:9 shows you how Greece gets destroyed. So Rome is going to take over the kingdom of the North and therefore it will be called the King of the North. It's then going to take down the Glorious Land, Cole Syria. And then there's Syria. Remember proxy wars, remember spheres of influence? These two houses Seleucus and Ptolemy kept on fighting over Cole Syria.

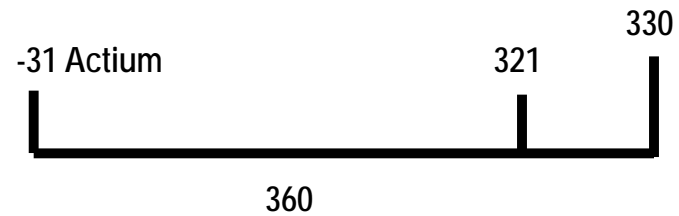
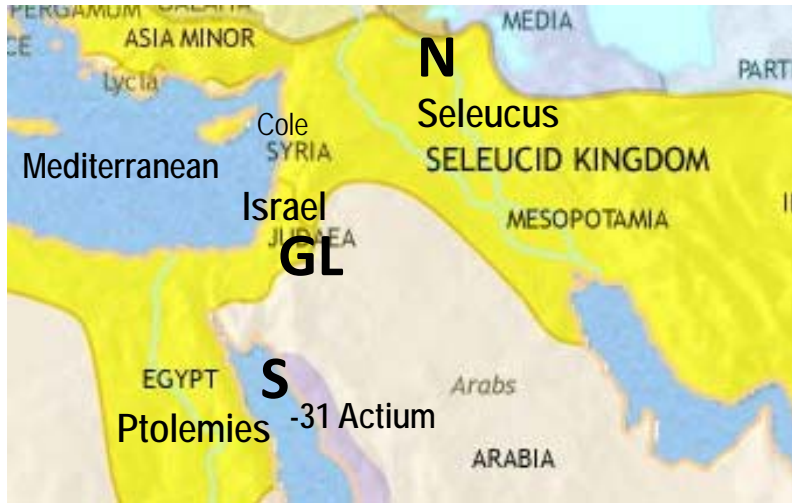





I want to give you a historical date, when Egypt was taken by Pagan Rome. All of us have heard of Cleopatra, an Egyptian queen except the fact that she wasn't Egyptian, she was a Grecian princess from the house of Ptolemy. When Cleopatra comes and she loses a battle and commits suicide, this is the battle of Actium in the year 31 BC. This is when Egypt was destroyed and all opposition against Pagan Rome ended. First with the North took this area that was contested over and then to Egypt, the most famous battle was Actium in 31 BC.

Daniel	2,	7,	8,	11
1		L		
2		B	Sheep (ram)	
3		L	goat	1, 4, 2 = KN/KS: Greece
4		IB	Little horn	KN
a	Iron			KN
b	Iron/clay		beast	
			9 m } Pag	
			10 f } Pap	
			11 m }	
			12 f }	

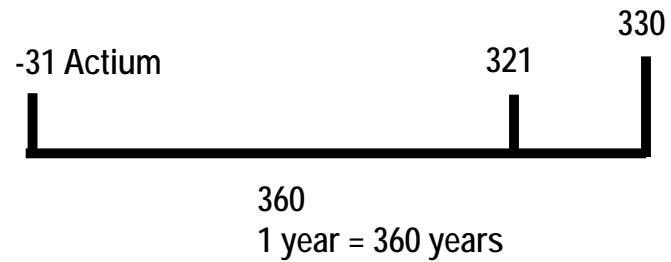
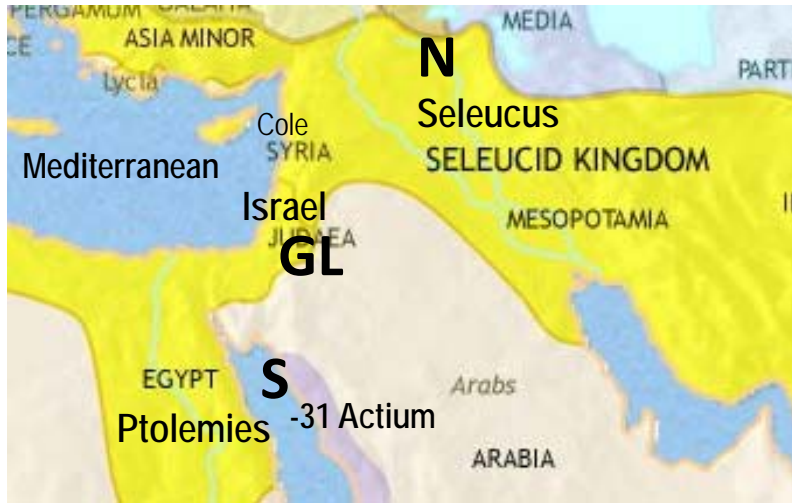





I don't know how many of us know how long Rome ruled in the city of Rome, when it went from Rome to Constantinople. It happened in the year 330 AD, Constantine. In our studies this week we went through the year 321 when he makes a Sunday law. He moves the capital from Rome to Constantinople; It's 360 years. If you go to Daniel 11 verse 24, the last part of the verse
 11:24 *He shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province; and he shall do [that] which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers' fathers; he shall scatter among them the prey, and spoil, and riches: [yea], and he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds, even for a time.*

Daniel	2,	7,	8,	11
1		L		
2		B	Sheep (ram)	
3		L	goat	1, 4, 2 = KN/KS: Greece
4 a	Iron			
4 b	Iron/clay	IB	Little horn beast	KN KN
				
			9 m } Pag 10 f } 11 m } Pap 12 f }	

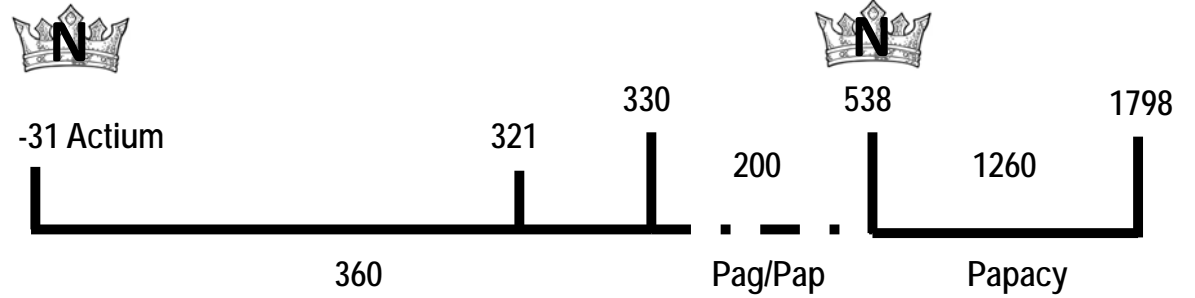
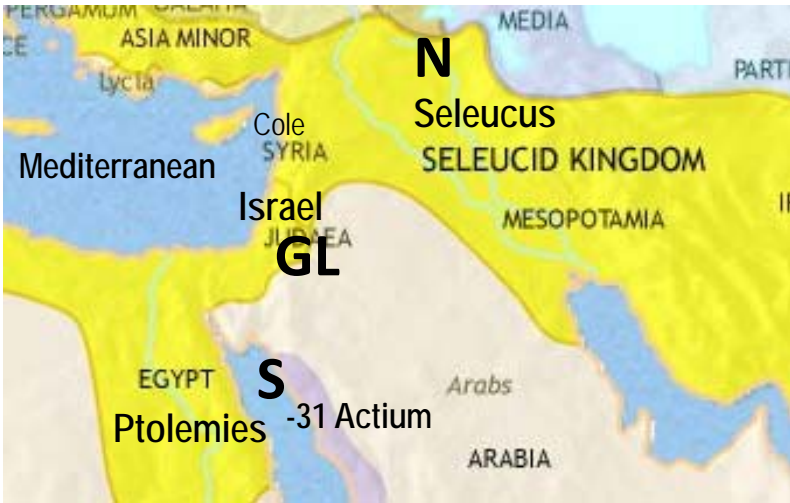




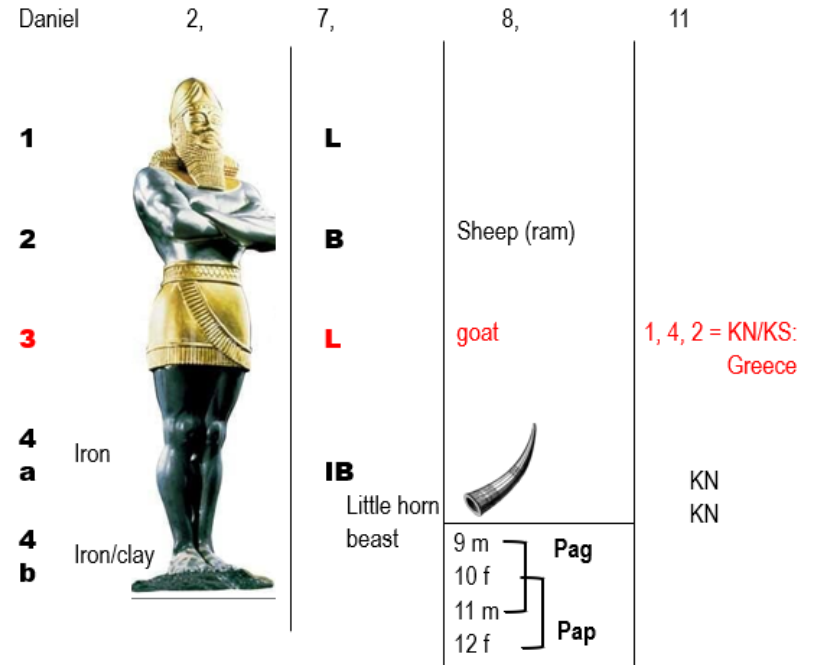
Pagan Rome is going to do something for a time. How many days in a year, because a time is 1 year. It's 360 days, a day for a year is 360 years. So there's a time prophecy connected with the history of Pagan Rome just like there's a time prophecy that's connected with Papal Rome.

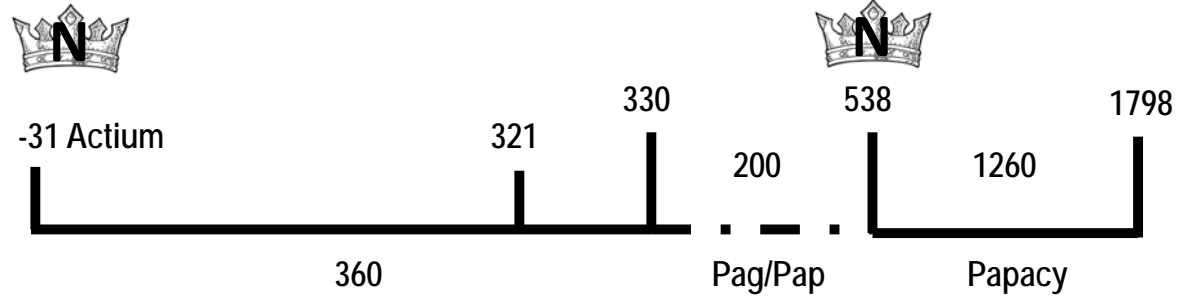
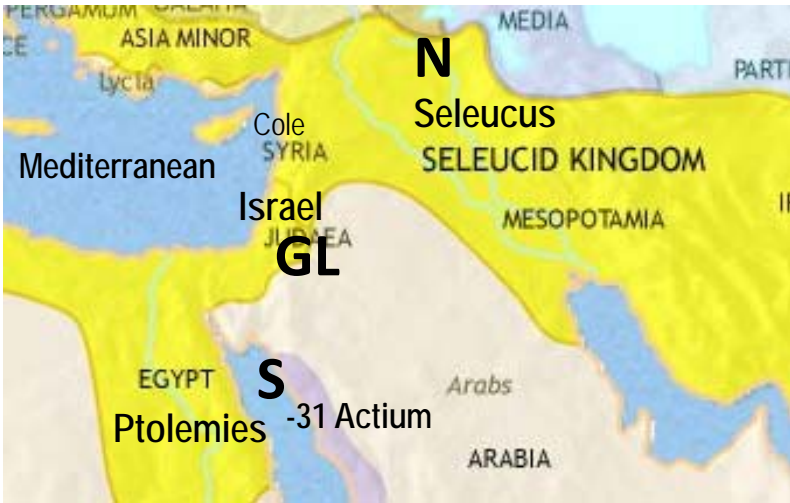
Daniel	2,	7,	8,	11
1		L		
2		B	Sheep (ram)	
3		L	goat	1, 4, 2 = KN/KS: Greece
4		IB	Little horn	KN
a	Iron			KN
b	Iron/clay			
			9 m } Pag	
			10 f } Pap	
			11 m }	
			12 f }	






Once Pagan Rome has ruled supremely, there's an alliance over 200 years between Pagan Rome and Papal Rome, where there's a transfer of power that occurs. You get to 538 to 1798 which is the 1260 years, this is the papacy. And the papacy takes its crown from Pagan Rome and puts it on its own head. There's this crown that I spoke about and what does it say on the crown? North, the King of the North. Here Pagan Rome rules supremely as the King of the North. How many horns did the papacy pluck up? Three: Heruli, Vandals, Ostrogoths. How many powers did Pagan Rome deal with? Three: Syria, Glorious Land, Egypt.

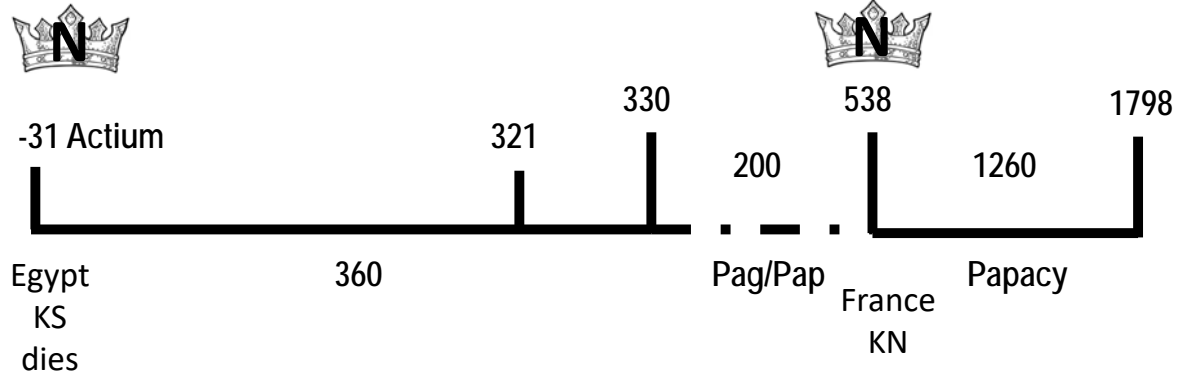
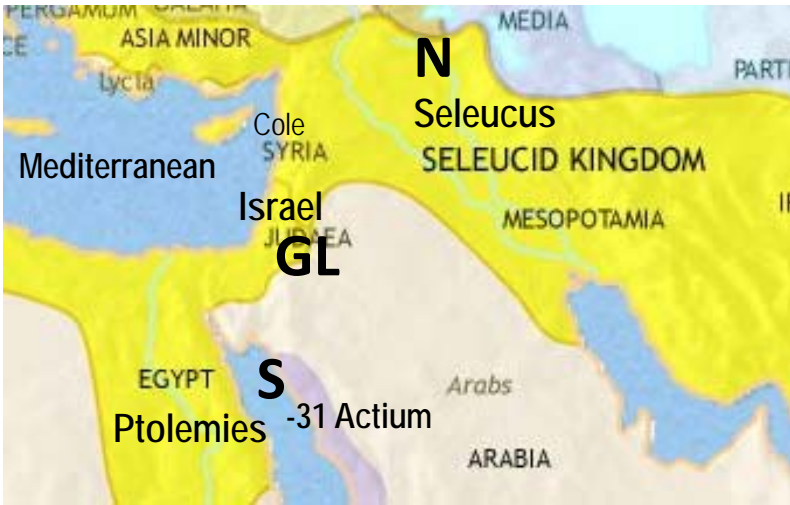





When you come to the end of the world, go to Daniel 11 verse 40 and we'll count. King of the South; verse 41 the Glorious Land; verse 42 Egypt. There are three territories at the end of the world and history repeats. When the three's territories are taken the King of the North, the papacy that's resurrected will now roof supremely as Pagan Rome ruled here and as Papal Rome ruled here. They are all repeating themes. As we go through the Book of Daniel, and we see the story of the King of the North and the King of the South we see that it's the story of these powers as they transition from Greece to Pagan Rome to Papal Rome. Now when the papacy comes something interesting occurs.

Daniel	2,	7,	8,	11
1		L		
2		B	Sheep (ram)	
3		L	goat	1, 4, 2 = KN/KS: Greece
4	Iron			↓ KN Pagan Rome KN Papal Rome
4	Iron/clay	IB		
			9 m } Pag 10 f } 11 m } Pap 12 f }	

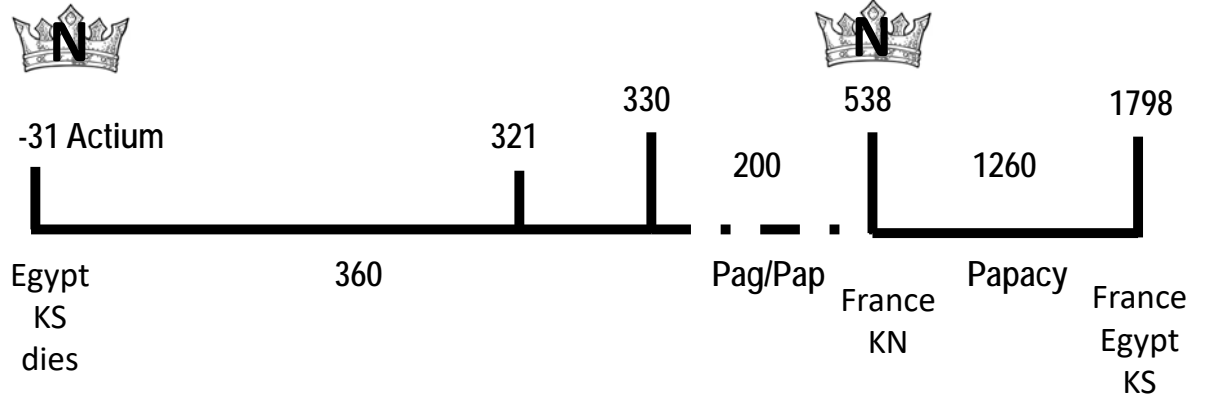
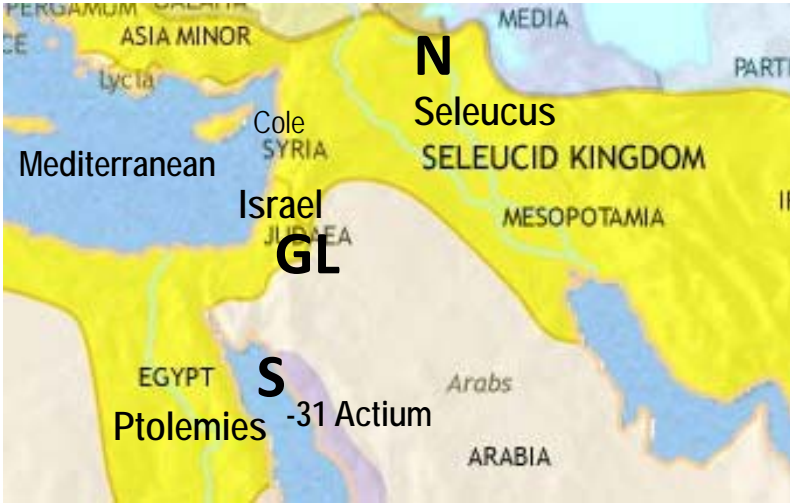





Back here, there's a King of the South and this was Egypt. So this Egypt is Cleopatra that we discussed and it dies, never to be seen again. All of this history comes, so we have these 360 years we have this transition of 200 and we have this 1260 and we get to 1798. The beginning of this 1260 France comes into the story. The first son of the papacy, we could say the husband of the papacy, they marry, a legal marriage and they share the same name the King of the North whether it's the church, the papacy or the state. She marries more men, kings of the Earth, she has many lovers. So the story here I put France, France is part of the story of the King of the North.

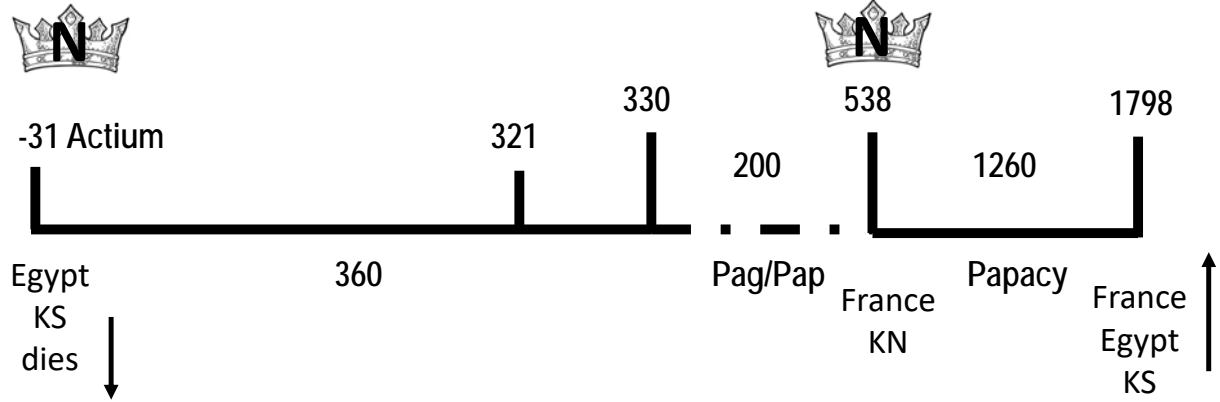
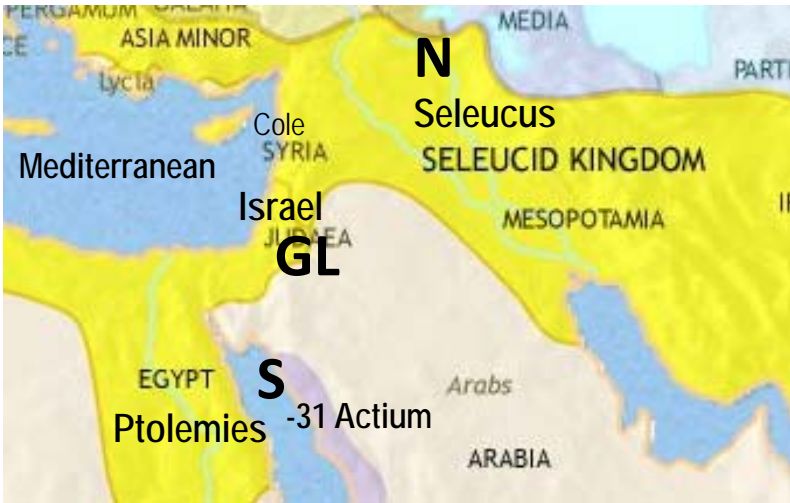
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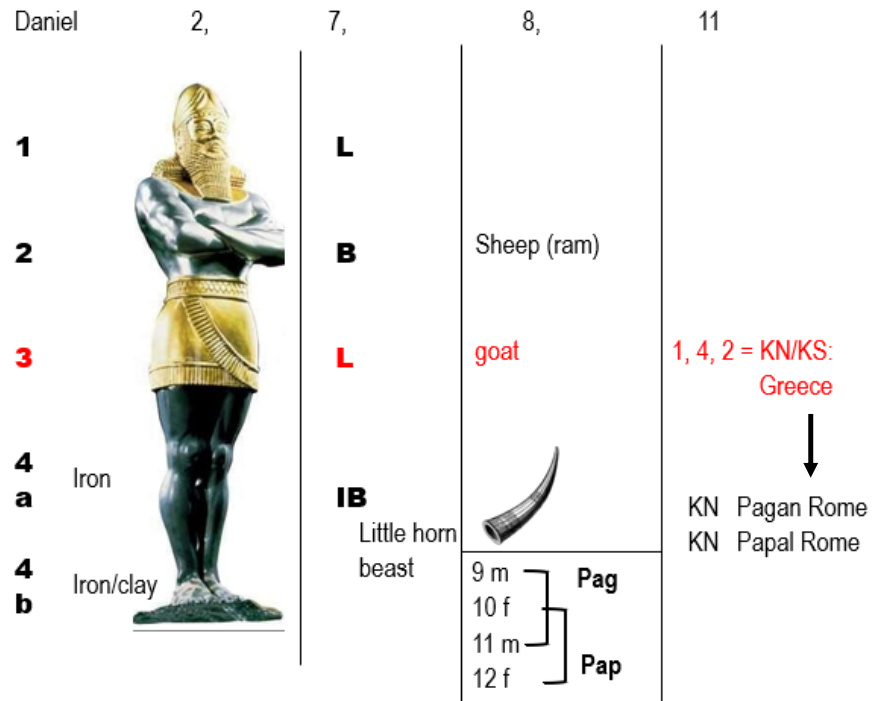


Go to Revelation 11, we don't have time to go through this but if we were to study this chapter from the Great Controversy, Ellen White teaches the imagery that we would see here. If we go to verse 8 it talks about a great City which is called Egypt and Sodom. That is a symbol of France, *revolution France, Napoleonic France* in this history here. So France comes again. But France now is now Egypt. And Egypt is what nation? The King of the South. So France changes after having being the King of the North for a thousand years suddenly changes and becomes the King of the South.

Daniel	2,	7,	8,	11
1		L		
2		B	Sheep (ram)	
3		L	goat	1, 4, 2 = KN/KS: Greece
4	Iron			
4 a		IB	Little horn beast	
4 b	Iron/clay			
				
			9 m } Pag 10 f } 11 m } Pap 12 f }	
				KN Pagan Rome KN Papal Rome



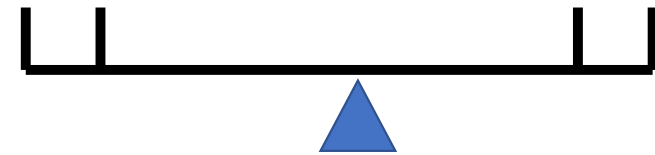
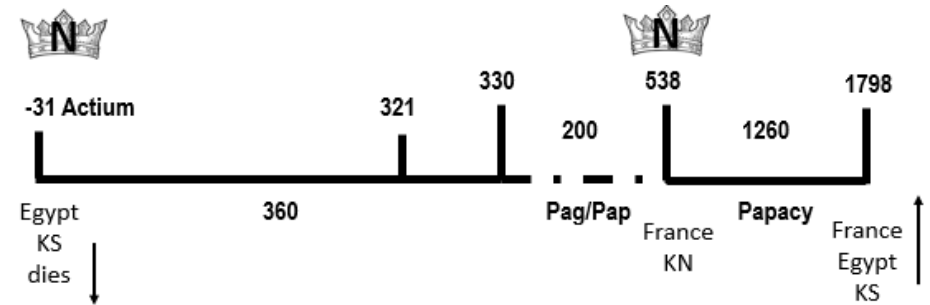
What do the King of the South and the King of the North love to do? Fight, and they fight with each other, the King of the South delivers a deadly wound to the King of the North, that's the prophetic story of the French Revolution as it severs ties with the Catholic Church. In fact, with all religion and how the Napoleonic wars begin. We discussed 1798 earlier. We're in Daniel 11 verse 40 and we've seen that the King of the South has suddenly resurrected from nowhere. This resurrection when it happens it initiates a war. Verse 40: at the time of the end the King of the South that's resurrected after it died here begins to make war and delivers a deadly wound against the King of the North.



I want to structure this verse, let's read the whole verse.

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.*

There's an important Bible technique which is called balancing or mirroring or reflection, but the academic term is called chiasm; so it's like a mirror or a balance. So here's our balance and you know how to balance works: that whatever is on this side has to be balanced on this side. The biblical term that's used is called a chiasm, so we're going to use this chiasm in this verse because that's how it's structured. It says the King of the South comes against *him*. Then the verse says the King of the North he then comes against *him*, and it tells you how he does that, and it tells you when he does that: it says *at the time of the end* this will happen. So we've balanced the verse so if you want to know who this *him* is, we do it through this chiastic structure. Or the principle of reflection. So if I had a blue dot here where the blue dot go?.



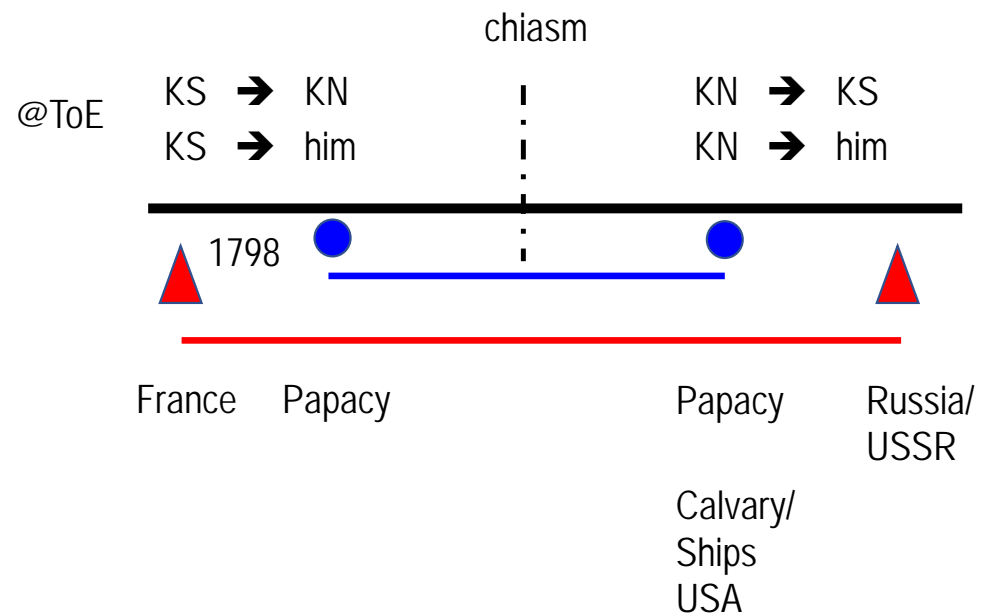
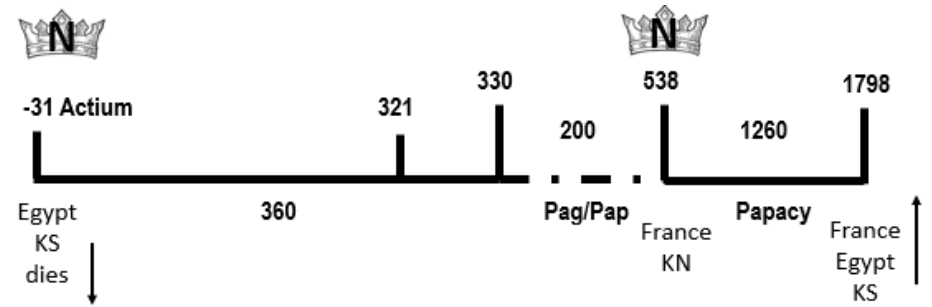
chiasm

KS → him

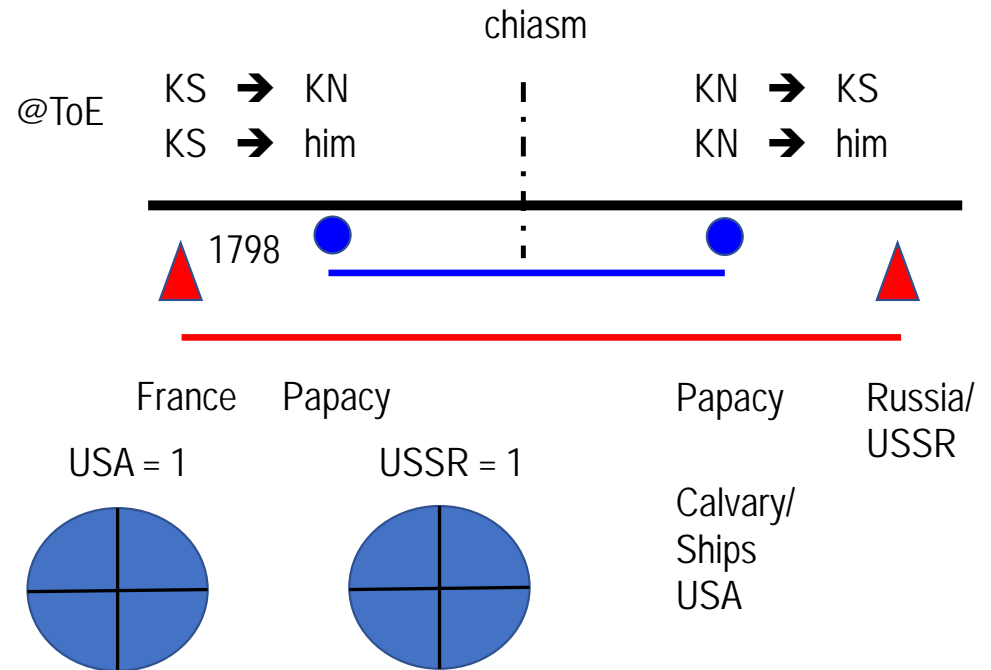
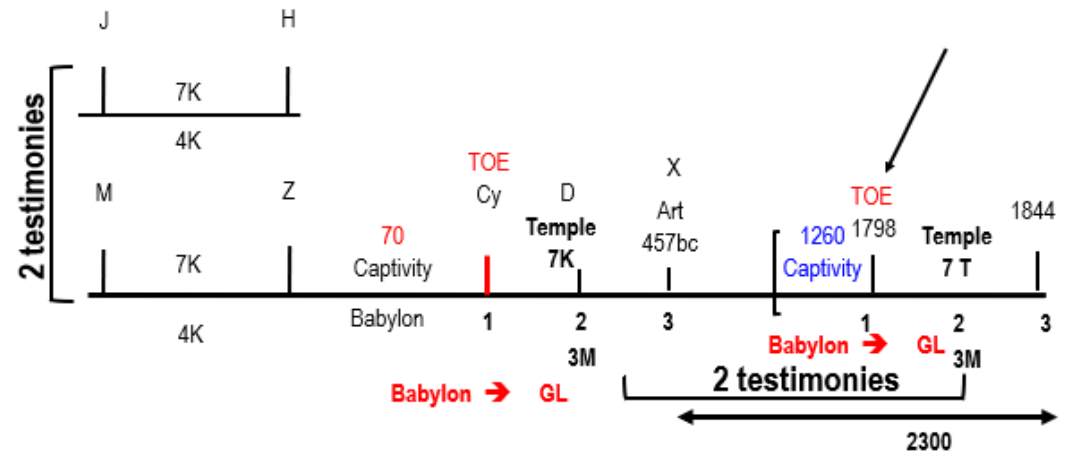
KN → him

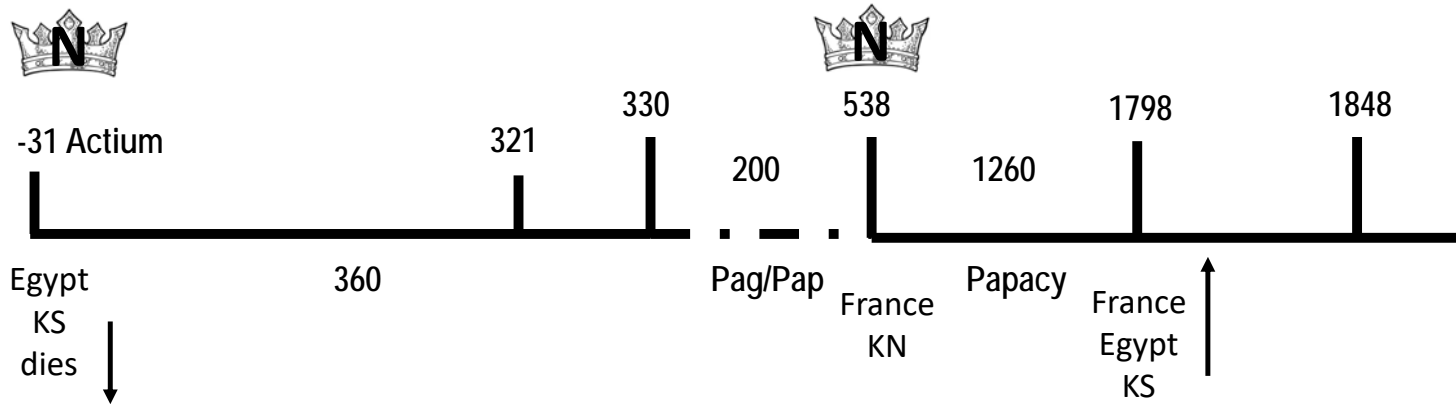


The King of the North lines up with the *him*. If I had a red triangle here, that would line up with a red triangle here. Therefore, the King of the South is *him*. So what this verse is teaching is that at the time of the end the King of the South comes against the King of the North and also at the time of the end the King of the North comes against the King of the South. This is 1798, the King of the South is France. France is going to come against the papacy and deliver a deadly wound. It then says the papacy is going to come back, how can the papacy come back? It has to go through a resurrection. The papacy is going to come back and it's going to deliver a deadly wound to the King of the South. Now the King of the South here at the end of the world is not France, it's another entity, and it's Russia or the Soviet Union. Now this papacy, this church, cannot attack a nation state by itself, it needs chariots, a calvary and ships. So the calvary and the ships are a symbol of military power and economic power. What country has enough economic and military power to come against Russia or the Soviet Union? It's the USA.

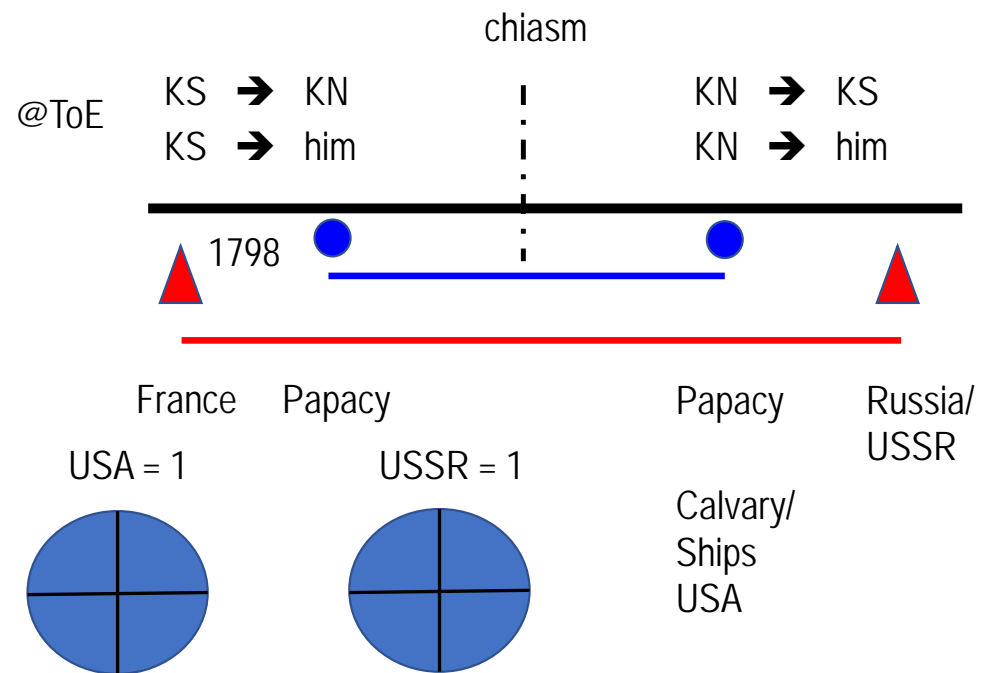


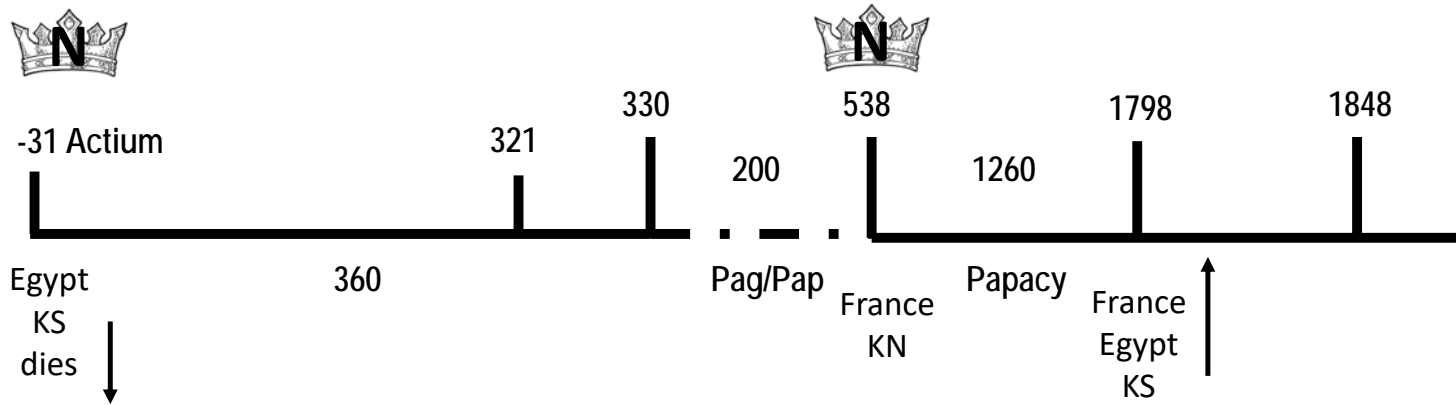
We saw that the USA rises into history here in 1798. If you go back to Revelation 17, the seven headed beast, the sixth head, I'll count to the head: Babylon, Medo Persia, Greece, Pagan Rome, the European kings who support the papacy or this history here and then the United States. The United States is the sixth head of Bible prophecy as it rises to support the Papal Church to break war against the Soviet Union. We know, it's a matter of history when they begin to prosecute this war. There was a secret alliance between the papacy in the United States in the 1980s. In the time period which we call the Cold War. Who's the Cold War between? The United States and Soviet Union. Is the Soviet Union, the USSR, is that a country? Or is it lots of countries? It's several countries but if you look at it's standing in the world, the USSR was considered to be one country, even though it was a composed of multiple countries. The United States, is that one country? Or is it a federation? It's a federation, you have a federal government that has limited powers over the United States. You have states and a federal government, you have countries and a federal government: compare and contrast, they share the same characteristics and it's not a coincidence.



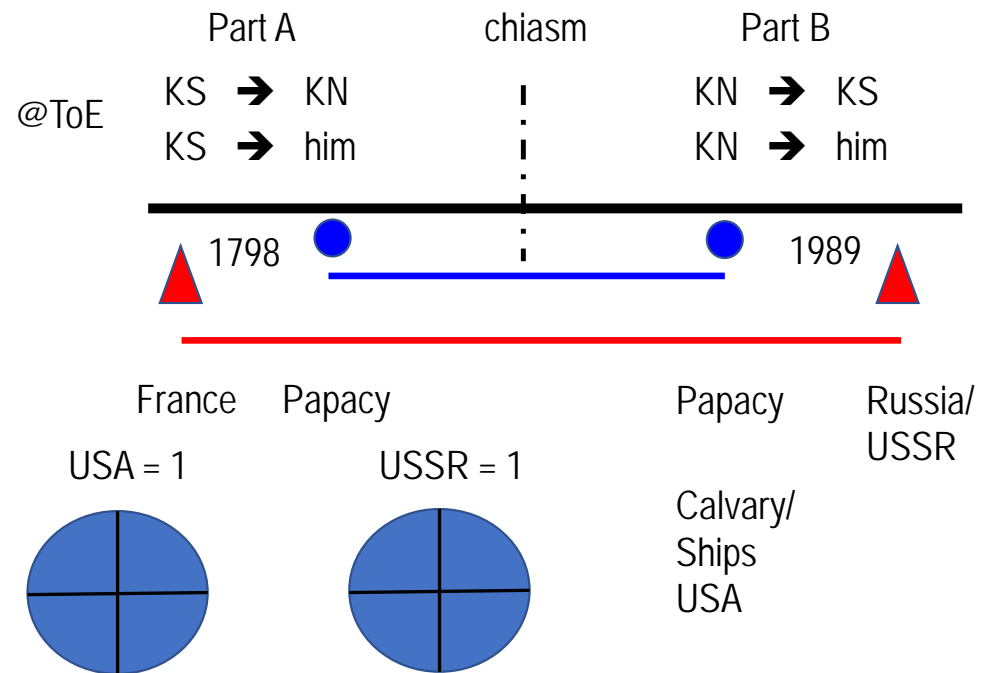


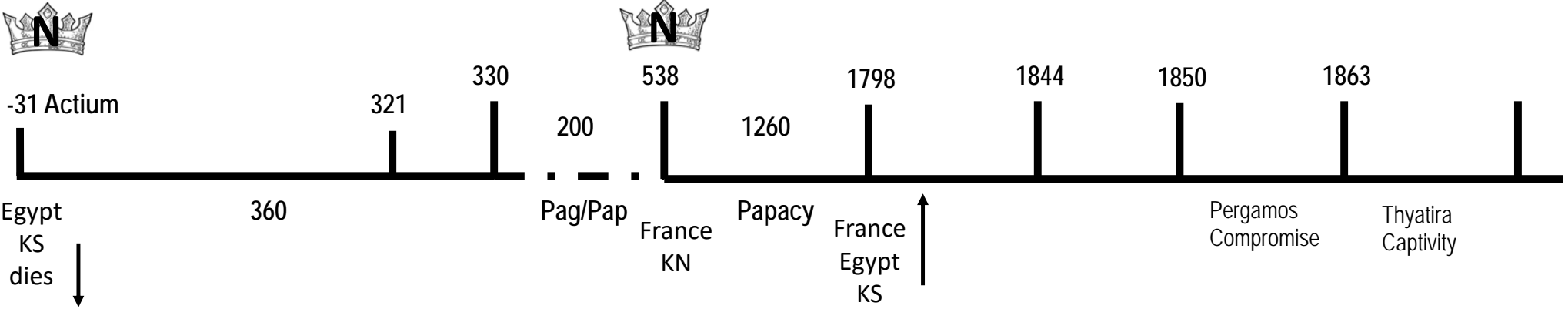
So when the United States joins the papacy it becomes a King of the North while Russia the Soviet Union is the King of the South. You might ask: the story of how Russia becomes the King of the South, that's an interesting story which we don't have time to go into, but it's connected to the revolution that happened in France. I'll give you a date to study, 1848, it's called the year of revolution, nearly every single country in Europe had a revolution except for two: England and Russia, they were saved from that. But there was this push for the revolution to go into Russia.



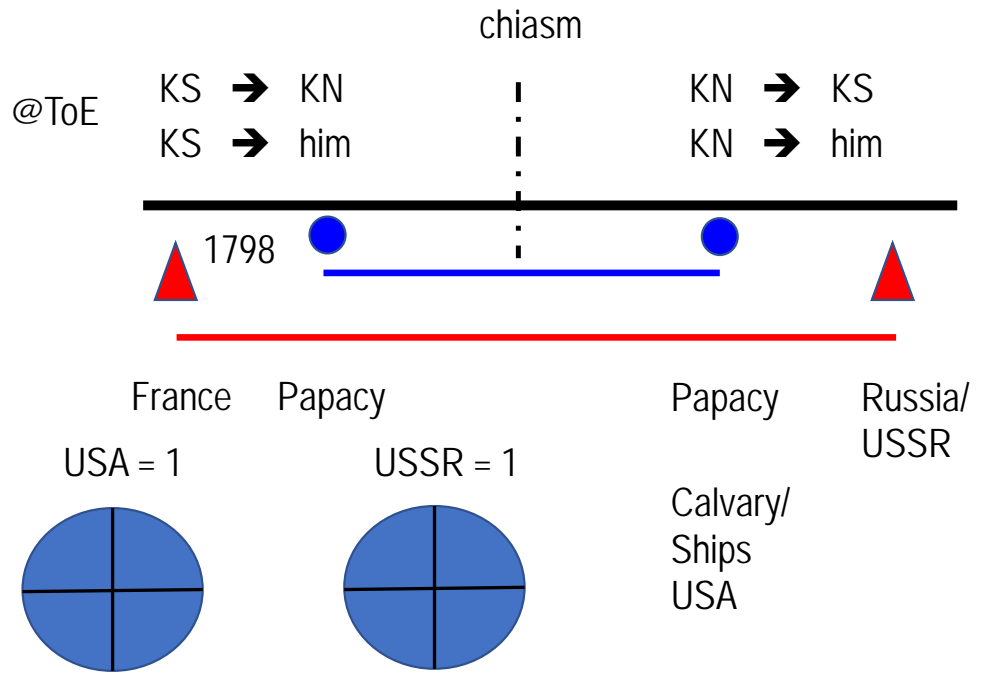


Does everyone know the name Lenin? Now Lenin was a Russian who was in Germany and the Germans wanted to destabilize Russia, so they got Lenin against his will because he was a political refugee seeking asylum in Germany. They sent him into Russia to destabilize the government which was the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. So this revolution that begins in the 1790s goes into the 1840s, culminates in the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. The King of the South goes from France to Russia and then Russia forms the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union becomes the King of the South.





This struggle between these powers, the King of the North and the King of the South, is identified in Daniel 11:40 part B. The year is 1989. We'll lay this out, we had 1798, 1844, 1850 and 1863. In 1863 two things happen, Ellen White has her first major vision on health, and we have our first general conference of the church. We begin to reject the truths that were laid out in the history of 1844 to 1850. 1850 to 1863 is Pergamos or compromise. 1863 is Thyatira or captivity. In 1863 we begin to put aside our prophetic doctrines and take up apostate Protestant doctrines. I already identified in Isaiah chapter 6:13 that there's going to be a remnant that was saved under the attack by Nebuchadnezzar. If you look at Isaiah 6, that remnant is identified by a number. What number is it identified as?





-31 Actium

Egypt
KS
dies
↓

360

321

330

Pag/Pap

200



France
KN

1260

Papacy

France
Egypt
KS
↑

1798

1844

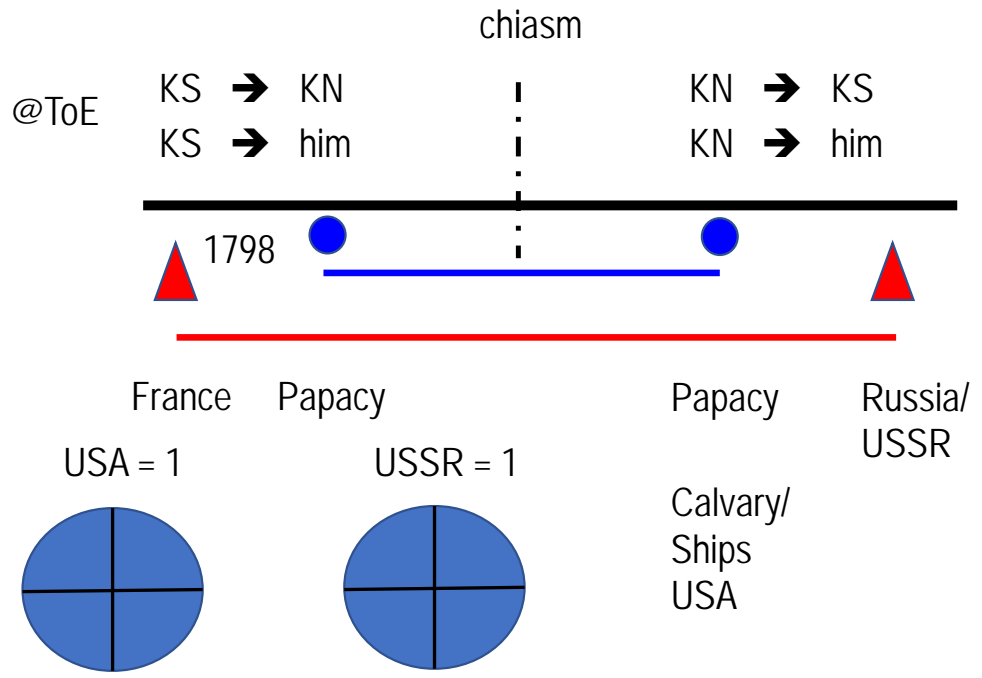
1850

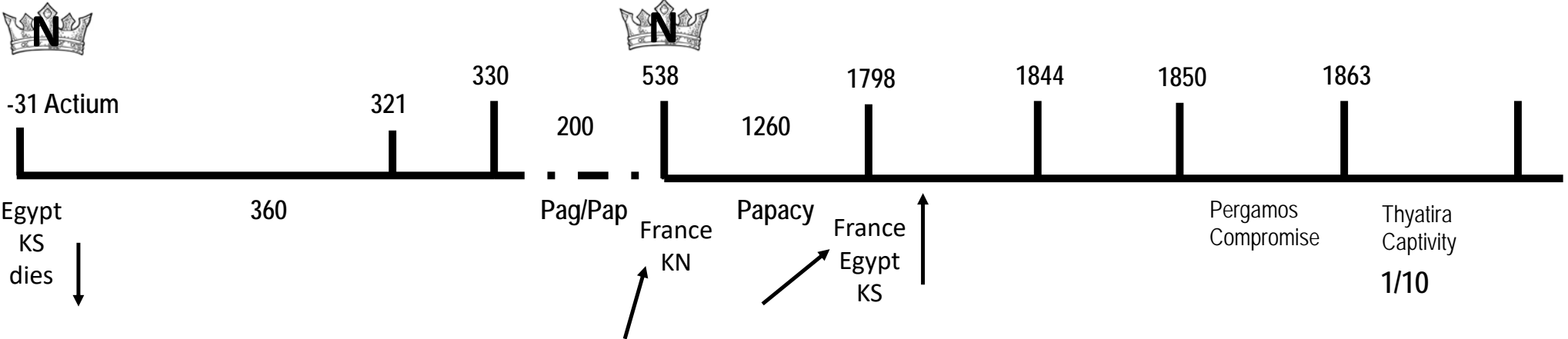
Pergamos
Compromise

1863

Thyatira
Captivity

Isiah 6:13 *But yet in it [shall be] a tenth, and [it] shall return, and shall be eaten: as a teil tree, and as an oak, whose substance [is] in them, when they cast [their leaves: so] the holy seed [shall be] the substance thereof.*

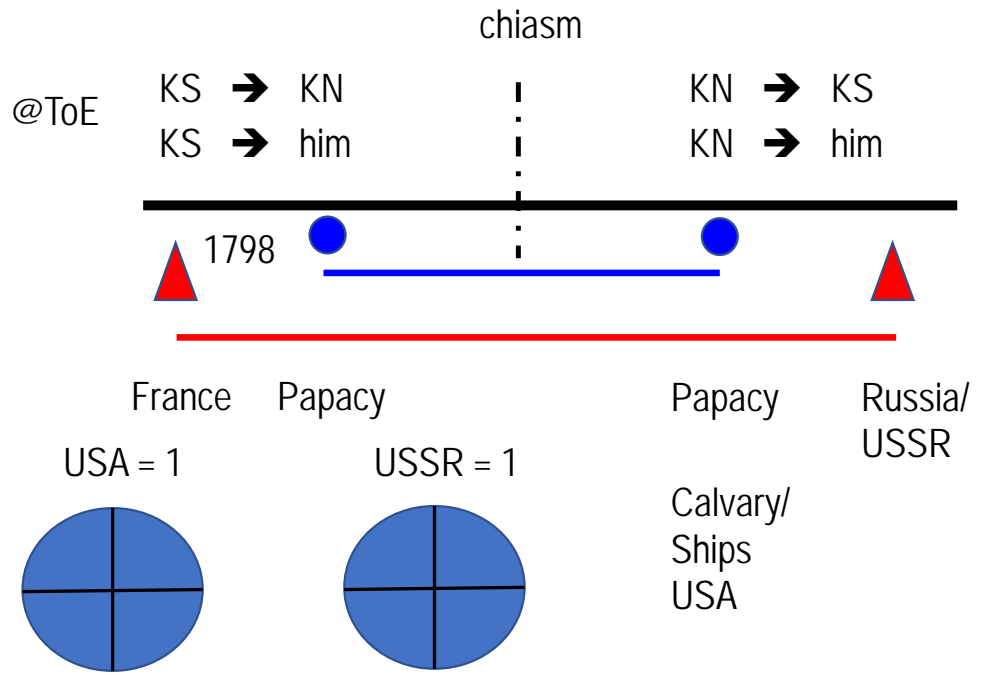


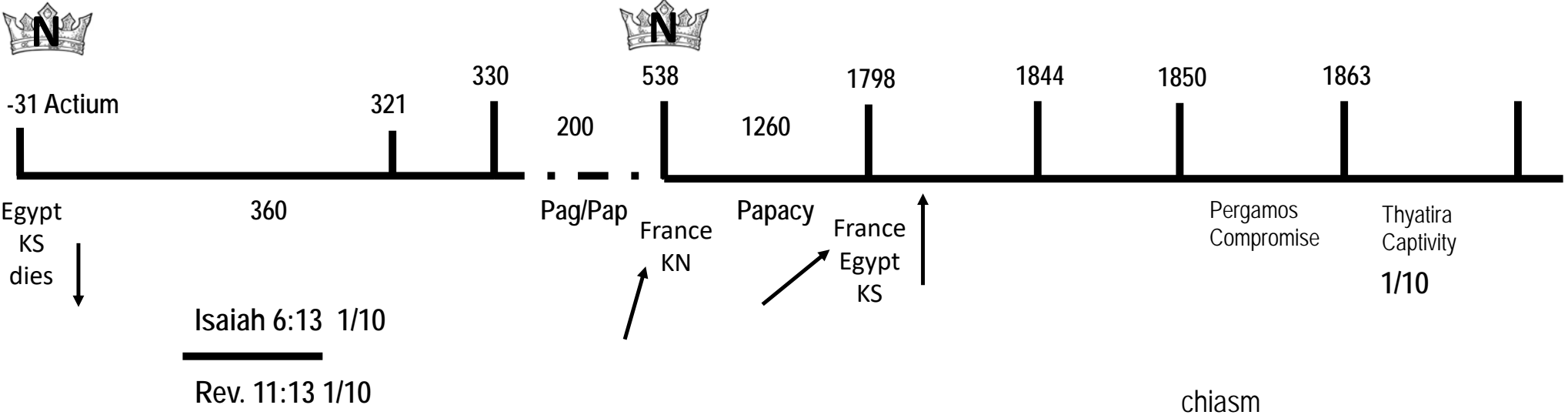


Isaiah 6:13 1/10

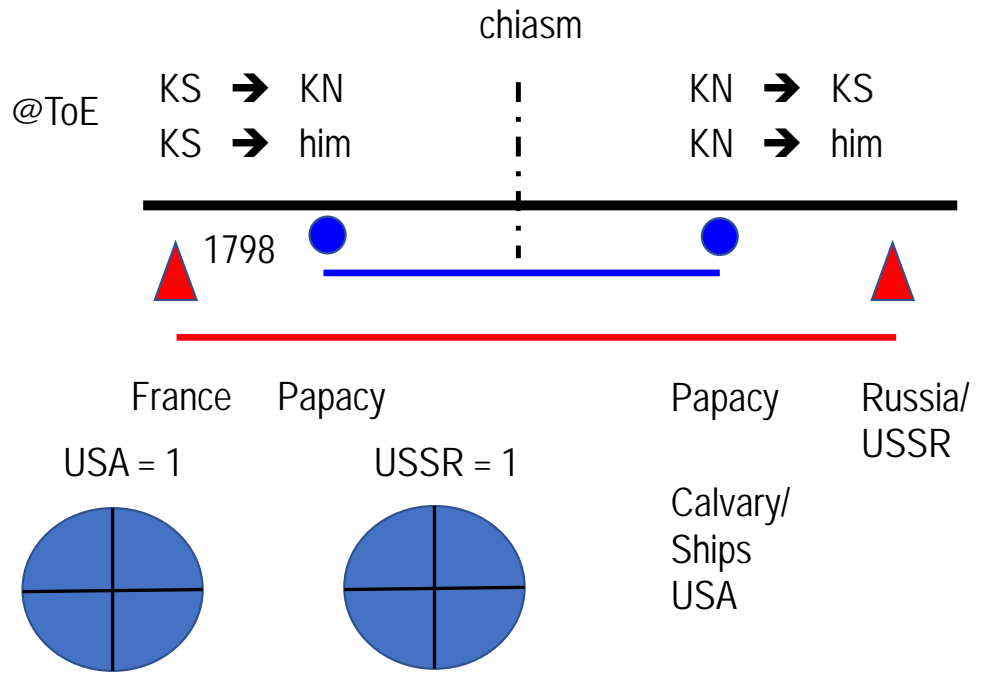
Rev. 11:13 1/10

What number? A tenth. If you come here France is here and then France is here. France is one kingdom, one nation out of how many? Out of 10 horns. If you go to Revelation 11 and you go to verse 13 it says there was a shaking, an earthquake in what part? In the tenth part of the city. So we've got Revelation 11:13 with Isaiah 6:13. The remnant of the papal strength gets taken out near the end of 1798. The number one tenth is a symbol of the remnant. So here in 1863 when God's people go into captivity they're going to go into captivity as a remnant which is a tenth.





Turn to Daniel chapter 5, a passage that we are all familiar with, the story of Belshazzar. He sees a hand writing upon a wall. And the writing on the wall says Mene Mene Teckel Upharsin, this is a riddle or a parable. Daniel's going to tell you the definition and I want to tell you what Daniel said that meant isn't what it meant. The word *Mene Teckel and Upharsin*, Mene does not mean God has numbered your kingdom, it doesn't mean that. But Daniel says it does. He's a prophet and if he says it means it it does. But I want to tell you what the actual meaning is, the word Mene is actually a weight or monetary value, and it actually equals 50 shekels. If you go back into the Hebrew, it tells you so.





-31 Actium

Egypt
KS
dies

Isaiah 6:13 1/10

Rev. 11:13 1/10

M = 50 S
M = 50 S
T = 1 S
U = 1/2 = 25



Pag/Pap

France
KN

Papacy

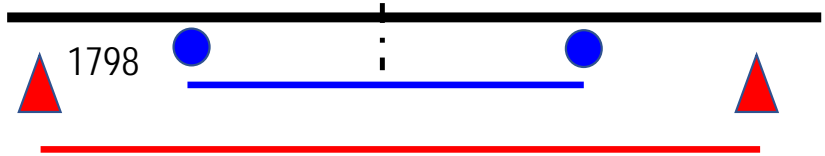
France
Egypt
KS

@ToE

KS → KN
KS → him

chiasm

KN → KS
KN → him



France

Papacy

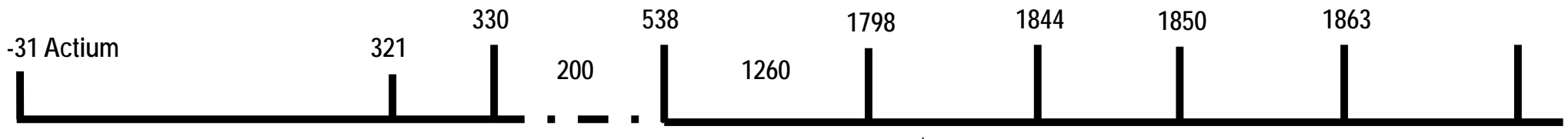
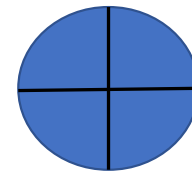
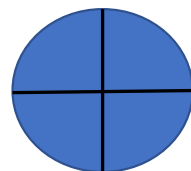
Papacy

Russia/
USSR

USA = 1

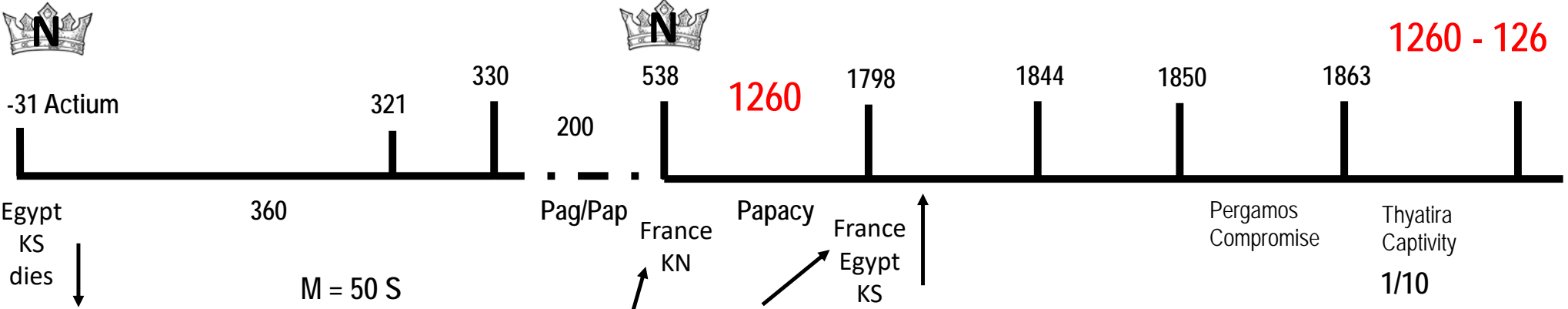
USSR = 1

Calvary/
Ships
USA



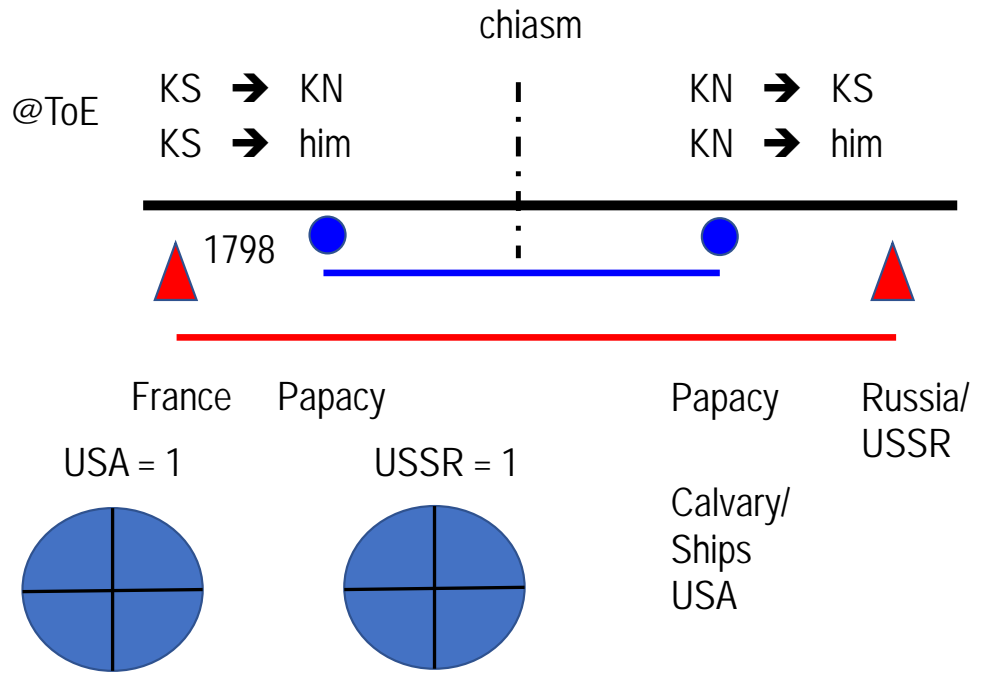
360
Egypt KS dies
Isaiah 6:13 1/10
Rev. 11:13 1/10
Pag/Pap
France KN
Papacy
France Egypt KS
Pergamos Compromise
Thyatira Captivity 1/10

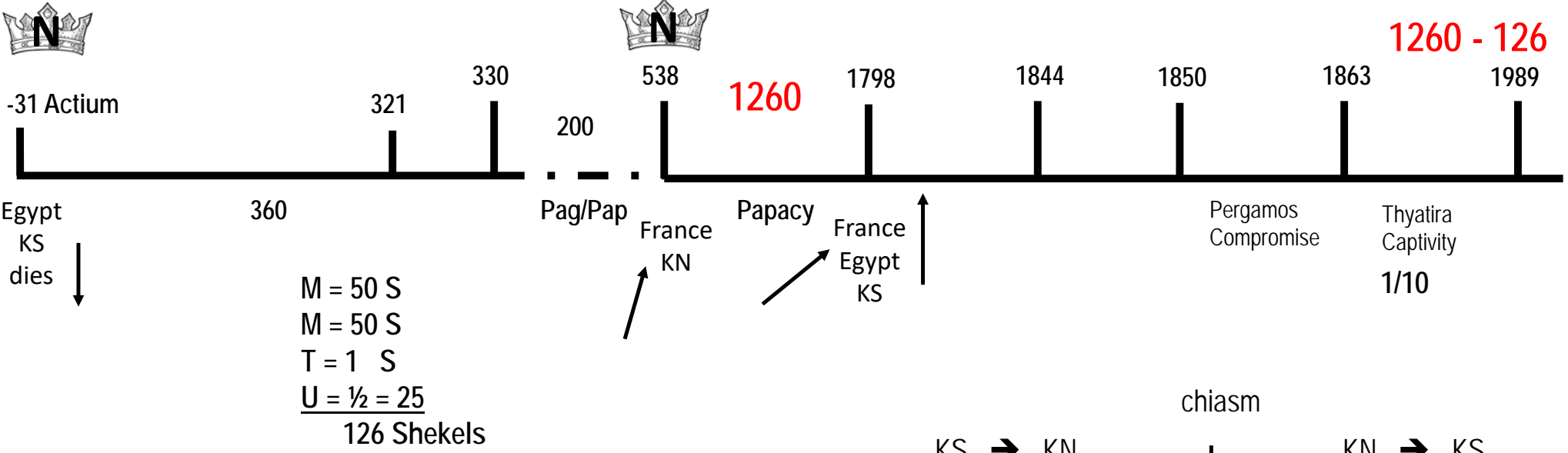
So if you've got Mene twice it's 50 and 50. A teckel is a Babylonian way of saying shekel which is one shekel. And Upharsin as Daniel says when he calls it Peres it means to divide, it's half a Mene which is 25 shekels.



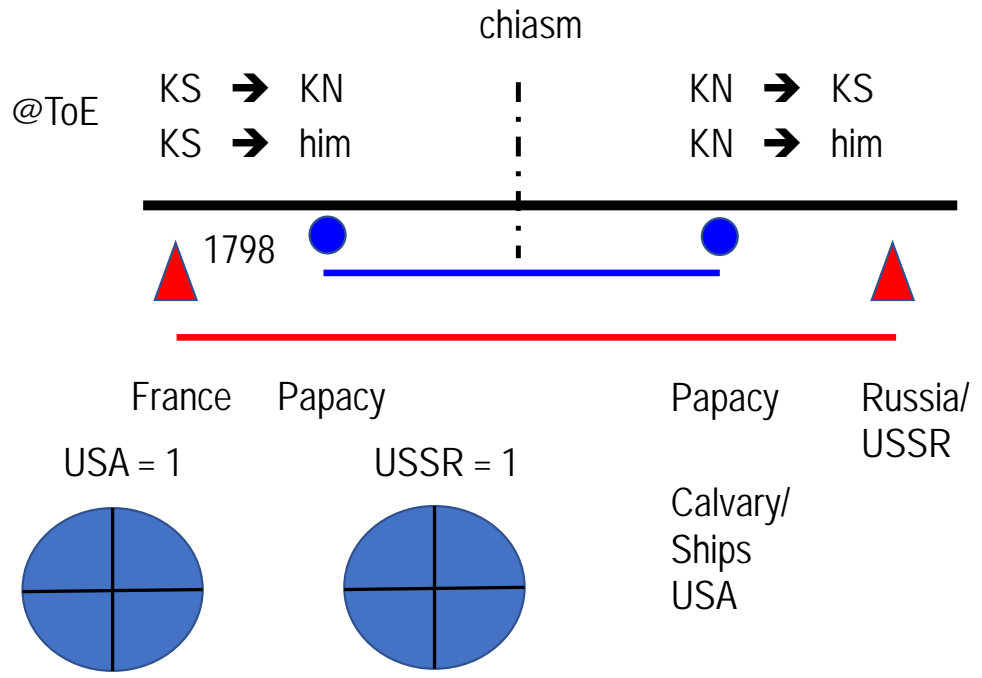
$M = 50 S$
 $M = 50 S$
 $T = 1 S$
 $U = \frac{1}{2} = 25$
126 Shekels

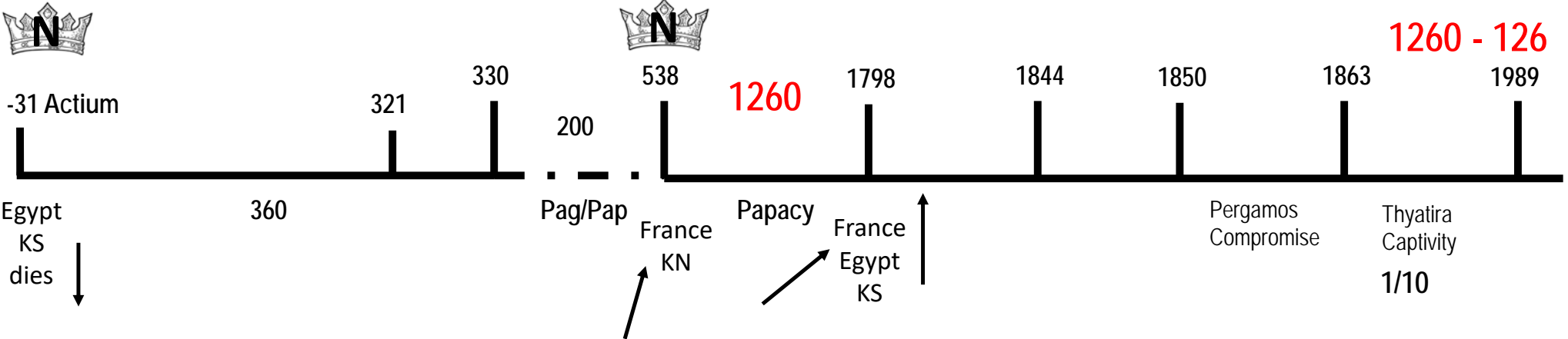
You add them all up and it's 126 shekels. We don't have time to go into the details of this because it's deeper than what I'm showing. We're dealing with the remnant of the woman; the woman went into captivity here for 1260 years. All of these are repeating patterns. So the remnant also has to go into captivity or punished for 1260 years as well. But, we're not the woman we're the remnant and the remnant is the symbol of a tenth attached to them. So you take a tenth of 1260, what number do you get? 126.



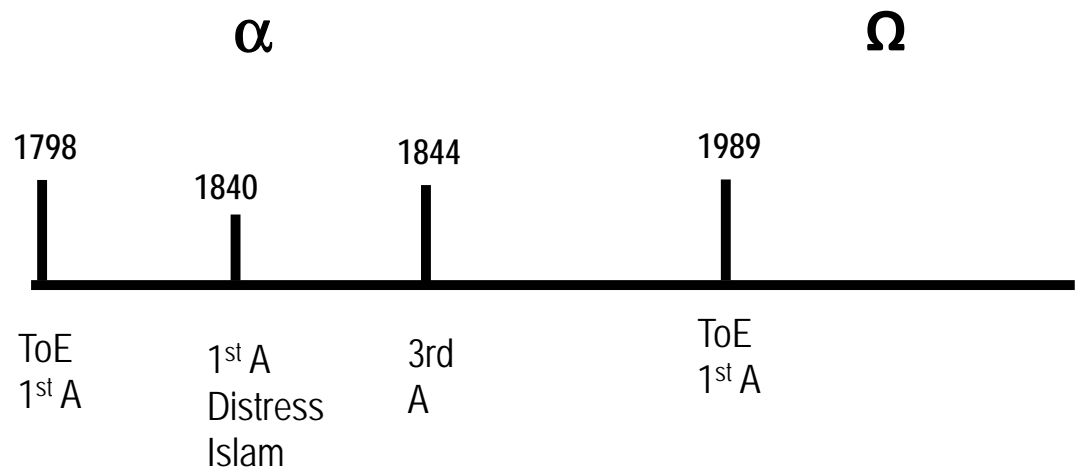


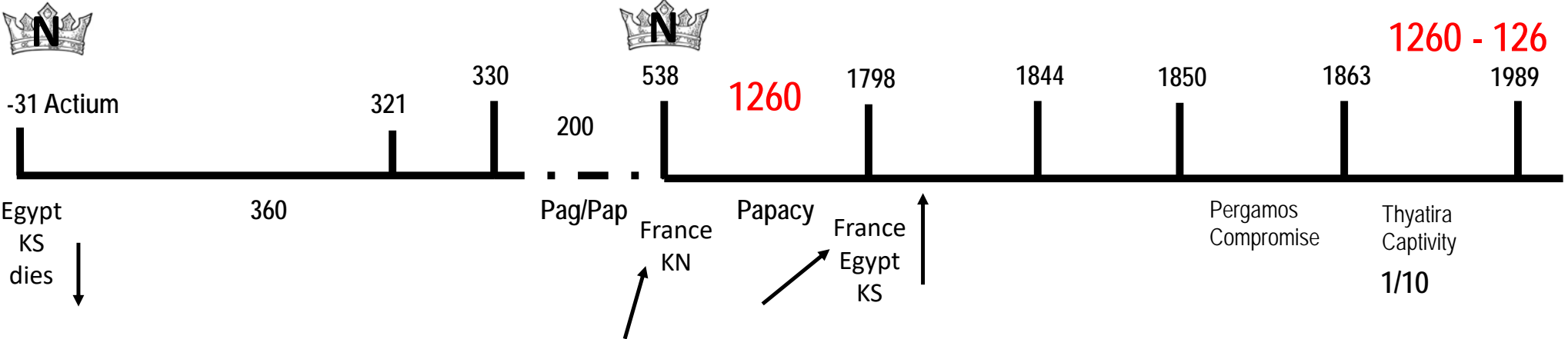
This 126 in Daniel 5 is a prophetic symbol of the history of God's Church from 1863, where we went into captivity and we were punished. 1863 plus 126 is 1989 which is *the time of the end* for God's people. It's when God's people begin to restore His church. We have even stronger arguments than the ones I'm showing you but they're more complex and detailed. But these serve to illustrate what I'm teaching.



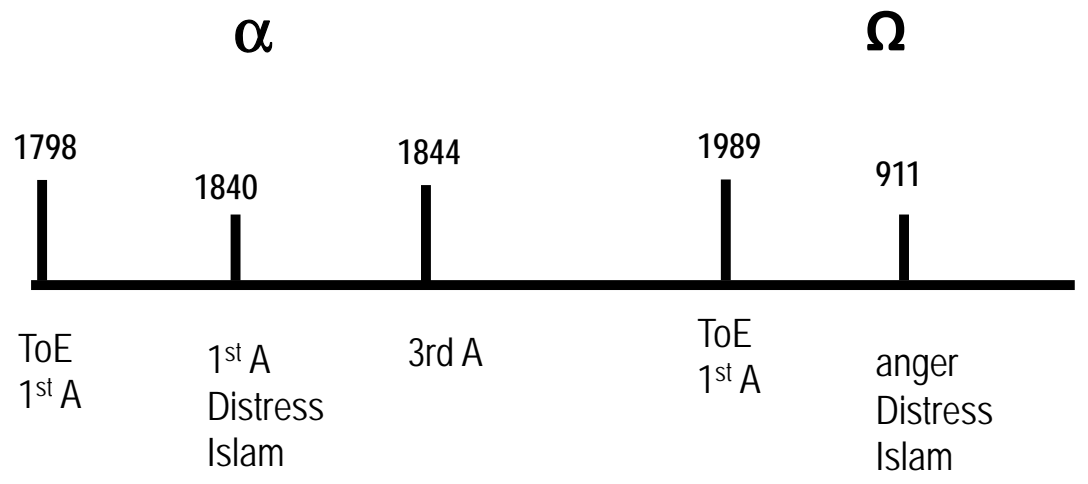


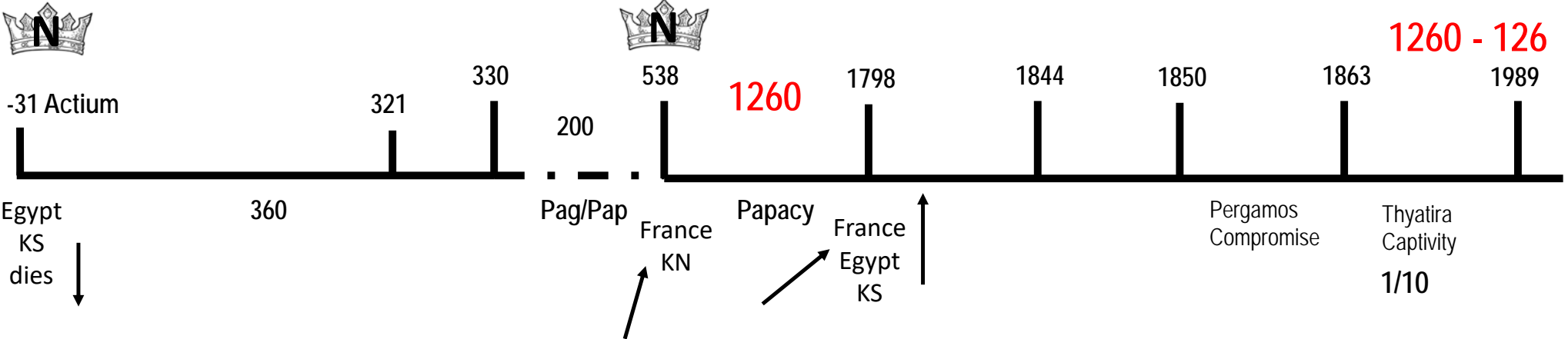
So we've come to a point in history, the Millerites 1798, 1840, and then 1844. 1798 we saw was the time of the end the First Angels Message. 1840 this First Angel's Message and then we saw the third at 1844. And this was the Alpha. And we are in the Omega now and 1989 is the time of the end. We want to understand where 1840 would be for us. If you go back to this history, it was a time period when the old world was in distress, Matthew 24. Why were they in distress? Because of Islam.



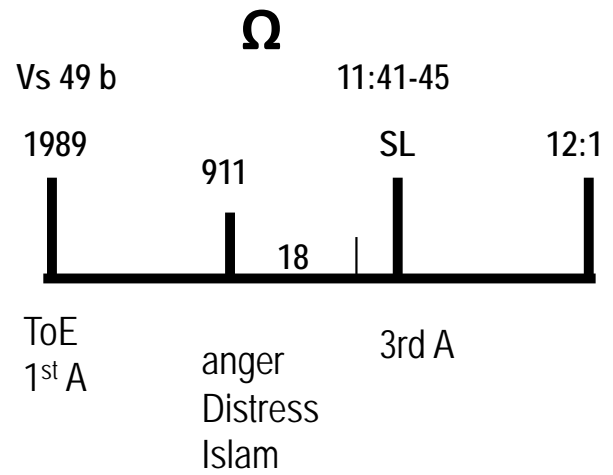
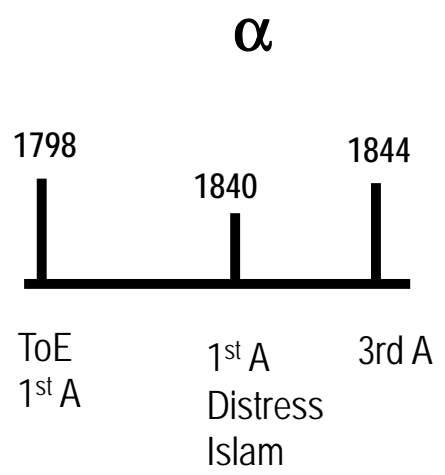


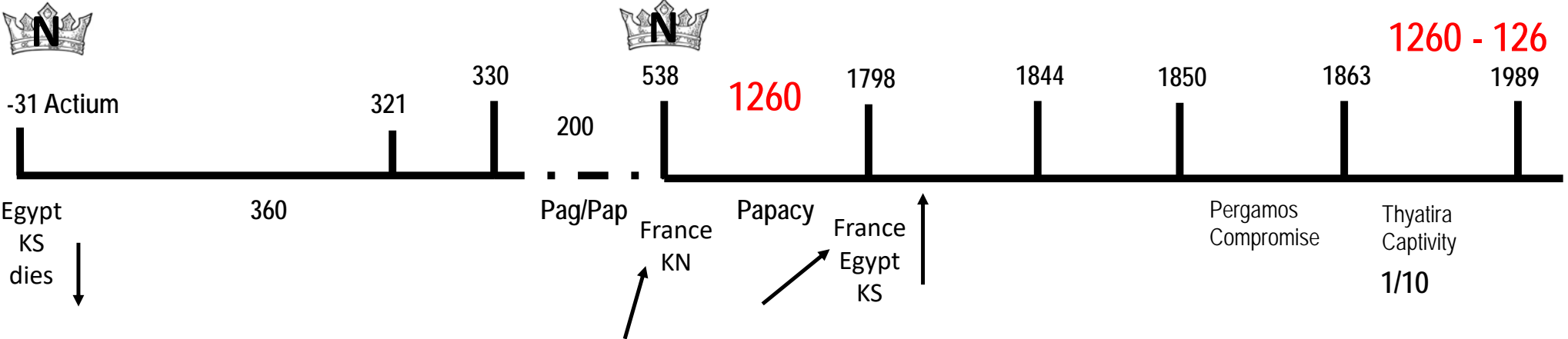
A time is coming, Revelation 11, I say it's coming, it's already here. We spoke about the woes and we're at verse 14 the second woe has passed, and the third world comes quickly. I want to go to verse 18, the nations are angry and the distress in 1840 is the anger, the distress in the nations in the old world is the anger of the nations at the end of the world. And what's making the world angry is Islam and this work began when the West went to war with radical Islam after they bombed the twin towers in the United States in 2001. It's such a famous date the people just call at 9/11.



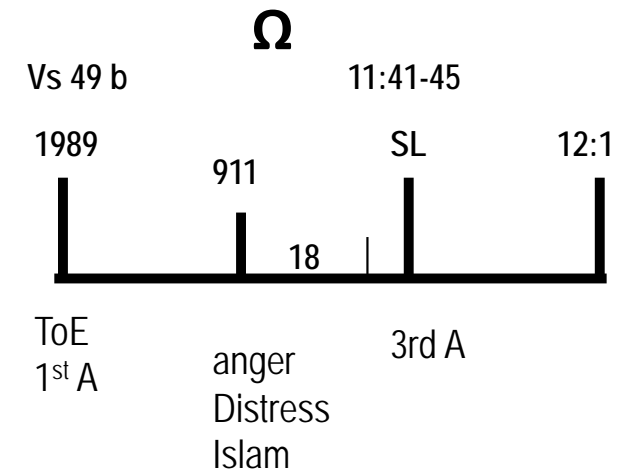
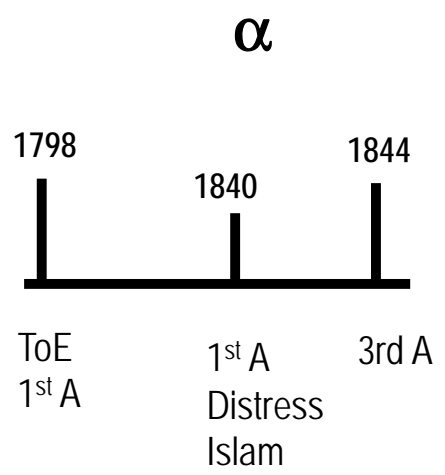


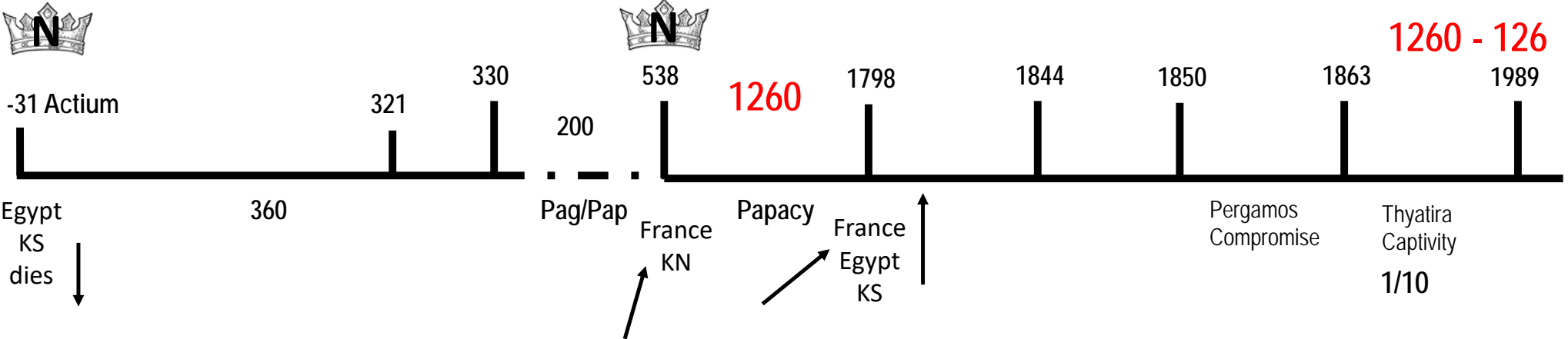
As we trace through the history, we see that we go from 1798 to 1840 we go from 1989 to 911. And then we come to the history of October 22nd, 1844, which was the arrival of the third angel. And we are headed to the empowerment of the third angel at the Sunday law. 1989 is verse 40 part b. And the history of verse 40 takes us all the way from 1989 to the Sunday law and verse 41 to verse 45 Daniel 11 is the Sunday law history. And following that you come to Daniel 12:1 where Michael stands up and the time of trouble such as never was upon this Earth will come. 9/11 was 18 years ago.



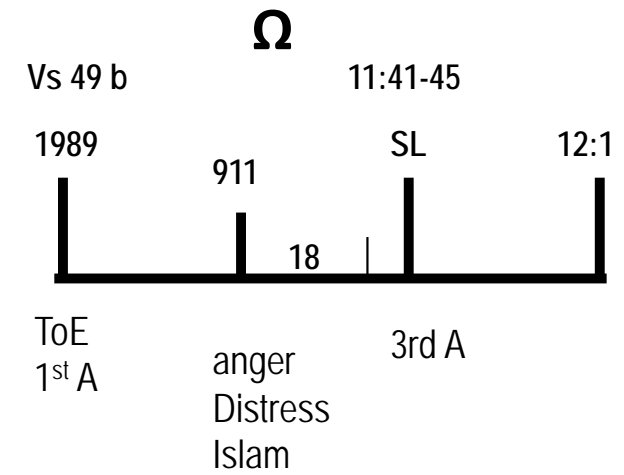
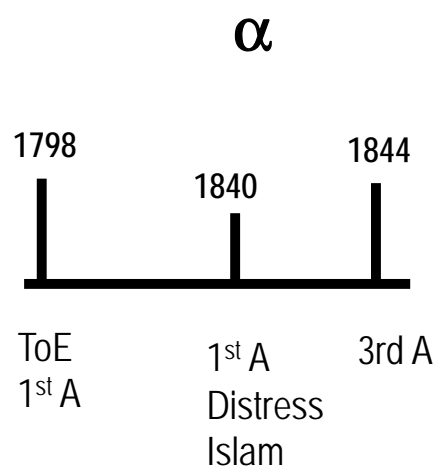


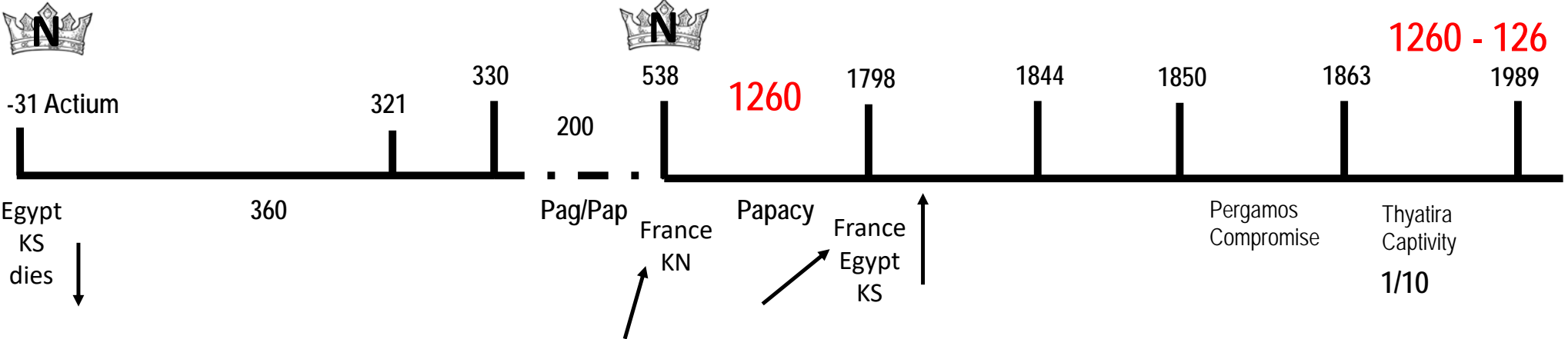
What we are teaching is that history is repeated to the very letter. We're already in a war between the West and Islam and not only the West and Islam, but also between the United States and Russia. I'm sure all of you are aware of the events in the struggle between the United States and the Russia today. Prophecy teaches, we don't have time to go into these prophecies, that the struggle between the United States and Russia is going to escalate. And the struggle between the United States and Islam is going to escalate. And these political struggles are going to drag the religious world into this story.



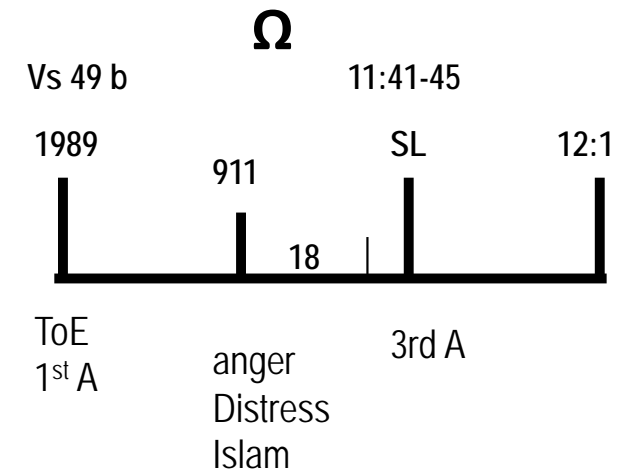
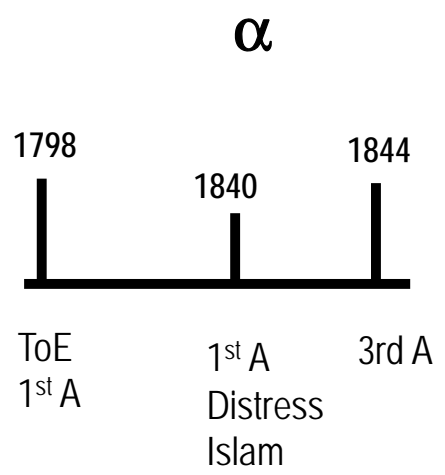


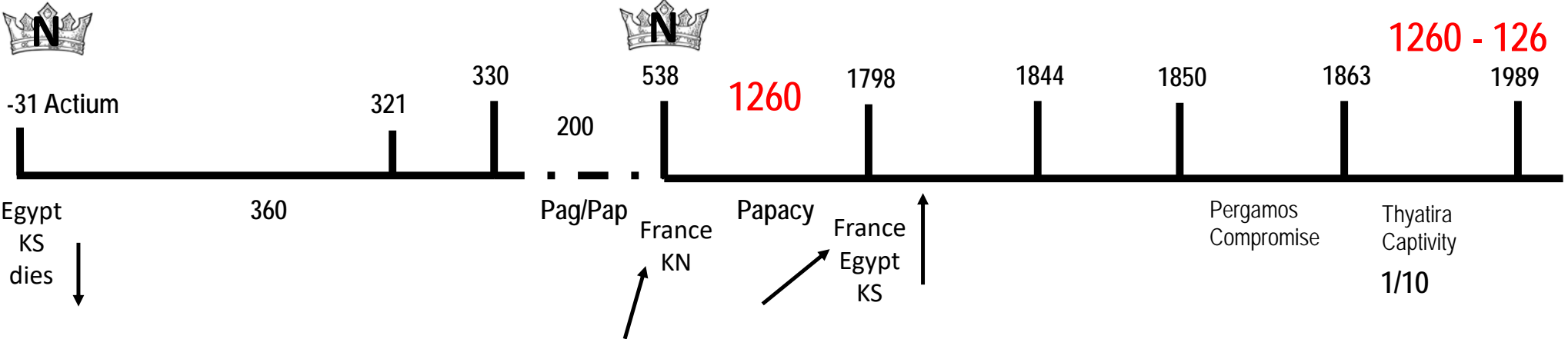
Because of the effects of this war as they impact the United States the religious conservatives in the United States will demand a Sunday law, we are much further into this story than most people are aware of. The struggle between the United States and Russia is almost coming to its end. Soon as that happens there's going to be a struggle between the United States and Islam which will lead to the Sunday law of prophetic history that Adventists have taught about for a long time.



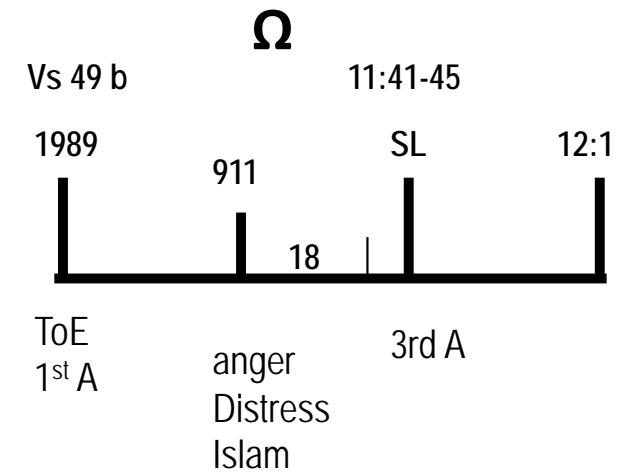
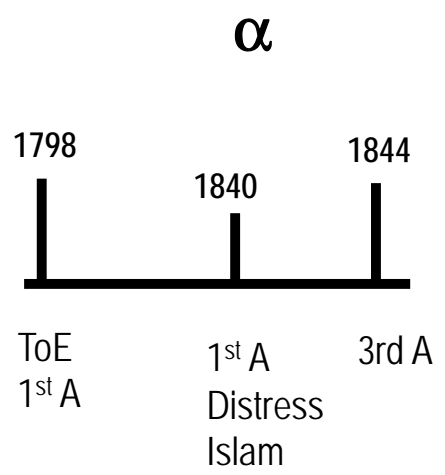


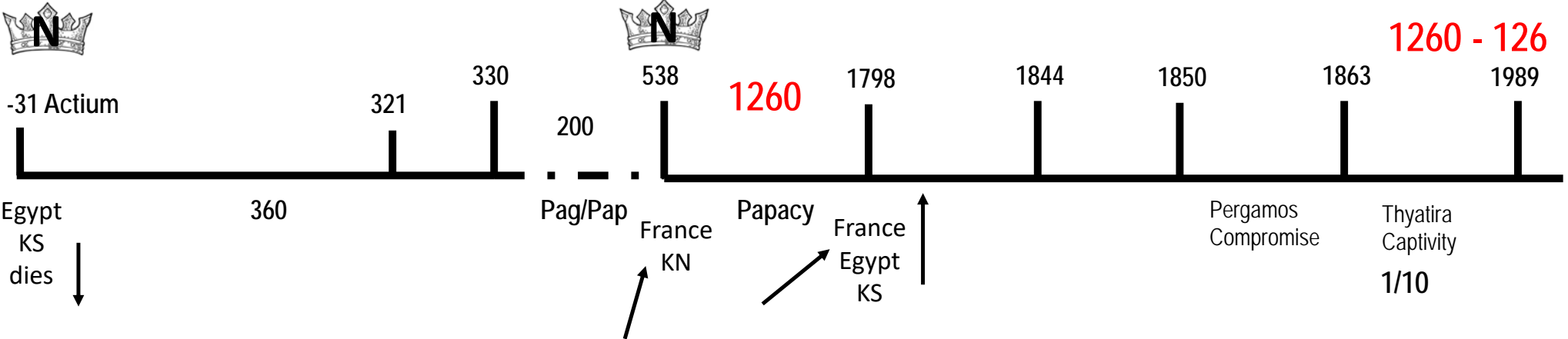
We believe that unless a person is making the necessary preparations in this time period before the Sunday law, and as I said we're over here 18 years after 9/11, we only have a short amount of time, a few years before the Sunday law comes. Each of us needs to make a personal and corporate preparation. The conference structure never accepted the prophetic story in the time of Christ, in the time of the Millerites and they're not about to accept it now. You cannot hear these truths from the conference because they lost their ability to understand prophecy.



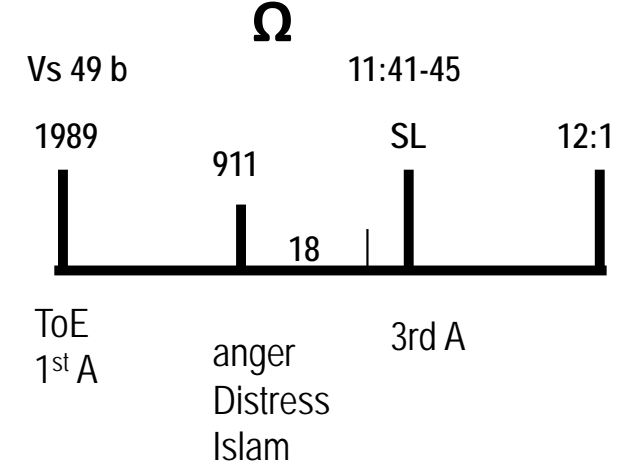
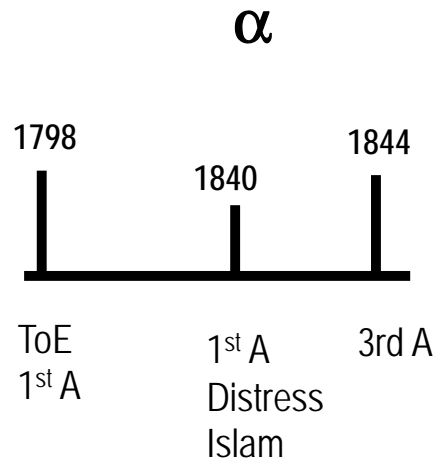


If you see any light, if you see any truth in what we're teaching I hope that you go to our website and begin to review some of the other materials that we have. We discussed these histories this verse, the development of this line in a lot of detail. All I wanted to do this week is introduce you to the methodologies that we're using and to show you where we are in end time prophecy. The first step that the King of the North needs to do to take down his enemies; the King of the South is almost complete.





Once that happens then the Glorious Land gets taken, not the church, it's the United States. And then the world will be taken. So we need to understand the three steps that are happening and we're nearly at the end of the first step. More than enough time for someone who is new to catch up and to study their Bibles to make the mental, spiritual and physical preparations.





Let's pray

Dear Lord, we thank you, we ask and pray for a blessing. We ask for guidance and direction as we study your word. It's my hope that the studies that we've done over this week not only have honored and glorified your name but have served to inform my brothers and sisters. As they begin to review this material, convict them whether or not these things are truth. And if they are convict them to change their lives before it's too late. I pray in Jesus's name Amen