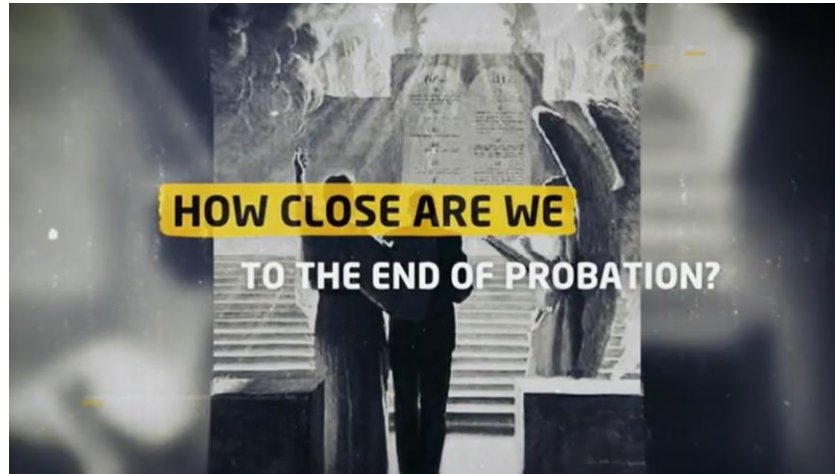


# The Significance of Daniel 11

by Christine Guardo

July 27, 2020 [https://youtu.be/xJ7gxSOW\\_kc](https://youtu.be/xJ7gxSOW_kc)



Daniel 11:45 to Daniel 12:1 is the final landmark that we have been waiting for... this is the sign for the world that probation is about to close. If these events are being exactly fulfilled as we have been told



1

they would be, that means we are to be preparing now and getting sin out of our lives with His help and getting things right with the Lord, so that when He gets to our name in the judgment, we may be sealed.

Who is the king of the north? Why is it so important to understand Daniel, Chapter 11 and who the king of the north is? In Manuscript Volume 9 (9MR 358.3), we are counseled to read Daniel 11 and know the texts thoroughly. Why, why is it so important? In Daniel 11, we see historically what happens in prophecy. But, the most important question people have is, "Who is the King of the North and how can we know the answer when there have been so many discussions, symposiums, and differences of opinion? How can we be certain and why is Daniel 11 so significant in these last days?"

Why? Because the verses in Daniel 11 are leading directly up to the close of probation and the coming of Christ. This is the reason why we want to make sure that we have the correct understanding of the prophecy, so that Christ's coming doesn't come to us as a thief in the night. As he came to the church in His day, unexpectedly, all because they had the wrong understanding of the prophecy.

Now, let's go right into the two key texts, the ones just before the close of probation and the coming of Christ.

We are going to **Daniel 11, verse 45 to Daniel Chapter 12, verse 1.**

**And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him. And at that time shall Michael stand up, the**

**great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation [even] to that same time...**

And we are told (Daniel 11:45-12:1 quoted). What do these verses mean? We want to know because Michael stands up. Probation on the world is closing. You see, the most significant event right here is in Daniel Chapter 12, verse 1. Michael stands up while the event of verse 45 is taking place, but in order to understand these key texts, we need to look at the weight of evidence found in the Bible, history and in the Spirit of Prophecy. The information will lead us to the true identity as to who the king of the north is and what major event in connection with the enforcement of Sunday is taking place right as probation is closing on the world.

So, let's look at the weight of evidence starting in Daniel 11, verse 1.

### THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE

**VERSE 1** Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, [even] I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.

Now we're going to Daniel, Chapter 11, verse 1. It says (Dan 11:1 quoted) This is Gabriel speaking to Daniel. This Chapter is continuing from Daniel, Chapter 10.

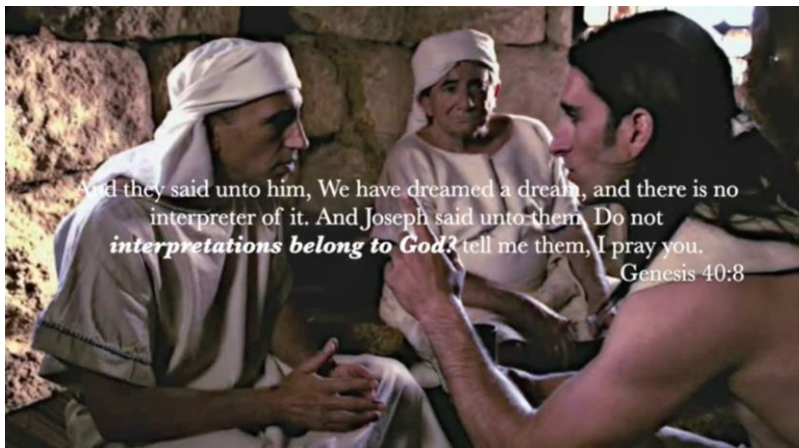
**VERSE 2** And now will I show thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than [they] all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.

Now in verse 2, it says, "Now I will show thee the truth". This is very important that we understand what the word "truth" here means before we even continue on into the chapter. So, if you go to Daniel Chapter 7, verses 15-17, Daniel has the vision. He sees these beasts and what they are doing and then he says, this



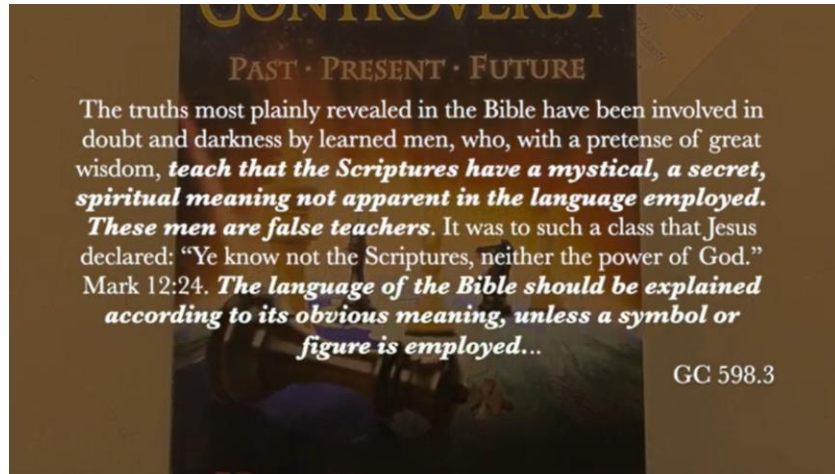
is very perplexing to me and he asks Gabriel what is the truth of all this and then Gabriel tells him, "I will give you the interpretation."

When you go to Genesis, Chapter 40, verses 8, 12 and 18, Joseph is in prison and two men have a dream.



Joseph tells them the interpretation belongs to God (Gen 40:8). Joseph is able to tell them what it means. (Quotes Gen 40:12), that's in verse 12. And verse 18 he says the three baskets are 3 days. So here, the interpretation is the LITERAL understanding.

According to Great Controversy, page 598, paragraph 3, we are not supposed to spiritualize the texts. We



are supposed to take the Bible just as it reads unless a symbol or figure is applied. This is something that is very, very crucial for us to understand. And notice how, in the verse it continues on to say, in verse 2 , there shall stand up 3 kings in Persia. It doesn't say horns which is figurative, but it say three kings, and the 4<sup>th</sup> (Dan 11:2) shall be far richer than they all.... All the realm of Grecia. So who were these three kings and the 4<sup>th</sup> king? So it says "yet". According to Daniel Chapter 10, verse 1, it was Cyrus ruling. So, who would come after Cyrus? So you have his son Cambyses, then you have the false Smerdis, then you have Darius the Persian who gives the second decree according to Ezra 6:14. Now this 4<sup>th</sup> king is his son **Xerxes the Great**, also known as Ahasuerus (queen Esther's husband). Because of his riches, he is richer than any of these kings. He is able to go into Grecia (Greece) and stir up all kinds of commotion.

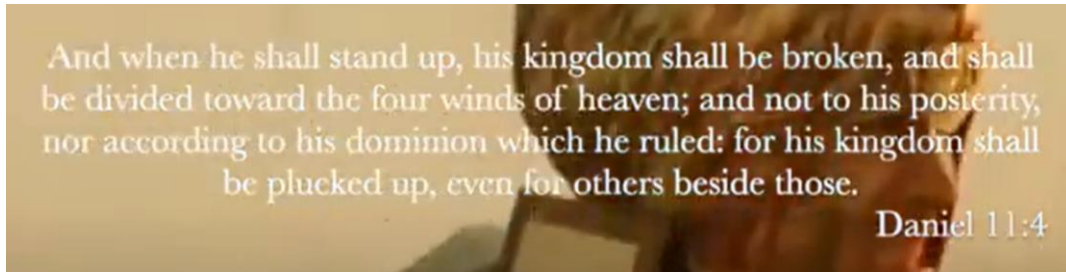




**VERSE 3 & 4** And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.

And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those.

And now, we get to verse 3; and now the verse skips over 9 successors of Xerxes, including his son, Artaxerxes. And a mighty king shall stand up that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will. We know that this king is Alexander the Great. This is Grecia.



(Dan 11:4 quoted divided between the four winds of heaven.) Alexander was 25 years old when he conquered the world faster than any person before him. At the age of 33, just 8 years later, he died in a drunken debauchery; trying to drink from the largest glass at that time known as the Herculean Cup.

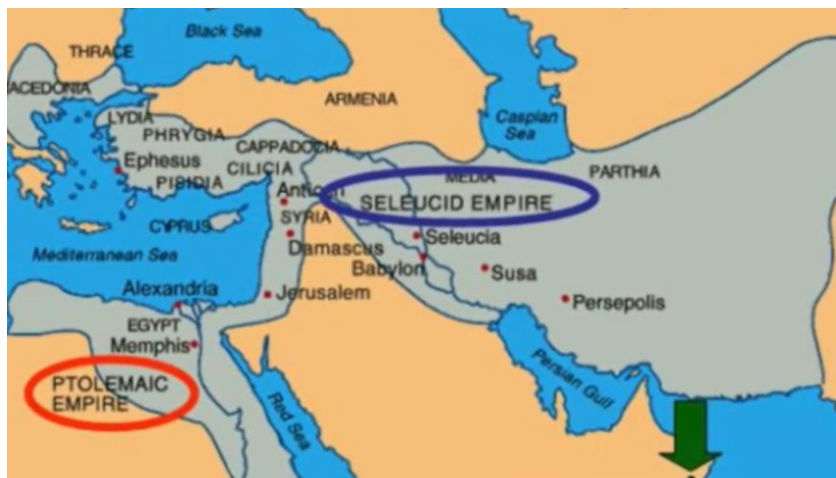


According to this verse, his kingdom would be divided between the 4 winds of heaven, and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled for his kingdom... it shall be plucked up even for others besides those. So his posterity would be his relatives, his Sons; he had 2 sons, his brother Phillip. They were murdered and now it dissolved down to four generals who take control of Alexander's kingdom: **Cassander** in the West (he had Macedonia and Greece), **Lysimachus** in the North (he had Thrace which is Eastern Europe today), he had Asia Minor (which is what we call Western Asia), he had the Bosphorus and Hellespont. This is where Constantinople is today. Thrace and Asia Minor; Eastern Europe and Western Asia is now called Eurasia. This is where Lysimachus was dwelling. **Seleucus** was in the East which was Persia at that time; Babylon and Syria. And then there was Ptolemy in the South and he had Egypt and the adjacent countries.



**VERSE 5** And the king of the south shall be strong, and [one] of his princes; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion [shall be] a great dominion.

Now what happened was, according to verse 5, And the king of the south shall be strong and one of his princes (one of Alexander's 4 generals) shall be strong above him (he's going to be strong above the king of the south). Who is this? Each of these generals had 25% of Alexander's divided kingdom. Lysimachus in the North conquered Cassander in the West. He now has 50% of Alexander's divided kingdom. Seleucus (Seleucus Nicator) in the East conquers Lysimachus in the North and he now has 75%, the west, the north and the east of Alexander's divided kingdom. Now in the east is where his kingdom of Syria was. He moves his headquarters to the North—where Thrace, Asia Minor, the Bosphorus and Hellespont are located. Why does he do this? Because this is where Greeks culture and government is centralized. This is in the north where the arts, the language, the money – everything here is centralized in the north—so now this territory becomes the Syrian territory; also know as the Selucidae. Now you have two kings, (2 generals ruling



instead of 4). You have the king of the north and the king of the south. And the reason why he is stronger than the king of the south is because the king of the north is because he has 75% of Alexander's divided kingdom. Who is the king of the south here? **Ptolemy I Soter**. And the king of the north is **Seleucus Nicator**.



These are the originals. So now on the scene, it's very important for us to understand these are literal, geographical locations and if you read Daniel Chapter 8, verse 8 when Alexander's kingdom is divided it has 4 heads, it has 4 horns. These are the kings and now the division is dissolved down to only the king of the north and the king of the south. Because the king of the north has 75% whereas, the king of the south only has 25% of Alexander's original kingdom.

**VERSE 6** And in the end of years they shall join themselves together; for the king's daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement: but she shall not retain the power of the arm; neither shall he stand, nor his arm: but she shall be given up, and they that brought her, and he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in [these] times.

Verse 6: They is referring to **Antiochus Theos**. He is the king of the north. The verse says (Dan 11:6 quoted). So now in this verse you have Antiochus II Theos who is the king of the north and **Ptolemy II Philadelphus** who is the king of the south. The kings daughter of the south is Berenice. Ptolemy



Philadelphus is the son Ptolemy I. He has a daughter and to make an agreement, he has his daughter



marry Antiochus Theos. Antiochus Theos is already married and he has a wife named Laodice. He puts her to the side, but Berenice does not retain favor with him and she does end up having a child with Antiochus, but he brings his original wife Laodice back into the realm. Since Laodice was humiliated, she kills her husband and also Berenice, her child she had with Antiochus and also kills Berenice's relatives and any of the servants that were subservient to Berenice.





**VERSE 7** But out of a branch of her roots shall [one] stand up in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against them, and shall prevail:

Verse 7. But out of her roots (this is a family tree; one of her family members, which is her brother) shall one stand up in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, (so what happens? Her brother, **Ptolemy III Euergetes** takes vengeance upon his sister. And



the king of the north at this time is **Seleucus II Callinicus** (who is the son of Laodice. Laodice is ruling with her son and she is helping her son at this time) So, Berenice's brother, Ptolemy Euergetes (the king of the south) comes and defends his sister, he goes up to the king of the north. There is a war that takes place between them and of course, he wins. When you read verses 7, 8 and 9, it says,

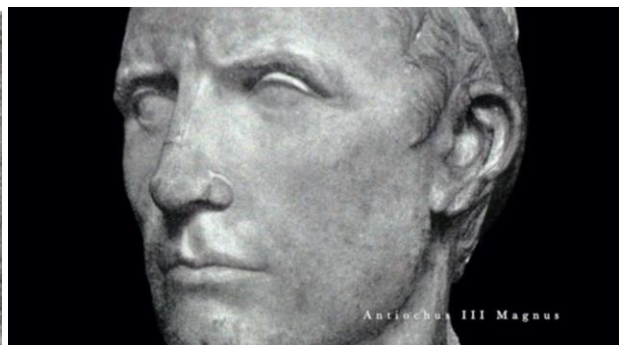


**VERSES 8-10** And shall also carry captives into Egypt their gods, with their princes, [and] with their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he shall continue [more] years than the king of the north.

So the king of the south shall come into [his] kingdom, and shall return into his own land.

But his sons shall be stirred up, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces: and [one] shall certainly come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall he return, and be stirred up, [even] to his fortress.

(verse 9 quoted) So the king of the south shall come into his kingdom, and shall return into his own land. Verse 10; and his sons shall be stirred up (its not referring to the king of the south's sons; its referring to the king of the north's sons. Seleucus Callinicus has two sons: **Seleucus III Ceraunus** and **Antiochus III Magnus**. Seleucus Ceraunus is ruling first but he is murdered and Antiochus Magnus is on the scene.



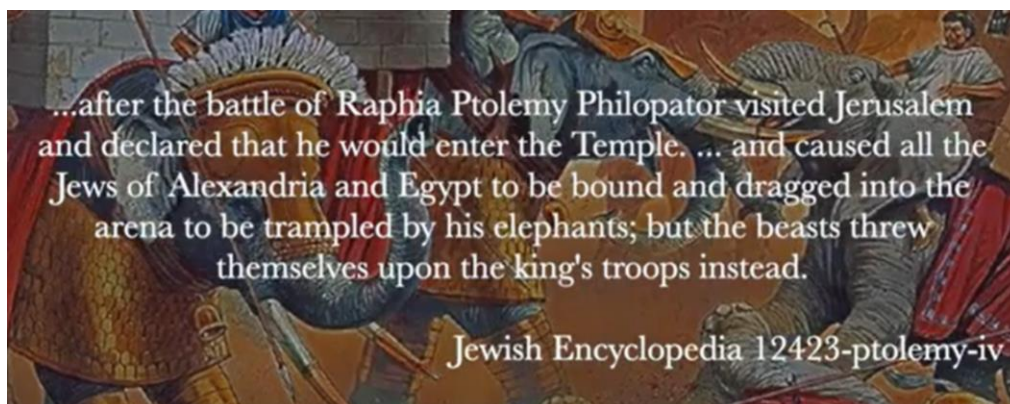
Now verse 11.

**VERSE 11** And the king of the south shall be moved with choler, and shall come forth and fight with him, [even] with the king of the north: and he shall set forth a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into his hand.

(quotes first half of verse 11) So here we have **Ptolemy IV Philopater**, the king of the south. And you have Antiochus Magnus, the king of the north. (quotes second half of Chapter 11, verse 12) Ptolemy Philopater,



as he is warring and winning against the king of the north, he takes Egypt (Alexandria). He goes into Alexandria, Egypt and kills 40-60,000 Jews because they refuse (see Jewish encyclopedia) to allow him to do services in the sanctuary, in the temple, which only the high priest was able to do. And this weakened him.



**VERSE 12 & 13** [And] when he hath taken away the multitude, his heart shall be lifted up; and he shall cast down [many] ten thousands: but he shall not be strengthened [by it].

For the king of the north shall return, and shall set forth a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come after certain years with a great army and with much riches.

(Verse 13 quoted) The king of the north here is **Antiochus III Magnus**. It says that he is going to return and he is going to come after certain years with a great army and great riches. And he did. He became strong.





So in verse 13, Antiochus Magnus, the king of the north, is a well-to-do and well-known king. When king Ptolemy Philopater, king of Egypt, passes away, he has a son named, **Ptolemy V Epiphanes**. These are the Ptolemys of the Ptolemaic kingdom of the south.

**VERSE 14** And in those times there shall many stand up against the king of the south: also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision; but they shall fall.

(Verse 14 quoted) ... many stand up against the king of the south". So after Philopater passes away, he leaves behind his infant son (4-5 years old). Antiochus Magnus has the majority of Alexander's divided kingdom (see article) and he says if I can rule the south, I can rule the whole world. But it was against the



law to rise up against an infant king. So he, and Phillip of Macedon and others, were trying to do a conspiracy, but the robbers of the people come on the scene and they stop them in their tracks. And this is ROME, a small people coming out of Macedon. And this is around 202- 200 BC when this is taking place, all the way up to 198. In 202 BC, Rome is summoned, a small group of people coming out of the west, out of Macedon and in 200 they stop Antiochus Magnus and keep Phillip of Macedon in their tracks. And now they become the protectors of Egypt. They become the guardians of Egypt.

**VERSE 15** So the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount, and take the most fenced cities: and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither [shall there be any] strength to withstand.

Verse 15, the king of the North is Antiochus Magnus. He took the greater fenced cities and Egypt could not withstand. So, when he battles against Egypt, he takes a large portion of these fenced cities. But, Egypt is being protected by this small people called Rome. And we are going to get started into some fascinating history.

**VERSE 16** But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him: and he shall stand in the glorious land, which by his hand shall be consumed.

Verse 16 says, (quotes Dan 11:16). This is some rich information right here. So what happens here? Who is this "he" that cometh against him? He that cometh against him, this is Rome. Rome is now taking us down to 65 BC. Rome is now conquering Syria in the North. Rome now is controlling 75%; it's only the



guardian of Egypt, it's not ruling Egypt. But now the king of the north has been taken over by Rome. (see map below) And it says, he shall stand



in the glorious land. What is the glorious land? According to Isaiah, chapter 60, verse 13, wherever Christ's feet are, that's glorious. And this was none other than Jerusalem. And "by him" in this verse, Jerusalem would be consumed by Rome and we know that happened in 70 AD when Titus came in with the Roman



soldiers and we'll be getting into this history. This is history, brothers and sisters, that's fascinating and we need to understand. We cannot explain verse 45 to Chapter 12, verse 1, if we don't understand the previous verses of Chapter 11.

**VERSE 17** He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones with him; thus shall he do: and he shall give him the daughter of women, corrupting her: but she shall not stand [on his side], neither be for him.

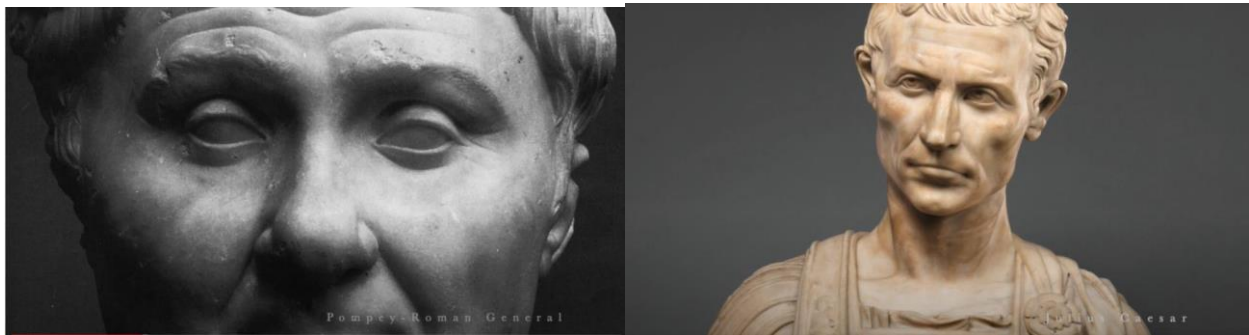
So now we're in verse 17 and we're going to get into the history of how did Rome gain all of Alexander's divided kingdom. Remember up to this verse, he has 75% - but he's only the guardian of Egypt- he doesn't rule and control Egypt just yet. And now verse 17 (quotes Dan 11:17 up to- "corrupting her") So, here we have in verse 17 some fascinating history. **Ptolemy XII Auletes** is the king of Egypt and he has a daughter



## Ptolemy XII Auletes



named Cleopatra. And she has a brother named, Ptolemy as well- Ptolemy Dioneses- and in 51 BC, their father passed away. He wanted them to get married and rule the throne conjointly. But her brother was trying to have her killed and rise up against her. So **Pompey**, from Rome, became the guardian. Pompey



was murdered. And **Julius Creaser** becomes the guardian. And Julius falls in love with this beautiful young looking woman. They have a child together (this is how he “corrupted her”) because they had a child out of wedlock. It says, “but she shall not stand on his side, neither before him”. She doesn’t love Julius Caesar as he loves her.

**VERSE 18 & 19** After this shall he turn his face unto the isles, and shall take many: but a prince for his own behalf shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease; without his own reproach he shall cause [it] to turn upon him.

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

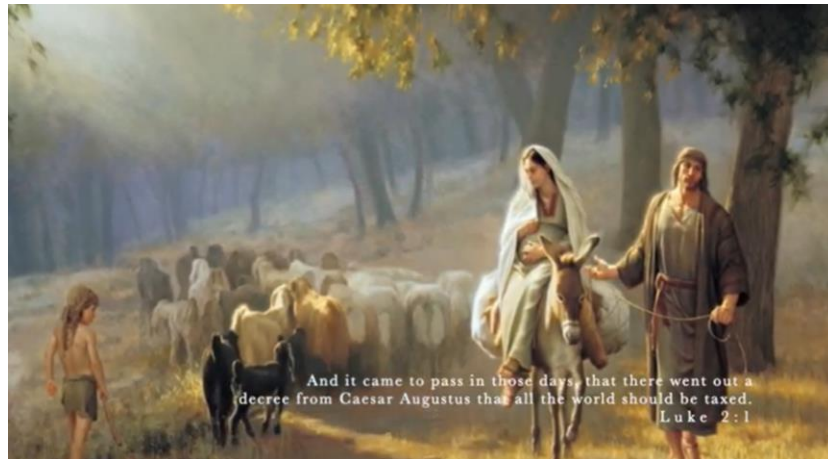
Verse 18. (Dan 11:18 quoted) Verse 19. (Dan 11:19 quoted) In 44 BC, between 51 BC in that area 44 BC, Julius Caesar was conquering a lot of territory for Rome. In 44 BC, he was murdered by two of his friends,



Brutus and Cassius. They were on the Roman senate. They murdered this man and now, who takes his place?

**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.

Verse 20 “then shall he stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes” Who is now on the scene? This is Augustus Caesar mentioned in Luke, Chapter 2, verse 1. He’s 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 21** And in his estate shall stand up a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries.

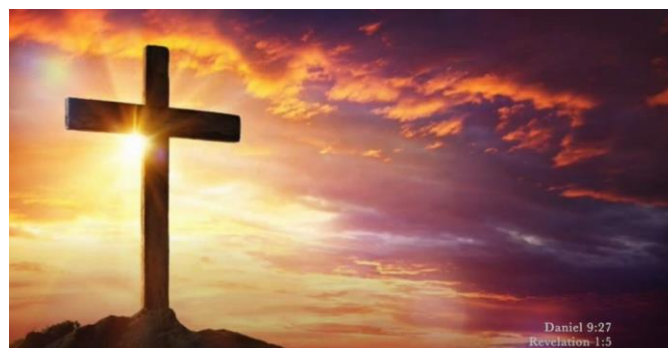
In verse 21, “And now in his estate shall stand up a vile person”. Now without going into all the details, this vile person is none other than his step son, **Tiberius**. He was able to take the throne by flatteries because



his mother, who was married to Augustus, convinced her husband to allow her son (even though he was a very vile person) to take the throne. And it says in verse 21, “and he shall come in peaceably and obtain the kingdom by flatteries.”

**VERSE 22** And with the arms of a flood shall they be overflown from before him, and shall be broken; yea, also the prince of the covenant.

22. (Dan 11:22 quoted) The prince of the covenant is none other than Jesus Christ. It was Tiberius Caesar



who allowed the crucifixion of the son of God.



**VERSE 23** And after the league [made] with him he shall work deceitfully: for he shall come up, and shall become strong with a small people.

Now verse 23. “And after the league made with him he shall work deceitfully:” So now in verse 23—How did Rome get to the point where they were able to crucify the son of God? How did Rome get so popular?



We’re going to get to the league that Rome had with the Jews. Some say this is 168 BC, other of our pioneers say this was 158 BC. Rome made a league with the Jews. There were other kingdoms; especially the kingdom of the North, at this time who was really making things hard for the Jews and so the robbers of thy people (known as this little Roman people, who became a great people) protected and promised to protect the Jews. And they did for many, many years until 63 BC when Pompey made Jerusalem a province of Rome and started to mistreat the people of God.

**VERSE 24** He shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province; and he shall do [that] which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers' fathers; he shall scatter among them the prey, and spoil, and riches: [yea], and he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds, even for a time.

In verse 24, (Dan 11:24 quoted) Rome, if you were an ally of Rome, Rome spread the riches with you. Rome gave you riches just like if you were an ally of the United States. We’ve given so much to so many



other countries and this is how Rome was back in its day. This is what made Rome so popular. This is why Rome was able to get the popularity of the people. But now, at the end of this verse, there is a prophecy. It says, “and he shall forecast his devices against the strongholds, even for a time.” So, when does Rome become so popular? It is in **31 BC at the Battle of Actium**, which these next several verses are going to get into this history.

Octavian (Augustus Caesar)



It is in 31 BC that **Octavian, who later becomes called, Augustus Caesar** that we were just talking about. Now we're going into the history how Rome became so great. It wasn't until 31 BC that Rome started to rule the world because of the Battle of Actium between Octavian and Marc Antony and **Cleopatra**. Octavian



Octavia the Younger

won Egypt for Rome and now Rome is ruling the whole world. And this Battle of Actium happened in 31 BC. How did they get there? How did they get into this Battle of Actium? After Julius Caesar was murdered in 44 BC, just 13 years prior, Octavian, Marc Antony and another person made what was called the



us Antonius

Gaius Octavius

Marcus Aemilius

triumvirate. And this was a counsel where they came together to avenge the death of Julius. Marc Antony and Octavian were best friends. Marc Antony married Octavian's (also who becomes known as Augustus Caesar later) his sister, Octavia. But when Marc Antony was sent to Egypt, he fell in love with **Cleopatra**



and he left his wife for Cleopatra and Marc Antony became second over Egypt next to Cleopatra. And now there is a war, specifically against Marc Antony who's representing Egypt at this time. And so when Octavian wins the war he becomes known as **Augustus Caesar**—this is the Augustan age and now Rome



## Augustus Caesar



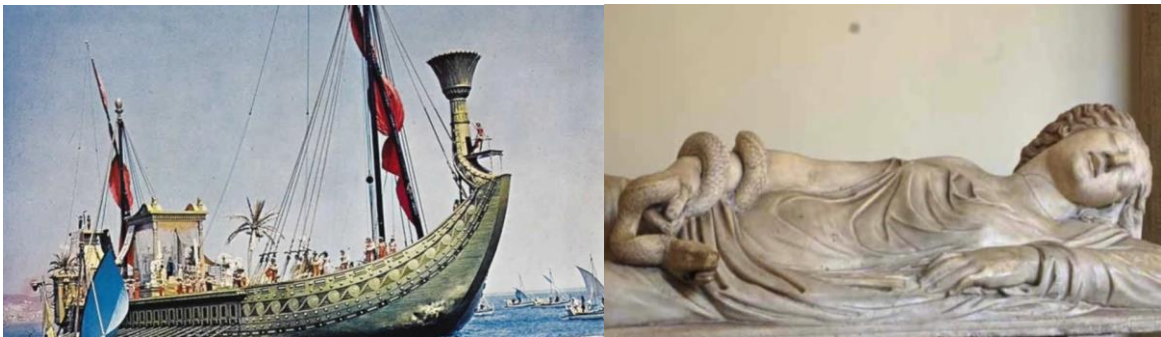
rules the entire world. So, from 31 BC, all the way to 330 AD, we are going to learn about this time prophecy—a time in the Bible is 1 year. One year in the Bible has 360 prophetic days which is 360 literal years. A day represents a year in prophecy according to Numbers 14:34 and Ezekiel 4:6. From the time of this battle, in 31 BC, if you add 360 years (31 BC + 360 years = 330 AD), it takes us to 330 AD. And we'll be learning what happened. But let's look at the verses.

**VERSE 25 & 26** And he shall stir up his power and his courage against the king of the south with a great army; and the king of the south shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand: for they shall forecast devices against him.

**Yea, they that feed of the portion of his meat shall destroy him, and his army shall overflow: and many shall fall down slain.**

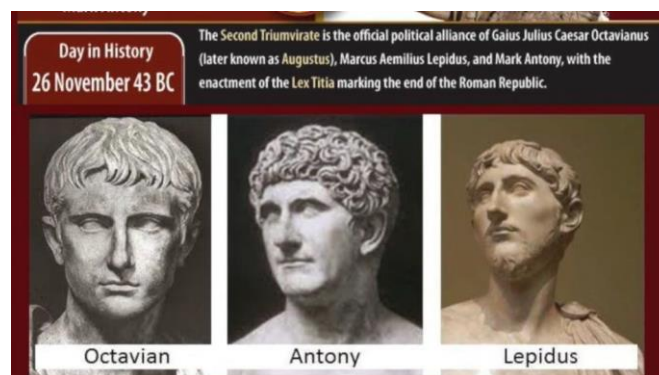
(Verse 25 quoted) "... a great army". Cleopatra had a huge army out on the sea and they had all these purple sails and it looked like a palace floating on the water. But, we know they were conquered. Cleopatra left Marc Antony to be defeated. He ended up committing suicide, as did **Cleopatra**, by **having a poisonous snake bite her**.

15



**VERSE 27** And both these kings' hearts [shall be] to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table; but it shall not prosper: for yet the end [shall be] at the time appointed.

Now, getting down to verse 27. (Dan 11:27 quoted) "speak lies at one table." This is talking about that **Triumvirate** that was formed—they were best of friends—but, you know you can be at a table telling lies



behind the scenes plotting other things. It says at the end of the verse, “the end shall be at the time appointed.” This time appointed, as stated before, is 31 BC to 330 AD.

**VERSE 28** Then shall he return into his land with great riches; and his heart [shall be] against the holy covenant; and he shall do [exploits], and return to his own land.

Verse 28. “... against the holy covenant.” So Augustus Caesar in 31 BC returns to Rome with great riches that he had obtained from Egypt. And now from 31 BC all the way to the time of Constantine, God’s people are persecuted. “... and he shall do exploits, and return to his own land.” And that’s exactly what happened in verse 29.

**VERSE 29** At the time appointed he shall return, and come toward the south; but it shall not be as the former, or as the latter.

(Verse 29 quoted) So, Rome, “he” is referring to Rome. Augustus Caesar was in verse 28 but in verse 29 we’re now all the way at the end of the time appointed of that time prophecy – Battle of Actium is the beginning point, 31 BC— a time is 360 years—that takes us to 330 AD. And now what happens? **Constantine moves the headquarters of Rome from the west to Byzantine in the east, later naming**



**it after himself, calling it Constantinople.** And we are told that 330 AD is a landmark in history when Constantinople was discovered. **This is when it is named Constantinople (“the founding of Constantinople is a guidepost in history... SNH SDP 246.1).** Now because Constantine did this, he weakened Rome in the west. Just imagine the **United States of America** and they tell us they are going to move the headquarters



of Washington DC into China. And they move the intelligence, the planes, our military, and everything. If we are attacked, that’s going to weaken us and open us up for attack because our headquarters is in another country. Well, that’s exactly what happened. And after Constantine died, not many years later, Rome was attacked by the Barbarians of the North and was divided into 10.

**VERSE 30** For the ships of Chittim shall come against him: therefore he shall be grieved, and return, and have indignation against the holy covenant: so shall he do; he shall even return, and have intelligence with them that forsake the holy covenant.

And when you get to verse 30, “the ships of Chittim shall come against him,” so, these ships of Chittim, we know that in 356 AD (DAR 281.2-281.3- CD Rom), the Huns, which is known as Hungary, started to divide Rome. All of this history, when Rome was being divided, which you can find in Revelation Chapter 8, this





happened between 356 AD and 483 AD. Some say 476—but just in a matter of 127 years, by 483, Rome is completely divided. So now you have Rome in the west and you have Rome in the east. Because in 330 AD, Constantine moved the headquarters which was Catholic at that time, and we'll be getting more into that history.

So now you have a divided Rome. Rome in the west and Rome in the east. And Rome in the west is weakened. So, what happens as a result? If you go to verse 31, “And arms shall stand on his part.” Now we know Rome was divided into 10 according to Daniel Chapter 2, Verses 41 and 42—that is the 10 toes.



Some say this is the United Nations, but, brothers and sisters, this is literal what we are reading here. There were 10 kingdoms, literally, that came out of literal Rome. We're not talking about spiritual Rome. We're talking about literal Rome. And these 10 kingdoms—7 were pagan and 3 were Arian—and of the 7 pagan, France has a king called Clovis, in 496 King Clovis is converted to the Catholic faith that Constantine supported and said was the Christian Universal religion of the world back in 325 A.D. at the Counsel of



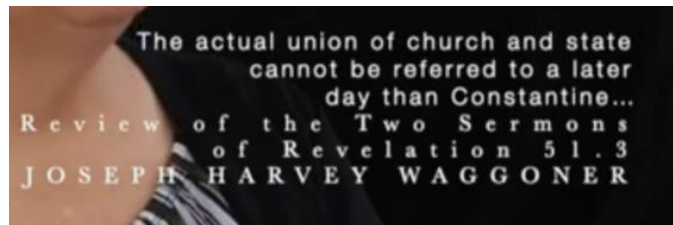
Nicea. France, under King Clovis, who was known as the son of the Catholic Church, is the first of these seven pagan nations to give homage to the Catholic Church. And by 508 A.D., he convinces the other six pagan nations to also give homage. But you have these three Arian nations—do not give homage—so the kings have to be plucked up. Then we know in 538, 533, Justinian make a decree for the papacy, for the bishop of Rome in the west, to be the head of all the churches—to be the head of all Christianity. And now,



these three Arian kingdoms and kings are in the way, and once these kings—the horns are plucked up, not the territory—but the horns are plucked up, the papacy is now in control of those three territories. And now the woman rides the beast. A beast, according to the Bible, in Daniel 7:23 is a kingdom. A woman,



according to 2Corinthians Chapter 11, Verse 2, is a church. When Constantine united church and state, which is what we are counseled (see Waggoner quote), he was the first one to unite church and state.



The state was controlling the church (Great Controversy 297.1), the church was not controlling the state.



But, under Justinian, the church was now to control the state. So thus we have, the woman riding the beast. And now the papacy is in full power and now she can persecute and kill what she called, heretics. And that takes us to verse 31.

**VERSE 31** And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily [sacrifice], and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate.

And Clovis, at this time, in 508 to be the arms or the armies for the Catholic Church—for the papacy. And that's why in 1798, at the end of the 1260 year rule of the papacy, **France is able to come on scene and**



**take the pope captive** without anyone stopping them. Why is that? Because France is on the scene from verse 31 to verse 35. “And shall take away the daily” in verse 31. “And they shall place the abomination



that maketh desolate.” This word “sacrifice” in this verse is a supplied word and that’s why it’s italicized. And we’ve been told in Early Writings, page 74 that it does not belong to the text. The daily desolation was known as paganism. Now paganism is being replaced by papalism. Now the papacy, a new type of religion is coming on the scene where **the church now, is ruling and controlling the state**—it’s over the affairs



of the government; it’s dictating to the people how they can and cannot live and how they must abide by the churches rules. And so now the papacy is being called here, “the abomination that maketh desolate”. This is the tile for the papacy here and this is from 538 to 1798.

**VERSE 32** And such as do wickedly against the covenant shall he corrupt by flatteries: but the people that do know their God shall be strong, and do [exploits].

Getting into verse 32. (Quotes Dan 11:32) Now, because of this corruption you have the people called the **Waldensians**. They flee to the Piedmont valleys—the Swiss Alps. They don’t want anything to do with this corruption. You have the Albegensians, **Huss and Jerome** – between 500 and 1400’s A.D. Here it is—



these people here that are doing exploits. But in verse 33, they are educating people on a large scale.



**VERSE 33** And they that understand among the people shall instruct many: yet they shall fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil, [many] days.

(First part of Daniel 11:33 quoted.... “shall instruct many”. This is the 1500’s. This is the great Reformation. You had Martin **Luther** in Germany, John Calvin in Paris, France—and all over France. You had Zwingli in Switzerland. You had **John Knox** in Scotland. You have the Lollards, who were the followers of Wycliffe



Luther



John Knox

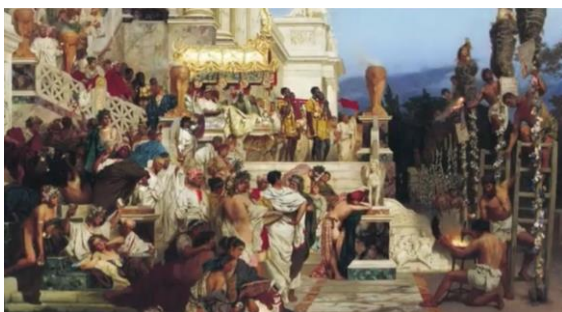
who started to translate the Bible into English. You have them in England. Here is the great Reformation spreading all over Europe which was the land of that time where the light had been put out because of the



papacy. This time was known as the Dark Ages. So in verse 33, we are in the time of the Reformation.

**VERSE 34** Now when they shall fall, they shall be holpen with a little help: but many shall cleave to them with flatteries.

Now when you get to verse 34—(verse quoted). Now, because of this reformation so many are persecuted; thousands are martyred. During this Dark Ages, many were martyred, but especially during this







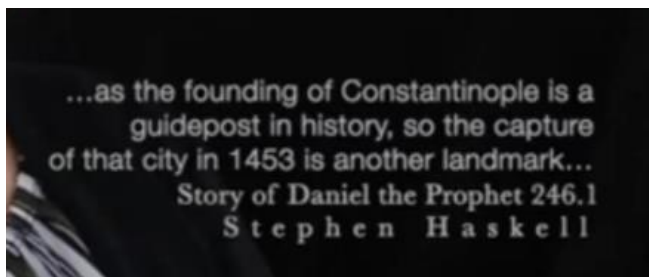
Reformation time. And now what happens?—The Church is being helped. Now where in Revelation—because Revelation is the unsealing of the Book of Daniel—where do we read about the church (or the woman) being helped? You read about that in Revelation Chapter 12 (verse 16). And who was it that helped the Church? Who helped the woman, known as the Church? It was the **New World**—the land here—



what later becomes known as the **United States**. And let's get to the history of that. So, where are we in history in this verse? We are in what is called the 2<sup>nd</sup> woe. **Between July 27, 1449 and August 11, 1840.** Under the 2<sup>nd</sup> woe, what happens here? **In 1453, just 4 years later, Turkey invades Constantinople,**



which is a Roman Greek Empire. This is where Justinian ruled. This is where Constantine had moved the Roman headquarters to. Now Turkey takes over this territory. And we are told, not only is 330 A.D.—when Constantinople was established by Constantine, is a landmark—but **1453 is also another landmark** (SNH SDP 261.1) that we need to know and understand, because this is when the Turks take over Constantinople—the Ottoman Empire being run by the Turks. And that happened in 1453. Shawn Boonstra



just did a series on the Voice of Prophecy and he gives this history, how in 1453, **Turkey took over this territory known as Constantinople** and that was in 1453, and just 39 years later, in 1492, we are told that



Turkey is the reason **Christopher Columbus**—when he set sail for India, did not make his way to India, but made his way to what was known as the New World. It was because of them, they had blocked the passage to the Indian Ocean preventing Christopher Columbus from getting into India. When he wound up in the



...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."  
Story of Daniel the Prophet 246.1  
Stephen N Haskell 1901

New World, he thought he was in India and that's why he called the native people Indians. And this is where Native Americans get the name American Indians. Now we know Christopher Columbus did not discover America first because **America was already being occupied by the natives**. However, Christopher





Columbus' discovery was the main discovery because Europe had never heard of such a place. And now it's spreading all over Europe—there is this place with all of this foliage, and fruit and water and mountains, and it's **majestic—beautiful place**. And now, here you have the church, being persecuted in the 1500's,



in the 1600's and they know about this land. And we are told in the Great Controversy (pg 291.1), that these people known as the **Pilgrims** in the 1600's, by faith they were looking across the Atlantic Ocean to this New World that they would one day inhabit. And so in 1620, the Pilgrims—after having lived in Holland for



a couple years, because they fled the persecution of England—came to this New World called America. This is beautiful history, brothers and sisters.

So in verse 34, we are in 1620.

**VERSE 35** And [some] of them of understanding shall fall, to try them, and to purge, and to make [them] white, [even] to the time of the end: because [it is] yet for a time appointed.

Now when you get to verse 35, (verse 35 quoted) What is this “time of the end”? This is not the end of the world. This is the time of the papal end, of their civil power, of them ruling the state where the woman is riding the beast—she’s controlling state affairs, government affairs—his now comes to an end and this is



known as the year 1798. We know in 1798, under France, General Berthier marched right into Rome, right into the Vatican and took the pope captive on February 10<sup>th</sup>, 1798. So, when we get to verse 35, we are in



1798. You see how we are going in chronological order? This is fascinating history Friends. History that we must understand and know in order to understand verses 40 through 45. Especially verse 45 to Daniel Chapter 12, verse 1. So, who was it that came in and took the pope captive? It was **Berthier** under France.



France was still the arms of the papacy. And in 1<sup>st</sup> Manuscript Release, page 38, paragraph 1, we are told that nine-tenths (90%) of God’s people are content with surface truths. Friends, verse 35 doesn’t say

The members of the church of God need to be instructed and educated, line upon line, as a Bible class. **Nine-tenths of our people**, including many of our teachers and ministers, **are content with surface truths.**



“France”, but France is here. France is existing in this verse. France is the one who took away the power from the papacy. France has been existing from verse 31 all the way to verse 35.

**VERSE 36** And the king shall do according to his will; and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak marvellous things against the God of gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished: for that that is determined shall be done.

So when you get to verse 36, “and the king shall do according to his will.” This is not referring to King Louis as some say. This is referring to the kingdom of **Atheistic France**. Now when you see this word, “**do according to his will**”, if you go to Daniel, Chapter 8, verses 1 through 4: When Medo Persia is taking power away from Babylon—it tells us in verse 4, that Medo Persia, this kingdom was doing according to its will. When you get to Daniel, Chapter 11, verse 3 and 4, when it talks about Greece coming on the scene, and Alexander the Great—it tells us this kingdom is doing according to its will. Power is being transferred from one to another. When you get to verse 16 (Dan 11:16), when power is being transferred from Syria to Rome—when Rome is now coming on the scene—it says, does according to its will. So when you get to this verse, in verse 36, the king shall do according to his will, its referring to a kingdom. Because king and kingdom are synonymous. Daniel 7:17 tells us that a beast represents and king. Daniel 7:23 tells us that a beast represents a kingdom. Sometimes it’s referring to the kingdom, sometimes it’s referring to a specific king, sometimes it’s referring to both. But, in this particular verse, we want to show you this is none other than **the kingdom of atheistic France**. How can this be the papacy?—that’s the argument.



When we get to verses 36 through 45, this is where the contention comes in. Most people are in agreement on verses 1 through 35, but the contention comes in in verse 36. We want to show you so clearly in verse 36 that this is **literally** France and NOT spiritually the papacy. And we’re going to show you how France fulfills every detail of these verses. And here is a question to be posed. As you’ve seen we’ve been going pretty much chronologically in order, except when we got to around verses 25 through 28—it was going back into history of how Rome got into power. And now it’s going into the history of France and how this Revolutionary France, what Revolutionary France did. But in verse 36, we’re at the time of the end when France goes and takes the pope captive. How can the papacy be doing according to its will at this time (Feb 1798) when the papacy’s civil power was removed? The papacy’s power was taken away. How could



it have been doing this? We’re going to see it could not have. So it says in verse 36, “and the king shall do according to his will.” We’re going to say this is the kingdom of France and we’re going to show you from some writings how this is literally shown to be the kingdom of France. “and he shall exalt himself and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak marvellous things against to God of gods, and shall prosper til the indignation be accomplished: for that that is determined shall be done.” So how does France fulfill this in verse 36? Well if you look here it says, “exalt himself and magnify himself above every God”. According to Great Controversy, page 269, paragraph 4—No other nation compared to France has lifted



itself above God, not other nation—she says there's been plenty of infidels and plenty of blasphemers. We know the papacy has the name of blasphemy according to Revelation 13. But, France alone, stands as a nation above all others that openly defied against God and lifted its voice against the



God of heaven. And that word “lifted” means the same as exalt and magnified. And according to 1<sup>st</sup> Selected Messages, page 202, paragraph 2, The track of truth and the track of error lie closely beside each other. We’re going to see that both of these powers, both of these kingdoms—as we can call them—seem to be identical here in these verses. But when we get to verses 37, 38 and 39, we will see characteristics that France has that the papacy does not have and how the papacy cannot be fulfilling these verses. And we also have a whole chapter on this subject. And remember, the book of Daniel is unsealed in the book of Revelation. In the book of Revelation, Chapter 11, we know it talks about atheistic revolutionary France. So, if it goes into revolutionary atheistic France in the history of that prophecy, it has to be in the book of Daniel. You have to find atheistic revolutionary France in the book of Daniel, for the book of Revelation is the unsealing of the book of Daniel. If it’s not in the book of Daniel, it’s not in the book of Revelation. If it’s in the book of Revelation—if we’re teaching this is what it is in Revelation—we have to be able to find it in the book of Daniel; and here it is in these verses—Daniel Chapter 11, verses 36 through 39. So it says he exalts himself and magnifies himself above every god and shall speak marvelous things against the God of gods. In Great Controversy, page 442, paragraph 1, we’re told the speaking of the nation—of a nation—is done through its legislative assemblies. In Great Controversy, page 275, paragraph 1 and 269.4, we are told that France, through its legislative assemblies defied the God of heaven and we



are going to be learning more details on how that happened. And it is said, well that it can’t be France because it says that this power “shall prosper til the indignation be accomplished”. We know this indignation (Duet 29:28; Isa 30:30; Dan 12:7) is the time of the 1260 years—538 to 1798—this specific indignation.



And the papacy came to its end in 1798, but so did Revolutionary France. The French Revolution (DAR 537.2) – not France the country—but the French Revolution came to an end in 1798 when the indignation was accomplished (“The revolution spoken of in this prophecy—all happened in the French Revolution, between the years 1793 and 1798...” Miller’s Works, Vol 2 199.1) so France fulfills every specification of verse 36. Now let’s look at verse 37.

**VERSE 37** Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers, nor the desire of women, nor regard any god: for he shall magnify himself above all.

(Dan 11:37 quoted) So this power, this kingdom, he does not regard the God of his fathers. Around this time, by 1798—in this area of time—the papacy does not disregard the god that his father regarded—they are still worshipping the same way, they have no new God, they have no new religion; however, France



does. France got tired of the papacy and did away with religion altogether and became what is known as atheistic France. And you can read about this in the whole chapter titled “The French Revolution” in the Great Controversy. Continuing on it says, “nor the desire of women.” According to Deuteronomy 21:11, when a man has a desire of a woman; that is to marry her. Now, this kingdom is homosexual. They have no desire to marry women. They want to marry men. Now, we know that the priests, they have the desire for woman. They rape these nuns over these years. They have been finding convents in the last, maybe



## Catholic Church has a sexual abuse and cov



two decades, of aborted babies when the priests raped the nuns and then they aborted the babies. We hear about molesting, not just boys, but they are molesting girls—they have the desire for female. The only reason why they were not allowed to marry was because the papacy wanted the money of the priests—these priests had money—if they were married, the money would go to the wife. And that’s why they made it a law. But in the last several years, they have reversed the law so priests can marry. This is not talking

### Father Josh: A married Catholic priest in a celibate world

Feb 22, 2020  
by Tim Sullivan, The Associated Press | People

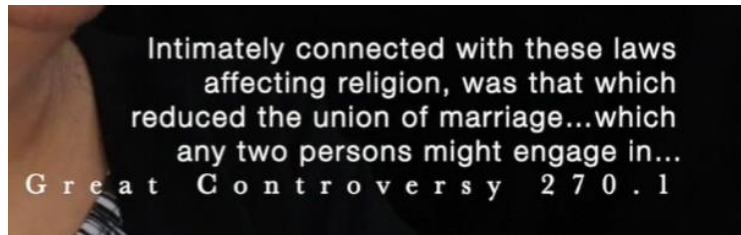


### Catholic leaders approve proposal that would allow some married men in the Amazon to be ordained as priests

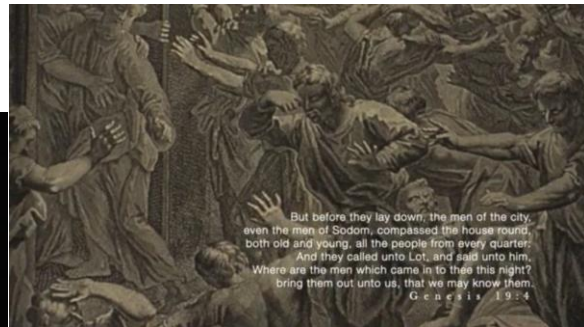
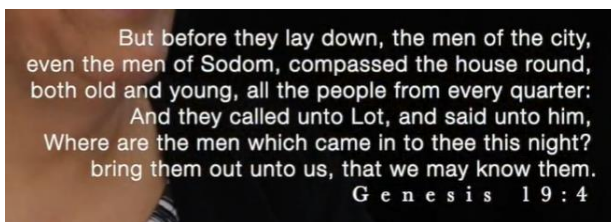
By Amir Vera, CNN  
Updated 6:37 PM ET, Sat October 26, 2019



about the priests of the Catholic Church. This is talking about the homosexuals of France. And according to Great Controversy, page 270, paragraph 1, no other nation defiled the institution of marriage more than that of France. (“Intimately connected with these laws affecting religion, was that which reduced the union



of marriage... which any two persons might engage in... “) And she compares them to Sodom and Gomorrah and we know all of Sodom and Gomorrah (Gen 19:4) was homosexual. And we’re told in that



paragraph, that France made a law where any two persons could get married. That means two women, two men. So, we have a whole chapter on this subject. Now continuing on.

**VERSE 38** But in his estate shall he honour the God of forces: and a god whom his fathers knew not shall he honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things.

Verse 38. (Verse 38 quoted) So, here is a new god coming on the scene. So, at one time they are atheistic then because the revolution became so bad, so much bloodshed—because they did away with God, they realized they needed to bring a god back. But, it wasn’t the God of heaven. It was the Goddess of Reason.



This was the god whom their fathers did not know. The papacy never did this. They never brought on a new god around 1798 whom their fathers knew not. They were worshiping the same at that time. But France, on the other hand, brings in the Goddess of Reason. “Viva La Riesa” is what they say. And so they are putting their money into her—The assemblies of France’s government makes this law. And now they said they have to worship the Goddess of Reason.

**VERSE 39** Thus shall he do in the most strong holds with a strange god, whom he shall acknowledge [and] increase with glory: and he shall cause them to rule over many, and shall divide the land for gain.

Verse 39. “Thus he shall do in the most strongholds” and strongholds is a type of government building. (Lam 2:5) It’s a fortress. It represents the government. “with a strange god, whom he shall acknowledge and increase with glory: and he shall cause them to rule over many and shall divide the land for gain.” How



did France divide the land for gain? Prior to this French Revolution, only a few persons had the real estate of France. But now under this new government, they make laws where this real estate was divided and given to the common people and sold to the people. This had never been done before. So thus we see, in verses 36 – 39, France does fulfill every detail and I just want to make this comparison:

Let's say 2 twin brothers go to a shopping plaza and they park the car. They're both wearing the same thing. They have a blue hat, a white T-shirt, green shorts and red tennis shoes; wearing the exact same clothes. One goes into the grocery store to buy a few items and one goes into the bank to rob it. Mind you, these men are identical. When the police get there, the guy who comes out of the grocery store is identified and at first everyone thinks that that's him. But then people say. "no, because on the blue hat he had a white eagle and on his white t-shirt, he had a black trophy logo and on his green shorts, he had some purple writing, so that can't be him" There's all these witnesses. That's how these verses are. In verse 36, seems



to be identical to the papacy, but when you take a closer look at verses 37, 38 and 39, you will see that France fulfills all the criterion to be the one who definitely fulfills the prophecy of these verses. And when we get to verse 40, we're going to prove this.

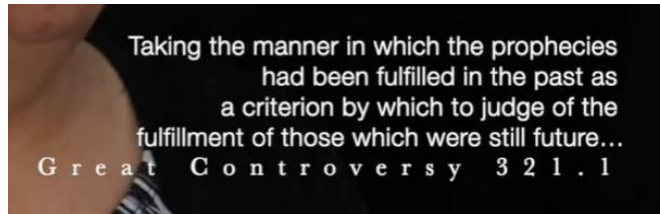
**VERSE 40** And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over.

And we're going to read verse 40. It says, (quotes Daniel 11:40). We learned that the time of the end is the time of the civil end of the papacy. This is 1798— the end of the 3 ½ times of Revelation, Chapter 11 and



Revelation, Chapter 12, verses 6 and 14- and other places in the book of Daniel. That is the time of the end—1798. And according to this, it says, "at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him." Who is the him? We're going to show you there's three entities in this verse—three powers spoken of here. We have the king of the south, which we learned before is literally Egypt. And remember those titles are used (king of the south, king of the north) for when Alexander's kingdom was divided. The king of the south

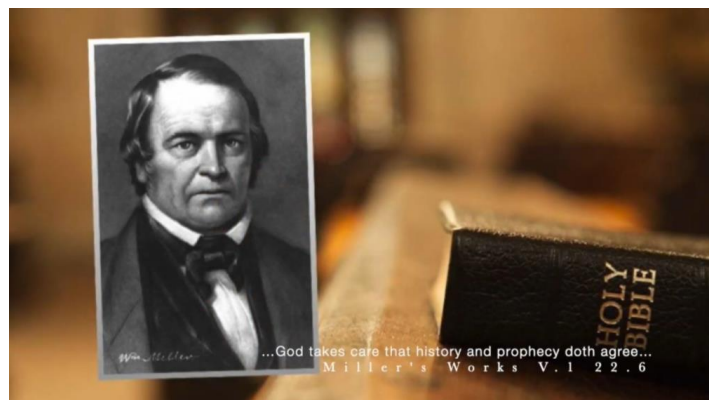
here pushes at him. Who is this him? In verse 36, it says, “the king shall do according to his will.” Verse 37, “neither shall he”, verse 38, “But in his estate,”—so “him”, “he”, “his” is the terminology used as well as in verse 39, “Thus shall he do”—so in verse 40, the king of the south is pushing at him—is France. Egypt is pushing at France. Why would you “push” at someone? Because they are becoming aggressive to you. What is the time of the end? “And at the time of the end” (which we learned was 1798- this is the time of the civil power end of the papacy) “shall the king of the south” – now this is literal king of the south. Many believe that this is spiritual. But as we learned Gabriel told Daniel (Dan 11:2) “I’m here to tell you the truth.” All of the verses, previous verses, 5-25, king of south and king of the north, were literal. There’s no rule that tells us that we are to switch to spiritual. Remember, it is always literal unless it does harm to the laws of nature and if it can’t stand alone. King of the south terminology and king of the north can stand alone and does not do harm to the laws of nature because you can have a literal king in the south; you can have a literal king in the north. And according to Great Controversy, page 321, paragraph 1, however the prophecies were fulfilled in the past is 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, then when they come back on the scene, they’re going to be literal again in verses 40 through 45. Something that’s also brought up is, you don’t see king of the south, king of the north mentioned from verse 25 until you get to verse 40. Well, that’s because, remember in verse 25 – this is when you have Mark Antony on the scene and Augustus Caesar; then you have the Battle of Actium. Rome now controls the world. So, if you control all of Alexander’s empire, there’s no need to refer to you as the king of the north or the king of the south. But now, by 1798, the papacy is removed out of the way. The Ottoman Empire was in control at this time of a large portion



of the world—of the north, of the east, of the south and quite a bit of the countries of Europe. So, when you look at verse 40, the time of the end is 1798—this is the time of the Ottoman Empire’s power. They’re in power at this time. And Egypt in the south is also a part of the Ottoman Empire. So remember, we don’t want to read on the surface, we want to dig deep beneath the surface. So people say, “How can you see Turkey and Egypt in verse 40?”—Because we’re at the time of the end. And the Ottoman Empire—all at this time—the papacy’s removed and the Ottoman Empire is in power at this time. So it says, “the king of the south shall push at him” (which is France) and then it says, “the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind.” According to William Miller’s 13<sup>th</sup> rule, and we’ve been told in Review and Herald,





(November 2, 1884. 22-25) if we want to make sure that we are following the voice of the true shepherd, which is none other than Jesus Christ, and not a false shepherd, we must go by William Miller's rule of interpretation. According to Miller's 13<sup>th</sup> rule, history and prophecy (Miller's Works V. 1 22.6) must agree. 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. So, if I can prove to you that in 1798, France who was trying to be good to Egypt by helping them, entered into Egypt without the permission of Egypt. France was being the aggressor. Egypt pushed at France—the musselmans—pushed against France. Now they lost. The musselmans lost. And Napoleon had conquered Egypt at this time. Egypt was a territory of the Ottoman



Empire and now Napoleon thought he could go take the north and take the Ottoman Empire from Turkey. So in his route, Turkey comes against him like a whirlwind with ships of Britain and other nations helping



him. **This was in July of 1798—there was the Battle of the Pyramids**, when the musselmans of Egypt lost against Napoleon of France. And then on **September 11**, of that same year, 1798, Turkey declares war against France and a few months later comes against France with ships and chariots. People say there

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

### French Revolutionary Wars Timeline: 1798

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

Ad closed by Google

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 Hora](#) victory over the French at Aboukir Bay (Abu Qir Bay). This is **Egyptian Campaign**. Unofficially, by losing this battle, the

**September 8, 1798**  
The Irish Rebellion ends. It had begun on May 23, 1798.

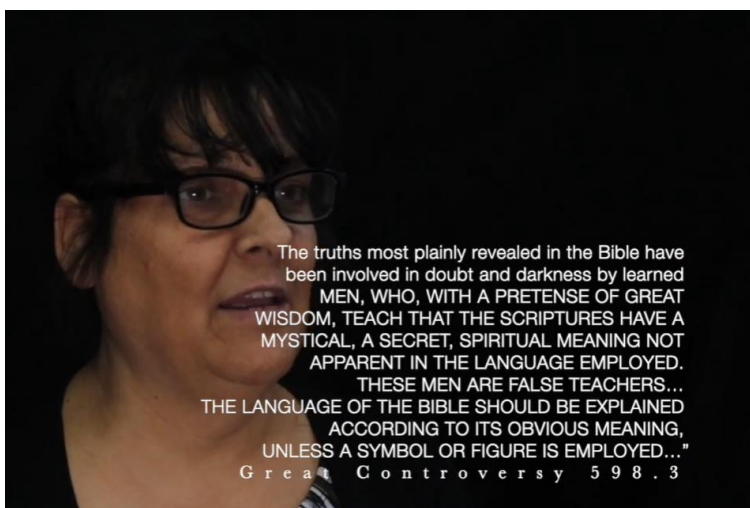
**September 11, 1798**  
The [Ottoman Empire](#), headed by [Sultan Selim III](#), declares war on France. Subsequently, Russia and the Ottoman Empire expel French garrisons from the Ionian islands.

**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

were no chariots in those days. Oh yes, there's tons of pictures. They had chariot wheels that they would



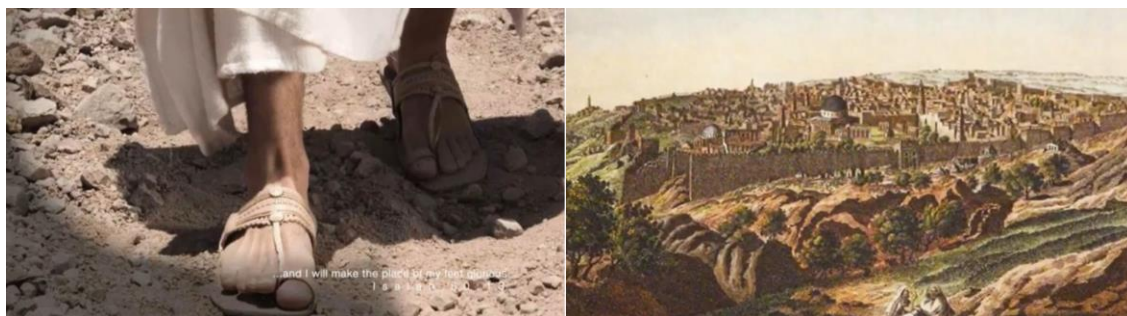
use to carry cannons on. These were the same type of chariot wheels used for the horses in battle. So here we see, that this verse has historical events that were fulfilled to a tee. So why are we saying that in this verse the king of the south is atheism France which is really in the west. And the king of the north is the papacy which is also in the west. And that atheism turns into USSR which is in the north—they're calling that as the south as well and that this time of the end is 1989. And that there is two time of the ends here. 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.

**VERSE 41** He shall enter also into the glorious land, and many [countries] shall be overthrown: but these shall escape out of his hand, [even] Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon.

Now verse 41. (Quotes Dan 11:41) Now what is this glorious land? Remember we do not want to spiritualize the verses. According to Daniel 9:16, the glorious holy mountain is Jerusalem. According to Isaiah 60, verse 13, what makes the land glorious—is the fact that Christ's feet were there. This is not referring to the United



States. This is referring to the literal Jerusalem as Daniel saw it in his day. He knew what the glorious land was. When Egypt went into Jerusalem, Turkey followed behind them and many countries were overthrown. And so what happened was, when Egypt was trying to take the Ottoman territory of Syria from Turkey (and Turkey came against him like a whirlwind), Egypt had entered into Jerusalem and as a result, Turkey had also entered into the glorious land. And it said, when this happened, certain territories were going to escape—so you had Edom, Moab and the children of Ammon. These were not in the path of Turkey and



so they had escaped—and actually, up until the late 1800's, early 1900's, Turkey was paying tributary to these three lands. And this land of Edom, Moab and the children of Ammon—this is a great portion of where Saudi Arabia and Jordan is today—this is not talking about the Edomites, the Moabites and the Ammonites, which we know have passed away by this time—but this is talking about those who are dwelling in the territory of Edom, of what was known as Moab, of what was known as Ammon. And today we know it as the territory of Jordan and Saudi Arabia.



**VERSE 42** He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and the land of Egypt shall not escape.

And verse 42, “he shall stretch forth his hand (referring to Turkey) also upon the countries: and the land of Egypt shall not escape.” So, he’s stretching forth his hand. How does he do this? When people put their hand out, what do they want? They want money. They want a tribute to them. And so Egypt was required to pay a yearly salary to the leader of Turkey. “And Egypt did not escape.”

**VERSE 43** But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans and the Ethiopians [shall be] at his steps.

Verse 43, “He shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver”—he was controlling the money of Egypt. “And over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps.” Friends, once again, we are not to spiritualize these verses. Ethiopia and Libya is not referring to the poor and the rich. Ethiopia and Libya are actual countries that still exist today that border the area of Egypt.

**VERSE 44** But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him: therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.

And now getting to verse 44. “But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him” Once again, this “him” is still referring to the king of the north which is still Turkey, because Turkey still occupies the original division (Daniel and the Revelation 309.3) of the north of Alexander’s empire. And that is where Thrace, Asia Minor, the Bosphorus and the Hellespont are; that’s what we call the area of Constantinople



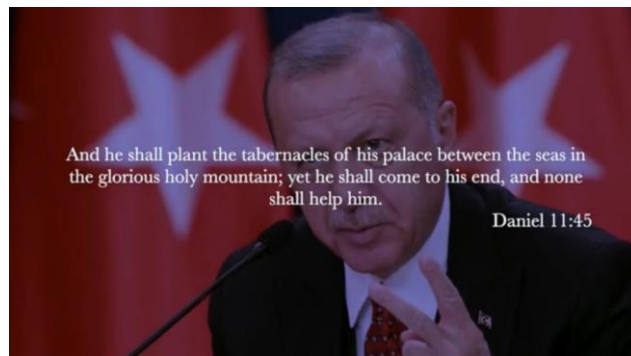
today. And the tidings out of the east, this was Persia and out of the north (north above Turkey is Russia). They were making plans to come against Turkey. Russia was the greater aggressor, therefore, Russia became the target, the main target of Turkey. And in **1853 to 1856** you have the **Crimean War**. And this is in history—and you’ll be able to learn more about this in detail.



Now we’re going to get to the climatic verse of this chapter and get into Daniel 12:1 as well.

**VERSE 45** And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.

Now we are at verse 45. Now we’re at the climatic verse of this whole chapter. This verse, being the sign of when probation closes on the whole world. According to Daniel Chapter 12:1, because of the event taking place in verse 45. Michael stands up in Daniel Chapter 12, verse 1. “Stand up” means probation is over. Now, as we have seen, Turkey is the king of the north in verses 40 through 44. Now according to this last verse of Daniel Chapter 11, Turkey will remove its Caliphate government, his palace between the seas—



the Dead Seas and the Mediterranean Sea—in the glorious holy mountain which is none other than Palestine, also known as Jerusalem (Dan 9:16). And you can read that in Daniel Chapter 9, verse 16. The glorious holy mountain is Jerusalem. And after Turkey removes from Constantinople to the holy mountain





in Jerusalem, and sets up his Caliphate, not democracy, but Caliphate government—he will then come to his end. His civil power will be removed, as the civil power of the papacy at the time of the end was removed.



None will help him. None of the countries that helped Turkey before will come to the aid of Turkey. And



while this is going on, Michael stands up—probation on the world will close. So, as we're not given a date, as to when Christ finishes his ministry in the most holy place, as we were given a date for when he started on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1844, we are given an **event**. This event of Turkey (Story of Daniel the Prophet 248.2) moving from Constantinople to the holy mountain in Jerusalem, is a SIGN THAT PROBATION ON THE WORLD IS ABOUT TO CLOSE. If it can be proven to you from current event articles that Turkey is doing this as we speak, what should our attitude be? This is a serious thing that we need to ponder.

*Turkey Plans Embassy in East Jerusalem, Erdogan Says*

A photograph of a large crowd of people, many holding flags, with a large banner or screen in the background. The text is overlaid on the image.

... No man knows when Turkey will take its departure from Europe, but when that move is made, earth's history will be short. Then it will be said, "He that is unjust let him be unjust still, . . . and he that is righteous let him be righteous still." To-day is "the day of preparation..."

Story of Daniel the Prophet 248-2

Question: Why would Turkey move to Jerusalem and not somewhere else in the world? Number 1. Because since the late 600's, their 2<sup>nd</sup> holiest mosque (also known as the Dome of the Rock) is there, standing exactly where Solomon's temple was until the time it was destroyed by Rome in A.D. 70. Number 2. Its 3<sup>rd</sup> holiest mosque in the world is also there and it's called Al-Aqsa and it's not far from the Dome of the Rock. The Muslims believe that Christ is coming back—not that they believe he's the Savior—but they do believe he is a prophet of Allah. And they believe he is going to come back and he's going to cleanse both of these mosques in Jerusalem, and then kill the devil. And the Muslims want to be present when this

Dome of the Rock Mosque



Al-Aqsa Mosque



supposedly takes place—they will go to Jerusalem to protect the mosques from the Jews. From 70 A.D. to 1798, the Jews were everywhere else in the world except Jerusalem. Jerusalem was destroyed in A.D. 70.

### Abbas's Fatah: Israel planning to destroy Al-Aqsa Mosque

The Palestinians have since used the incident to revive their long-standing charge that Israel was planning to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque in order to rebuild the Third Temple.

By KHALED ABU TOAMEH JULY 26, 2018 17:56



In the 600's, the Muslims came into Jerusalem. In the late 600's they built the Dome of the Rock which is their 2<sup>nd</sup> holiest mosque in the world. Their first holiest mosque is in Mecca, in the Middle East. Their 3<sup>rd</sup>

Mosque in Mecca

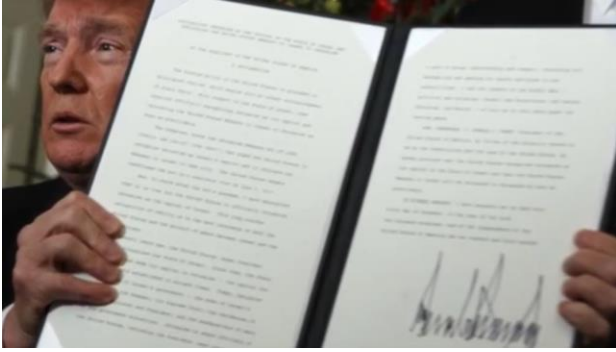


holiest mosque is Al-Aqsa which is also in Jerusalem. The Muslims moved there in the 600's and have lived there ever since. In 1948, a part of this territory, also known as Palestine, was taken from the Muslims and given to the Jews in 1948. They are now threatening to destroy these mosques in order to rebuild the Jewish temple. Do you realize this will cause a holy war? They are boldly declaring this now ever since





2017, 2018, when Donald Trump declared Jerusalem to be the capital of Israel, which up until that time,



### ***Trump Recognizes Jerusalem as Israel's Capital and Orders U.S. Embassy to Move***

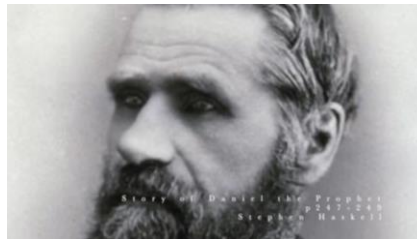


Tel Aviv was the capital. The Jews are now threatening to destroy these temples of the Muslims. And when Trump declared this, he did this against the wishes of the United Nations. Because in October 2016, the United Nations declared that the holy mountain in Jerusalem is Muslim and not Jewish. So you see Friends,



there are many reasons why Turkey would move to the holy mountain in Jerusalem above all other places on earth. When it finally does, either by getting kicked out by Russia, Europe or by leaving on its own, none-the-less, when this happens, it shall soon be all over.

Now let's go to Stephen Haskell's book, *Story of Daniel the Prophet*, pages 247- 249 and see what we've been told regarding this verse of Daniel Chapter 11:

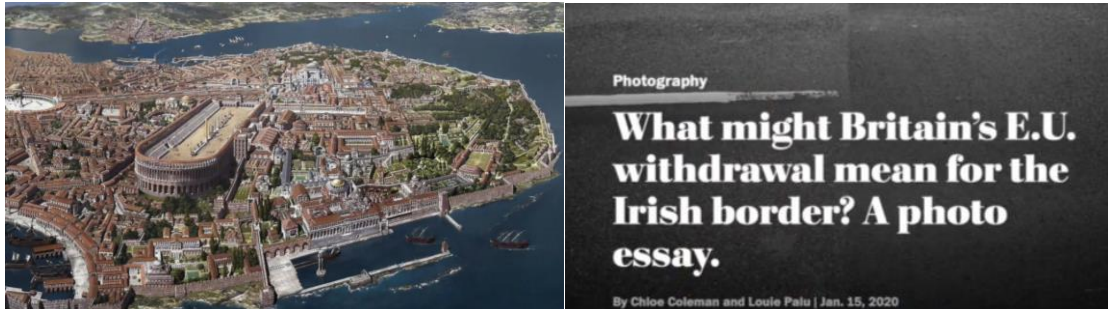


"Every eye is centered on that one spot, and has been for years. Turkey is known universally as the "Sick Man of the East (*Eastern Europe. Turkey lost a lot of its power in the Eastern part of Europe*)," and the only reason he does not die is because intoxicants are administered, figuratively speaking, by first one nation then another. The time will come when he will remove from Constantinople, and take up his abode in



Palestine and his tabernacle between the Mediterranean and Dead Seas. (Some say Red Sea, some say Dead Sea). Time and again the world has been brought to realize that the end of all things is near at hand, for all know that when the Turk steps out of Constantinople, there will be a general breaking up of Europe." {1901 SNH, SDP 247.3}

Brothers and Sisters, what happened on January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020? – BREXIT, Britain pulled out of the European Union—Europe is breaking up as we speak.



This is about to be fulfilled. "I saw four angels (*quoting Revelation 7*) standing on the four corners of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth. . . . And I saw another angel ascending from the east, having the



seal of the living God; and he cried . . . saying, Hurt not the earth . . . till we have sealed the servants of our God in their foreheads. These angels now hold the winds of strife, waiting for the church of God to prepare for his coming. The sealing angel goes through Jerusalem (the church) to place the seal of the living God on the foreheads of the faithful, and while this work goes forward, **Turkey stands as a national guidepost to the world, that men may know what is going on in the sanctuary above.**" {1901 SNH, SDP 248.1}



"God's eye is upon his people, and he never leaves himself without a witness in the world. **No man knows when Turkey will take its departure from Europe, but when that move is made, earth's history will be short.** Then it will be said, "He that is unjust let him be unjust still, . . . and he that is righteous let him

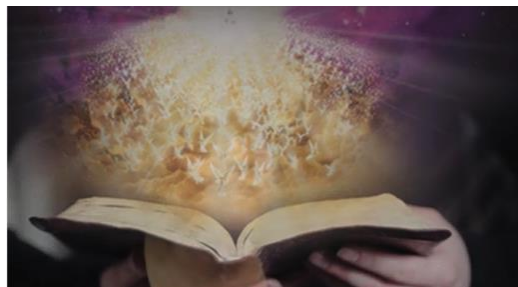




be righteous still. To-day is the day of preparation. The fate of Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome is recorded for the edification of the nations of to-day, and the lessons taught by all center in the **events** just before us. **While the world watches Turkey, let the servant of God watch the movements of his great High Priest, whose ministry for sin is almost over.**" {1901 SNH, SDP 248.2}



**Friends, I make an appeal to you**—I appeal to you as we've studied this out—let's go and study this more in depth, to know that we are prepared. And let us not be deceived regarding the events leading up to His



second coming as the people were regarding His first coming. Our high priest is about to finish his ministry in the Most Holy Place. The Seven Last Plagues are soon to fall and his coming is very soon; even at the



door. We're almost home. **Daniel 11:45 to 12:1 is the final landmark that we've been waiting for. This is the sign that probation on the world is about to close.** So what about probation on God's people? Because we've been told that judgment begins with the house of God in 1Pet 4:17. If these events are

being fulfilled exactly as we've been told they would be, then that means that we are to be preparing NOW and getting sin out of our lives with His help and getting things right with the Lord. So that, when he gets to our name in the judgment, we may be saved.



God Bless.

It is my sincere prayer and heartfelt desire that this document will be spread like the leaves of autumn to one and all; to warn the world to prepare their hearts for a soon coming Saviour. May this message of the third angel be the first and foremost of importance in all our discourses as "to allow nothing else is to absorb their attention" (Ms53-1910.6), for the time of our visitation is at hand.

In His Service,

M. Harris