

The Israel of God Bible Study Class

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The World History Told by the Prophets

We will start this study in Daniel chapter 2. Each nation or people had a chance to rule, but only one people ran the entire world, and that was the sons of Japheth. The Bible speaks of other great nations such as Egypt and her Pharaohs, and also Israel and her Kings but, these people never rule the entire world. The sons of Japheth are called Gentiles. This has nothing to do with religion or your beliefs. Gentiles are simply sons of Japheth. We will start at the beginning of the Gentile dynasty with the King of Babylon, which was Nebuchadnezzar. We will end this study at the Roman Empire. Today you will find out all that was written in your history book was already written by the Prophets. You will see that man could in no way have tampered with the Holy Scriptures on the scale that some believe. Let's get started, watch how history lines up with the Holy Scripture.

Nebuchadnezzar had a dream and the dream troubled him. The problem was he could not remember the dream. The King called all of his wise men and told them if they did not tell him the dream he would cut them in pieces

Daniel 2:1 And in the second year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, Nebuchadnezzar dreamed dreams, wherewith his spirit was troubled, and his sleep brake from him.

2 Then the king commanded to call the magicians, and the astrologers, and the sorcerers, and the Chaldeans, for to show the king his dreams. So they came and stood before the king.

3 And the king said unto them, I have dreamed a dream, and my spirit was troubled to know the dream.

4 Then spake the Chaldeans to the king in Syriack, O king, live for ever: tell thy servants the dream, and we will show the interpretation.

5 The king answered and said to the Chaldeans, The thing is gone from me: if ye will not make known unto me the dream, with the interpretation thereof, ye shall be cut in pieces, and your houses shall be made a dunghill.

The Kings wise men could not tell him the dream. The King then put out a decree to kill all the wise men, the magicians, and the astrologers, and the sorcerers, and the Chaldeans to be put to death. The Kings guard also sought Daniel Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, these four were among the captives of Israel. Daniel asked Arioch the captain of the king's guard, why is the decree so hasty from the king? Then Arioch made the thing known to Daniel. Then Daniel went in, and desired of the king that he would give him time, and that he would show the king the interpretation. Daniel prayed to the God of Heaven and he answered Daniel in a vision by night. Daniel was brought to the King and gave him the interpretation of the dream.

Daniel 2:25 Then Arioch brought in Daniel before the king in haste, and said thus unto him, I have found a man of the captives of Judah, that will make known unto the king the

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interpretation.

26 The king answered and said to Daniel, whose name was Belteshazzar, Art thou able to make known unto me the dream which I have seen, and the interpretation thereof?

27 Daniel answered in the presence of the king, and said, The secret which the king hath demanded cannot the wise men, the astrologers, the magicians, the soothsayers, show unto the king;

28 But there is a God in heaven that revealeth secrets, and maketh known to the king Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the latter days. Thy dream, and the visions of thy head upon thy bed, are these;

29 As for thee, O king, thy thoughts came into thy mind upon thy bed, what should come to pass hereafter: and he that revealeth secrets maketh known to thee what shall come to pass.

30 But as for me, this secret is not revealed to me for any wisdom that I have more than any living, but for their sakes that shall make known the interpretation to the king, and that thou mightest know the thoughts of thy heart.

31 Thou, O king, sawest, and behold a great image. This great image, whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee; and the form thereof was terrible.

32 This image's head was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass,

33 His legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay.

34 Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out without hands, which smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them to pieces.

35 Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, broken to pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing floors; and the wind carried them away, that no place was found for them: and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.

There is no need for a person to try to interpret the Word of God, all you have to do is continue to read and your entire question will be answered. What did the image represent?

36 This is the dream; and we will tell the interpretation thereof before the king.

37 Thou, O king, art a king of kings: for the God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom, power, and strength, and glory.

38 And wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the heaven hath he given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all. Thou art this head of gold.

Notice what is says, wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the heaven hath he given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all. Where ever men or fowl or beast of the field were Nebuchadnezzar had rule over them. He was also the head of gold on the image. Look at the next verse.

39 And after thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee, and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth.

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Notice what it says, after thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee, in verse 32 after the head of gold the image breast and arms were made of silver, this would represent the second kingdom. The third part of the image the belly and thighs of brass, represented the third kingdom that will rule the entire earth. Look at the next verse.

40 And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron: forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things: and as iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise.

Remember in verse 33 when it said the feet of the image was mix with iron and clay. Here in the 40th verse the iron represent the fourth kingdom to rule the earth. If you continue to read your question will be answered. The next verses are future. Pay close attention to 44th and 45th verses.

41 And whereas thou sawest the feet and toes, part of potters' clay, and part of iron, the kingdom shall be divided; but there shall be in it of the strength of the iron, forasmuch as thou sawest the iron mixed with miry clay.

42 And as the toes of the feet were part of iron, and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong, and partly broken.

43 And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men: but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay.

44 And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.

45 Forasmuch as thou sawest that the stone was cut out of the mountain without hands, and that it brake in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold; the great God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter: and the dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof sure.

Look at verse 44, it says in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever. This verse lets you know these kings or kingdom will rule until the Lord comes. Look at verse 45, who is this stone cut out without hands? Look at this verse in Psalms 18.

Psalms 18:2 The LORD is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; my God, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower.

The Lord is that Stone that will destroy these kingdoms at his second coming. The next set of scriptures will show how the second kingdom came into power.

Daniel 7:1 In the first year of Belshazzar king of Babylon Daniel had a dream and visions of his head upon his bed: then he wrote the dream, and told the sum of the matters.

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2 Daniel spake and said, I saw in my vision by night, and, behold, the four winds of the heaven strove upon the great sea.

3 And four great beasts came up from the sea, diverse one from another.

4 The first was like a lion, and had eagle's wings: I beheld till the wings thereof were plucked, and it was lifted up from the earth, and made stand upon the feet as a man, and a man's heart was given to it.

5 And behold another beast, a second, like to a bear, and it raised up itself on one side, and it had three ribs in the mouth of it between the teeth of it: and they said thus unto it, Arise, devour much flesh.

6 After this I beheld, and lo another, like a leopard, which had upon the back of it four wings of a fowl; the beast had also four heads; and dominion was given to it.

What are the 4 beast and what do they represent? Let's go to Daniel chapter 5 and find a couple of these beast and find out what they mean. The Bible can speak of it's self, there is no reason for anyone to try and guess what's on the Lord's mind, all you have to do is read it and take it for what it says.

In Daniel chapter 5 Belshazzar made a serious mistake, that very night he lost his life. When he lost his life another kingdom came into power. Here you will begin to see how recorded history lines up with the word of God. Take a look at who took over from Belshazzar after his death.

Daniel 5:1 Belshazzar the king made a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and drank wine before the thousand.

2 Belshazzar, while he tasted the wine, commanded to bring the golden and silver vessels which his father Nebuchadnezzar had taken out of the temple which was in Jerusalem; that the king, and his princes, his wives, and his concubines, might drink therein.

3 Then they brought the golden vessels that were taken out of the temple of the house of God which was at Jerusalem; and the king, and his princes, his wives, and his concubines, drank in them.

4 They drank wine, and praised the gods of gold, and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and of stone.

5 In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace: and the king saw the part of the hand that wrote.

6 Then the king's countenance was changed, and his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another.

7 The king cried aloud to bring in the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers. And the king spake, and said to the wise men of Babylon, Whosoever shall read this writing, and show me the interpretation thereof, shall be clothed with scarlet, and have a chain of gold about his neck, and shall be the third ruler in the kingdom.

Once again Daniel was called to give an interpretation of a vision. Look what Daniel told the king.

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Daniel 5:17 Then Daniel answered and said before the king, Let thy gifts be to thyself, and give thy rewards to another; yet I will read the writing unto the king, and make known to him the interpretation.

The king asked and Daniel gave it to him. Take a look.

Daniel 5:25 And this is the writing that was written, **MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.**

26 This is the interpretation of the thing: **MENE**; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it.

27 **TEKEL**; Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.

28 **PERES**; Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians.

29 Then commanded Belshazzar, and they clothed Daniel with scarlet, and put a chain of gold about his neck, and made a proclamation concerning him, that he should be the third ruler in the kingdom.

30 In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain.

31 And Darius the Median took the kingdom, being about threescore and two years old.

As you see the kingdom was given to the Medes/Persian Empire after Belshazzar was killed. Before we move into recorded history we will list all the parts to the image and what they represent.

This image represent the entire Gentile ruler ship as seen by Nebuchadnezzar in the 2nd chapter of Daniel.

Head of gold: Represents the Babylonian Empire.

Breasts and arms of silver: Represents the Medo-Persian Empire

Belly and thighs of brass: Represents the Greek Empire.

Legs of iron: Represents the Roman Empire

Feet part iron and party clay with the toes: Represent the ten nations combined to make up the European Common market

Keep these in mind as we go through the study.

This is a from Funk and Wagnall's Encyclopedia under **BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY.**

BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY or **BABYLONIAN EXILE**, term applied to the period between the deportation of the Jews from Palestine to Babylon by the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar II and their release in 538 BC by the Persian king Cyrus. Two main deportations are recorded: one in 597 BC, when Israelite nobles, warriors, and artisans were transported; and one in 586 BC when Nebuchadnezzar's army destroyed Jerusalem, and the major part of the remaining Israelite community was taken to Babylon. At the time of the second deportation an important group of Israelites fled to Egypt; thereafter, only the poorest peasants were allowed to remain in Palestine,

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and the political dissolution of independent Israel was an accomplished fact. The majority of the Jews living in Babylon did not return to Palestine at the end of the exile period, but became a part of the Diaspora, or body of Jews dispersed among nations outside Palestine.

Darius the Median wasn't mentioned is. Why? The Medes were not as powerful as the Persian Empire. That's why history jumps to Cyrus the Great. Some of the Persian Kings took on the title of Darius this let you know that the Medes were there first.

Now we will return to the scripture going to the Book of Ezra showing Cyrus reign, and what was his dealing with children of Israel.

Ezra 1:1 Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, that the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled, the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying,

2 Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, The LORD God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah.

3 Who is there among you of all his people? his God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah, and build the house of the LORD God of Israel, (he is the God,) which is in Jerusalem.

4 And whosoever remaineth in any place where he sojourneth, let the men of his place help him with silver, and with gold, and with goods, and with beasts, beside the freewill offering for the house of God that is in Jerusalem.

5 Then rose up the chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the priests, and the Levites, with all them whose spirit God had raised, to go up to build the house of the LORD which is in Jerusalem.

Take a look at verse 2, Cyrus king of Persia, The LORD God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah. Notice what it says, "The LORD God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth". This let you know Cyrus ran the entire earth. Not only that, the Lord gave him an order to rebuild His temple at Jerusalem, using only the children of Israel. If you read further in Ezra you would find out that the people of the land tried to help. The Lord used only His People (Israel) to build the temple. Take a look at this in Ezra chapter 2.

Ezra 2:1 Now these are the children of the province that went up out of the captivity, of those which had been carried away, whom Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon had carried away unto Babylon, and came again unto Jerusalem and Judah, every one unto his city;

64 The whole congregation together was forty and two thousand three hundred and threescore,

Let's return to world history and see if it lines up with the scripture. This is from Funk and Wagnall's encyclopedia. Remember Cyrus has inherited the kingdom from the Babylonians.

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CYRUS THE GREAT (c. 600-529 BC), king of Persia (550-529 BC). He was the son of Cambyses I, a descendant of Achaemenes (Hakhamanish) (fl. 681 BC), and a member of the Achaemenid dynasty. When Cyrus became ruler (558 BC) of the Persian district of Anshan, the district was subject to the Medes; in 593 BC he led a rebellion against the Medes that resulted in the capture of King Astyages (r. about 584-c. 550 BC) and the overthrow (550 BC) of the Median Empire. Thereafter Cyrus called himself king of Persia and ruled a territory extending from the Halys River in Asia Minor, eastern border of Lydia, to the Babylonian Empire on the south and east. Babylon, Egypt, Lydia, and the city-state of Sparta in Greece combined to curb the power of Cyrus, but in 546 BC the Persians added Lydia to their realm, and in 539 BC the kingdom of Babylon fell to Cyrus.

The Persian Empire was the most powerful state in the world until its conquest two centuries later by Alexander the Great. Cyrus was an able and merciful ruler. Significant among his deeds was his granting of permission to the Jews to return from their exile in Babylon to their native Israel to rebuild the Temple of Solomon.

Cyrus died while leading an expedition against the eastern tribe, the Massagetae, and was succeeded by his son, who became Cambyses II.

As you can see it lines up very well.

In Daniel 7 you will see the next nation that took the kingdom from Persian. This is the Greek Empire, headed up by Alexander the Great. The four heads on this beast represent Alexander's four generals. The wings represent the swiftness of Alexander the great taking down the Persian Empire.

Daniel 7:6 After this I beheld, and lo another, like a leopard, which had upon the back of it four wings of a fowl; the beast had also four heads; and dominion was given to it.

Let's see in recorded history who took the kingdom from the Persian. This is from the Funk and Wagnall's encyclopedia.

DARIUS III, called Codomannus (380?-330 BC), king of Persia (336-330 BC), great grandson of Darius II. He was placed on the throne by the eunuch Bagoas (d. 336? BC), following the latter's assassinations of Artaxerxes III (r. 358?-338 BC), who had reigned for about 20 years, and Arses (died c. 336 BC), who had reigned for two years; Darius, in turn, killed Bagoas. In the course of his 6-year reign Darius III led the Persian army against the forces of Alexander the Great of Macedonia but was defeated at the battles of Issus in 333 BC and Gaugamela in 331 BC. He was killed by one of his own satraps while fleeing from Gaugamela.

Let's return to the Bible, and see this battle between Darius III with the Persian army against the forces of Alexander the Great. Daniel is having this dream long before this battle took place. Let's take a look and see if world history lines up with Bible.

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Daniel 8:1 In the third year of the reign of king Belshazzar a vision appeared unto me, even unto me Daniel, after that which appeared unto me at the first.

2 And I saw in a vision; and it came to pass, when I saw, that I was at Shushan in the palace, which is in the province of Elam; and I saw in a vision, and I was by the river of Ulai.

3 Then I lifted up mine eyes, and saw, and, behold, there stood before the river a ram which had two horns: and the two horns were high; but one was higher than the other, and the higher came up last.

These horns represent the Medo Persian Empire. The reason one horn is high than the other is; the Persian Empire was stronger than the Medes.

4 I saw the ram pushing westward, and northward, and southward; so that no beasts might stand before him, neither was there any that could deliver out of his hand; but he did according to his will, and became great.

Now here comes the Greek Empire, which is represented by the goat.

5 And as I was considering, behold, an he goat came from the west on the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground: and the goat had a notable horn between his eyes.

This notable horn is Alexander.

6 And he came to the ram that had two horns, which I had seen standing before the river, and ran unto him in the fury of his power.

7 And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and brake his two horns: and there was no power in the ram to stand before him, but he cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him: and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hand.

8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.

The horn that was broken was Alexander the Great. Alexander dies at an early age and his four generals fought over the kingdom dividing it into four nations, these are the 4 notable horns. Now see how the Bible interprets itself.

15 And it came to pass, when I, even I Daniel, had seen the vision, and sought for the meaning, then, behold, there stood before me as the appearance of a man.

16 And I heard a man's voice between the banks of Ulai, which called, and said, Gabriel, make this man to understand the vision.

17 So he came near where I stood: and when he came, I was afraid, and fell upon my face: but he said unto me, Understand, O son of man: for at the time of the end shall be the vision.

18 Now as he was speaking with me, I was in a deep sleep on my face toward the ground: but he

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touched me, and set me upright.

19 And he said, Behold, I will make thee know what shall be in the last end of the indignation: for at the time appointed the end shall be.

20 The ram which thou sawest having two horns are the kings of Media and Persia.

21 And the rough goat is the king of Grecia: and the great horn that is between his eyes is the first king.

22 Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power.

You see there are no mysteries in the Bible, all you have to do is continue to read and all your questions will be answered. Now, let's read about Alexander and his 4 generals and what they did to possess the kingdom. (*1999 Grolier Interactive Inc.*)

Alexander III, king of Macedonia, called "the Great," conquered the Persian Empire (see Persia, ancient) and annexed it to Macedonia. The son of Philip II and Olympias, he was born in 356 © and brought up as crown prince. Taught for a time by Aristotle, he acquired a love for Homer and an infatuation with the heroic age. When Philip divorced Olympias to marry a younger princess, Alexander fled. Although allowed to return, he remained isolated and insecure until Philip's mysterious assassination about June 336.

In the autumn of 324, at Ecbatana, Alexander lost his boyhood friend Hephaestion, by then his grand vizier probably the only person he had ever genuinely loved. The loss was irreparable. After deep mourning, he embarked on a winter campaign in the mountains, then returned to Babylon, where he prepared an expedition for the conquest of Arabia. He died in June 323 without designating a successor. His death opened the anarchic age of the Diadochi. Alexander at once became a legend to the peoples that had seen him pass like a hurricane.

Alexander the great had no successor, his four generals took over. Below you see more than four, prophesy can not be broken. You will see that these Generals fought for the kingdom, and 4 were victorious.

The Greek word Diadochi, meaning "successors," was introduced by the 19th-century German historian Johann Gustav Droysen to designate the first generation of successors of Alexander the Great (d. 323 ©). Chief among them were Antigonus I, Antipater, Demetrius I Poliorcetes, Lysimachus, Perdikkas, Ptolemy I, and Seleucus I. This generation is taken to end with Seleucus' death in 281 ©.

The Macedonian Antigonus I, b. c.382 ©, was one of the successors (Diadochi) of Alexander the Great. He was governor of Phrygia under Alexander. After Alexander's death (323), he joined the alliance against Perdikkas, killed Eumenes after a long war, and by 316 controlled the eastern provinces of the empire. Trying to conquer the western portion, he was opposed by the other Diadochi, although they were generally disunited. After a naval victory over Ptolemy I by his son Demetrius I Poliorcetes, he and Demetrius proclaimed themselves kings (307). Their opponents also assumed royal titles, thus ending the nominal unity of the empire. Successful in

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the field, Antigonus was unsuccessful in his diplomatic efforts to keep his enemies isolated. Their alliance defeated and killed him at Ipsus in Anatolia in 301.

Lysimachus, c.360-281 ©, a senior Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great, was assigned rule over Thrace after Alexander's death in 323. He pacified the natives, then joined the alliance against Antigonus I, and in 306-305 assumed the royal title. Expanding his power to the north, he took part in the final victory (301) over Antigonus and gained most of Anatolia. In alliance with Pyrrhus of Epirus, he drove Demetrius I Poliorcetes from Macedonia, then expelled Pyrrhus and won sole control of Macedonia and northern Greece. Lysimachus was weakened by court intrigues; he was attacked by Seleucus I Nicator and died in battle.

Ptolemy I, c.367-283 ©, created the political and military foundations of the Ptolemaic dynasty of Egypt (323-30 ©). When Alexander the Great died in 323 ©, Ptolemy, one of Alexander's leading Macedonian generals, became satrap (governor) of Egypt. In 304 he declared himself king.

Seleucus I Nicator ("the Conqueror"), b. c.358 ©, was the greatest of the Diadochi, or successors, of Alexander the Great. He fought under Alexander and after the king's death (323) received the province of Babylonia. He fled to Egypt after Antigonus I Monophthalmus conquered Eumenes in 316, but in 312, he regained Babylonia with a handful of men and gradually won from Antigonus all of the Macedonian empire's provinces east of the Euphrates. He took the royal title in 305.

Perdiccas, d. 321 ©, one of Alexander the Great's generals, was among the Diadochi seeking control of the Macedonian empire after Alexander's death. His rivals, including Ptolemy I, Antipater, and Antigonus I, allied against him. Perdiccas was killed in Egypt by mutineers while marching against Ptolemy.

In 322, Antipater defeated a Greek rebellion and had some anti-Macedonians (notably Demosthenes) executed. Taking part in the attack on Perdiccas, he was appointed regent after Perdiccas's death (321). He took the joint kings Philip III and Alexander IV back from Asia to Macedonia, where he died. He was the last regent to be recognized by all the Diadochi, or successors of Alexander the Great.

Demetrius conquered Greece as a "liberator" in 304-02, but he was partly to blame for Antigonus's defeat and death (301) at Ipsus. Retaining control of the sea, he seized (294) the throne of Macedonia after some years of confused fighting, but he soon made himself unpopular and lost the kingdom to Lysimachus and Pyrrhus. Invading Anatolia in 287, he had to surrender to Seleucus I, and he drank himself to death in captivity.

Cassander, c.358-297 ©, king of Macedonia, was son of the regent Antipater and one of the diadochi, or successors, of Alexander the Great. Allied with Antigonus I, he secured control of

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Macedonia and most of Greece by 316. He murdered Alexander's mother (Olympias), widow (Roxana), and son (Alexander IV) before assuming the royal title in 305. He joined the coalition that defeated Antigonus at Ipsus in 301. Cassander founded Thessaloniki and rebuilt Thebes.

Antigonus was the strongest of them all. But he was defeated by an alliance of the other generals. Perdicas was also killed. Demetrius lost the kingdom to Lysimachus and he drank himself to death. Thus you have Cassander, Seleucus I, Ptolemy I and Lysimachus. These are the four heads on the Leopard, the Horn that was broken was Alexander the Great. Daniel 8:22 Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power. Prophecy can not be broken.

The next kingdom which is the worst of them all is the Roman Empire. Notice Daniel gives the Prophecy years before it comes to past. This prophecy was given before the

Greeks headed up by Alexander the great had even possessed the kingdom. The Roman Empire was also called the Holy Roman Empire. This Empire was the worst, meaning they not only killed you physically but spiritually also.

Daniel 11:1 Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, even I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.

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.

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

4 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.

This fourth kingdom was so bad the Lord didn't have an animal in the creation to liken it to. As you will see below quoted from the Grolier Encyclopedia the Roman Empire conquered the Greek Empire, aligning with scripture.

In the history of Greco-Roman civilization the period between the death (323 ©) of Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, and the beginning of the Roman Empire (30 ©) is usually called the Hellenistic Age. The genius of the Romans lay in the military, in government administration, and in the law. Decisive but cautious imperialists, they valued crafty diplomacy as much as military discipline. The Romans conquered Greece, adopting Greek culture and transmitting it to the medieval world. Unlike the Greeks, they did not develop a philosophical theory of state and society; they were the practitioners of power and law. Roman civil law, which reached its peak under the emperors, excelled in precision of formulation and logic of thought; but it was a law of inequality and social prejudice, and that also became part of the Roman heritage.

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Below in Daniel you will see this is a terrible beast, this beast is the worst of them all, we will find out later why.

Daniel 7:7 After this I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it; and it had ten horns.

Romulus Augustulus was the last Roman Emperor, after him the Roman Empire must rise and fall 10 times. This is what the ten horns represent. This kingdom has risen and fallen nine times. At this very moment the Roman Empire is gaining strength every day for it's tenth and final ascension. In Daniel below you will see a little horn came up among the ten. This little horn is also alive a well preparing for its defeat by the God of heaven. Three Germanic tribes defeated Romulus Augustulus, thus ending the Ancient

Roman Empire. This is where the ten horns come into play. This is a quote from the Grolier Encyclopedia showing Augustulus defeat.

From 395 the empire was permanently divided into the Latin Western and the Greek Eastern or Byzantine Empire. The Eastern Empire lived on until 1453, when the Turks conquered Constantinople. The Western Empire was overrun and gradually dismembered by various Germanic tribes. In 410 the Visigoths (see Goths) and in 455 the Vandals plundered the city of Rome. Finally in 476 the German Odoacer deposed the last emperor of the west, the child Romulus Augustulus. And so the history of ancient Rome ended ingloriously. The idea of Rome and of the Roman Empire, however, survived its fall, and from the symbiosis of Roman and Germanic elements arose the new states and societies of medieval Europe.

The quote below will show the third tribe, which is the Herulians. They also were apart of Romulus Augustulus defeat. ("The Pictorial History of Italian People")

Another general, Orestes (possibly a Roman and not a barbarian), nominated his teen-age son, Romulus Augustus, emperor in 475. In the following year Odoacer, leader of a motley collection of mercenaries, mainly Herulians, deposed Romulus Augustus (nicknamed Augustulus) after having defeated and killed Orestes. The year 476 is generally accepted as marking the end of the Roman state in Italy. Actually the events of that year meant little to contemporaries. Odoacer was just one of many German tribal leaders who, since the beginning of the century, had carved a state in Roman territory for themselves and their followers.

Each horn tries to restore the Ancient Roman Empire but was later defeated. These 3 tribes were the Ostrogoths, Vandals, and Herulians. These three represent the first 3 horns on the beast. These three were plucked up by the roots by the fourth horn.

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Daniel 7:8 I considered the horns, and, behold, there came up among them another little horn, before whom there were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots: and, behold, in this horn were eyes like the eyes of man, and a mouth speaking great things.

The little horn that came up among the ten is the Papacy. You will see as we go along in this study that the Pope's gave the kings there power. This is why Daniel made this statement, "there came up among them another little horn, before whom there were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots". Justinian is the fourth horn on the beast. He took out these three tribes. (Grolier Encyclopedia)

Justinian's aim was the restoration of the earlier Roman Empire by reconquest of areas lost to the Germanic tribes. With the help of his general Belisarius, he regained North Africa from the Vandals (533-34) and, after a lengthy war (535-54), Italy from the Ostrogoths (see Goths). Justinian also acquired southeastern Spain. Repeated wars with the Sassanian Persians, however, usually ended with the Byzantines buying peace; and the Slavs occupied much of the Balkan Peninsula.

Quoted from "The Pictorial History of Italian People" (below)

Odoacer governed Italy nominally as representative of the Roman emperor in the East. In reality he acted as an independent ruler, and inefficiently. In 488, the Ostrogoths, authorized since around 450 by the government in Constantinople to settle on the right bank of the middle Danube, were led into Italy by their leader, King Theodoric II. Besieged in Ravenna, Odoacer surrendered and was assassinated in 493. The Herulians were never heard of again.

In 535 the Roman emperor in the East, the able Justinian, bent on reestablishing the unity of the Empire, sent an expeditionary force to Italy. In his eyes, as in the eyes of all native Italians, Italy was still very much an integral part of the Roman State. Surprised initially by the attack, the Goths soon rallied behind their leaders. While most Italians looked on, a ferocious war was fought for nearly two decades between the armies of the Gothic kings and those of the legitimate ruler, the emperor. Finally defeated, the Ostrogoths disappeared from the pages of history

Once again you see world history lines up with the scripture. All three of these Germanic tribes were defeated. As its states in the Book of Daniel these three were plucked up by the roots. After the Last Roman Cesar was defeat by these Germanic Tribes there were seven kings left. These kings all had a common purpose, and that was to restore the Ancient Roman Empire. We will name six of the kings the seven is yet to come. Now let's return to the scripture.

Revelation 17:10 And there are seven kings: five are fallen, and one is, and the other is not yet come; and when he cometh, he must continue a short space.

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These seven kings are the remaining horns on the beast in Daniel 7:7. Each one of these kings had the blessing of the Pope. **The first is Justinian**, the quote below is from Reader's Digest (**THE LAST 2 MILLION YEARS PAGES 123,121.**)

The golden age of Justinian, page 123.

One of the greatest of the Byzantine emperors came to the throne in 527. He was Justinian I, whose 38-year reign was distinguished by three major achievements. He reconquered much of the old Western Empire; he modernized Roman Law; and built hundreds of churches, including the magnificent Hagia Sophia, the church of the holy wisdom, in Constantinople. He devoted his long reign to trying recreate the old Roman Empire as it was when dominated the Mediterranean throughout the centuries before the barbarian invasion. He succeeded in driving the Vandals from Africa and the Ostrogoths from Italy.

Page 121.

The magnificent Hagia Sophia, the church of the holy wisdom, was completed by Justinian in 537 and became the focus of religious life in Constantinople. Processions filed in and out of its doors on the frequent saints days, and most Byzantine emperors after Justinian were crowned in the church. More than 10,000 people worked on the building of Hagia Sophia; when it was finished, Justinian is said to have exclaimed, Solomon I have out done the.

The next was Charlemagne. This Quote is from **"The Pictorial History Of Italian People" page 81.**

Charlemagne himself remained ever after a major figure of Italian lore as did, with modified names, the English monk Alcuin (Charlemagne's trusted adviser for many years) and the gallant knight Roland. All Italians certainly took pride in the revived title of Roman emperor and in the great ceremony at which Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne in the old Basilica of Saint Peter's in Rome, on Christmas Day of the year 800; There had been no emperor of the West since 476: now Italy seemed again to be the leading Western nation.

Quote from Funk and Wagnall's online encyclopedia, under Holy Roman Empire.

On December 25, 800, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne emperor. This act established both a precedent and a political structure that were destined to figure decisively in the affairs of central Europe. The precedent established the papal claim to the right to select, crown, and even depose emperors that was asserted, at least in theory, for nearly 700 years. In its primary stage, the resurrected Western Empire endured as an effective political entity for less than 25 years after the death of Charlemagne in 814. The reign of his son and successor, Louis I, was marked by feudal and fratricidal strife that climaxed in 843 in partition of the empire. For an account of the growth, vicissitudes, and final dissolution of the Frankish realm, see FRANCE.

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The third was Otto the great. Quote from Funk and Wagnall's online encyclopedia, under Holy Roman Empire.

Despite the dissension within the newly created Western Empire, the popes maintained the imperial organization and the imperial title, mainly within the Carolingian dynasty, for most of the 9th century. The emperors exercised little authority beyond the confines of their dominions, however. After the reign (905-24) of Berengar I of Friuli (850?- 924), also styled as king of Italy or ruler of Lombardy, who was crowned emperor by Pope John X, the imperial throne remained vacant for nearly four decades. The East Frankish kingdom, or Germany, capably led by Henry I and Otto I, emerged as the strongest power in Europe during this period. Besides being a capable and ambitious sovereign, Otto I was an ardent friend of the Roman Catholic church, as revealed by his appointment of clerics to high office, by his missionary activities east of the Elbe River, and finally by his military campaigns, at the behest of Pope John XII, against Berengar II (900?-66), king of Italy. In 962, in recognition of Otto's services, John XII awarded him the imperial crown and title.

The **4th Charles V** Quoted from Grolier Encyclopedia.

Charles V, Holy Roman emperor (1519-56) and Ñas Charles IÑking of Spain (1516-56), dominated the politics of Europe for 40 years. Charles was born in Ghent, in present-day Belgium, on Feb. 24, 1500, the eldest son of the Habsburg Philip the Handsome (later Philip I) and Joan the Mad of Castile. From his father, who died in 1506, he inherited the Netherlands (including most of the modern Netherlands and Belgium) and Franche Comt? (a French-speaking province that bordered eastern France but belonged to the Holy Roman Empire). After the death (1516) of his maternal grandfather, Ferdinand II of Aragon, Charles became ruler of the kingdoms of Spain and the Spanish dependencies in ItalyÑthe kingdoms of Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia. The Habsburg possessions of Austria and several smaller south German lordships came to him on the death (1519) of his paternal grandfather, Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, as did hereditary claims to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia. The latter were made good by his younger brother Ferdinand (later Emperor Ferdinand I) in 1526, after the last independent king of Hungary, Louis II, was killed by the Turks in the Battle of Mohçcs. Meanwhile, in 1519, Charles had been elected German king and Holy Roman emperor in succession to his grandfather Maximilian.

The **5th was Napoleon Bonaparte**, Quoted from Grolier Encyclopedia

With peace restored, Bonaparte extended French influence into Holland (the Batavian Republic), Switzerland (the Helvetic Republic), and Savoy-Piedmont, which was annexed to France; he played the major role in the Imperial Recess (1803), by which the free cities and minor states of the Holy Roman Empire were consolidated; and he attempted to extend the French colonial empire, principally by recovering Haiti (see Louisiana Purchase). As a result of these policies and his refusal to grant trade concessions to Britain, war was renewed in 1803. In the wake of these events, which revived royalist hostility, the Senate petitioned Bonaparte to establish a

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hereditary dynasty. On Dec. 2, 1804, therefore, Napoleon crowned himself emperor in a ceremony presided over by Pope Pius VII. Napoleon created a titled court that included many of his statesmen and generals as well as ex-royalists. Believing that family ties were more durable than treaties, in the next few years he placed members of his family on the thrones of several satellite states—Naples, Holland, Westphalia, and Spain—and married his relatives to some of the most distinguished families in Europe.

The **6th** was **Benito Mussolini** Quoted from Grolier Encyclopedia.

On Mar. 23, 1919, Mussolini and other war veterans founded in Milan a revolutionary, nationalistic group called the Fasci di Combattimento, named for the ancient Roman symbol of power, the fasces. His Fascist movement developed into a powerful "radicalism of the right," gaining the support of many landowners in the lower Po valley, industrialists, and army officers. Fascist black shirt squads carried on local civil war against Socialists, Communists, Catholics, and Liberals.

fas'-eez : In ancient Rome, fasces were rods of elm or birch tied together with leather thongs around an ax with projecting blade, used as a symbol of authority. They were carried by lictors (guards) walking in advance of public officials including praetors, consuls, proconsuls, victorious generals, dictators, and emperors. The Italian Fascist party adopted the fasces as its emblem and took its name from them.

Quote from Reader Digest **“THE LAST 2 MILLION YEARS PAGE 409.**

With its uniform of black shirts and slogan, no discussion only obedience, the fascist party came to power. Mussolini ordered his followers to march on Rome in 1922; the king gave way before this show of force and called on Mussolini to form a government. Mussolini gradually transformed Italy into a dictatorship, basing his policies on the idea of corporative state. Under his rule, the Fascist attempted to control every major aspect of Italian life. He took the title of Il Duce (the leader) and suppressed parliament, retaining the monarchy as a figure-head. The Duce had grandiose ambition of reviving the glories of Ancient Rome and making the Italians once again a conquering, militaristic people. These ambition, strengthen by the memory of humiliating defeat the Italians had suffered at Adowa in Ethiopia in 1896, led him to attack and conquer Ethiopia in 1935-6.

As you have seen above each one of these Leaders tried to restore the Ancient Roman Empire and failed. Notice also how the Papacy played a major role in each of these leaders reign. Prophecy cannot be broken, keep your eye on Europe the 7th king will show himself soon.

We will now return to the scripture. Below in the Book Revelation we will see the great whore that sitteth upon many waters is the Roman Catholic Church. The waters are millions of people that follow this bad doctrine put forth by this church. The city where the whore sits is Vatican

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City. Documented history will show us the exact location of this city, so you will have no doubt in your mind were this city is.

Revelation 17:1 And there came one of the seven angels which had the seven vials, and talked with me, saying unto me, Come hither; I will show unto thee the judgment of the great whore that sitteth upon many waters:

2 With whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication, and the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication.

Is this a literal wine? No. The Lord is giving you a physical side to understand a spiritual side. Let's let the scripture explain this for us. Take a look at these verses in the Book of Isaiah.

Isaiah 29:9 Stay yourselves, and wonder; cry ye out, and cry: they are drunken, but not with wine; they stagger, but not with strong drink.

If they are not drunk with wine, what are they drunk from? Pay close attention to Isaiah.

Isaiah 29:10 For the LORD hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes: the prophets and your rulers, the seers hath he covered.

11 And the vision of all is become unto you as the words of a book that is sealed, which men deliver to one that is learned, saying, Read this, I pray thee: and he saith, I cannot; for it is sealed:

Notice it said the Lord has poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep. Why has he done this? Here is the answer.

Isaiah 29:13 Wherefore the Lord said, Forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honour me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men:

This is why the Lord has done this. This people can care less about what the Lord says. They go about with their own doctrine. The Book clearly states the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, these people teach don't fear Him. Fear means fear, and everyone on the planet will know what fear is all about when they see the sky roll back like a scroll. What is this doctrine called? Where did these people get it? Take a look at these verses in the Book of Revelations.

Revelation 2:13 I know thy works and where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is: and thou holdest fast my name, and hast not denied my faith, even in those days wherein Antipas was my faithful martyr, who was slain among you, where Satan dwelleth.

14 But I have a few things against thee, because thou hast there them that hold the doctrine of Balaam, who taught Balac to cast a stumblingblock before the children of Israel, to eat things

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sacrificed unto idols, and to commit fornication.

15 So hast thou also them that hold the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes, which thing I hate.

What church holds fast the name of the Lord? Does not the Roman Catholic Church? This church is steal casting a stumbling block before the children of Israel. This church possesses the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes which the Lord hates. What is some of this doctrine?

1. **The Law is no more**
2. **You are saved already**
3. **Babbling is speaking in tongues**
4. **You are born again already**
5. **You will be Raptured off the earth**
6. **The Trinity**
7. **Jesus loves everyone**
8. **You can eat what ever you want just pray over it**
9. **Female preachers**
10. **Confess your sins to a man in a box**
11. **Christmas**
12. **Easter**
13. **Good Friday**
14. **Sunrise service**
15. **Sunday is the Lord's Sabbaths Day**
16. **Lent**
17. **Ash Wednesday**
18. **You don't have to read the old testament, etc...**

This is some of the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes, notice also above in revelation it said that Satan's seat was there. Let's go a little further In Revelation 17 and see if we can locate his seat.

Revelation 17:3 So he carried me away in the spirit into the wilderness: and I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet coloured beast, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns.

Notice how the woman is sitting on the beast. If you sit on a horse, who is doing the guiding you or the horse? You are. The same thing is being done here, the woman is riding the beast and controlling it. Notice something else, the beast has seven heads and ten horns. Who is this beast? Let's find out.

Revelation 12:3 And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and behold a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads.

Satan doesn't look like this, he is a cherub angel (Ezk. 1). This simply shows who this beast is ran by. In the book Of Daniel the Gentiles are call the children of the prince (Satan), the Gentiles

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headed up by the Roman General Titus are the ones who destroyed Jerusalem in 70 A.D. Knowing now that Satan runs the Gentile dynasty let's find out where he sits. Back to Revelation 17.

Revelation 17:4 And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication:

5 And upon her forehead was a name written, **MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.**

6 And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus: and when I saw her, I wondered with great admiration.

7 And the angel said unto me, wherefore didst thou marvel? I will tell thee the mystery of the woman, and of the beast that carrieth her, which hath the seven heads and ten horns.

8 The beast that thou sawest was, and is not; and shall ascend out of the bottomless pit, and go into perdition: and they that dwell on the earth shall wonder, whose names were not written in the book of life from the foundation of the world, when they behold the beast that was, and is not, and yet is.

9 And here is the mind which hath wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains, on which the woman sitteth.

Let's see if we can find out what city sits on seven mountains. This Quote is from the Pictorial History of Italian People page 31.

Romans were now confident in their own strength. When, after over thirty years of nearly continual fighting, this round of wars ended, the small independent township centered on the seven hills had become a state embracing most of what is today's Latium and parts of Umbria.

Quote from Grolier Encyclopedia below.

The Seven Hills of Rome are the hills on which the ancient city was built. Of volcanic origin and situated on the east bank of the Tiber River, they consist of the Palatine, which lies at approximately the center of the hills, the Capitoline in the northwest, and the Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, Caelian, and Aventine in the southwest. According to tradition, Romulus, the city's legendary founder, established the original settlement on the Palatine Hill, which, during the Roman Empire, was the site of the emperors' palaces. The other hills were incorporated as parts of Rome by a succession of early kings. The Servian Wall, which surrounded the seven hills, was built in the 4th century ©; parts of it still survive.

Let's return to the Bible in the Book of Revelation.

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Revelation 17:12 And the ten horns which thou sawest are ten kings, which have received no kingdom as yet; but receive power as kings one hour with the beast.

This verse is a little beyond us. The one-hour with beast is the “Great Tribulation”.

13 These have one mind, and shall give their power and strength unto the beast.

The ten Horns which are ten kings represent the **European Economic Community**. There are 12 nations within this community at this moment. Notice it said they are of one mind. In the year 2002 they will all be using one common currency (Euro dollar), these are all Roman Catholic nations. Pay close attention to the next set of verses.

Revelation 13:1 And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy.

2 And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion: and the dragon gave him his power, and his seat, and great authority.

3 And I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed: and all the world wondered after the beast.

4 And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast: and they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him?

5 And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty-and two months.

Who gave this beast its power? The dragon (Satan). Notice something else, look at verse 2. And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion: and the dragon gave him his power, and his seat, and great authority. Here you have your Gentile dynasty. The four beast in Daniel that were separate are now all one. This would represent an alliance, or of one mind. Notice something else, the beast had a deadly wound, but it was healed. This is none other that the Roman Empire being resurrected. Why? Remember they are of one mind. Take a look at this.

Quote from Funk and Wagnall's Encyclopedia. (**Treaty of Rome**).

In June 1955 the foreign ministers of the six nations in the ECSC agreed to examine the possibilities for further economic integration. This new effort resulted in the two Treaties of Rome of March 1957, which created the European Economic Community (EEC, often referred to as the Common Market) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The latter organization has proved of little importance because the national governments have kept control of their own nuclear power programs. In June 1997, the EU reached agreement on the Amsterdam Treaty, a revision of the existing treaty negotiated in Maastricht. Under the

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Amsterdam Treaty, EU countries adopting the Euro as their common currency are obligated to pay heavy fines if they incur excessive budget deficits. EUROPEAN UNION, (EU), supranational organization founded on Nov. 1, 1993, as the successor to the European Community (EC). In addition to taking over the economic responsibilities of the EC (see below), the EU was also charged with forging a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and creating closer cooperation among the EU member states in the areas of justice, home affairs, and social policy. At the time of its creation, the EU had 12 members: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. Norwegian voters declined EU membership in a national referendum in November 1994, but Austria, Finland, and Sweden were admitted as of Jan. 1, 1995. In the late 1990s, many other nations, including those of Eastern Europe, were actively seeking EU membership.

At this moment there are more than ten nations in the European Common Market, Belgium and Ireland are the only 2 nations at this time that doesn't participate with the security of the EU. The other 10 have armies in place ready to defend the EU since 1996. These are the armies that will make war with the Lamb. Back to Revelation 17.

Revelation 17:14 These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful.

18 And the woman which thou sawest is that great city, which reigneth over the kings of the earth.

Remember the city that set on seven mountains, the Lord calls it Babylon the Great.

Below in Daniel shows the Gentile Dynasty being taken down by the Lord along with his saints. Within these few verses you have a span of time over 2,000 years. Let's take a look at Daniel chapter 7.

Daniel 7:11 I beheld then because of the voice of the great words which the horn spake: I beheld even till the beast was slain, and his body destroyed, and given to the burning flame.

12 As concerning the rest of the beasts, they had their dominion taken away: yet their lives were prolonged for a season and time.

13 I saw in the night visions, and, behold, one like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to the Ancient of days, and they brought him near before him.

14 And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve him: his dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed.

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

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.

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If you continue to read the Bible will explain all you need to know. Daniel asked for the truth and he got it. Watch how the scripture interprets itself.

Daniel 7:17 These great beasts, which are four, are four kings, which shall arise out of the earth.

Four kingdoms are Babylonians, Medes and the Persians, Greeks and the Romans. Watch the time jump in the next verse.

Daniel 7:18 But the saints of the most High shall take the kingdom, and possess the kingdom for ever, even for ever and ever.

This is after the first resurrection. The saints along with the angels will take the earth by force.

Daniel 7:19 Then I would know the truth of the fourth beast, which was diverse from all the others, exceeding dreadful, whose teeth were of iron, and his nails of brass; which devoured, brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with his feet;

20 And of the ten horns that were in his head, and of the other which came up, and before whom three fell; even of that horn that had eyes, and a mouth that spake very great things, whose look was more stout than his fellows.

The fourth beast is the Roman Empire; the horn that came up from among them was the Papacy. The three that fail were the 3 Germanic tribes that took out the last Roman Cesar, which was Romulus Augustulus. The 3 tribes were the Ostrogoths, Vandals and the Herulians. Nine has fallen, the tenth hasn't shown himself as of yet.

- 1. Ostrogoths**
- 2. Vandals**
- 3. Herulians**
- 4. Justinian**
- 5. Charlemagne**
- 6. Otto the Great**
- 7. Charles V**
- 8. Napoleon Bonaparte**
- 9. Benito Mussolini**
- 10. I am waiting to be revealed in my time.**

Daniel 7:21 I beheld, and the same horn made war with the saints, and prevailed against them;

Those who don't make it to the place of safety will not have any protection from this guy.

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Daniel 7:22 Until the Ancient of days came, and judgment was given to the saints of the most High; and the time came that the saints possessed the kingdom.

23 Thus he said, The fourth beast shall be the fourth kingdom upon earth, which shall be diverse from all kingdoms, and shall devour the whole earth, and shall tread it down, and break it in pieces.

24 And the ten horns out of this kingdom are ten kings that shall arise: and another shall rise after them; and he shall be diverse from the first, and he shall subdue three kings.

25 And he shall speak great words against the most High, and shall wear out the saints of the most High, and think to change times and laws: and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time.

26 But the judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and to destroy it unto the end.

27 And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him.

Now you see the Gentiles will run the earth until the Lord returns. You also see that world history lines up very well. Let's list the beast and kingdoms and who they represent.

This image represents the entire Gentile ruler ship as seen by Nebuchadnezzar in the 2nd chapter of Daniel.

1. **Head of gold** –Represents the Babylonian Empire.
2. **Breasts and arms of silver** -Represents the Medo-Persian Empire.
3. **Belly and thighs of brass** -Represents the Greek Empire.
4. **Legs of iron** –Represents the Roman Empire.

Feet part iron and part clay with the toes combined to make up the European Common Market represents the ten nations. These nations are listed in alphabetical order, 2 of them must leave the alliance.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Belgium | 7. Ireland |
| 2. Denmark | 8. Italy |
| 3. France | 9. Luxembourg |
| 4. Germany | 10. Netherlands |
| 5. Great Britain | 11. Portugal |
| 6. Greece | 12. Spain |

Daniel Chapter 7

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LION - The lion represents Babylon, from Nebuchadnezzar to Belshazzar.

BEAR - The bear represents Medo-Persia from Darius the Mede to Darius III, the Persian.

LEOPARD - The leopard represents the Greek Empire. The four heads on this leopard represents the four generals that inherited the kingdom from Alexander the Great. (They are Lysimachus, Ptolemy, Cassander, and Seleucid.)

TERRIBLE BEAST - This beast represents Rome; the head represents all the emperors of Rome, from Octavian to Romulus Augustulus. The ten horns represent the men that tried to restore Rome after its fall.

Why did the Lord allow these beast to devour the earth? Read these verses in Hosea very carefully and you will see why!

Hosea 13:1 When Ephraim spake trembling, he exalted himself in Israel; but when he offended in Baal, he died.

2 And now they sin more and more, and have made them molten images of their silver, and idols according to their own understanding, all of it the work of the craftsmen: they say of them, Let the men that sacrifice kiss the calves.

3 Therefore they shall be as the morning cloud, and as the early dew that passeth away, as the chaff that is driven with the whirlwind out of the floor, and as the smoke out of the chimney.

4 Yet I am the LORD thy God from the land of Egypt, and thou shalt know no god but me: for there is no savior beside me.

5 I did know thee in the wilderness, in the land of great drought.

6 According to their pasture, so were they filled; they were filled, and their heart was exalted; therefore have they forgotten me.

7 Therefore I will be unto them as a lion: as a leopard by the way will I observe them:

8 I will meet them as a bear that is bereaved of her whelps, and will rend the caul of their heart, and there will I devour them like a lion: the wild beast shall tear them.

Israel sin against the Lord that is why he sent these nations upon us. Did you notice something in verse 8. The Lord said, "I will meet them as a bear that is bereaved of her whelps, and will rend the caul of their heart, and there will I devour them like a lion: the wild beast shall tear them. These are the beast that were in the book of Daniel. Now you see who calls "ALL" the shots.

May the Lord add a blessing to the reading of his word in Jesus name.