

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

Battle of Pyramids, Battle of Nile, Siege of Acre

11:40 And at the time of the end [1798-end of civil papacy Rev 12:6, 14. In Daniel 11:35 and 12:7-9, the phrase the time of the end is equated with the end of the "time, times, and half a time"] shall the king of the south [south still representing Egypt, as identified in Daniel 11:5-15. The leadership of Egypt was Ibrahim Bey and Murad Bey – Egyptian Mameluke rulers] push at him [the king of verse 36 which was France in the person of Napoleon. Egypt pushed against the invasion of France in 1798] and the king of the north [Caliph Selim III of Turkey, the territory of the king of the north; see Daniel 11:5-15] shall come against him [France. Turkey declared war on France in 1798] like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships [Turkish fleet; Lord Nelson's fleet of ships supported Turkey in its war with France]; and he [king of the north – Caliph Selim III of Turkey] shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over [the phrase overflow and pass over tells us who prevailed in this battle just described. History records that the Turks prevailed; thus we can be certain that the identity of the pronoun "he" in this sentence is the "king of the north". This lets us know that the remaining pronouns in this chapter all refer to the king of the north].

11:40 And in 1798 shall Egypt push at France, and Turkey shall come against France like a whirlwind, with chariots and with horsemen, and with many ships, and Turkey shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over.

Ottoman Empire in power at this time in history. Constantinople has been in the hands of the Turks since 1453.

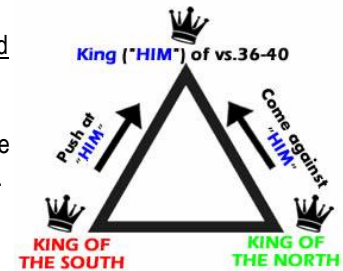
The King of the North cannot be Communism, Atheism, or the religion of Islam as they are not kingdoms, they are philosophies.

King of North is determined by these verses:

Dan 8:5-8, 21-22 Greece (Alexander the Great)

The King of the South is not mentioned again in the closing scenes of Daniel Ch 11 after verse 40, but is referred to in verse 42 only as "the land of Egypt", and in verse 43 simply as "Egypt." When we come to the culmination of the prophecy in verse 45, the king of the South, Egypt, (which anciently included a part of Libya) is not mentioned at all. He has been "delivered into the hand of the people of the North" (Jer 46:20, 24), just as the King of the East and the King of the West were formerly delivered into the hand of the Kingdom of the North.

Bear in mind that the power controlling that territory around Constantinople, which was at the first, set to Alexander's general (as the part toward the north), is the king of the north.



The "triangular war" of verse 40



As previously noted, the "time of the end" is the time of the civil end of the papacy—1798; the end of the 3 ½ times of Revelation 11:3 and Revelation 12:6, 14.

Verse 40, "at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him." Who is the "him"? There are three entities in this verse—three powers. The **king of the south** is literal Egypt. (And remember those titles were used—king of the south, king of the north—when Alexander's kingdom was divided). The king of

the south pushes at "him". Verse 36, states, "the king shall do according to his will." Verse 37, "neither shall he", verse 38, "But in his estate,"—so "**him**", "**he**", "**his**" is the terminology used as well in verse 39: "Thus shall he do". So in verse 40, the king of the south is pushing at him—France. **Egypt is pushing at France**. Why did Egypt "push" at France? Because France was becoming aggressive towards Egypt. What is the time of the end? "And at the time of the end—1798—"shall the king of the south" – again, this is a literal king of the south. Many believe that this is spiritual. But as noted earlier, Gabriel told Daniel (Dan 11:2) "**I'm here to tell you the truth.**" All of the verses—Daniel 11:5-25— are referring to a literal king of south and a literal king of the north.

There's no Biblical rule that states the text can be switched from literal to spiritual. Remember, according to Biblical rules of interpretation, the Bible is always to be understood literally unless it does harm to the laws of nature and if it

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

can't stand alone. King of the south and king of the north terminology can stand alone and does not do harm to the laws of nature because there can be a literal king in the south and there can be a literal king in the north.

According to Great Controversy, page 321, paragraph 1, prophecies fulfilled in the past were a criterion for how they were to be fulfilled in the future. If the king of the south and the king of the north were literal in verses 5 through 25,

Taking the manner in which the prophecies had been fulfilled in the past as a criterion by which to judge of the fulfillment of those which were still future... GC 321.1

then when they come back on the scene, they're going to be literal again in verses 40 through 45.

[SIDE NOTE: The king of the south and the king of the north are not mentioned after verse 25 until verse 40. Verse 23 was when Mark Antony and Augustus Caesar came on the scene, then the Battle of Actium. Rome now controlled the world. So, if all of Alexander's empire was controlled by Rome, there would be no need to reference a king of the north or a king of the south.]



But, by 1798, the papacy is removed out of the way. The Ottoman Empire was in control at this time of a large portion of territory—of the north, of the east, of the south and some of the countries of Europe. Verse 40

covers the "time of the end" of 1798 during the time of Ottoman control. Egypt in the south was also a part of the Ottoman Empire.

Some folks ask, "How is Turkey and Egypt seen in verse 40?"—Answer: Because it is at the "time of the end"-1798, France removed the papacy during the same time period the Ottoman Empire controlled Constantinople, Bosphorus, Asia Minor, Jerusalem and Egypt.

Verse 40 states, "the king of the south shall push at him (France)" and says, "the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind."



Those who are engaged in proclaiming the third angel's message are searching the Scriptures upon the same plan that Father Miller adopted. In the little book entitled "Views of the Prophecies and Prophetic Chronology," Father Miller gives the following simple but intelligent and important rules for Bible study and interpretation:-- (quotes 1st Five Rules)...The above is a portion of these rules; and in our study of the Bible we shall all do well to heed the principles set forth. {RH, November 25, 1884 par. 23, 25}

[See Miller's Rules Document](#)

According to Miller's 13th rule, history and prophecy must agree (Miller's Works V. 1 22.6). And if you find it historically met, to fulfill every bit and piece of a verse, then his rule tells us we need look no further for another event.



In 1798, Napoleon (France) invaded Egypt. France was the aggressor. Egypt pushed back at France-- the musselmanns, pushed against France but the musselmanns lost in the Battle of the Nile and in **the Battle of the Pyramids in July of 1798.**

Napoleon, heading north, conquering towns as he proceeded towards Constantinople, thought he could conquer the Ottoman Empire further North. In Napoleon's route, Turkey (hearing of Napoleon's plans) came against him like a whirlwind at Acre with ships of Britain and support from other nations.

On **September 11**, of that same year, 1798, Turkey declared war against France and a few months later came against France with ships and chariots. They had chariot wheels that carried cannons. These



DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

were the same type of chariot wheels used for the horses in battle. This verse has historical events that were fulfilled to the letter.

There are popular erroneous teachings on Verse 40 that changes the meaning from literal into a spiritual (symbolic) meaning, which we cannot do if we follows the rules of Bible interpretation.

Friends, once again, we cannot spiritualize these verses. According to Great Controversy page 598, paragraph 3, **we are to take the verses just as they read, unless a figure or a symbol is applied.** King of north and king of the south were never considered figures; they were always considered literal. So if we have the fulfillment of the verse, we need look no further.

The truths most plainly revealed in the Bible have been involved in doubt and darkness by learned men, who, with a pretense of great wisdom, teach that the Scriptures have a mystical, a secret, spiritual meaning not apparent in the language employed. **These men are false teachers.** It was to such a class that Jesus declared: {4SP 416.3}

• HOME - • HISTORY TIMELINES - • TIMELINES OF THE FRENCH REVOL

French Revolutionary Wars Timeline: 1798

Go here for the • [French Revolutionary Wars in a Nutshell.](#)

Ad clos

If these timelines of the French Revolutionary Wars are too detailed, check the • [French Revolutionary Wars - Key Events](#), which are a summary of the years 1792-1802.

For events closer related to the Revolution see the • [Timeline of the French](#)

July 21, 1798

Battle of the Pyramids. French victory. This battle is part **Egyptian Campaign.**

August 1, 1798

• **Battle of the Nile.** The British, led by • [Admiral Horatio Nelson](#), achieve a decisive victory over the French at Aboukir Bay (Abu Qir Bay). This battle is part of the **Egyptian Campaign.** Unofficially, by losing this battle, the British are forced to evacuate Egypt.

Napoleon Bonaparte



September 8, 1798

The Irish Rebellion ends. It had begun on May 23, 1798.

September 11, 1798

The • **Ottoman Empire**, headed by **Sultan Selim III**, declares war on France. Subsequently, Russia and the Ottoman Empire expel French garrisons from the Ionian islands.

November 1798

The British take Menorca (Minorca) from Spain, after Spain had dropped out of the First Coalition in August 1796. The island of Menorca will be returned to Spain in 1802.

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

Verse 40

Again we come to the year 1798, the beginning of "the time of the end."

"The government, however, tottering nearest to its ruin was the papal. Not that it took no pains to defend itself, for it likewise made multitudinous arrests; but an aged pontiff with his spirit quenched, and a few feeble incompetent cardinals, could with difficulty struggle against the evils of the times. Already, at the instigation of the Cisalpines, the march of Ancona had revolted and formed itself into a republic. Thence the democrats preached rebellion throughout the whole Roman state. The French artists studying at Rome encouraged them by exhortations; but Joseph Bonaparte laboured to restrain them.

"They assembled on the 28th of December to commence a revolt. Dispersed by the papal dragoons they sought refuge within the jurisdiction of the French ambassador, under the porticoes of the Corsini palace which he inhabited. Joseph hastened to the scene accompanied by some French officers and General Duphot, a distinguished young soldier of the army of Italy. He attempted to interpose between the papal troops and the insurgents in the hope of preventing a massacre. But the papal soldiery, paying no respect to the ambassador, fired and killed at his side the unfortunate Duphot. Joseph Bonaparte immediately demanded his passports. They were given to him, and he forthwith took his departure for Tuscany.

"Great indignation was manifested in the Cisalpine Republic and by all the Italian patriots against the holy see. The army of Italy demanded with loud shouts to be led against Rome.

"Disregarding caution and the inconveniences of a hostile determination, revolutionary zeal prevailed, and the Directory ordered Berthier, who commanded in Italy, to march upon Rome. On the 10th of February, 1798, Berthier arrived in sight of the ancient capital of the world, which the French army had not yet visited. The pope shut himself in the Vatican, and Berthier, introduced by the gate of the People, was escorted to the Capitol, like some old Roman triumpher. The democrats, at the summit of their wishes, assembled in the Campo Vaccino, where the vestiges of the ancient Forum are perceptible, and, surrounded by a stupid populace, ready to applaud any novelty, proclaimed the Roman Republic. The pontiff, treated with all the attentions due to his age and office, was abstracted from the Vatican during the night and conducted into Tuscany, where he found an asylum in a convent. The people of Rome seemed to regret but indifferently the loss of this ruler, who had nevertheless reigned over them upwards of twenty years." H. H. v. 12, pp. 458, 459.

If we are correct in understanding that this act against the papacy marks the time of the end, we must find during this year that the "king of the south", Egypt, shall make a push at, or feeble resistance to the nation about which we have just been studying, and that the "king of the north", shall come against France like a whirlwind in a great war in which both infantry, cavalry, and the navy unite.

It is well also here to say that Turkey had lost her independent sovereignty in 1840, August 11, when the sultan yielded to England and the allies the settlement for him of the recent rebellion of Egypt from Turkish rule. So, now, England having taken on herself the burden of maintaining Turkish supremacy in the territory about the eastern end of the Mediterranean, Asia Minor and the Hellespont, joins with her navy the work of Turkey



in punishing France for occupying Egyptian territory. The resistance of Egypt was only a "push." The coming of Turkey and the allies was as a "whirlwind."

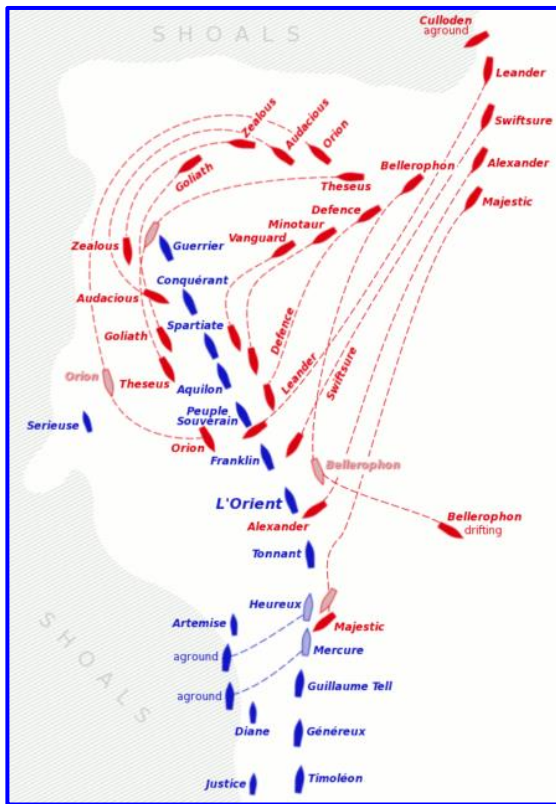
*The time of the end began February 10, 1798. The French Directory authorized the Egyptian expedition March 5. **Napoleon** left Paris, May 3. He sailed from Toulon May 19. June 9 he sighted Malta. He conquered the few knights there, and departed for Alexandria June 19; arrived there July 1, and*

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

the 5th it was taken and fortified. July 23 the battle of the pyramids was fought, the 24th Cairo surrendered, and so "Lower Egypt was completely in the hands of the French, and thus far the expedition of Bonaparte had been perfectly successful." *H. H. v. 12, p. 465.*

But the king of the North was to make more than a mere "push." "It was just as well that the general had, by his rapid victories, so firmly established himself in Egypt, for on returning to Cairo he learned through an aid-de-camp of General Kleber that all retirement from it was for the moment impossible. The French had just experienced a terrible naval disaster. After the disembarkation of Bonaparte's troops, Admiral Brueys had brought up his fleet at the mouth of the Nile along the islet of Abukir. But instead of securing himself in the harbor, he was content to keep his fleet in the roadstead, not thinking that the enemy would dare to push his fleet in between him and the island. This however is what happened. On the evening of the 14th Thermidor (August 1), Nelson's entire fleet hove in sight. By a daring manoeuvre a part of the English ships slipped in between Abukir and the French ships, which were thus taken between two fires. A furious and terrible engagement followed, during the night. Admiral Brueys in the Orient, a magnificent ship of one hundred and fifty guns, fought desperately. He was even on the point of taking the Bellerophon, one of the chief English ships, with which the Orient was engaged hand to hand, when he was cut in two by a shot and his vessel, burning with an inextinguishable fire, was blown up with a fearful noise. It was then a little after 10 o'clock at night.



Map of ship positions and movements during the Battle of Aboukir Bay, 1-2 August 1798. British ships are in red; French ships are in blue.

"A division of the French fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Villeneuve had not seen the signal to engage. If at this moment he had fallen into line with all his vessels intact, fortune might have decided in favour of the French, as the English fleet was severely mauled. But instead the vice-admiral slipped his cables and sailed into the open. The French were compelled to succumb to numbers. The Artemis, the Franklin, the Sovereign People, and the Tonnant fought to the last extremity. The captain of the Tonnant, Dupetit-Thours, cut through both thighs, still urged his men to resist. The battle ended from exhaustion.

"All the French ships were taken, sunk, or put out of action. The victor was almost as roughly handled. Nelson, carrying off from seven to eight thousand French seamen as prisoners, was obliged to take refuge in a Neapolitan port to repair his fleet. That victory, so dearly bought, gave him an immense reputation. He was made Baron Nelson of the Nile. This was one of the most decisive results of the Egyptian expedition." *Ibid, pp. 465, 466.*

"The battle of Abukir robbed the French of all their ascendancy in the Levant, and transferred to England a decisive predominance. The porte solemnly declared war against France, September 4th, 1798, and coalesced with Russia and England. The sultan ordered the formation of an

army for the reconquest of Egypt. This event rendered the situation of the French extremely critical. Separated

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

from France, and cut off from succour by the victorious fleets of England, they were exposed to the attacks of all the ferocious hordes of the East. They were but thirty thousand to contend against such perils." Ibid, p. 468.

French disasters now came thick and fast. Italy was lost. Napoleon's infamous murder of the garrison of Jaffa, which had laid down their arms on the promise of quarter, brought anger, redoubled zeal and energy to the overthrow of such a monster. Thousands were marched out on the beach and shot in cold blood. Some few attempted escape by swimming, but the French soldiers made signs of reconciliation, coaxed the swimmers back, and then shot them.

An English expedition under General Abercromby took Egypt from the French and placed it again under Turkish sway. Acre had been besieged unsuccessfully, and so the Turk and his allies had been able to "overflow and pass over."

["The Eleventh of Daniel Narrated" pg. 77-81 by J. Grant Lamson 1909; archive from G.C. Library]

Verse 40: See verse 35

Myers General History 669

Barnes' General History 551

Swinton's Outlines of General History 444



BATTLE OF THE NILE



DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

NOTES~

There are 3 entities spoken of in this verse:

1. **The “King of the South”**
which **has always been Egypt**
2. **“Him”**
which is spoken of as “he”, “his”, and “he” in verses 36-39
This is France
3. **The “King of the North”**
Whoever occupies the original northern territory of Alexander’s kingdom when it was divided, which encompasses Thrace, Asia Minor, The Bosphorus, and Hellespont, designates the King of the North (**See → DAR 249.2-250.2**)
Constantinople was located here.
Who occupied this territory in 1798?
Turkey and they have occupied it since 1453 (**See → SDP 246.1**)
NOTE: Do a word search on the EG White CD Rom in the pioneer section on “1453”

According to Miller’s Rules, “when finding the history that fulfills the prophecy, you need look no further”

1. **Q: Did Egypt ever push against France in 1798?**
2. **Did the King of the North (Turkey) come against France in 1798?**
If so, then no need to look any further for the fulfillment of this verse according to the 13th rule of William Miller
The answer is an emphatic yes!!!
 - a. In 1798, France entered Egypt, which was a part of the Ottoman Empire in 1798
 - b. The Egyptian Mamelukes pushed (fought) against France, but Mamelukes lost
 - c. This is known as “The Battle of the Pyramids” https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Pyramids
 - d. Next, France wanted to crush the armies of the Turkish Sultan and besiege Acre, an Ottoman Empire walled city in the north [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Acre_\(1799\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Acre_(1799))
 - e. **The Ottoman Empire declared war on France on September 11, 1798**
http://www.emersonkent.com/history/timelines/french_revolutionary_wars_timeline_1798.htm
 - f. France lost, and Napoleon was defeated (1799).
 - g. For the first time in his history, Napoleon retreated in 1799
 - h. History testifies that this prophecy was fulfilled
There is no need to look any further. It cannot be stated that “The Time of the End” is 1989, for that is spiritualizing the verse according to Miller’s rules & Sister White’s endorsement in RH, November 25, 1884 par. 22-25
Once a literal understanding has been obtained, the prophecy is to be fulfilled literally
And once any figure has been given a literal interpretation, that literal interpretation does not become figurative or spiritual in any sense
Read → APEC 97.2-100.1; DAR 304.1-305.3

IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. **To state the Papacy is the King of the North is placing the Papacy from the West in the North**
To be called The King of the North, that kingdom has to be occupying the territory of where Thrace, Asia Minor and Bosphorus are located. This is same location of Constantinople. The Papacy did not occupy this territory.
2. **ALSO, stating that the TIME OF THE END is 1989, which it really is 1798, is turning a figure (1989) into literal meaning and turning the literal understanding of 1798 into a figurative or spiritual date (1989)**
3. **Stating that France is in the South (which is in the West) and the USSR Russia is in the south (which is in the North) is the “PHANTOMIZING SYSTEM OF BUDDHISTS” (GC 360.1)**

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

- GC 320.1 – How Miller Studied and we are too
- GC 360.1 – False Interpretation/ Phantomizing System of the Buddhists
- GC 598.3 – Don't spiritualize the verses; take the Bible just as it reads
- GC 521.2 – The whole Bible should be given to the people just as it reads
- GC 335.1 – Correctly understand Miller's Rules of Interpretation will lead multitudes to truth of prophecies

DON'T FORGET → Daniel 2:16; 4:18; 7:15-16; Daniel 11:2

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING FROM SISTER WHITE REGARDING URIAH'S BOOK:

1MR 60.5-61.2

"Especially should the book Daniel and the Revelation be brought before people as the very book for this time. This book contains the message which all need to read and understand...it will be a power to enlighten the world...by reading it many souls have come to a knowledge of the truth." {1MR 60.5} 1901

...the Lord has shown me that this book will do a good work in enlightening those who become interested in the truth for this time. Those who embrace the truth now, who have not shared in the experiences of those who entered the work in the early history of the message, should study the instruction given in Daniel and the Revelation, becoming familiar with the truth it presents.

"Those who are preparing to enter the ministry, who desire to become successful students of the prophecies, will find Daniel and the Revelation an invaluable help. They need to understand this book. It speaks of past, present, and future, laying out the path so plainly that none need err therein. Those who will diligently study this book will have no relish for the cheap sentiments presented by those who have a burning desire to get out something new and strange to present to the flock of God. The rebuke of God is upon all such teachers...the great, essential questions which God would have presented to the people are found in Daniel and the Revelation. There is found solid, eternal truth for this time. Everyone needs the light and information it contains." {1MR 61.2}

1MR 62.4-63.1

"The truth for this time has been brought out in many books. Let those who have been dealing in cheap sentiments and foolish tests, cease this work and study Daniel and the Revelation. They will then have something to talk about that will help the mind. As they receive the knowledge contained in this book, they will have in the treasure house of the mind a store from which they can continually draw as they communicate to others the great, essential truths of God's word. {1MR 62.4} 1901

The interest in Daniel and the Revelation is to continue as long as probationary time shall last. God used the author of this book as a channel through which to communicate light to direct minds to the truth. Shall we not appreciate this light, which points us to the coming of our lord Jesus Christ, our king?" {1MR 63.1} 1901

1MR 63.4-64.1

"Satan will seek to divert the minds of those who should be established, strengthened, and settled in the truths of the first, second, and third angels' messages. The students in our schools should carefully study Daniel and the Revelation, so that they shall not be left in darkness, and the day of Christ overtake them as a thief in the night. I speak of this book because it is a means of educating those who need to understand the truth of the word. This book should be highly appreciated. It covers much of the ground we have been over in our experience (see *CW145.2*). If the youth will study this book and learn for themselves what is truth, they will be saved from many perils." {1MR 63.4}

Daniel and the Revelation, Uriah Smith

The king of the north and the king of the south are many times referred to in the remaining portion of this chapter. It therefore becomes essential to an understanding of the prophecy clearly to identify these powers. When Alexander's empire was divided, the different portions lay toward the four winds of heaven, west, north, east, and south; these divisions of course to be reckoned from the standpoint of Palestine, the native land of the prophet. That division of the empire lying west of Palestine would thus constitute the kingdom of the west; that lying north, the kingdom of the north; that lying east, the kingdom of the east; and that lying south the kingdom of the south. The divisions of Alexander's kingdom with respect to Palestine were situated as follows: Cassander had Greece and the adjacent countries, which

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

*France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)*

lay to the west; Lysimachus had Thrace, which then included Asia Minor, and the countries lying on the Hellespont and Bosphorus, which lay to the north of Palestine; Seleucus had Syria and Babylon, which lay principally to the east; and Ptolemy had Egypt and the neighboring countries, which lay to the south. {1897 UrS, DAR 249.2}

During the wars and revolutions which for long ages succeeded, these geographical boundaries were frequently changed or obliterated; old ones were wiped out, and new ones instituted. But whatever changes might occur, these first divisions of the empire must determine the names which these portions of territory should ever afterward bear, or we have no standard by which to test the application of the prophecy: that is, whatever power at any time should occupy the territory which at first constituted the kingdom of the north, that power, so long as it occupied that territory, would be the king of the north; and whatever power should occupy that which at first constituted the kingdom of the south, that power would so long be the king of the south. We speak of only these two, because they are the only ones afterward spoken of in the prophecy, and because, in fact, almost the whole of Alexander's empire finally resolved itself into these two divisions. {1897 UrS, DAR 249.3}

Cassander was very soon conquered by Lysimachus, and his kingdom, Greece and Macedon, annexed to Thrace. And Lysimachus was in turn conquered by Seleucus, and Macedon and Thrace annexed to Syria. {1897 UrS, DAR 250.1}

These facts prepare the way for an application of the text before us. The king of the south, Egypt, shall be strong. Ptolemy annexed Cyprus, Phoenicia, Caria, Cyrene, and many islands and cities to Egypt. Thus was his kingdom made strong. But another of Alexander's princes is introduced in the expression, "one of his princes." The Septuagint translates the verse thus: "And the king of the south shall be strong, and one of his [Alexander's] princes shall be strong above him." This must refer to Seleucus, who, as already stated, having annexed Macedon and Thrace to Syria, thus became possessor of three parts out of four of Alexander's dominion, and established a more powerful kingdom than that of Egypt. {1897 UrS, DAR 250.2}

Story of Daniel the Prophet, Stephen Haskell

Mohammedanism is but another form of Egyptian darkness. By the power of the sword the followers of Mohammed strove to enter Europe. The western horn of the Crescent, the Moslem symbol, was extended into Spain in the early part of the eighth century, and for a time all Europe was threatened, but the battle of Tours (732) stopped the progress of the conquerors. In 1453, however, Constantinople was captured, and has since remained in the hands of the Turks, the boldest advocates of the doctrine of Mohammed. As the founding of Constantinople is a guidepost in history, so the capture of that city in 1453 is another landmark. One of the greatest checks received by the papacy was due to the influx into Italy of Greek scholars, driven from Constantinople by the incoming Mohammedans. The discovery of America was due to the closing of the eastern passage to the rich islands of the Indian Ocean by the Mohammedans in Constantinople and Asia Minor, and so in more ways than is usually thought, God worked to advance truth through those who were ignorant of his truth. {1901 SNH, SDP 246.1}

Josiah Litch

Verse 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." {1841 JoL, APEC 97.2}

"The time of the end" is a period to which frequent allusion has been made, and now we are brought down to the period where it is introduced. It has before been stated, that "the time of the end" is from the fall of Popery, 1798, to the end itself. The king of the South, we have also seen in the preceding remarks, is Egypt; and the king of the North, is Syria. "Him," in the 40th verse, is the atheistical government of France. This government was to prosper, verse 36, "until the indignation be accomplished;" or until Papal Europe should be scourged for the persecutions inflicted on the people of God. For this purpose, atheistical France was permitted to triumph. The French revolution, and the wars which followed it, and desolated Europe for so many years, were God's sore judgment on the Papal powers. Buonaparte was an instrument of vengeance in the hand of the Almighty. "And at the time of the end"-he is presented as growing up out of the revolution, rising above, and giving direction to, that dreadful storm. The Papal dominion was taken away in Feb. 1798; and in May following, at the instigation of Napoleon, the French fitted out an expedition for Egypt, the command of which was given to Buonaparte. He landed in Egypt on the 1st of July, and landed his army at Marubaut, about a mile and a half from Alexandria. The Turks, although unprepared for this invasion, mustered what force they could, and, shutting the gates of the city, held out until the French forced their way through the old, crumbling walls. Thus, in

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

1798, the king of the South pushed at him. After reconciling matters, however, with the Mohammedans, as well as he could, he commenced his march through Egypt to the Pyramids, in sight of which they arrived on the 21st of July. Here a decisive battle ensued with the Mamelukes, in which Buonaparte gained an important victory. The effect was, Cairo surrendered to him, and Lower Egypt was entirely conquered. In the meantime, the French fleet, which was moored in the bay of Aboukir, was destroyed by Lord Nelson. After settling the affairs of Egypt, he commenced, in the beginning of 1799, a march into Syria, with an army of 10,000 picked men. Feb. 15, he took possession of El-Arish; and, pursuing his march, he took Gaza without opposition; but at Jaffa (Joppa) the Turks made a resolute defence; but the walls were carried by storm, and 3000 Turks died with arms in their hands. And from 1200 to 3000 more, who had surrendered, were led out of the town, and murdered in cold blood. {1841 JoL, APEC 98.1}

Buonaparte having ascertained that the Pacha of Syria was at St. Jean d'Acre, and was determined to defend that place to extremity with the forces he had already assembled for the invasion of Egypt, endeavored to seduce this ferocious chief from his allegiance to the Porte. But the first of Napoleon's messengers returned without an answer; the second was put to death. Buonaparte then moved on with his army toward Acre, in all the zeal of revenge, and ordered the necessary apparatus for a siege to be sent from Alexandria, by sea. {1841 JoL, APEC 99.1}

Sir Sidney Smith was cruising in the Levant, with two British ships of the line, and being informed by the Pacha of the approach of Napoleon, he hastened to support him in the defense of Acre. Napoleon's vessels and stores for the siege, fell into his hands, and he arrived at Acre two days before Buonaparte appeared in sight. Smith, and Phillippeaux, a French Royalist, were permitted to regulate, as far as possible, the plan of defense. Although the loss of his heavy artillery and the presence of two British ships were inauspicious omens, yet Buonaparte immediately commenced the siege. This siege continued for weeks to be carried on with great spirit on both sides. Meantime, a vast army of Mussulmen was assembled on the mountains, and was preparing to descend upon the besiegers, in concert with the garrison of Acre. Junot, a French general; was sent to oppose this vast army of horsemen, and was followed by Napoleon himself; and they succeeded in dispersing the army. The siege continued to be vigorously carried on, day after day, until Buonaparte's army was thinned before the Pacha's gallantry and the skill of his allies. At this critical moment, a Turkish fleet appeared in sight with reinforcements for, the Pacha. Napoleon determined to finish the siege before the arrival of the fleet, and Smith was as determined to hold out until it arrived. But Buonaparte's efforts were fruitless; on the 21st May, Napoleon yielded to stern necessity, raised the siege, and retreated upon Jaffa. {1841 JoL, APEC 99.2}

Thus "the king of the North," Syria, came" against him like a whirlwind," with "horsemen," with "chariots," or wheeled artillery, and with many ships; two British ships, and a Turkish fleet. And he was defeated and driven back with great losses. {1841 JoL, APEC 100.1}

Daniel and the Revelation, Uriah Smith

The downfall of the papacy, which marked the termination of the 1260 years, and according to verse 35 showed the commencement of the time of the end, occurred on the 10th of February, 1798, when Rome fell into the hands of Berthier, the general of the French. On the 5th of March following, Bonaparte received the decree of the Directory relative to the expedition against Egypt. He left Paris May 3, and set sail from Toulon the 29th, with a large naval armament consisting of 500 sail, carrying 40,000 soldiers and 10,000 sailors. July 5, Alexandria was taken, and immediately fortified. On the 23rd the decisive battle of the pyramids was fought, in which the Mamelukes contested the field with valor and desperation, but were no match for the disciplined legions of the French. Murad Bey lost all his cannon, 400 camels, and 3,000 men. The loss of the French was comparatively slight. On the 24th, Bonaparte entered Cairo, the capital of Egypt, and only waited the subsidence of the floods of the Nile to pursue Murad Bey to Upper Egypt, whither he had retired with his shattered cavalry, and so make a conquest of the whole country. Thus the king of the south was able to make a feeble resistance. {1897 UrS, DAR 304.1}

At this juncture, however, the situation of Napoleon began to grow precarious. The French fleet, which was his only channel of communication with France, was destroyed by the English under Nelson at Aboukir; and on September 2 of this same year, 1798, the sultan of Turkey, under feelings of jealousy against France, artfully fostered by the English ambassadors at Constantinople, and exasperated that Egypt, so long a semi-dependency of the Ottoman empire, should be transformed into a French province, declared war against France. Thus the king of the north (Turkey) came against him (France) in the same year that the king of the south (Egypt) "pushed," and both "at the time of the end:" which is another conclusive proof that the year 1798 is the year which begins that period; and all of which is a demonstration that this application of the prophecy is correct; for so many events meeting so accurately the

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

specifications of the prophecy could not take place together, and not constitute a fulfilment of the prophecy. {1897 UrS, DAR 304.2}

Was the coming of the king of the north, or Turkey, like a whirlwind in comparison with the pushing of Egypt? Napoleon had crushed the armies of Egypt; he assayed to do the same thing with the armies of the sultan, who were menacing an attack from the side of Asia. Feb.27, 1799, with 18,000 men, he commenced his march from Cairo to Syria. He first took the fort of El- Arish, in the desert, then Jaffa (the Joppa of the Bible), conquered the inhabitants of Naplous at Zeta, and was again victorious at Jafet. Meanwhile, a strong body of Turks had intrenched themselves at St. Jean d'Acre, while swarms of Mussulmans gathered in the mountains of Samaria, ready to swoop down upon the French when they should besiege Acre. Sir Sidney Smith at the same time appeared before St. Jean d'Acre with two English ships, reinforced the Turkish garrison of that place, and captured the apparatus for the siege, which Napoleon had sent across by sea from Alexandria. A Turkish fleet soon appeared in the offing, which, with the Russian and English vessels then co-operating with them, constituted the "many ships" of the king of the north. {1897 UrS, DAR 305.1}

On the 18th of March the siege commenced. Napoleon was twice called away to save some French divisions from falling into the hands of the Mussulman hordes that filled the country. Twice also a breach was made in the wall of the city; but the assailants were met with such fury by the garrison, that they were obliged, despite their best efforts, to give over the struggle. After a continuance of sixty days, Napoleon raised the siege, sounded, for the first time in his career, the note of retreat, and on the 21st of May, 1799, commenced to retrace his steps to Egypt. {1897 UrS, DAR 305.2}

"And he shall overflow and pass over." We have found events which furnish a very striking fulfilment of the pushing of the king of the south, and the whirlwind onset of the king of the north against the French power. Thus far there is quite a general agreement in the application of the prophecy. We now reach a point where the views of the expositors begin to diverge. To whom do the words he "shall overflow and pass over," refer? - to France or to the king of the north? The application of the remainder of this chapter depends upon the answer to this question. From this point two lines of interpretation are maintained. Some apply the words to France, and endeavor to find a fulfilment in the career of Napoleon. Others apply them to the king of the north, and accordingly point for a fulfilment to events in the history of Turkey. We speak of these two positions only, as the attempt which some make to bring in the papacy here is so evidently wide of the mark that its consideration need not detain us. If neither of these positions is free from difficulty, as we presume no one will claim that it is, absolutely, it only remains that we take that one which has the weight of evidence in its favor. And we shall find one in favor of which the evidence does so greatly preponderate, to the exclusion of all others as scarcely to leave any room for doubt in regard to the view here mentioned. {1897 UrS, DAR 305.3}

- **GC 320.1 – Counseled to study like Miller**

Endeavoring to lay aside all preconceived opinions, and dispensing with commentaries, he compared scripture with scripture by the aid of the marginal references and the concordance. He pursued his study in a regular and methodical manner; beginning with Genesis, and reading verse by verse, he proceeded no faster than the meaning of the several passages so unfolded as to leave him free from all embarrassment. When he found anything obscure, it was his custom to compare it with every other text which seemed to have any reference to the matter under consideration. Every word was permitted to have its proper bearing upon the subject of the text, and if his view of it harmonized with every collateral passage, it ceased to be a difficulty. Thus whenever he met with a passage hard to be understood he found an explanation in some other portion of the Scriptures. As he studied with earnest prayer for divine enlightenment that which had before appeared dark to his understanding was made clear. He experienced the truth of the psalmist's words: "The entrance of Thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple." Psalm 119:130. {GC 320.1}

- **GC 360.1 – False Interpretation/ Phantomizing System of the Buddhists**

Concerning the popular system of interpreting, or misinterpreting, the Scriptures, Wolff wrote: "The greater part of the Christian church have swerved from the plain sense of Scripture, and have turned to the phantomizing system of the Buddhists, who believe that the future happiness of mankind will consist in moving about in the air, and suppose that when they are reading Jews they must understand Gentiles; and when they read Jerusalem, they must understand the church; and if it is said earth, it means sky; and for coming of the Lord they must understand the progress of the missionary societies; and going up to the mountain of the Lord's house, signifies a grand class meeting of Methodists." --Journal of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, page 96. {GC 360.1}

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

*France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)*

- **GC 598.3 – Not to spiritualize the verses; take the Bible “just as it reads”**
The truths most plainly revealed in the Bible have been involved in doubt and darkness by learned men, who, with a pretense of great wisdom, teach that the Scriptures have a mystical, a secret, spiritual meaning not apparent in the language employed. These men are false teachers. It was to such a class that Jesus declared: "Ye know not the Scriptures, neither the power of God." Mark 12:24. The language of the Bible should be explained according to its obvious meaning, unless a symbol or figure is employed. Christ has given the promise: "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine." John 7:17. If men would but take the Bible as it reads, if there were no false teachers to mislead and confuse their minds, a work would be accomplished that would make angels glad and that would bring into the fold of Christ thousands upon thousands who are now wandering in error. {GC 598.3}
- **GC 521.2 – The whole Bible should be given to the people just as it reads**
Whenever the study of the Scriptures is entered upon without a prayerful, humble, teachable spirit, the plainest and simplest as well as the most difficult passages will be wrested from their true meaning. The papal leaders select such portions of Scripture as best serve their purpose, interpret to suit themselves, and then present these to the people, while they deny them the privilege of studying the Bible and understanding its sacred truths for themselves. The whole Bible should be given to the people just as it reads. It would be better for them not to have Bible instruction at all than to have the teaching of the Scriptures thus grossly misrepresented. {GC 521.2}
- **GC 335.1 – Correctly understanding Miller’s Rules of Interpretation will lead multitudes to truth of prophecies**
At the very time specified, Turkey, through her ambassadors, accepted the protection of the allied powers of Europe, and thus placed herself under the control of Christian nations. The event exactly fulfilled the prediction. (See Appendix.) When it became known, multitudes were convinced of the correctness of the principles of prophetic interpretation adopted by Miller and his associates, and a wonderful impetus was given to the advent movement. Men of learning and position united with Miller, both in preaching and in publishing his views, and from 1840 to 1844 the work rapidly extended. {GC 335.1}

Interpretation = Literal explanation:

Dan 2:16 Then Daniel went in, and desired of the king that he would give him time, and that he would show the king the interpretation.

4:18 This dream I king Nebuchadnezzar have seen. Now thou, O Belteshazzar, declare the interpretation thereof, forasmuch as all the wise [men] of my kingdom are not able to make known unto me the interpretation: but thou [art] able; for the spirit of the holy gods [is] in thee.

7:15 I Daniel was grieved in my spirit in the midst of [my] body, and the visions of my head troubled me.

7:16 I came near unto one of them that stood by, and asked him the truth of all this. So he told me, and made me know the interpretation of the things.

11:2 And now will I show thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than [they] all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.

Ellen G White, Australasian Union Conference Record, April 15, 1912

The Lord is keeping before His people a definite, individual work to be done in receiving the truth, and practicing its principles.

Ellen G White, Review & Herald, August 3, 1911

All pride of opinion, all dependence upon the wisdom of this world, are unprofitable and vain. When men, instead of humbly receiving the truth of God in whatever way it may be sent to them, begin to criticize the words and manners of the messenger, they are manifesting their lack of spiritual perception, and their want of appreciation for the truth of God, which is of vastly more importance than the most cultured and pleasing discourse.

One critical speech, disparaging the messenger of God, may start a train of unbelief in some mind that will result in making of none effect the word of truth. Those who have a constant struggle to cherish humility and faith, are far from being benefited by this course. Anything like pride in learning, and dependence upon scientific knowledge, which you

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

*France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)*

place between your soul and the word of the Bible, will most effectually close the door of your heart to the sweet, humble religion of the meek and lowly Jesus.

Stephan N Haskell, 1908, The Story of Daniel, pg. 273

Men to-day exalt reason above God; they design to give private interpretation to the divine Word: they offer all sorts of theories contradictory to a "thus saith the Lord," and even professed Christians follow the Greek intellect, studying the philosophy themselves, and teaching it to their children, apparently unconscious of the fact that this is papal and only papal, that its ultimate result may be read in the awful annals of France.

Uriah Smith, Daniel and the Revelation, 1897, pg. 273

Thus terminated the Reign of Terror and the Infidel Revolution. Out of the ruins rose Bonaparte, to guide the tumult to his own elevation, place himself at the head of the French government, and strike terror to the hearts of nations.

Stephan N Haskell, 1908, The Story of Daniel, pg. 278

At the time of the end (1798), the kings of the north and the south again contended. From the founding of Constantinople by Constantine in 330, the power which held that city had maintained control of the Mediterranean, for Constantinople is recognized by all nations as the key to both Asia and Europe. In the time of the end, history will again center about this city.

Uriah Smith, Daniel and the Revelation, 1897, pgs. 273, 274

After a long interval, the king of the south and the king of the north again appear on the stage of action. have met with nothing to indicate that we are to look to any localities for these powers other than those which, shortly after the death of Alexander, constituted respectively the southern and northern divisions of his empire. The king of the south was at that time Egypt, and the king of the north was Syria, including Thrace and Asia Minor. Egypt is still, by common agreement, the king of the south, while the territory which at first constituted the king of the north, has been for the past four hundred years wholly included within the dominions of the sultan of Turkey. To Egypt and Turkey, then, in connection with the power last under consideration, we must look for a fulfilment of the verse before us.

This application of the prophecy calls for a conflict to spring up between Egypt and France, and Turkey and France, in 1798, which year, as we have seen, marked the beginning of the time of the end; and if history testifies that such a triangular war did break out in that year, it will be conclusive proof of the correctness of the application.

We inquire, therefore, Is it a fact that at the time of the end, Egypt did "push," or make a comparatively feeble resistance, while Turkey did come like a resistless "whirlwind," against "him," that is, the government of France? We have already produced some evidence that the time of the end commenced in 1798; and no reader of history need be informed that in that very year a state of open hostility between France and Egypt was inaugurated.

Stephan N Haskell, 1908, The Story of Daniel, pg. 280

New work of Satan came in the form of Mohammedanism, which to-day holds about one-sixth of the world's population in its grasp. The new doctrine originated in Arabia, from whence it spread as a smoke from the bottomless pit. Syria fell under its power, but Egypt became the center of its influence. The banks of the Nile have fed every form of idolatry. Mohammedanism is but another form of Egyptian darkness. By the power of the sword the followers of Mohammed strove to enter Europe. The western horn of the Crescent, the Moslem symbol, was extended into Spain in the early part of the eighth century, and for a time all Europe was threatened, but the battle of Tours (732) stopped the progress of the conquerors. In 1453, however, Constantinople was captured, and has since remained in the hands of the Turks, the boldest advocates of the doctrine of Mohammed. As the founding of Constantinople is a guidepost in history, so the capture of that city in 1453 is another landmark. One of the greatest checks received by the papacy was due to the influx into Italy of Greek scholars, driven from Constantinople by the incoming Mohammedans.

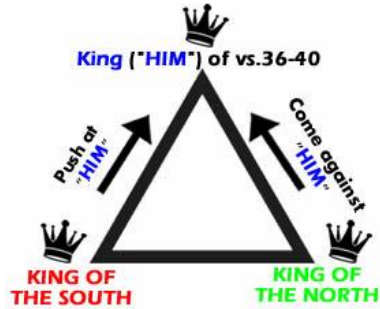
Uriah Smith, Daniel and the Revelation, 1897, pg. 277

If Turkey, now occupying the territory which constituted the northern division of Alexander's empire, is not the king of the north of this prophecy, then we are left without any principle to guide us in the interpretation; and we presume all will agree that there is no room for the introduction of any other power here. The French king, and the king of the north, are the only ones to whom the prediction can apply. The fulfilment must lie between them.

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

Additional Notes



The "triangular war" of verse 40

Egypt became KOS after Alexander died

Adventist taught verse 40 accurately up until 1943 when doctrine was changed.

"The downfall of the papacy, which marked the termination of the 1260 years, and according to verse 35 showed the commencement of the time of the end, occurred on the 10th of February, 1798, when Rome fell into the hands of Berthier, the general of the French. On the 5th of March following, Bonaparte received the decree of the Directory relative to the expedition against Egypt. He left Paris May 3, and set sail from Toulon the 29th, with a large naval armament consisting of 500 sail, carrying 40,000 soldiers and 10,000 sailors. July 5, Alexandria was taken, and immediately fortified. On the 23rd the decisive battle of the pyramids was fought, in which the Mamelukes contested the field with valor and desperation, but were no match for the disciplined legions of the French. Murad Bey lost all his cannon, 400 camels, and 3,000 men. The loss of the French was comparatively slight. On the 24th, Bonaparte entered Cairo, the capital of Egypt, and only waited the subsidence of the floods of the Nile to pursue Murad Bey to Upper Egypt, whither he had retired with his shattered cavalry, and so make a conquest of the whole country. Thus the king of the south was able to make a feeble resistance. {1897 UrS, DAR 304.1}

At this juncture, however, the situation of Napoleon began to grow precarious. The French fleet, which was his only channel of communication with France, was destroyed by the English under Nelson at Aboukir; and on September 2 of this same year, 1798, the sultan of Turkey, under feelings of jealousy against France, artfully fostered by the English ambassadors at Constantinople, and exasperated that Egypt, so long a semi-dependency of the Ottoman empire, should be transformed into a French province, declared war against France. Thus the king of the north (Turkey) came against him (France) in the same year that the king of the south (Egypt) "pushed," and both "at the time of the end:" which is another conclusive proof that the year 1798 is the year which begins that period; and all of which is a demonstration that this application of the prophecy is correct; for so many events meeting so accurately the specifications of the prophecy could not take place together, and not constitute a fulfilment of the prophecy." {1897 UrS, DAR 304.2}

Triangular War 1897 DAR 302.4. See 1904 Sabbath School Quarterly Lesson 11 pg. 31, #2.

The French Campaign in Egypt and Syria (1798-1801)- Napoleon Bonaparte's campaign in Ottoman Egypt and Ottoman Syria

The Ottoman Empire declares war on France July 21, 1798- Battle of the Pyramids. French victory. Battle part of Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign. Sept. 11, 1798- The Ottoman Empire, headed by Sultan Selim III, declares war on France. Subsequently, Russia and the Ottoman Empire expel French garrisons from the Ionian Islands.

See 88 Bible Readings for the Home: questions #3 (atheism), #4 (great French Revolution)—The Reign of Terror- 1793-1798), #13 Turkey is KON (SOP endorsement on Bible Readings: PM 355.2

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

Napoleon of France comes down into Alexandria and takes over Egypt.

After he conquers Egypt, he goes north towards Israel which was captured by the Syrians that were part of the Ottoman Empire (St. D'Acre, Syria). When Napoleon went up, the Turks declared war on him and the Turks pushed at him, so



Napoleon goes back to Egypt.

Napoleon knows they are coming so he leaves Egypt



The Turks take over Egypt again.



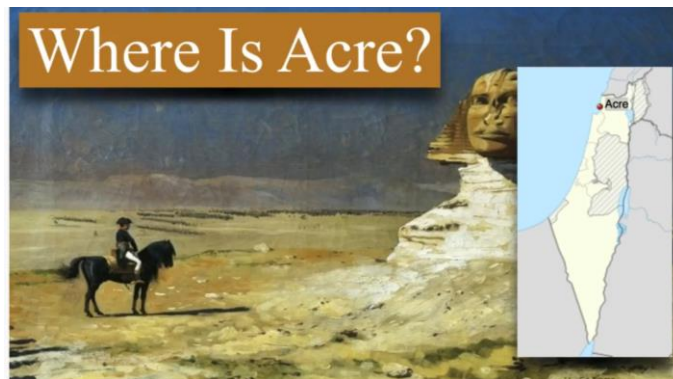
“His (Napoleon’s) power over the minds of the French was so great that he was almost an autocrat in directing the proposed movement against Great Britain. For while it was believed that he would undertake a direct invasion of England. But after a magnificent army had been equipped for this purpose, it was determined to begin he war by making a conquest of Egypt. This done, it was believed that France, from her base of operations on the Nile, could dissolve the whole British Empire in the East, substituting perhaps the tricolor for the pennon of St. George throughout Turkey and India.” *History of the World*, John Ridpath, 1894, vol 5, pg.

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

The Directory, the five-person group that had governed France since 1795, offered to let Napoleon lead and invasion of England. Napoleon determined that France's naval forces were not yet ready to go up against the superior British Royal Navy. Instead, he proposed an invasion of Egypt in an effort to wipe out British trade routes with India. Napoleon's troops scored a victory against Egypt's military rulers, the Mamluks, at the Battle of the Pyramids in July 1798; soon, however, his forces were stranded after his naval fleet was nearly decimated by the British at the Battle of the Nile in August 1798. In early 1799, Napoleon's army launched an invasion of Ottoman-ruled Syria, which ended with the failed siege of Acre, located in modern-day Israel. That summer, with the political situation in France marked by uncertainty, the ever-ambitious and cunning Napoleon opted to abandon his army in Egypt and return to France. <http://www.history.com/topics/napoleon>

"Such was the vision which, in the spring of 1798, rose upon Napoleon when at Toulon scene of his first renown in arms surrounded by his enthusiastic officers, accompanied by a large number of savants, artists, and philosophers, who, fired with the prospect of ransacking the historic tombs of the Pharaohs, had eagerly joined the expedition, he embarked with an army of forty thousand veterans for the conquest of Egypt." *History of the World*, John Ridpath, 1894, vol 5, pg 2098



The Napoleonic Campaigns and Historical Perception

Robert K. D. Peterson

This article is reprinted and adapted from Peterson, R. K. D. 1995. Insects, disease, and military history: the Napoleonic campaigns and historical perception. *American Entomologist*. 41:147-160.

Section III Plague and the Syrian Campaign

Napoleon's successful campaigns in Italy convinced the Directory that he should invade France's mortal enemy, England. However, in 1798, England's naval strength was superior and Napoleon knew he could not invade. Therefore, he proposed a much safer, and less career threatening campaign--the invasion of Egypt. In his memoirs, he wrote:

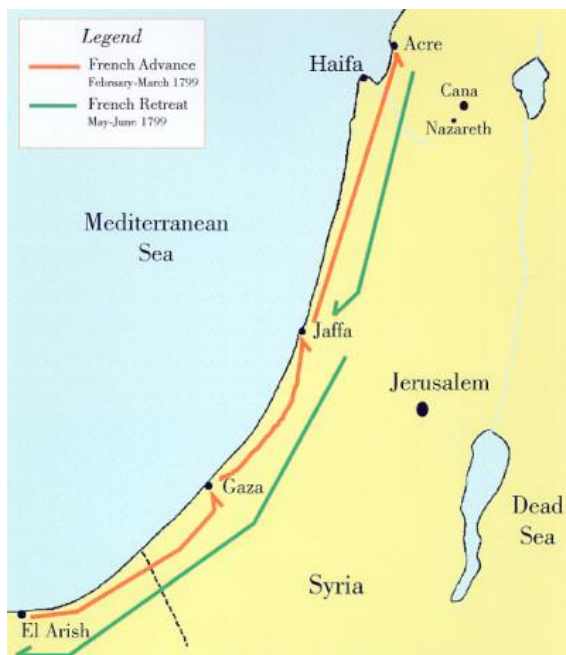
"The principal object of the French expedition to the East was to check the power of the English. The army which was to change the destiny of India, was to march from the Nile. Egypt was to supply the place of Saint-Domingo and the Antilles, and to reconcile the freedom of the blacks with the interests of our manufacturers. The conquest of this province would have produced the ruin of all the English settlements in America and the Peninsula of the Ganges." (Clair 1948).

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

On 19 May 1798, Napoleon and 35,000 troops set sail for Alexandria, Egypt. After conquering Malta, a strategic island in the Mediterranean, **he landed in Alexandria on 1 July, narrowly avoiding the British fleet led by Admiral Horatio Nelson.** **Alexandria and Cairo soon belonged to the French.** **British naval power, however, proved to be too strong for Napoleon;** on 1 August, **Admiral Nelson destroyed the French fleet at Abukir Bay.** Napoleon was **isolated**, but he continued the occupation and administration of Egypt.

Early in 1799, the **Ottoman Empire declared war on France.** **Napoleon expected a Turkish attack on Egypt.** He **decided to enter Syria** (now Israel and Syria) **to disrupt any Turkish action against Egypt.** Bonaparte personally led 13,000 French soldiers into **Syria**, quickly **taking the coastal towns of El Arish, Gaza, Jaffa, Haifa** from **Mameluke, Arab, and Turkish defenders.**



Map of Syrian campaign of 1799. Napoleon entered Syria from Egypt with 13,000 troops quickly taking the towns of Gaza, Jaffa, and Haifa. Plague struck French soldiers in all of these towns, as well as Acre, which Napoleon was not able to conquer.

The storming of Jaffa was a grisly affair. **Jaffa (now incorporated into Tel-Aviv)** had experienced centuries of war before Napoleon arrived. It was originally a Phoenician city and **was occupied by Egypt in 1472 B.C.** Alexander the Great conquered Jaffa, and the Roman emperor Vespasia destroyed it. During the twelfth century, several battles between the Crusaders and Muslims were fought in and around the city. When Napoleon invaded Syria, Jaffa was controlled by the Ottoman Empire.

The French army was not the first to invade Jaffa, but **it was particularly brutal to its inhabitants.** Although the French took control of the city within a few hours after the attack began, **the soldiers' aggression became wildly out of control.** **They bayoneted approximately 2,000 Turkish soldiers who were trying to surrender.** The **soldiers' ferocity then turned to the inhabitants of the town.** **Men, women, and children were robbed and murdered with wild abandon.** The **insanity continued for three days, ending when Napoleon ordered the 3,000 Turkish troops be executed, those who had surrendered believing would be held as prisoners of war, be executed** (Herold 1962).



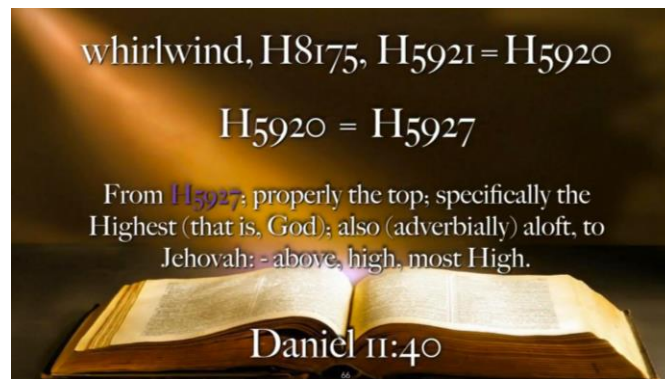
DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

*France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)*

During the grievous action in Jaffa, the first French soldiers became delirious with severe fevers and headaches. After a few days, hundreds of soldiers had swellings under their arms. Plague had come to Jaffa.

In humans, after the bacteria are introduced, the onset of the disease usually occurs in three to four days. The disease is characterized by a rapid rise in temperature to approximately 41°C. Headaches and delirium quickly follow. The swelling, or bubo, typically can be observed on the second day. The tender buboes are swellings of the lymph glands (Fig. 5). The infection then spreads from the lymph nodes to the blood stream, and then to the liver and spleen. A secondary pneumonia may develop because of the deposit of bacteria in the lung tissues. A patient may die in less than 24 hours. During the Syrian campaign, the mortality rate from plague was 92% ([Herold 1962](#)).

The Turks did not get the plagues! Only the French! Like a whirlwind!



2Ki 2:1; Job 38:1; Prov 10:25; Isa 66:15

Plague had already made appearances in the Egyptian campaign, but it was very localized, affecting only small garrisons in Damietta, Rosetta, Abukir, and Alexandria. However, at Jaffa, plague threatened the entire French army. On the second day after the occupation of Jaffa, 31 soldiers were hospitalized with the disease and 14 were already dead ([Desgenettes 1802](#)). Detroye, a French officer, wrote in his diary, **"In General Bon's division a disease accompanied by buboes has broken out which leads to sudden death.** The doctors assure us that it is not the plague." And two days later he wrote, "It is a violent fever with buboes...**Many soldiers have succumbed to it and died very suddenly. This illness has been taken for the plague, and this opinion is so widespread that** After taking Haifa, Napoleon laid siege to Acre, a fortified coastal city now part of Israel. Strong Turkish forces, under the Bosnian, Djeddar Pasha, held Acre. Napoleon was at a great disadvantage because he did not control the coastline near Acre; it was controlled by the British Navy. Therefore, the British continually supplied Acre with food, ammunition, and soldiers. Napoleon certainly was not in the best position to conduct proper siegecraft.

Plague had followed the French army to Haifa, and it was present inside the besieged Acre. At the plague hospital on Mount Carmel, near Haifa, more patients were arriving every day. Napoleon tried to take Acre for two long, bloody months. However, he could not overcome the formidable defenses. **A long siege and more plague victims caused morale to sink to a very low level. After a final unsuccessful assault, he decided to return to Egypt.**

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

*France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)*

VERSE 40

The “him” being “pushed at” in this verse is the same power first identified in verse 36 (France). When Alexander the Greats Empire was divided into four sections, whoever ruled the north was then king of the north, and he who ruled the southern section was the king of the south. This principle can be applied throughout the book of Daniel and is specified in Daniel 11:3-5.

In verse 40 *a three-way war* is brought to view, which takes place “at the time of the end”, 1798. Egypt is king of the south and the Turkish Empire is king of the north. Revolutionary France in the person of Napoleon Bonaparte is the third king/kingdom in this three-way battle. It is Bonaparte’s campaign to conquer Egypt that results in the king of the south pushing back at him.

Egypt puts up little resistance (“pushes at him”) while Turkey comes against Bonaparte, like a “whirlwind” and in great anger. It was Turkey’s aim to protect its interests in Egypt, and all this in the very year of the time of the end, 1798. Catholicism received its deadly wound in February and merely a month later, Bonaparte begins his campaign in March.

In one sense it could be said the deadly wound was healed when Bonaparte returned the Pope to some semblance of authority, in 1800. However, to be fully healed, its power to correct heretics unto death, as it had previously held for 1,260 years must also be restored.

The king of the north, Turkey, along with her allies of English and Russian ships, “overflowed and passed over” those countries in its line of march to attack the French. Turkey then successfully drove the French (Bonaparte) back into Egypt.

Why did Egypt, the king of the south merely “push at Bonaparte”, an invading army coming against them? We answer: Because Egypt preferred French rule over the oppressive Turks. But should the French fail to secure the victory, as was the case, the Turks would extract terrible revenge against Egypt, which they did. Egypt hoped to avoid incurring the wrath of the Turkish Empire through the appearance of opposing the invading French army. Turkey was not fooled by this maneuver and increased its cruel treatment of the Egyptians.

VERSE 40

Turkey would conquer (or recover from Napoleon) many countries in this campaign. Verse 40 now details Napoleons Egyptian campaign.

In 1798, after refusing the French committee’s request to exterminate the Pope in Italy, Napoleon instead began his military campaign against the king of the south, Egypt. He had little interest in the religion of the papacy, but he understood that people are more likely to be content with some form of worship. To remove the Pope at that time would not only have a negative impact on the people but on his own goals as well. He would deal with the papacy in his own way and time. His ultimate goal of a campaign against Egypt was to disrupt trade and possibly conquer England. France was focused on its own internal revolution at this time. In a similar manner, as Louis XIV had done, so Napoleon was also a ‘king’ who “shall do according to his will.”

Upon his return from this campaign, by means of a coup, he dissolved the last committee and established the “French Consulate”, naming himself as ‘First Consul’ in 1799. Thus it is France, in the persons of, first Louis XIV and later Napoleon who best fit the prophetic specifications and the block of verses from 36 to 39. This is the continuation of the civil power first seen in verse 30. France is represented as a “new power” in verse 36 because of the dissolution of the Church/State alliance by Louis XIV leading to a ‘revolution’ of atheism in verse 37

Verse 40 was fulfilled in 1798. In Daniel 11:35 and in 12:7, the phrase “the time of the end” is connected with the end of the “time, times, and a half”; the 1,260-year prophecy termination. This was the same year Napoleon invaded the king of the south, Egypt, who ‘pushed back’. But they were no match for the well-disciplined French troops and were defeated. “The king of the north” continues to be that power first identified in Daniel 11:3-5. This was Caliph Selim III of Turkey, ruler of the northern territory of Alexander the Greats divided Empire. The king of the north came against Napoleon (“shall come against him”) by declaring war on France in 1798. Turkey came against Napoleon “like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships”. England allied itself with Turkey and sent in Lord Nelson’s fleet of ships. “And he”, the king of the north, Caliph Selim III of Turkey, entered into the countries involved in this invasion and ‘overflowed and passed over’ (was victorious) in the battle just described.

Thus we can be certain that the identity of the pronoun ‘he’ in the sentence, “and he shall enter” is the king of the north. This lets us know that the remaining pronouns in this chapter all refer to the king of the north.

See Document: 1904 Sabbath School Quarterly, Lesson 11, pg. 31, #2 regarding this triple war.

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

*France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)*

Battle of the Pyramids

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Battle of the Pyramids**, also known as the **Battle of Embabeh**, was a major engagement fought on 21st July 1798 during the **French Invasion of Egypt**. The **French** army, under **Napoleon Bonaparte**, scored a decisive victory against the forces of the local **Mamluk** rulers, wiping out almost the entire Egyptian army. It was the battle where Napoleon employed one of his significant contributions to **military tactics**, the **divisional square**. Actually a rectangle, the deployment of the French brigades into these massive formations repeatedly threw back multiple cavalry charges by the Egyptians.

The victory effectively sealed the French conquest of Egypt as **Murad Bey** salvaged the remnants of his army, chaotically fleeing to **Upper Egypt**. French casualties amounted to roughly 300, but Egyptian casualties soared into the thousands. Napoleon entered **Cairo** after the battle and created a new local administration under his supervision.

The battle exposed the fundamental military and political decline of the **Ottoman Empire** throughout the past century, especially compared to the rising power of Napoleon's France. Napoleon named the battle after the **Egyptian pyramids** because they were faintly visible on the horizon when the battle took place.

Prelude

In July 1798 Napoleon was marching from **Alexandria** toward **Cairo** after invading and capturing the former. He met the forces of the ruling **Mamluks** nine miles (15 kilometres) from the Pyramids and only four miles (six kilometres) from Cairo. The Mamluk forces were commanded by two **Georgian** mamluks, **Murad Bey** and **Ibrahim Bey**, and had powerful and highly developed **cavalry**. This fight was known as **The Battle of Chobrakit**.

Napoleon realized that the only Egyptian troops of any worth on the battlefield were the cavalry. He exhorted his troops, saying, "Forward! Remember that from those monuments yonder 40 centuries look down upon you."^{[4][5]}

Battle

Napoleon ordered an advance on Murad's army with each of the five divisions of his army organized into hollow rectangles with **cavalry** and baggage at the center and cannon at the corners.



The *Battle of the Pyramids*, [François-Louis-Joseph Watteau](#), 1798-1799

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

*France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)*

The French divisions advanced south in echelon, with the right flank leading and the left flank protected by the [Nile](#). From right to left, Napoleon posted the divisions of [Louis Charles Antoine Desaix](#), [Jean-Louis-Ébénézer Reynier](#), [Charles-François-Joseph Dugua](#), [Honoré Vial](#) and [Louis André Bon](#). In addition, Desaix sent a small detachment to occupy the nearby village of Biktil, just to the west.

Murad anchored his right flank on the Nile at the village of Embabeh, which was fortified and held with infantry and some ancient cannons. His Mamluk cavalry deployed on the desert flank. Ibrahim, with a second army, watched helplessly from the east bank of the Nile, unable to intervene. Chandler asserts that Napoleon's 25,000-strong army outnumbered Murad's 6,000 Mamluks and 15,000 infantry.

At about 15:30, the Mamluk cavalry hurled itself at the French without warning. The divisional squares of Desaix, Reynier and Dugua held firm and repelled the horsemen with point-blank musket and artillery fire. Unable to make an impression on the French formations, some of the frustrated Mamluks rode off to attack Desaix's detached force. This was also a failure.

Meanwhile, nearer the river, Bon's division deployed into attack columns and charged Embabeh. Breaking into the village, the French routed the garrison. Trapped against the river, many of the Mamluks and infantry tried to swim to safety, and hundreds drowned.

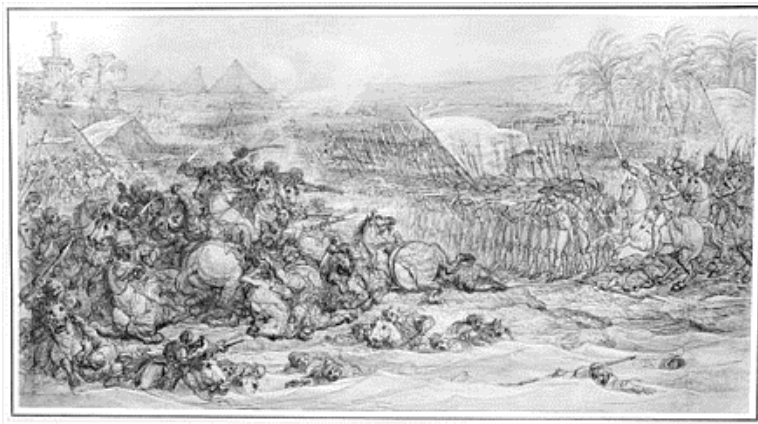
Napoleon reported a loss of 29 killed and 260 wounded. Murad's losses were far heavier, perhaps as many as 3,000 of the irreplaceable Mamluk cavalry and unknown numbers of infantry. Murad escaped to [Upper Egypt](#), where he carried on an active guerilla campaign before being run to earth by Desaix in late 1799.

Aftermath

Upon the news of the defeat of their legendary cavalry, the waiting Mamluk armies in Cairo dispersed to [Syria](#) to reorganize. The Battle of the Pyramids signalled the beginning of the end of seven centuries of Mamluk rule in Egypt. Despite this auspicious beginning, Admiral [Horatio Nelson](#)'s victory in the [Battle of the Nile](#) ten days later ended Napoleon's hopes for a conquest of the [Middle East](#).

The battle was depicted by [François-André Vincent](#) in a [sketch](#).^[6]

Engulfed by the west bank portion of the city of Cairo, nothing remains of the battlefield today.



François-André Vincent's *Battle of the Pyramids*, July 21, 1798.

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

*France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)*

Siege of Acre (1799)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Siege of Acre** of 1799 was an unsuccessful French [siege](#) of the [Ottoman](#)-defended, walled city of [Acre](#) (now Akko in modern [Israel](#)) and was the turning point of [Napoleon's invasion of Egypt and Syria](#). It was Napoleon's first strategic defeat as three years previously he had been tactically defeated at the [Second Battle of Bassano](#).

Background

Main article: [French campaign in Egypt and Syria](#)

Acre was a site of significant strategic importance due to its commanding position on the route between Egypt and Syria. Bonaparte wanted to capture it following his invasion of [Egypt](#). He hoped to incite a Syrian rebellion against the Ottomans and threaten British rule in India. After the [Siege of Jaffa](#), which was followed by two days and nights of massacre and rape by the French forces, the defenders of the citadel were even more fierce.

Siege

The French attempted to lay siege on 20 March using only their [infantry](#). Napoleon believed the city would capitulate quickly to him.^[3] In correspondence with one of his subordinate officers he voiced his conviction that a mere two weeks would be necessary to capture the linchpin of his conquest of [the Holy Land](#) before marching on to [Jerusalem](#).

However, the troops of the capable [Jezzar Pasha](#), refusing to surrender, withstood the siege for one and a half months. [Haim Farhi](#), al-Jazzar's [Jewish](#) adviser and right-hand man, played a key role in the city's defense, directly supervising the battle against the siege. After Napoleon's [earlier conquest of Jaffa](#), rampaging French troops had savagely sacked the conquered city, and thousands of Albanian prisoners of war were massacred on the sea-shore,^[4] prior to the French move further northwards. These facts were well known to the townspeople and defending troops (many of them [Albanians](#)) in Acre, and the prospect is likely to have stiffened their resistance.

A [Royal Navy flotilla](#) under [Commodore Sidney Smith](#) helped to reinforce the Ottoman defences and supplied the city with additional cannon manned by sailors and marines. Smith used his command of the sea to capture the French [siege artillery](#) being sent by a flotilla of gunboats from Egypt and to bombard the coastal road from Jaffa.^[Note 1] An [artillery](#) expert from the fleet, [Antoine Le Picard de Phélippeaux](#), then redeployed against Napoleon's forces the artillery pieces which the British had intercepted.

Smith anchored the line-of-battle ships [Tigre](#) and [Theseus](#) so their broadsides could assist the defence. The gunboats, which were of shallower draft, could come in closer, and together they helped repel repeated French assaults.

On 16 April a Turkish relief force was fought off at the [Mount Tabor](#). By early May, replacement French siege artillery had arrived overland and a breach was forced in the defences. At the culmination of the assault, the besieging forces managed to make a breach in the walls.

However, after suffering many casualties to open this entry-point, Napoleon's soldiers found, on trying to penetrate the city, that Farhi and DePhelipoux had, in the meantime, built a second wall, several

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

*France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)*

feet deeper within the city where al-Jazzar's garden was. Discovery of this new construction convinced Napoleon and his men that the probability of their taking the city was minimal. Moreover, after the assault was again repelled, Turkish reinforcements from [Rhodes](#) were able to land.

Having underestimated the stubborn attitude of the defending forces combined with a British blockade of French supply harbours and harsh weather conditions, Napoleon's forces were left hungry, cold and damp. [Plague](#) had struck the French camp as a result of the desperate condition of the men, and had by now led to the deaths of about 2,000 soldiers.

Throughout the siege, both Napoleon and Jezzar sought in vain the assistance of the [Shihab](#) leader, [Bashir](#)—ruler of much of present-day [Lebanon](#). Bashir remained neutral. As things turned out, it was the French side which suffered most from the attitude of Bashir, whose intervention on their side might have turned the balance.

Finally, the siege was raised. Napoleon Bonaparte retreated two months later on 21 May after a failed final assault on 10 May, and withdrew to Egypt.

Significance

In 1805, Napoleon asserted that if he had:

been able to take Acre [in 1799], I would have put on a turban, I would have made my soldiers wear big [Turkish trousers](#), and I would have exposed them to battle only in case of extreme necessity. I would have made them into a [Sacred Battalion](#)--my [Immortals](#). I would have finished the war against the Turks with Arabic, Greek, and Armenian troops. Instead of a battle in [Moravia](#), I would have won a [Battle of Issus](#), I would have made myself emperor of the East, and I would have returned to Paris by way of Constantinople.^[5]

The allusions from [Classical Antiquity](#) included in the speech are to the [Sacred Band of Thebes](#) and the [Persian Immortals](#)—elite units of, respectively, the city state of [Thebes](#) and the [Achaemenid](#) Kings of Persia; and to the [Battle of Issus](#) where [Alexander the Great](#) decisively defeated the latter. (In fact, though Acre was not conquered, Napoleon's [Imperial Guard](#) did come to be informally called "The Immortals."^[6])

Some hold that a statement attributed to Napoleon during the war, according to which he promised to return the land to the Jews if he were to succeed in his conquest of Palestine, was meant to capture [Farhi's](#), a Syrian Jew, attention and betray his master by switching his support to the French. Whether this is true or not, Farhi defended the city with the rest of the Turks.

However, Napoleon never showed any particular interest in winning over the Jews during his campaign,^[7] though the account of Las Cases in "Mémorial de Sainte Hélène" about Napoleon's military campaign records that a rumour among [Syrian Jews](#) had it that after Napoleon took Acre, he would go to Jerusalem and restore [Solomon's temple](#)^[8] and decrees were passed in favour of Jews (and Coptic Christians and women) in French-controlled Egypt.^[9] Whatever Napoleon's actual intentions, these stories and rumors are considered to be among the earliest harbingers of what would become the [Zionist Movement](#).

Present-day memory

In present-day Acre, the hill on which Napoleon set his camp, south-east of the city walls of Acre, is still known as "Napoleon's Hill" (נפוליון גבעת). Acre also has a Napoleon Bonaparte Street (נפוליון רחוב) (בונפרטה), the only [Israeli](#) city with such a street name.

Among the Arab population of the Old City of Acre, the knowledge of their forebears having successfully withstood the barrage of such a world-famous conqueror is a source of civic pride and

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

local patriotism. In a folk tale current among Acre Arabs, Napoleon, upon lifting the siege of Acre, let a cannon shoot his hat into the city "so that at least part of him would enter into Acre".^[10]

French Revolutionary Wars Timeline: 1798

January 12, 1798

As a deputy of the **Conseil de Cinq Cent**, or *Council of Five Hundred*, **Jean Baptiste Jourdan** proposes a law for compulsory military service. It will be trimmed a bit and then adopted on **September 5, 1798**, as the **Jourdan-Delbrel Law**.

January 27, 1798

The French invade Switzerland.

February 10, 1798

The French enter Rome.

February 15, 1798

Abolition of the Papal government. In its stead, the French declare the **Roman Republic**. French troops had entered the city on February 10, 1798. They will stay in Rome until 1799, with a short break from November 29 to December 15, 1798.

March 1, 1798

The Congress of Rastadt acknowledges the Rhine River as the boundary of the French Republic.

March 5, 1798

The **Directory** gives Bonaparte permission to carry out his Egyptian expedition.

The French take Bern (Berne) in Switzerland.

March 8, 1798

Creation of the **Army of Helvetia** (*Armée d'Helvétie*). Commander: **Guillaume Marie-Anne Brune**.

March 14, 1798

Schawenbourg is the new commander of the **Army of Helvetia**. His post is temporary.

March 27, 1798

The French arrest **Pope Pius VI** and take him to France. He won't return.

March 29, 1798

The **Helvetic Republic** is established.

May 9, 1798

Bonaparte arrives at Toulon to take command of his Egyptian expedition.

May 10, 1798

Bonaparte preps his troops for Egypt. Here you can **read what he said**.

May 11, 1798

Coup d'état of 22 Floréal, year VI. The Directory invalidates half of all elections by declaring elections in 29 departments null and void, to eliminate the Jacobins.

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

May 19, 1798

Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition sets sail and leaves Toulon. The **Egyptian Campaign** has begun.

Meanwhile on May 19, 1798, at Vienna: Austria and Naples sign a treaty of alliance.

May 23, 1798

The Irish Rebellion breaks out. It will end on September 8, 1798.

June 10, 1798

On his way to Egypt, **Bonaparte** makes a pit stop and takes Malta, home of the Hospitallers, aka the Knights of Malta. This will outrage Russia's **Paul I**, and will serve him as one of the reasons to join the **Second Coalition** against France.

June 21, 1798

U.S. President Adams is disgusted by the **XYZ Affair** and states that he will "never send another minister to France without assurances that he will be received, respected, and honored as the representative of a great, free, powerful, and independent nation."

July 1, 1798

The French land in Egypt and take Alexandria.

July 7, 1798

Provoked by the **XYZ Affair**, the United States repeal their 1778 Treaty of Alliance with France. Diplomatic relations will be patched up on September 30, 1800.

In the meantime, the two nations will fight an undeclared war at sea, also called the **Quasi-War**.

July 19, 1798

The French decree to implement their republican calendar in the four conquered *départements* of the Rhineland.

These lands will switch back to the Gregorian Calendar on January 1, 1806.

July 21, 1798

Battle of the Pyramids. French victory. This battle is part of Napoleon's **Egyptian Campaign**.

August 1, 1798

Battle of the Nile. The British, led by **Admiral Horatio Nelson**, book a victory over the French at Aboukir Bay (Abu Qir Bay). This battle is part of the **Egyptian Campaign**. Unofficially, by losing this battle, the French have lost their Egyptian Campaign.

August 22, 1798

Napoleon manages to get his hide out of Egypt.

September 5, 1798

The **Jourdan-Delbrel Law** makes military conscription permanently mandatory for all French men between 20 and 25 years of age.

September 8, 1798

The Irish Rebellion ends. It had begun on May 23, 1798.

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

September 11, 1798

The **Ottoman Empire**, headed by **Sultan Selim III**, declares war on France. Subsequently, Russia and the Ottoman Empire expel French garrisons from the Ionian islands.

November 1798

The British take Menorca (Minorca) from Spain, after Spain had dropped out of the First Coalition in August 1796. The island of Menorca will be returned to Spain in 1802.

November 1, 1798

Jourdan is the new commander of the **Army of Mayence** (Mainz).

November 5, 1798

The **Army of Helvetia** is transferred under the supreme command of **Jourdan**, currently commander of the Army of Mayence (Mainz).

The War of the Second Coalition begins.

November 29, 1798

Treaty of alliance between Russia and the Two Sicilies signed at Saint Petersburg.

Also on November 29, 1798:

The army of Naples, led by **Karl Mack**, invades Rome where the French had installed their **Roman Republic**.

This marks the beginning of the **War of the Second Coalition**.

December 1, 1798

Britain and the the Two Sicilies sign a treaty of alliance at Naples.

December 4, 1798

Battle of Civita Castellana between the French, led by **General Jacques Macdonald**, and the Neapolitans. France wins this battle.

December 14, 1798

Capture of the British frigate *HMS Ambuscade* by the French corvette *La Bayonnaise*.

December 15, 1798

The French return to Rome. The Neapolitans get out in a hurry and the French give chase.

December 25, 1798

Russia and the Ottoman Empire sign a treaty of alliance at Constantinople.

December 27, 1798

Russia and Portugal sign a treaty of alliance.

December 29, 1798

Russia and Britain sign a treaty of alliance at Saint Petersburg, in order "to oppose the successes of the French arms, and the extension of the principles of anarchy, and to bring about a solid peace, together with the re-establishment of the balance of Europe, have judged it worthy their most serious consideration and earnest solicitude to endeavor, if possible, to reduce France within its former limits, as they subsisted before the revolution."

DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 40

France, Egypt, Turkey and England, 1798
Verses 40-43- Napoleonic Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)

Compiled by M Harris November 2019; Updated March 4, 2021

Note Contributors/ Sources: "The Eleventh of Daniel Narrated" 1909 by J. Grant Lamson, "Daniel and the Revelation" 1897 by Uriah Smith, The Story of Daniel the Prophet" 1908 by Stephen Haskell, Josiah Litch's writings on this subject, **Anthony Burns lecture series on the Eastern Question** <https://youtu.be/mvMEUly7HMY>, ReturntoDAR.com "The Book of Daniel" by E.G. Smith, Various notes from Christine Gurado's studies on this subject