

DANIEL CHAPTER 11, VERSES 18-20

Verses 14-29 = Pagan Rome

Assassination Plot Augustus Caesar

11:18 After this shall he [Julius Caesar of Rome] turn his [Julius Caesar's] face unto the isles [coast lands], and shall take many [Caesar conquered the Mediterranean Islands and Africa after Egypt]: but a prince [Roman Senator Brutus, who was brought up by Caesar] for his [Brutus'] own behalf shall cause the reproach [Caesar desired to make himself king in fact, if not in name] offered by him [Julius Caesar] to cease; without his [Brutus'] own reproach he [Brutus] shall cause [it] to turn upon him [Julius Caesar]. Brutus plotted with sixty senators to assassinate Caesar].

11:18 After this shall Caesar turn his face unto the coast-lands, and shall take many: but Brutus for his own behalf shall cause the reproach offered by Caesar to cease, without Brutus' own reproach he shall cause it to turn upon Caesar.

11:19 Then he [Julius Caesar of Rome] shall turn his [Julius Caesar's] face toward the fort [Rome] of his [Julius Caesar's] own land: but he [Julius Caesar] shall stumble and fall, and not be found [Caesar was assassinated in 44 B.C. in the Forum].

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

11:20 Then shall stand up in his [Julius Caesar's] estate a raiser of taxes [Octavius Augustus Caesar], Julius Caesar's nephew, issued the decree in 4 B.C. to tax the world, and this brought Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem- Lu 2:1 [in] the glory of the kingdom [The Pax Romana, beginning with Octavius, lasted a hundred years]: but within few days he [Octavius Augustus Caesar] shall be destroyed [broken; died A.D 14 at age 76], neither in anger, nor in battle [Died (AD 14) peaceably in his bed, at Nola where he had gone to seek repose and health]. **BC 4 Birth of Jesus**

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

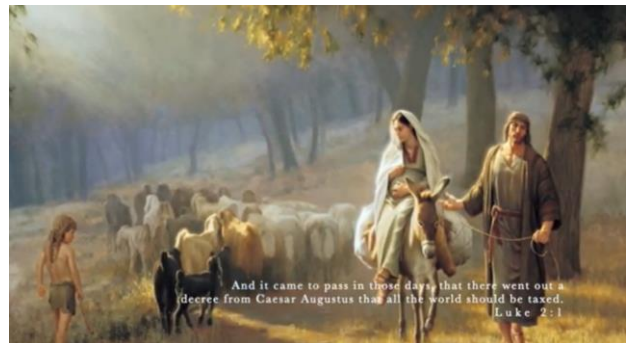
Verse 18:

Between 51 BC and 44 BC, Julius Caesar was conquering a lot of territory for Rome. In 44 BC; he was brutally murdered/ stabbed 23 x by his "supposed" friends, Brutus and Cassius, and others. They were on the Roman senate.

1. He = **Julius Caesar of Rome**
2. Caesar won 500 Battles during his time for Rome
3. These verses are referring to the History of Caesar and how he was brutally murdered/stabbed 23 x by his "supposed" friends, Brutus and Cassius, and others

Verse 19:

Caesar was pierced by a score of daggers in the presence of the senate which he controlled. Caesar left no heir to the throne. Republicanism was now so far gone that the government fell into the hands of the strongest men, those who had military support. Augustus Caesar mentioned in Luke, Chapter 2, and verse 1 takes the place of Julius Caesar. Augustus is the one who raised the taxes and he is the reason **Joseph and Mary had to go to their birth land of Bethlehem**. Now it says, he's a raiser of taxes in the glory of the kingdom: but within a few days he shall be destroyed". So he dies not long after- in a few years.



Verse 20:

Rome ruled north, east and west but not the south until 31 B.C. when Rome becomes ruler of the world. Augustus Caesar formed triumvirate form of government with Mark Antony and Lepidus to avenge the death of Julius Caesar.

Raiser of Taxes

1. This is **Augustus Caesar (Luke 2:1)**
Luke 2:1 And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.
2. He was the nephew of Julius Caesar
3. He was adopted as Julius' successor to the throne
4. He formed what was known as the 2nd Triumvirate with Marc Antony and Lepidus, to avenge the murder of his uncle Julius
5. His victory over Egypt in the Battle of Actium, against Cleopatra and Marc Antony caused him to become ruler over all of Alexander's divided world empire

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Verse 18

After the events brought to view in the seventeenth verse Caesar turned his face toward the coastlands of Africa. The Pompeian or senatorial party here gathered for a last stand. The renowned philosopher Cato joined the republicans and while the warriors, Scipio, Varus, and Juba, quarreled about the supreme command, Cato busied himself most earnestly in the preparation of defence.

A whole year had now passed, while the republicans contemplated with folded arms the perils Caesar had surmounted in Alexandria, the victory he had gained over Pharnaces, and the brilliant reception he had met with in Rome. Caesar assembled six legions and two thousand horse at Lilybaeum in Sicily, and in the middle of October 47, he appeared off the African coast with the first division of his forces, and summoned the republicans in their camp at Hadrumetum to surrender to 'Caesar the emperor'. 'There is no emperor here but Scipio, they replied, and inflicted death upon his envoy as a deserter. The dictator sailed on to Leptis, and was there invited to take shelter, while he awaited the arrival of the rest of his armament.' "At last on the 4th of April (46 B. C.) the armies met on the field of Thapsus. On this occasion many of Caesar's men were fresh recruits, and he was not without some misgivings about their steadiness. But they were not less impatient for the onset than the veterans, whom their general recommended to their imitation, and loudly demanded the signal to engage. While he still hesitated, checking with hand and voice the impatient swaying of the lines, suddenly the blast of a single trumpet burst forth on the right wing. The impetuous ferocity of the tenth legion could no longer brook restraint; they had raised the signal unbidden; and now the whole army rushed forward in one unbroken body, overpowering their officers' efforts to detain them. Caesar, when he beheld rank after rank pouring by him, without the possibility of recall, gave the word 'Good luck' to his attendants, and spurred his horse to the head of his battalions. The combat was speedily decided. The elephants, thrown into confusion by the first discharge of stones and arrows, turned upon the ranks they were placed to cover, and broke in pieces their array. The native cavalry, dismayed at losing their accustomed support, were the first to abandon the field. Scipio's legions made little resistance; they sought shelter behind their entrenchments. But their officers had fled, and the men, left without a commander, rushed in quest of their discomfited allies. They found the Numidian camp in the hands of the enemy; they begged for quarter, but little mercy was shown them, and Caesar himself beheld with horror a frightful massacre which he was powerless to control. Scipio escaped to the coast, and embarked with others for Spain, but was intercepted and slain. Juba and Petreius fled together, and sought refuge within the walls of Zama. But the Numidians rejoiced in the defeat of their tyrants and refused them solace or shelter. The fugitives, repulsed in every quarter, and disdainingly to solicit the victor's clemency, placed themselves at a banquet together, drank their fill of wine, and challenged each other to mortal combat. Petreius, the elder of the two, was despatched by his opponent, who then threw himself upon his own sword." H. H. v. 5, pp. 555, 556.

"While his foes were thus flying and falling, Caesar advanced triumphantly from the scene of his last exploit, receiving the submission of the towns on his way, carrying off the stores and treasure collected for his enemies' use, and leaving garrisons to retain them in fidelity." Ibid. p. 561.

Then Utica itself surrendered and all the north coast of Africa was under the "Imperator's" sway.

The logical consequence of so much power was to have the name of 'king' as well as the substance. Caesar contrived to have the crown offered him but the attitude of the populace stopped him from accepting. This was repeated and again Caesar put it away, all the while desiring the crown. Rome was no longer republican; but the forms of election, the senate, and other officers were kept up. The final "reproach" of taking the hated title "king" was offered by Caesar. A conspiracy of professed lovers of "liberty", headed by Brutus, was formed to do away with Caesar and thus cause this "reproach offered by him to cease." The plan was carried out as prophesied in the next verse, and the "reproach" offered by Caesar was turned upon him to his undoing, and Brutus and his conspirators escaped. In no sense did the same reproach attach to Brutus, and had there been any real patriotism in the hearts of the senatorial or-republican party, Brutus would have been proclaimed liberator and the republic would have survived; but imperialism was so deeply entrenched, and vice and luxury had so weakened and

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dissipated Roman virtue, that the monarchy still lived though the framer of it was dead. New hands seized power and the imperial armies soon sought out and punished the murderers of Caesar.

In support of the thought that the part Brutus took did not in any sense cause the "reproach offered by Caesar" to come upon Brutus, we find in Gibbon v. 1, c. 3, p. 87, that, "the Romans, who revered the memory of Brutus would applaud the imitation of his virtue," and in a foot note we learn that 4 Two centuries after the establishment of monarchy, the emperor Marcus Antoninus recommends the character of Brutus as a perfect model of Roman virtue."

["The Eleventh of Daniel Narrated" pg. 31-33 by J. Grant Lamson 1909; archive from G.C. Library]

Myers General History 267 Coast lands of Africa

Barnes' General History 250, Thepsus Cato.

Coast lands- Cimmerian Bosphorus and all north coast of Africa,-- coast-lands of the Mediterranean.

Caesar was ready to take the crown as King, thus closing the history of the republic in name as it had already ceased in fact.

Brutus posed as a friend of the republic and Caesar's overwhelming ambition was made the occasion of his death.

Myers General History 267

Barnes' General History 251

Verse 19

"Caesar settled the affairs of Africa with his usual despatch, and sailed from Utica on the fourteenth day of April, 46 B. C." At Rome he received four triumphs and the city was satiated with gorgeous processions, games, and sights of captured, princes and princesses. The public shows were carried out with great magnificence. The appetite for blood brought about the most ferocious exhibitions, and the ferocity and carnage in the combats made even that brutal multitude shudder. Again Caesar was called to arms to put down an insurrection in Spain. From this trip he returned and stood before the gates of Rome, September 13, 45 B. C.

"Caesar was now fully aware that he could sway the Roman world unchecked by the interference of a senate, two-thirds of which perhaps were nominees of his own. Under the sanction of an organic law he had raised the number of the assembly to nine hundred, thus degrading the honour by making it cheap; and he still more degraded it in the eyes of the proudest of the citizens by pouring into it his allies from the provinces, his soldiers, and even, if we may believe their bitter sarcasms, the captives who had just followed his car of triumph. The Romans exercised their wits on these upstart strangers losing themselves amidst the forests of columns which thronged the public places, and placards were posted recommending no good citizen to guide them to the senate house. This servile council, with less respect for appearances than its chief, would have given him the right of nominating to all curule and plebeian offices, to the entire abrogation of the electoral prerogatives of the people. But Caesar declined to destroy the last shadow of liberty, assured that no man would venture to sue for a magistracy without his consent. He contented himself with recommending certain candidates to the suffrages of the people, and these recommendations were equivalent to commands. Moreover the senate had imposed upon the elected the obligation to swear before entering on their office, that they would undertake nothing against the acts of the dictator, for every act of his was invested with the force of law. The consuls, praetors, and other officers thus continued to exercise their ordinary functions under the dictator's superintendence; the praetors were increased in number, while the consuls, though never exceeding two at the same time, were rapidly supplanted, sometimes month by month, by fresh aspirants whom it was expedient to gratify. As the avowed champion of the people Caesar retained the appropriate distinction of the tribunitian power, which also rendered his person inviolable; while both the senators and the knights offered to surround him with a guard of honour of their own members to secure this inviolability by a stronger instrument than the law. To the reality of power he added its outward signs. In the senate, the theatre, the circus, and the hall of justice he might seat himself on his golden chair in a robe of regal magnificence, while his effigy was impressed upon the public coinage. Apart from the title of king there is no outward symbol of royalty more appropriate than that of the hereditary transmission of offices and

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distinctions. The imperium, or military supremacy, which had been granted to Caesar for his life, was rendered transmissible to his children, and with it the august distinction of the sovereign pontificate.

"In fine, the dictatorship for life and the consulship for five years, with the right of drawing at pleasure upon the public treasury, secured to Caesar the executive power of the state; the imperium gave him the command of its forces; the tribunate invested him with a veto upon its legislation. As prince, or first man of the senate, he guided the debates of that assembly; as controller of manners even its personal composition depended upon his will. As chief pontiff he interpreted the religion of the state, and made omens and auguries declare themselves at his bidding. Thus the finances, the army, the religious system, the executive with a portion of the judicial power, and indirectly almost the whole functions of the legislature were combined in the hands of the autocrat of the Roman commonwealth. Nevertheless he had assumed no title inconsistent with the principles of the republic, and the precedents of constitutional history." H. H. v. 5, p. 570.

"On the evening of the 14th of March, Caesar was supping with M. Lepidus, his master of the horse, who was now at the head of a body of troops without the walls, and was preparing shortly to march with them into Transalpine Gaul, which had been assigned to him by Caesar as his province. It happened that Caesar was engaged in writing, when the rest of the party began to discuss the question, 'What kind of death is most to be desired?' The subject upon which they were talking caught his attention, and he cried out, before any one else had expressed an opinion, that the best death was a sudden one.

"A coincidence so remarkable was likely to be remembered afterwards by all who had been present; but it is said, also, that he had been often warned by the augurs to beware of the ides of March; and these predictions had, probably, wrought on the mind of his wife, Calpurnia, so that, on the night that preceded that dreaded day, her rest was broken by feverish dreams, and in the morning her impression of fear was so strong, that she earnestly besought her husband not to stir from home. He himself, we are told, felt himself a little unwell; and being thus more ready to be infected by superstitious fears, he was inclined to comply with Calpurnia's wishes, and allowed some part of the morning to pass away, and the senate to be already assembled, without having as yet quitted his house.

"At such a critical moment as this the conspirators were naturally wide awake to every suspicion; and becoming uneasy at his delay, Decimus Brutus was sent to call on him, and to persuade him to attend the senate by urging to him the offence that he would naturally give if he appeared to slight that body at the very moment when they were preparing to confer on him the title of king. Decimus Brutus visited Caesar, and being entirely in his confidence, his arguments were listened to, and Caesar set out about eleven o'clock to go to the senate house. When he was on his way thither, Artemidorus of Cnidus, a Greek sophist, who was admitted into the houses of some of the conspirators, and had there become acquainted with some facts that had excited his suspicions, approached him with a written statement of the information which he had obtained, and putting it into his hands begged him to read it instantly, as it was of the last importance. Caesar, it is said, tried to look at it, but he was prevented by the crowd which pressed around him, and by the numerous writings of various sorts that were presented to him as he passed along. Still, however, he held it in his hand, and continued to keep it there when he entered the senate house.

"Mark Antony, who was at this time Caesar's colleague in the consulship, was on the point of following him into the senate, when C. Trebonius called him aside, and detained him without, by professing to desire some conversation with him. It is said that some of the conspirators had wished to include him in the fate of Caesar; but Brutus had objected to it as a piece of unnecessary bloodshed; and when it was remembered that he himself, not long ago, had proposed to Trebonius the very act which they were now about to perform, they consented that his life should not be endangered. Meantime, as Caesar entered the senate house, all the senators rose to receive him. The conspirators had contrived to surround his person in the street, and they now formed his immediate train as he passed on to the curule chair, which had been prepared, as usual, for his reception. That chair had been placed near the pedestal of a statue of Pompey the Great; for the building in which the senate was assembled

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had been one of Pompey's public works; and it is said, that Cassius, labouring under the strong feeling of the moment, turned himself to the image, and seemed to implore its assistance in the deed which was to be perpetrated.



"When Caesar had taken his seat, the conspirators gathered more closely around him, and L. Tillius Cimber approached him as if to offer some petition, which he continued to press with vehemence when Caesar seemed unwilling to grant it, and the other conspirators joined in supporting his request. At last, when Caesar appeared impatient of further importunity, Cimber took hold of his robe and pulled it down from his shoulders; an action which was the signal agreed upon with his associates for commencing their attack. It is said that the dagger of P. Casca took the lead in the work of blood, and that Caesar, in the first instant of surprise, attempted to resist and to force his way

through the circle which surrounded him. But when the conspirators rushed upon him, and were so eager to have a share in his death, that they wounded one another in the confusion, he drew his robe closely around him, and having covered his face, fell without a struggle or a groan. He received three and twenty wounds, and it was observed that the blood, as it streamed from them, bathed the pedestal of Pompey's statue. No sooner was the murder finished, than M. Brutus, raising his gory dagger in his hand, turned round towards the assembled senators, and called on Cicero by name, congratulating him on the recovery of their country's liberty. But to preserve order at such a moment was hopeless; the senators fled in dismay. Antony made haste to escape to his house. A universal consternation was spread through the city, till the conspirators, going in a body to the Forum, addressed the people, and by assuring them that no violence was intended to any one, but that their only object had been to assert the liberty of Rome, they succeeded in restoring comparative tranquillity. Still, however, distrusting the state of the popular feeling, they withdrew into the Capitol, which Decimus Brutus had secured with a band of gladiators whom he retained in his service; and there, having been joined by several of the nobility, they passed the first night after the murder. Meanwhile, the body of Caesar was left for some hours, amidst the general confusion, on the spot where it fell; till at last three of his slaves placed it on a litter, and carried it home, one of the arms hanging down on the outside of the litter, and presenting a ghastly spectacle. It was asserted by the surgeon, who examined the wounds, that out of so many, one alone was mortal; that, namely, which he had received in the breast when he first attempted to break through the circle of his assassins." *H. H. v. 5, p. 581.*

In such manner, then, did Caesar return to "the fort of his own land," and then did he "stumble and fall." We need not speculate in what "might have been," for the angel had said what would be.

Appian, in discussing the conditions leading up to the death of Caesar, well says, "For in the thing itself there is no difference between dictator and king."

The senate at first favored the murderers of Caesar, but soon the sentiment changed and Brutus and Cassius felt it wise to get away from the capital. They left Italy in the fall of 44 B. C., a few months after the assassination. "By the end of 43 B. C., the whole of the East was in their hands." Instead of preparing for the inevitable war with Antony, however, they spent their time in plundering the cities of Asia Minor.

The battle of Philippi was really the end of the republican drama, but Antony and Octavian and Lepidus continued to quarrel among themselves as to the division of the empire. Antony might have held the power in his own hand in spite of Caesar's will declaring Octavian his heir, but for a wild, wicked infatuation for Cleopatra. *H. H., v. 5, p. 624* relates: "Antony had visited Alexandria fourteen years before, and had been smitten by the charms of Cleopatra, then a girl of fifteen. She became Caesar's paramour, and from the time of the dictator's death Antony had never seen her. She now came to meet him in Cilicia. The galley which carried her up the Cydnus, was of more than oriental gorgeousness; the sails of purple; oars of silver, moving to the sound of music;

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*the raised poop burnished with gold. There she lay upon a splendid couch, shaded by a spangled canopy; her attire was that of Venus, around her flitted attendant Cupids and Graces. At the news of her approach to Tarsus, the triumvir found his tribunal deserted by the people. She invited him to her ship, and he complied. From that moment he was her slave. He accompanied her to Alexandria, exchanged the Roman garb for the Graeco-Egyptian costume of the court, and lent his power to the queen to execute all her caprices."How she finally turned Antony against his own * countrymen will be described under later verses.*

{“The Eleventh of Daniel Narrated” pg. 33-39 by J. Grant Lamson 1909; archive from G.C. Library}

This is the last return of Caesar, probably from the Spanish rebellion.

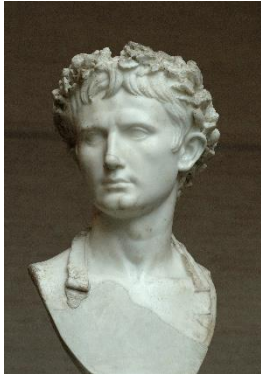
Assassinated when presiding at the Roman Senate, Mar 15, BC 44 “The Ides of March.”

Myers General History 269

Barnes' General History 251

Swinton's Outlines of General History 173-175

Verse 20



The young Octavian soon defeated all opponents, and taking the name Augustus became the sole ruler of the Roman world. He "dated the years of his imperial monarchy from the day of the battle of Actium (September 2, 31 B. C.). But it was not till two years after that he established himself in Rome as ruler of the Roman world. . . .

At the same time the temple of Janus was closed [which was only when Rome was at peace] for the first time since the year 235 B. C. All men drew breath more freely, and all except the soldiery looked forward to a time of tranquillity. Liberty and independence were forgotten words. After the terrible disorders of the last century, the general cry was for quiet at any price. Octavian was. a person admirably fitted to fulfil these aspirations. His uncle Julius was too fond of active exertion to play such a part well. Octavian never shone in war, while his vigilant and patient mind was well fitted for the discharge of business. He avoided shocking popular feeling by assuming any title savoring of royalty; but he enjoyed by universal consent an authority more than regal."H. H. v. 5, p. 632.

It was in this time of peace that the world's Redeemer was to be born in little Bethlehem of Judea. Caesar Augustus' decree that all the world should be taxed, Luke 2:1, surely fits the description in the prophecy, and this taxing or enrolling resulted in bringing Mary, the espoused wife of Joseph, to the city of his nativity. Here "she brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn." Little "Bethlehem Ephratah," of the province of Syria, in the empire of Rome, under Caesar Augustus became the scene of another fulfilled prophecy, Micah 5 : 2, and the Word of God became the Word Incarnate.

So great was Augustus as Emperor that his name has been given to that period, and as if to show special favor to a ruler who was in power at the birth of Jesus, Augustus was permitted a peaceful death so far as outward wars were concerned but in his home were the most iniquitous intrigues and devilish deeds. Augustus' fourth wife was Livia, wife of Ti. Claudius Nero, who consented to her marrying Augustus. She had two sons, Tiberius, (born 42 B. C.) and Drusius whom she brought into the world three months after her union with Augustus. With such a predisposition to evil as such a record and lineage would suggest, it is not to be marvelled at that Tiberius was 4 'ambitious, overbearing, sullen," "vile, licentious," and all the rest that malevolent adjectives can describe. Augustus desired the empire to go to his two grandsons, Caius and Lucius, the children of his daughter Julia. They were given honor and dignity by Augustus and the senate, but the intriguing Livia marked them for death and with them any who stood in the way of her ambitious plans for her son. Tiberius went into voluntary exile and devoted himself to the study of the sciences, but his hired assassins assisted his mother in the general scheme. "Livia's ambitious and passionate temper was so notorious that she was actually suspected of having cut her husband's days short by poison, lest he should restore his grandson Agrippa, to whom he had been reconciled in his island exile a little while before with tears and passionate embraces, to his rights and honours. She was alone

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with the emperor when death overtook him on a journey, at Nola in Lower Italy, in the seventy-sixth year of his age; and by carefully guarding the house and spreading false reports she concealed the fact of his decease until her son, who for several years had been associated with his adoptive father as coadjutor in the empire, could be summoned from Illyricum. Then the world was startled by the double announcement that Augustus was dead and that Tiberius had assumed the reins of power." H. H. v. 6, p. 120, par 2.

"His sickness was occasioned by diarrhoea; notwithstanding which, he went round the coast of Campania and the adjacent islands, and spent four days in that of Capreae; where he gave himself up entirely to his ease; behaving, at the same time, to those about him with the utmost good nature and complaisance." Ibid p. 126 par 4.

"Upon the day of his death, he now and then inquired if there was any disturbance in the town about him; and calling for a mirror, he ordered his hair to be combed, and his falling cheeks to be adjusted. Then asking his friends that were admitted into the room, 'Do ye think that I have acted my part in life well?' he immediately subjoined,

***If all be right, with joy your voices raise
In loud applauses to the actor's praise.***

After which, having dismissed them all, whilst he was inquiring of some that were just come from Rome, concerning Drusus' daughter who was in a bad state of health, he expired amidst the kisses of Livia, and with these words: 'Livia, live mindful of our marriage, and farewell!' dying a very easy death, and such as he himself had always wished for." Ibid p. 127 par 2.

"Augustus died August 19, 14 A. D., at the ninth hour of the day, wanting only five and thirty days of seventy-six years of age." Ibid.

["The Eleventh of Daniel Narrated" pg. 39-41 by J. Grant Lamson 1909; archive from G.C. Library]

In an especial sense the word estate bears out the idea as Caesar had named Augustus as his legate.

Myers. 279, Barnes'. 257, Swinton's. 182

BC 27 title "Augustus"

So glorious was this that history defines it as the Augustian Age.

Shall be destroyed:

Myers General History 271-282

Barnes' General History 258

Verse 18 Notes

Stephan N Haskell, 1908, The Story of Daniel, pg. 241

Caesar was an organizer as well as a warrior, and displayed greater liberality and breadth of ideas than any previous ruler. Roman franchise was granted to the citizens of many cities hitherto excluded, and all scientific men, of whatever nationality, were equally honored. Still greater plans for Roman improvement were found among his papers after his death. He was nearing the pinnacle of earthly fame when he fell, pierced by a score of daggers, in the presence of the senate which he controlled. He "stumbled and fell," leaving no heir to the throne. Another great man had passed from the scene of action. Heaven was watching, for the birth of the Son of Man was near at hand. It was the year 44 B.C. when the plans of Julius Caesar were cut short by his untimely death. Republicanism was so far gone that the government fell into the hands of the strongest men, those who had military support.

Isaiah 13:11 And I will punish the world for [their] evil, and the wicked for their iniquity; and I will cause the arrogance of the proud to cease, and will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible.

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Stephan N Haskell, 1908, The Story of Daniel, pg. 238

Satan has but one plan — that is the development of sin; God has but one—the unfolding of truth and love.

Romans 12:3 For I say, through the grace given unto me, to every man that is among you, not to think [of himself] more highly than he ought to think; but to think soberly, according as God hath dealt to every man the measure of faith.

Ephesians 4:14 That we [henceforth] be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, [and] cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive;

Verse 20 Notes

DAR 265.1-266.2

"VERSE 20. Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes in the glory of the kingdom: but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle." {1897 UrS, DAR 265.1}

Augustus Caesar succeeded his uncle, Julius, by whom he had been adopted as his successor. He publicly announced his adoption by his uncle, and took his name, to which he added that of Octavianus. Combining with Mark Antony and Lepidus to avenge the death of Caesar, they formed what is called the triumvirate form of government. Having subsequently firmly established himself in the empire, the senate conferred upon him the title of Augustus, and the other members of the triumvirate being now dead, he became supreme ruler. {1897 UrS, DAR 265.2}

He was emphatically a raiser of taxes. Luke, in speaking of the events that transpired at the time when Christ was born, says: "And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be enrolled [for taxation]." Luke 2:1. That taxing which embraced all the world was an event worthy of notice; and the person who enforced it has certainly a claim to the title of "a raiser of taxes" above every other competitor. {1897 UrS, DAR 265.3}

The St. Louis Globe Democrat, as quoted in Current Literature for July, 1895, says: "Augustus Caesar was not the public benefactor he is represented. He was the most exacting tax collector the Roman world had up to that time ever seen." {1897 UrS, DAR 266.1}

And he stood up "in the glory of the kingdom." Rome reached in his days the pinnacle of its greatness and power. The "Augustan Age" is an expression everywhere used to denote the golden age of Roman history. Rome never saw a brighter hour. Peace was promoted, justice maintained, luxury curbed, discipline established, and learning encouraged. In his reign, the temple of Janus was for the third time shut since the foundation of Rome, signifying that all the world was at peace; and at this auspicious hour our Lord was born in Bethlehem of Judea. In a little less than eighteen years after the taxing brought to view, seeming but a "few days" to the distant gaze of the prophet, Augustus died, not in anger nor in battle, but peacefully in his bed, at Nola, whither he had gone to seek repose and health, A.D. 14, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. {1897 UrS, DAR 266.2}

PREX2 34.3-35.1

Verse 20: "Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes in the glory of the kingdom; but within those days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle." {1842 JoL, PREX2 34.3}

The successor of Julius Cæsar, was Augustus Cæsar. He was nephew of Julius Cæsar; and had been ADOPTED by him as his successor. On hearing of his uncle's death, at the age of 19 he placed himself at the head of an army and marched to Rome; combining with Mark Antony and Lepidus, to avenge the death of Cæsar, they formed what is called the Triumvirate government. He publicly announced his adoption by Julius, and took his uncle's name, to which he added that of Octavianus. He soon found himself firmly established in the empire, and the senate gave him the title of Augustus.-[See Rollin's Hist., and Durioage's Cyclopedia of History, article Augustus.] {1842 JoL, PREX2 34.4}

At the time of the birth of Christ, there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.- [Luke ii. 1. Josephus, Ant, book 17, chap. 5, sec. 2.] {1842 JoL, PREX2 34.5}

"In the glory of the kingdom." The reign of Augustus was in the height of the glory of the Roman empire, when they had gained universal ascendancy, and the earth was at peace and acknowledged their power, so that the temple of Janus was closed, signifying that universal peace prevailed. Rome never saw a brighter hour. It was emphatically "the glory of the kingdom." He died peaceably in his bed. Two conspiracies were formed against him, which miscarried. {1842 JoL, PREX2 35.1}

DANIEL CHAPTER 11, VERSES 18-20

Verses 14-29 = Pagan Rome

Stephan N Haskell, 1908, The Story of Daniel, pg. 242, 243

Thus was Ceasar Augustus, the raiser of taxes, brought to the head of the fourth kingdom. After centuries of strife and turmoil; wars, bloodshed, and oppression, the world lay passive feet of the Roman emperor. One government encircled the Mediterranean; from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean one power bore sway.

Stephan N Haskell, 1908, The Story of Daniel, pg. 243

It would seem that earthly government had achieved its highest ambition. Satan exulted, and rested in the hope that at last victory was his. But the moment of his quiet resting was the calm preceding his greatest struggles. So quiet was the nation that the lifting of a hand in rebellion in any of its most distant parts would send a throb to the center, which would be answered by the return of the legions.

Stephan N Haskell, 1908, The Story of Daniel, pg. 243

The very condition which caused Satan to exult were the conditions most favorable to Christ when He came to tabernacle among men. He whom Satan had opposed since the rebellion in heaven; He, the Prince of the worlds throughout space, "was made in the likeness of man," and came into the world a helpless babe. ...

Wise men in the eastern limits of the vast empire of Augustus, having read the prophecies, were watching for His star, and they, too, beheld a shining company of angels, and knew that God dwelt with men. But the rest of the empire slept on unconscious of His nearness.

Stephan N Haskell, 1908, The Story of Daniel, pg. 245

All that the sacred, record gives concerning Augustus, the man who held universal sway, is that he was a raiser of taxes when the king was at the height of its glory, and that after a reign of a few days or years, he should end his career in peace. He had unconsciously been instrumental in preparing the way for the Prince of peace, and having done that, he passed from the scene.

Psalm 113:4 The LORD [is] high above all nations, [and] his glory above the heavens.