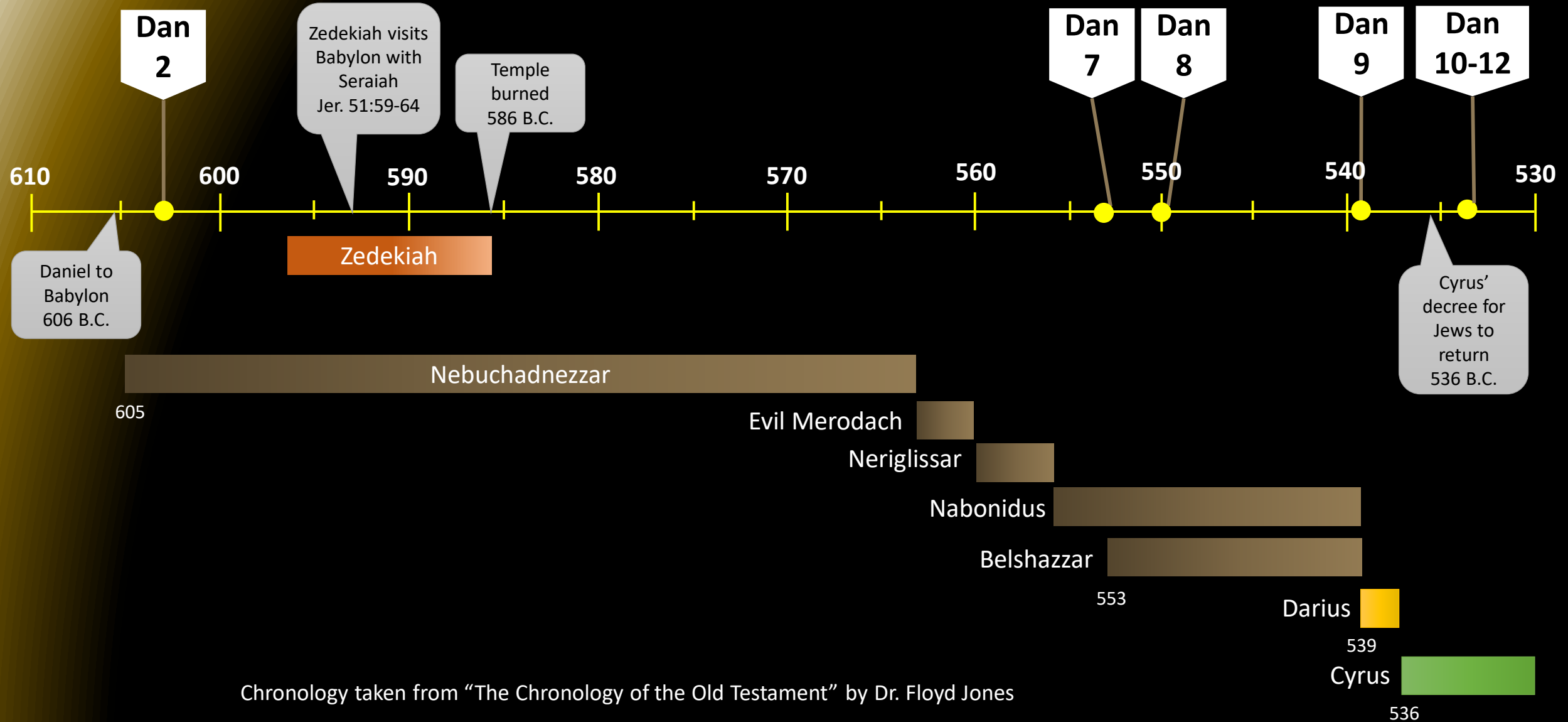




CH 2

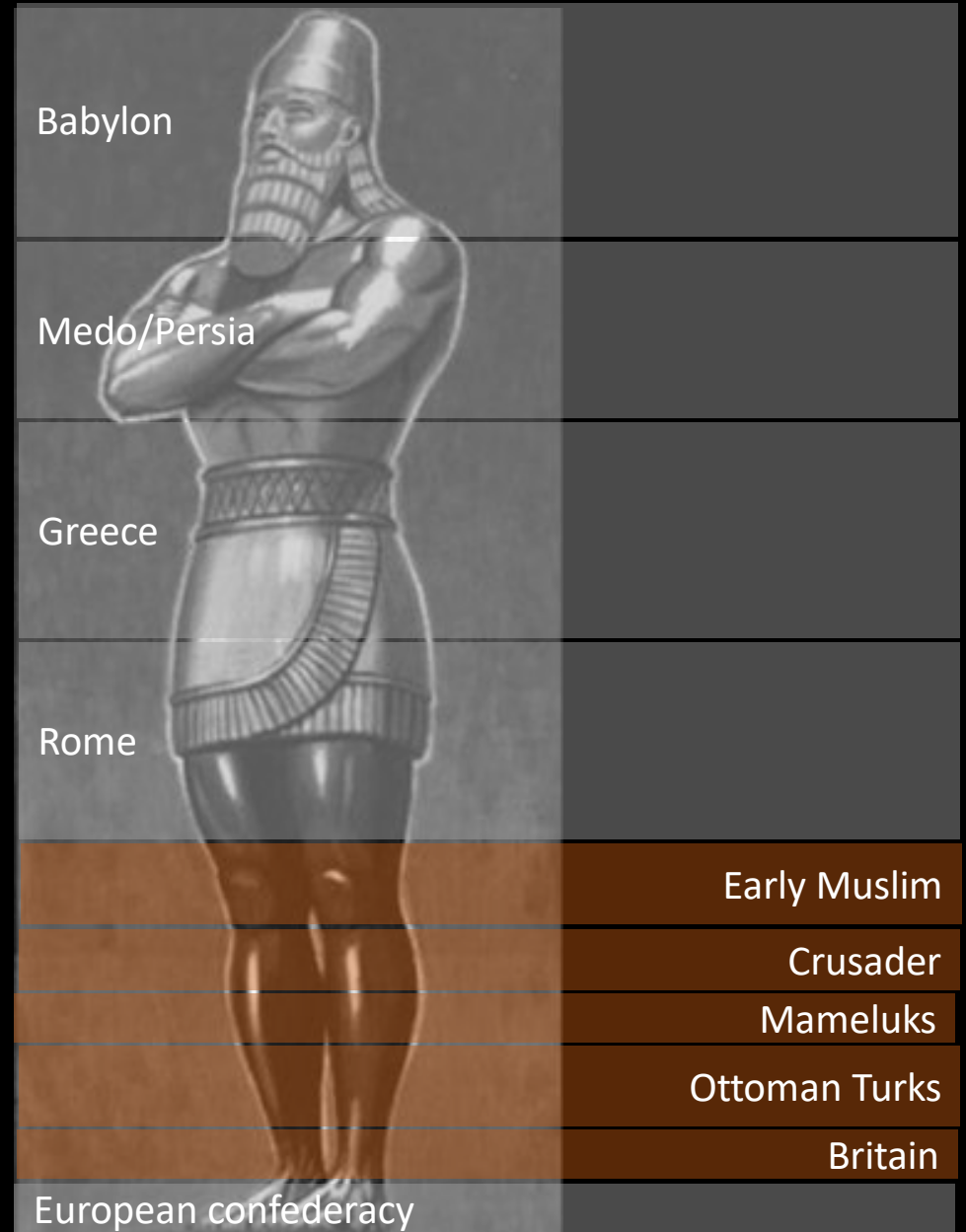
The Revelation of DANIEL

When the prophecies were given



What the image is NOT

The image is NOT a historical depiction of the kingdom of men in relation to the holy land.



What the image is

The kingdom of Babylon began and will end as a joint military and religious power. The image as a whole is the latter day manifestation of that kingdom on the verge of destruction by the stone power.

The various parts of the image reveal the evolutionary phases of the military and religious powers.



The relationship of the prophecies

Ch. 7

*Kingdom of Babylon in relation to God's
SAINTS*

Ch. 8

*Kingdom of Babylon in relation to God's
SANCTUARY and **PEOPLE** (Jews)*

Ch. 9

*Messiah in relation to God's
SANCTUARY, CITY, and PEOPLE*

Ch. 10-11

*Kingdom of Babylon in relation to God's holy
LAND*

Ch. 12

*Kingdom of Babylon in relation to the
RIGHTEOUS (mortal & immortal)*



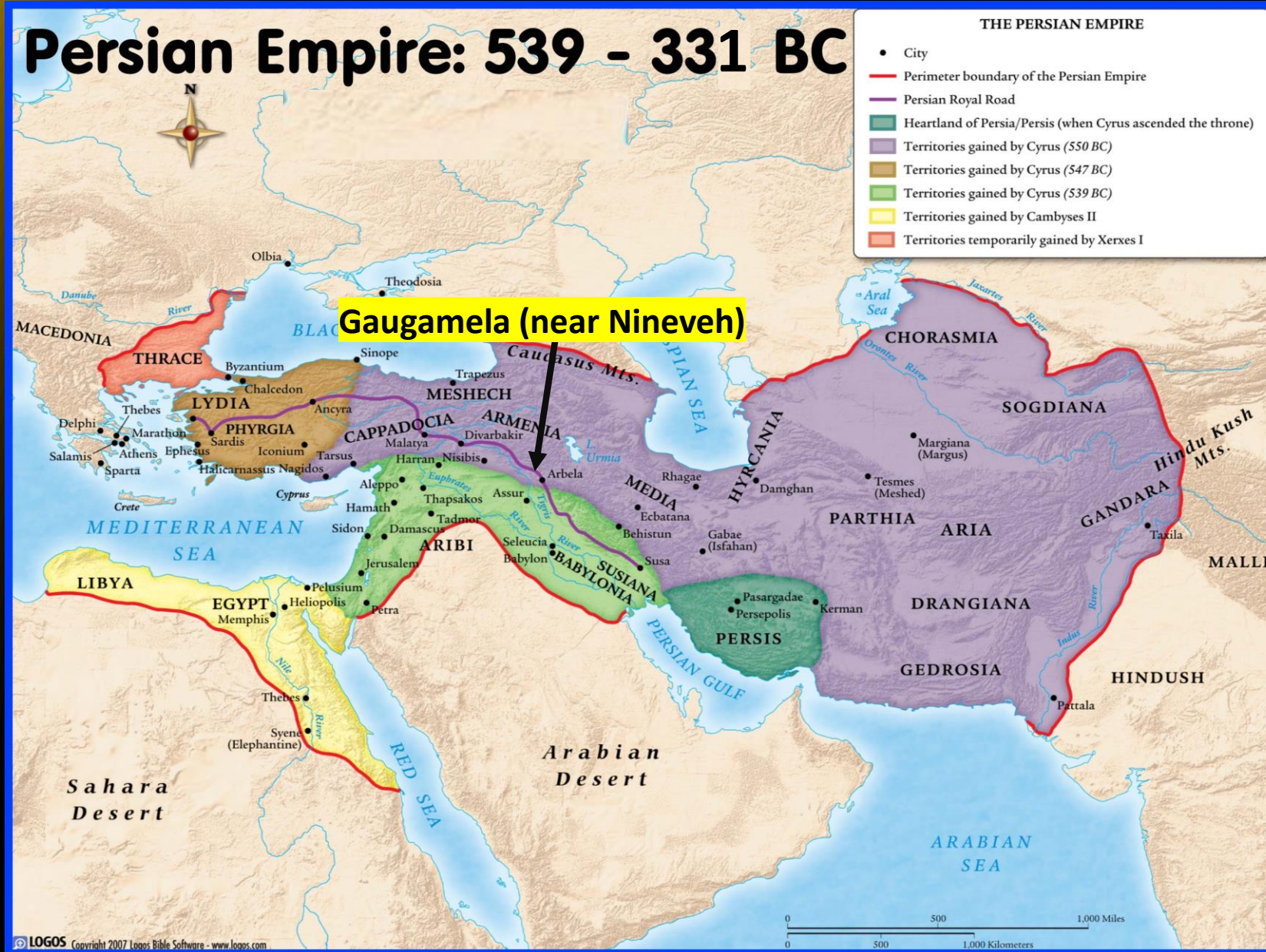
The **latter day**
manifestation of
the kingdom of
Babylon

The identity of the
gold, silver, and brass

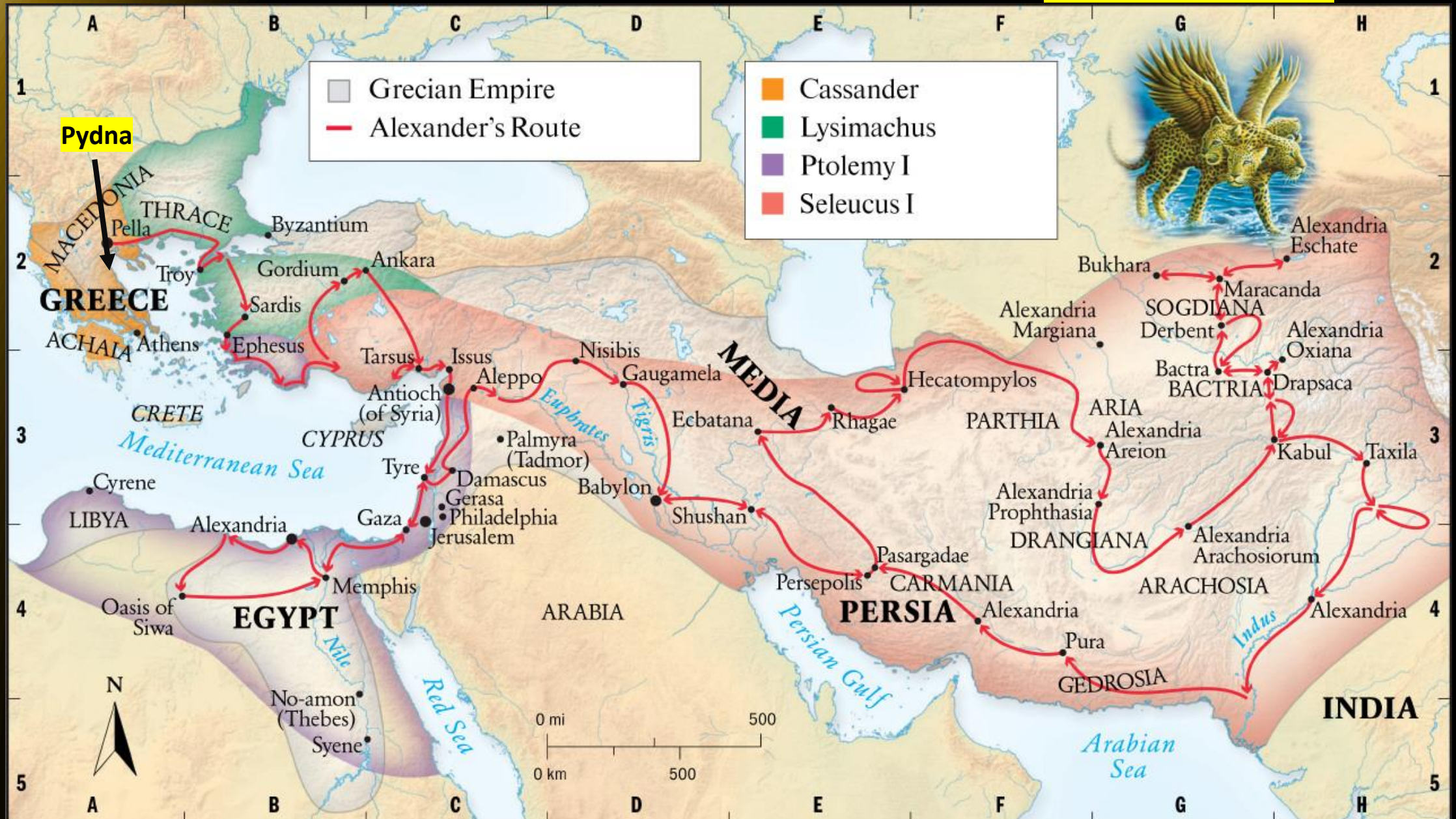
Babylonian empire (612BC – 539BC) 74 years



Persian empire (539BC to 331BC) 209 years

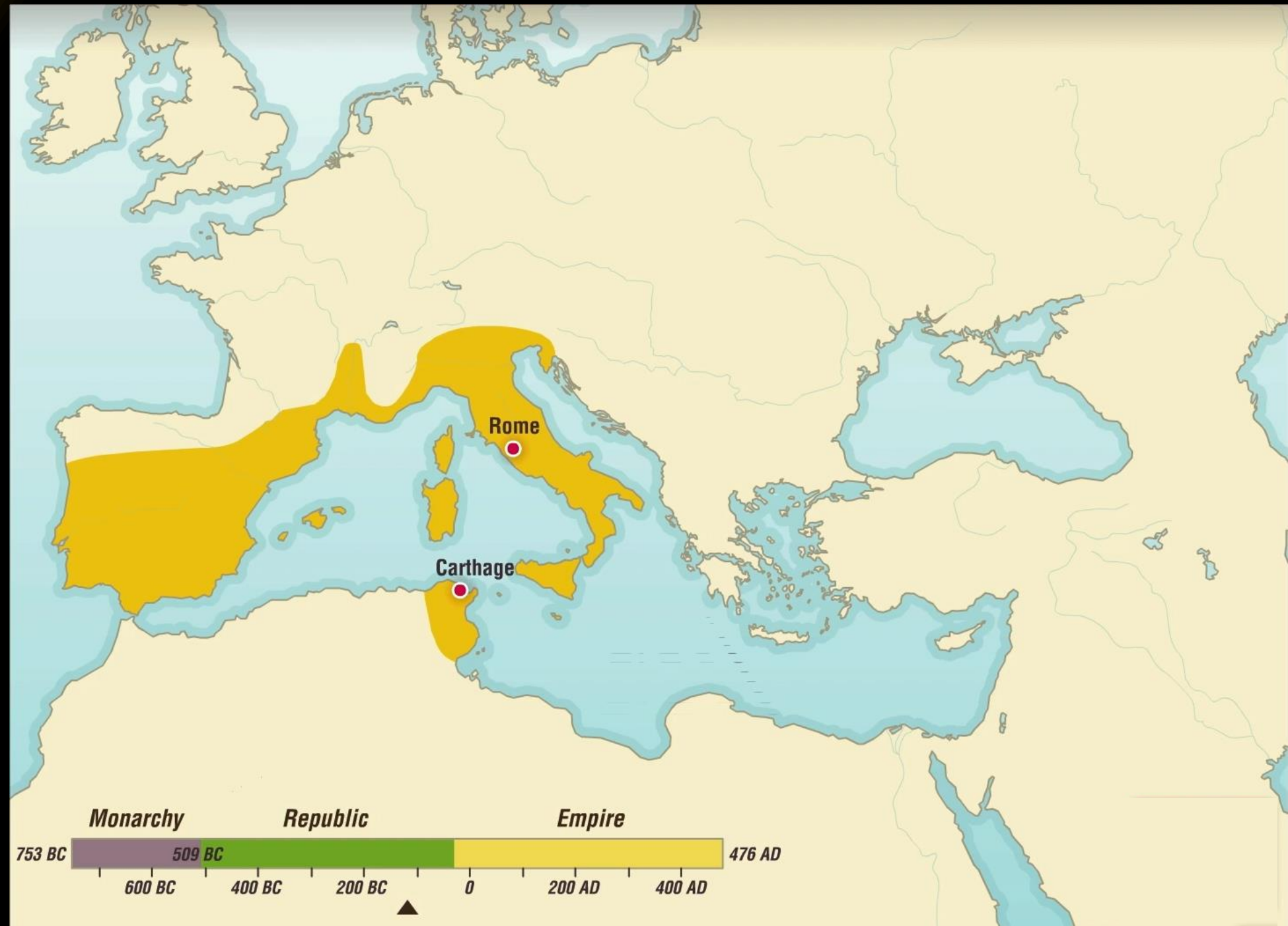


Grecian empire (331BC to 168BC) 164 years



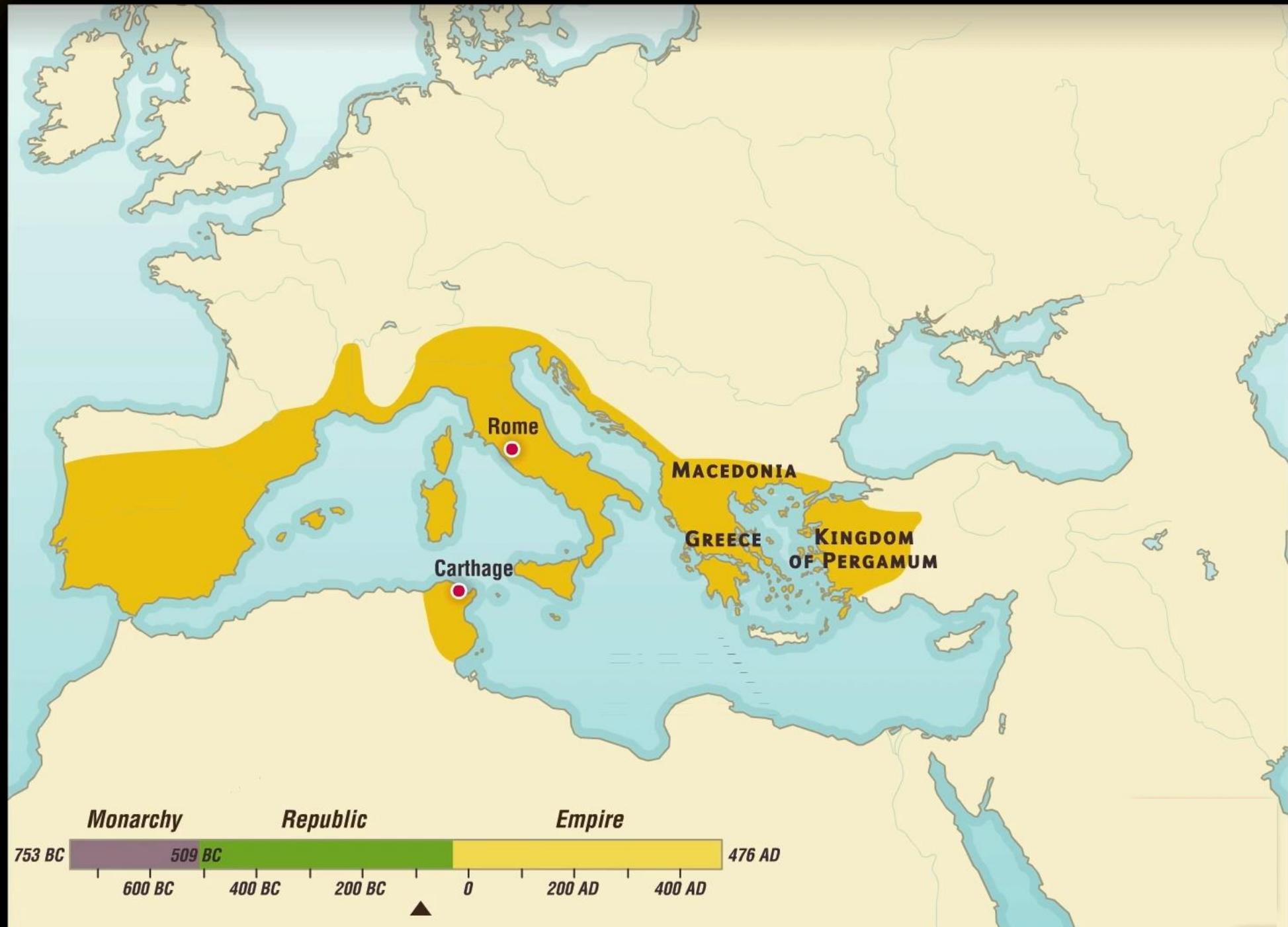
The identity of the
iron in the legs

Roman empire



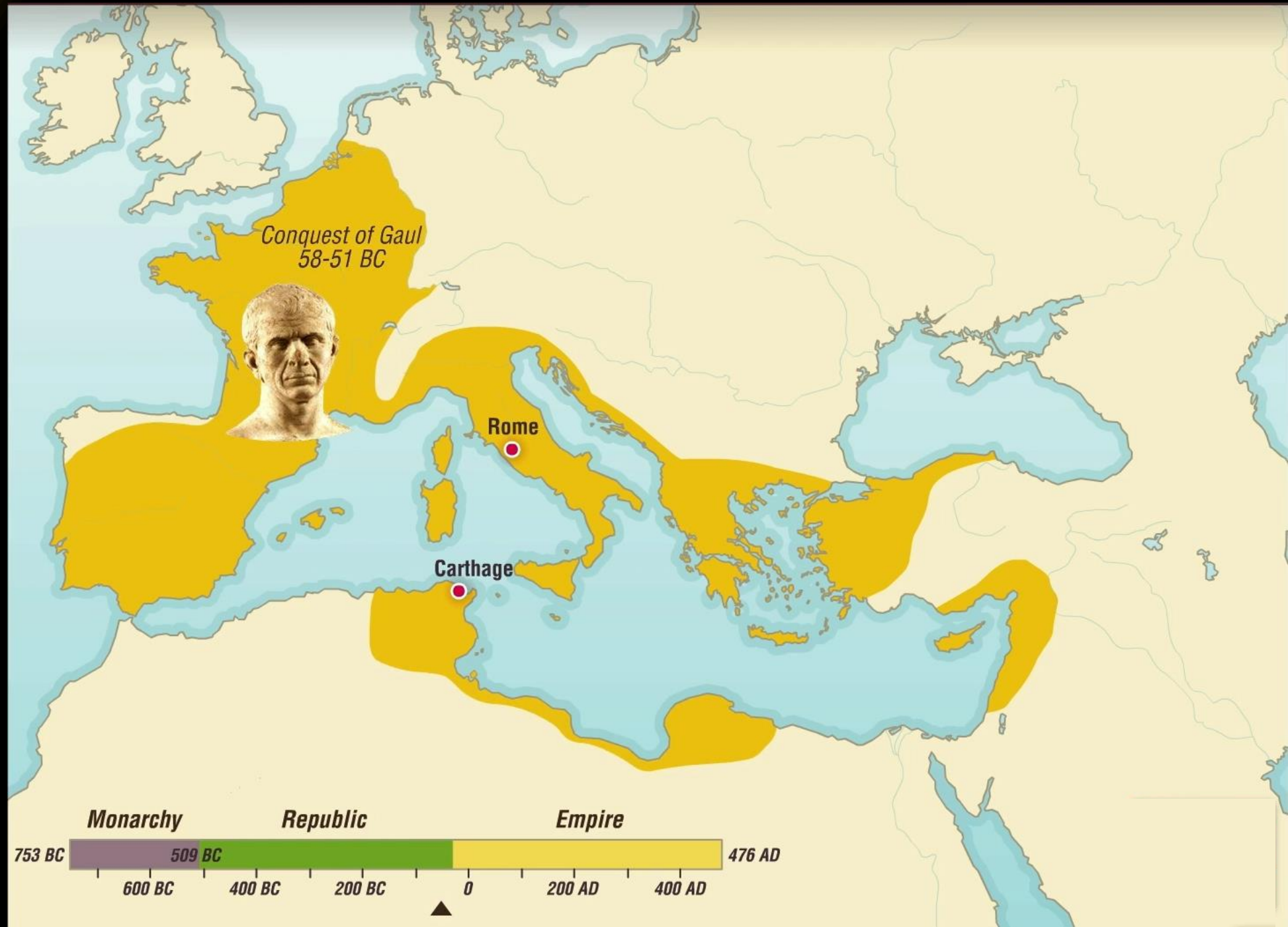
Roman empire

- Rome defeated Grecia at the Battle of Pydna in **168 BC**.
- Further east it occupied the Kingdom of Pergamum.
- These territories were previously controlled by two of Alexander's generals, Cassander and Lysimachus.



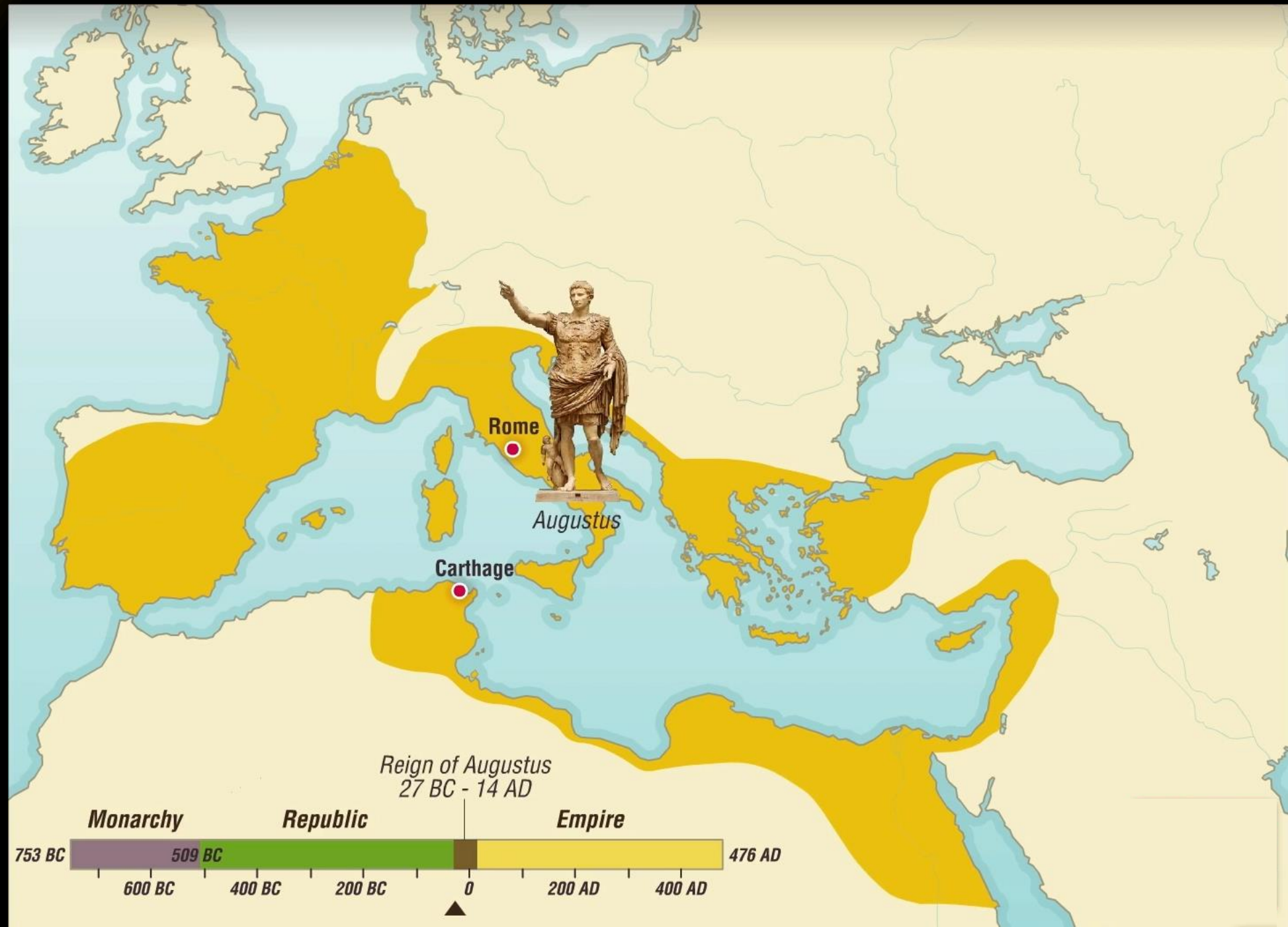
Roman empire

- During the first century BC, Rome accumulated military and political power.
- In 51 BC Gaul was conquered by Rome's most famous general Julius Caesar. This extended Rome's boundary to the Rhine.



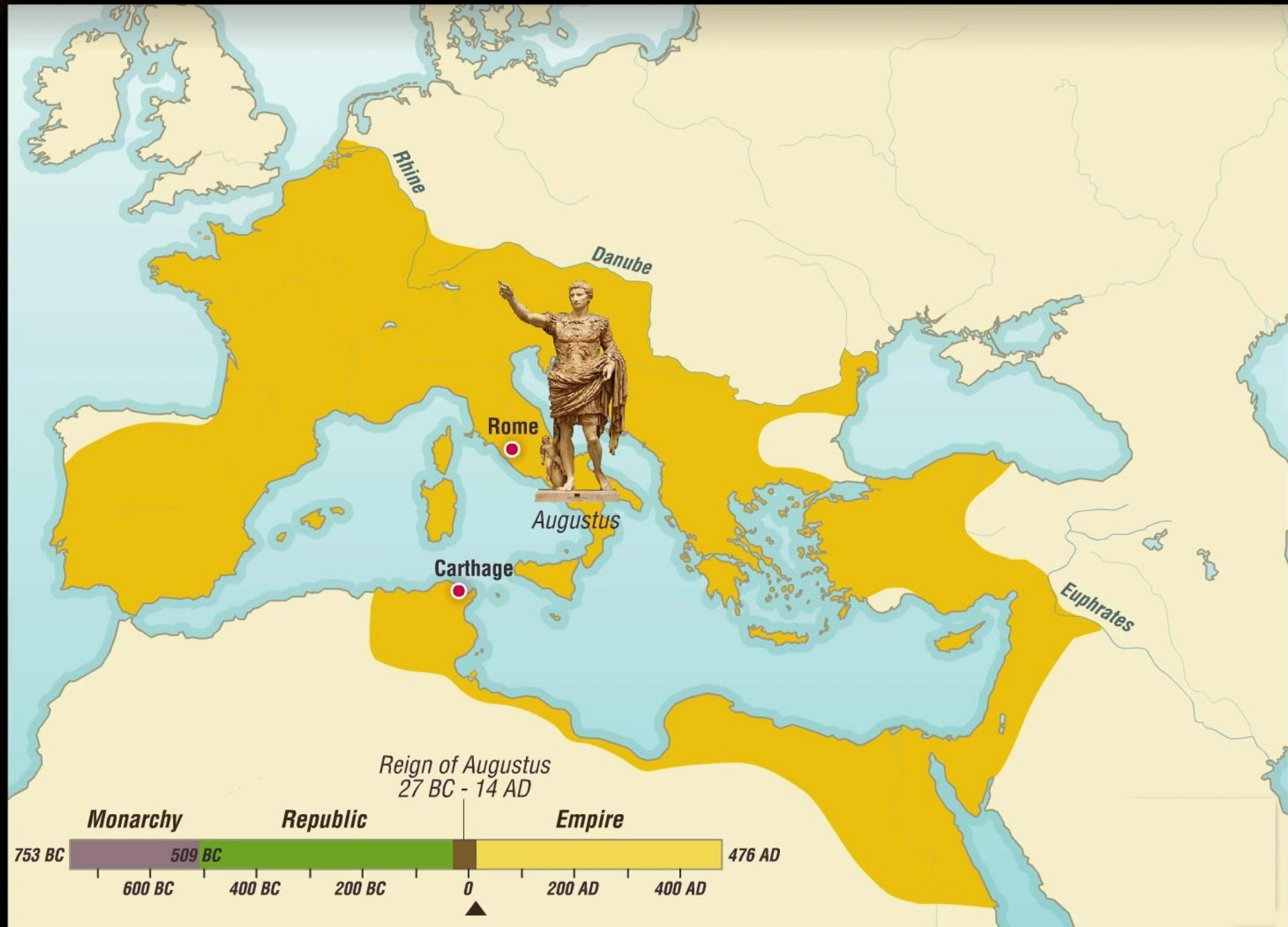
Roman empire

- The adopted son of Julius Caesar, Octavian, founded the Roman Empire and took the name of Augustus. His long reign brought a prolonged peace within Rome's frontiers.



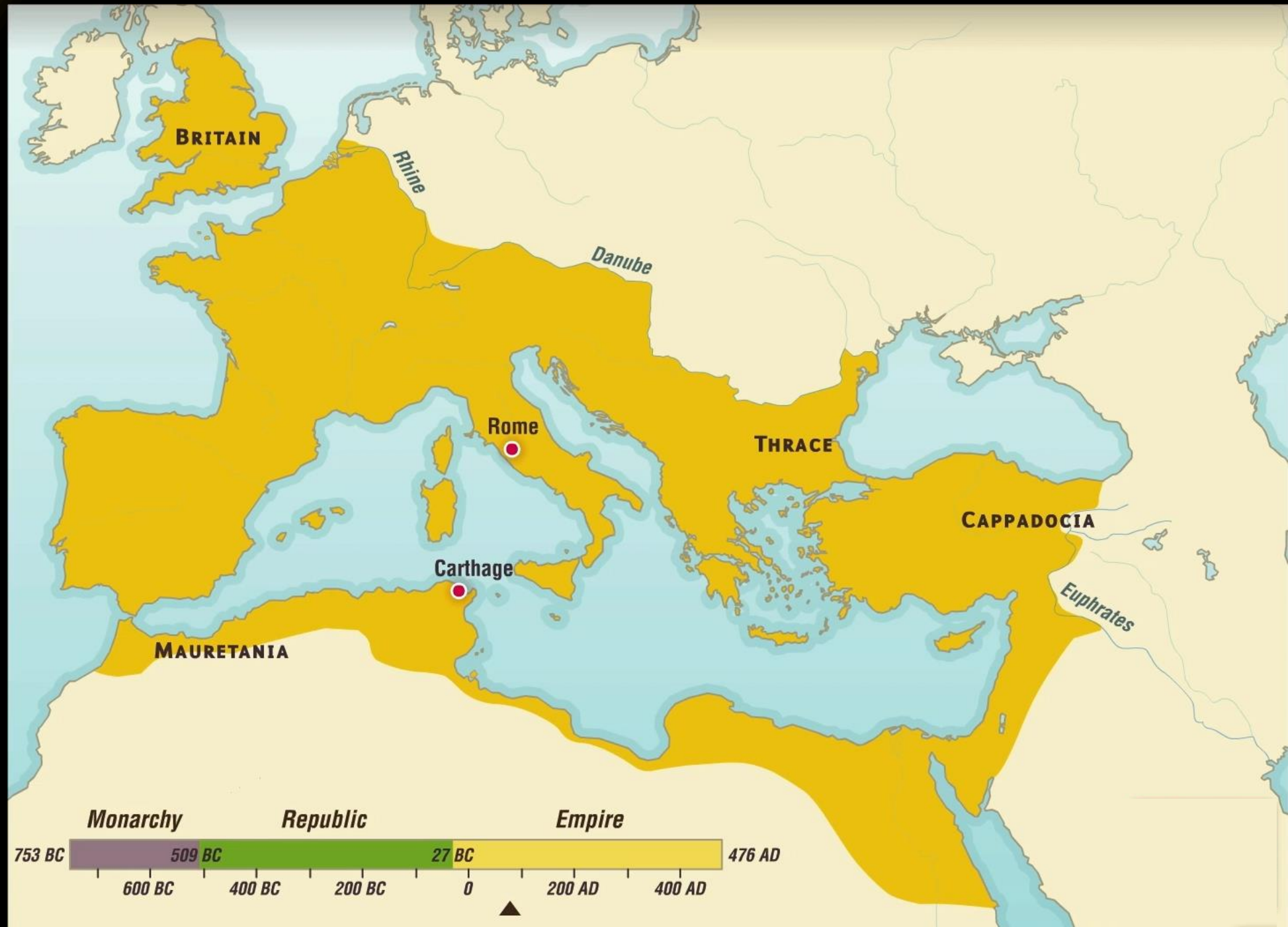
Roman empire

- Augustus continued to extend Rome's borders but after a series of defeats in Germany, he decided to establish the Empire's frontiers along the rivers Rhine, Danube, and Euphrates.



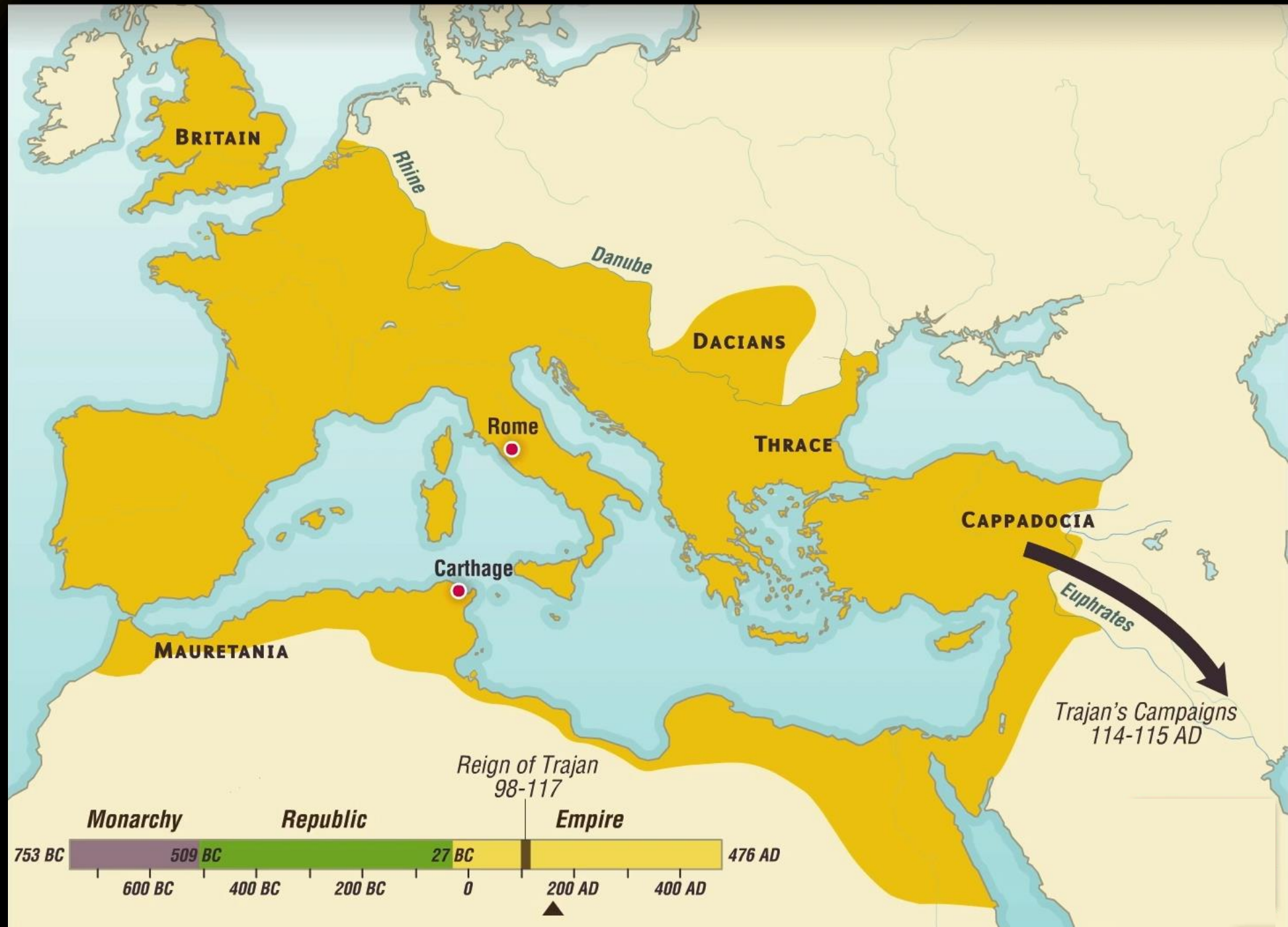
Roman empire

- The empire continued to extend its boundaries during the first century AD by conquering Britain, Thrace, Cappadocia and Mauretania.
- Rome had now encircled the Mediterranean.



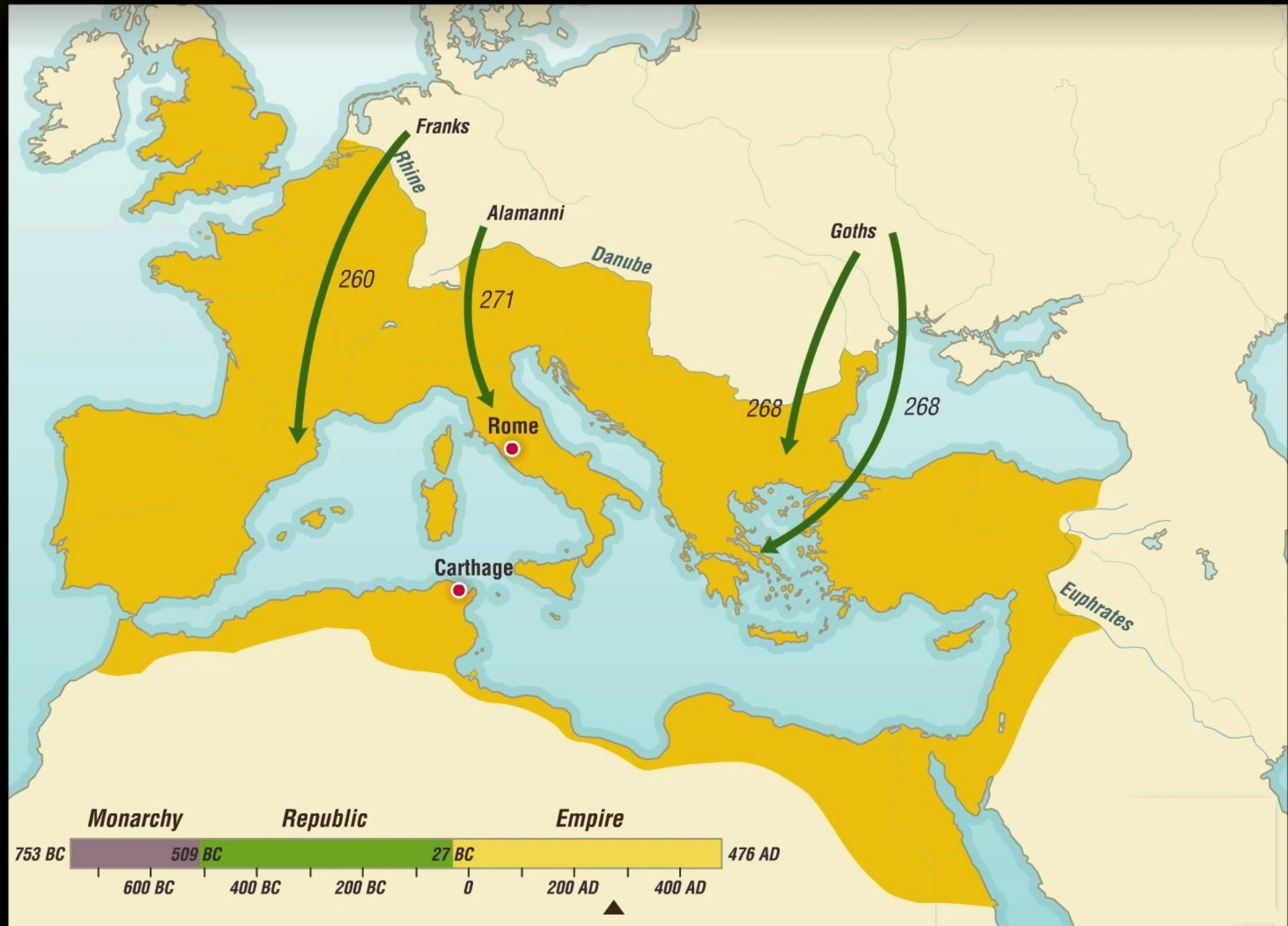
Roman empire

- The last major battles were fought by Emperor Trajan in the early 2nd century, against the Dacians north of the Danube, then against the Parthians in Armenia and in Mesopotamia. However, the Roman army's control of these remote regions was difficult to sustain, and the empire began to consolidate its frontiers.



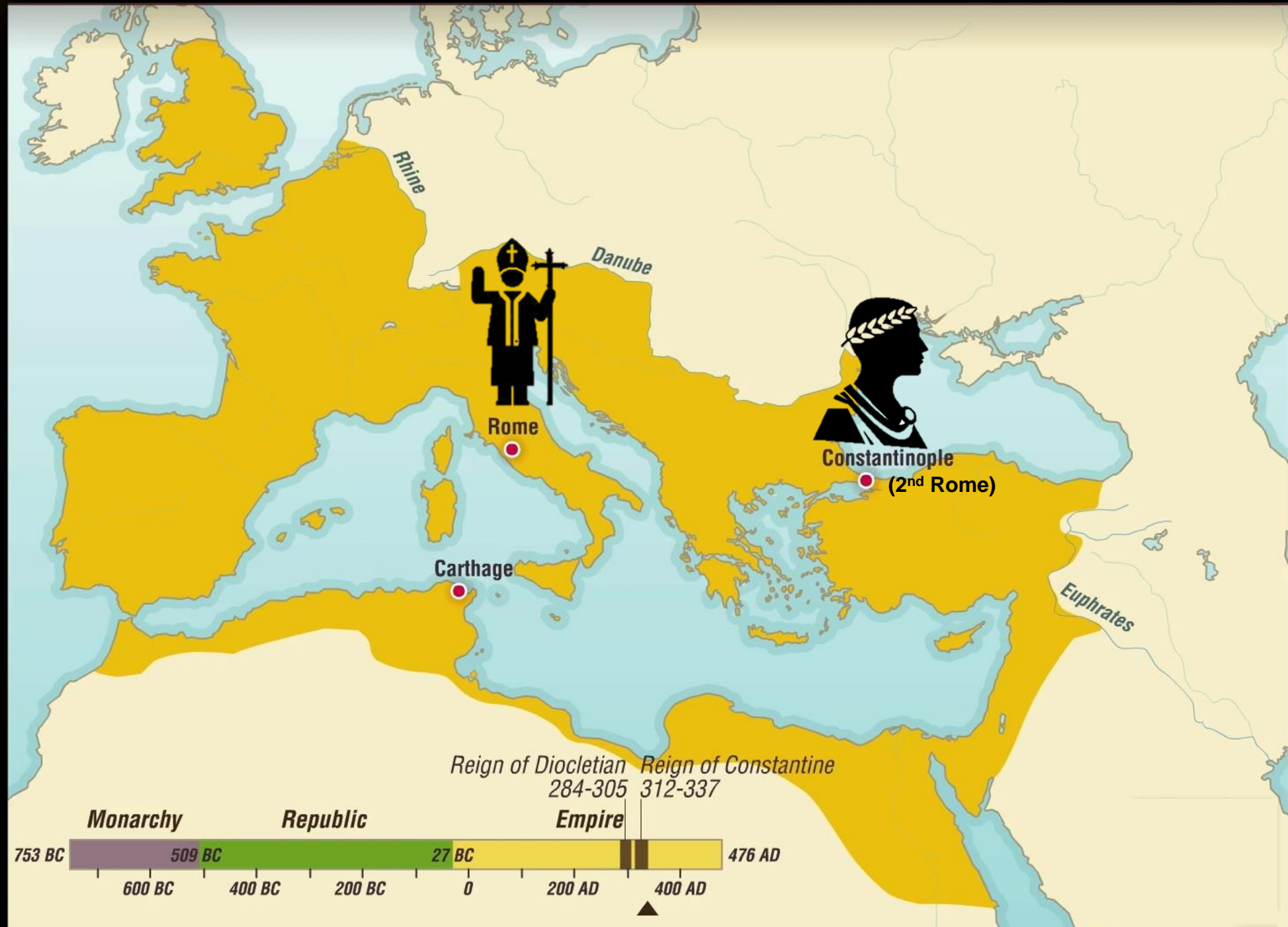
Roman empire

- In the middle of the 3rd century, the Empire was once again threatened by internal political crises, while its frontiers were being attacked by barbarian tribes. On several occasions, the Franks, Goths and Alamanni penetrated deep inside the Empire's territory.



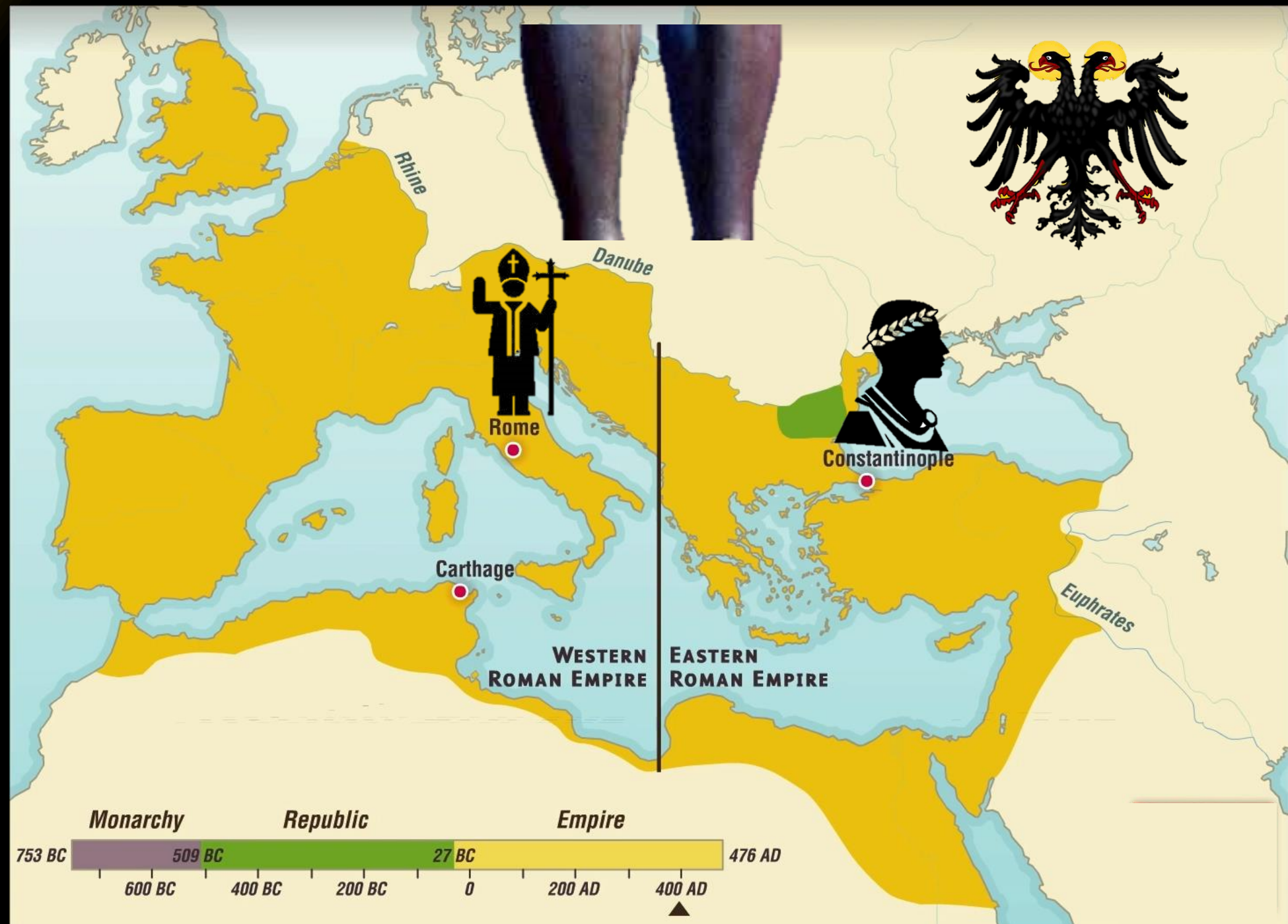
Roman empire

- From the end of this 3rd century, the Emperors Diocletian and Constantine I managed to re-establish the borders
- In 313 following his battle at Milvian Bridge, Constantine made Christianity the State religion.
- In 320 Constantine founded a new capital which he called Constantinople.
- Around 330 Constantine moved the civil and military capital of the empire to Constantinople. Rome remained the headquarters of the church.



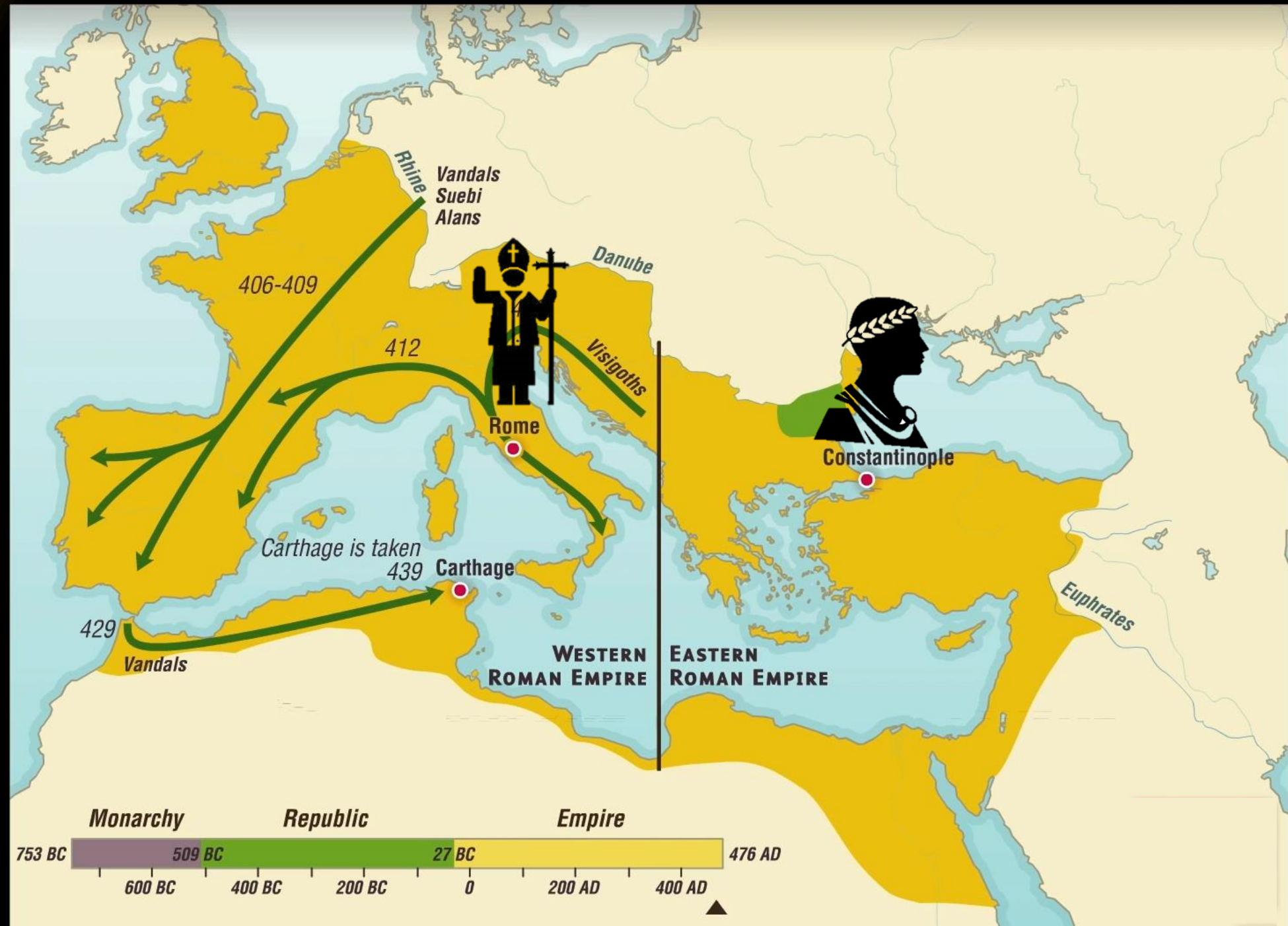
Roman empire

- Following the death of Theodosius, in 395, the empire was divided between his two sons, confirming the division between the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire.



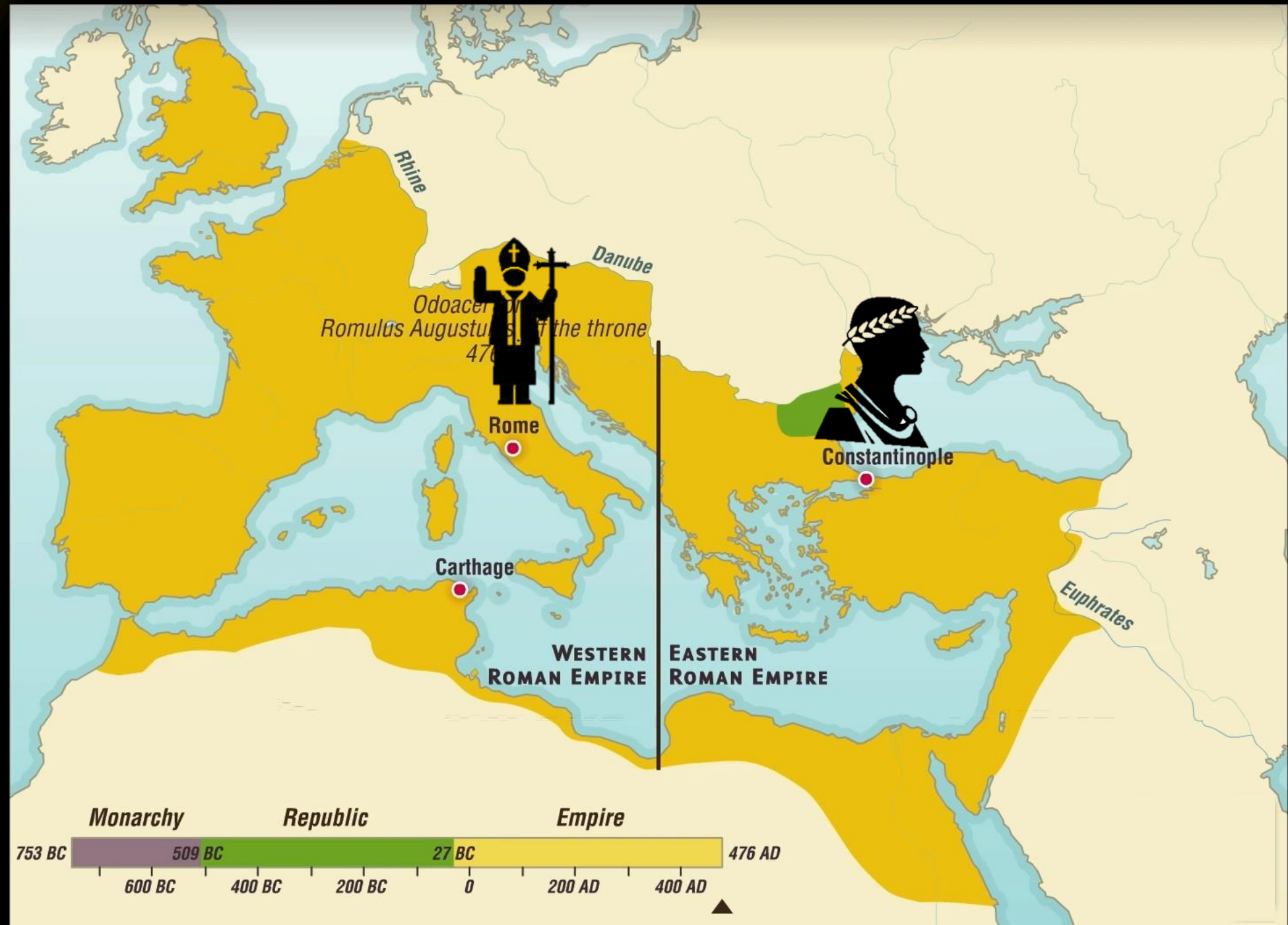
Roman empire

- In 406, several Germanic tribes, the Vandals, Suebi and Alans, crossed the Rhine, ravaged Gaul and then invaded Spain.
- In 410, the Visigoths invaded Italy and sacked Rome. Two years later, they settled in Aquitaine and Spain.
- In 429, the Vandals travelled to North Africa and then, ten years later, took Carthage.



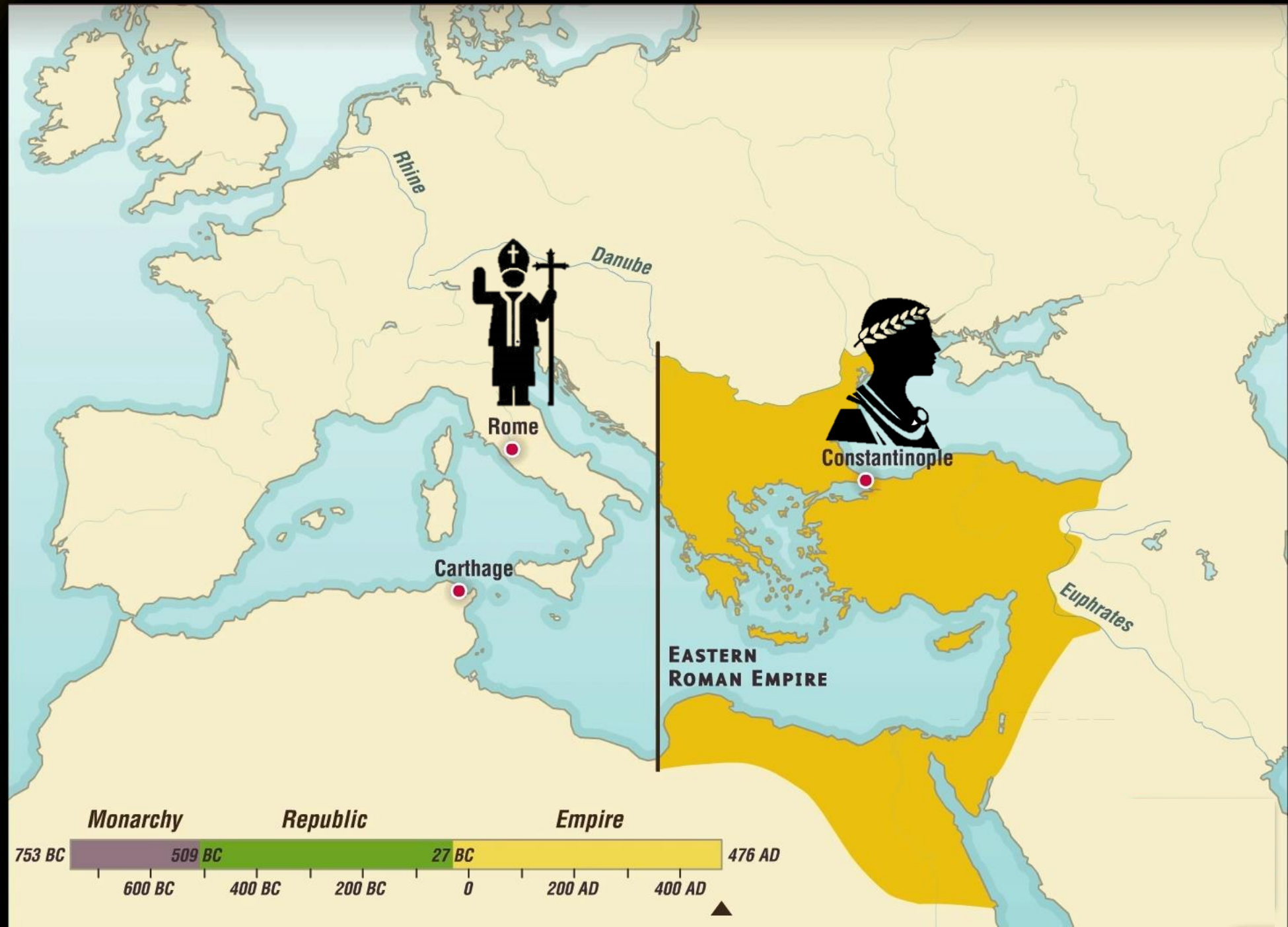
Roman empire

- The last emperor, Romulus Augustulus, was deposed by Odoacer the Goth in 476.



Roman empire

- The event marked the end of the Western Roman Empire.
- The Eastern Roman Empire remained in place until 1453. It was known as the Byzantine Empire, after the original name of its capital Byzantium



Fall of the Constantinople 1453



The fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 marked the end of the Roman empire that dominated Europe for 1500 years.

The feet and toes of the image

Clues about the iron and clay in the feet and toes



V43

Whereas thou sawest		
iron ↓ they	mixed with shall mingle themselves with	miry clay ↓ the seed of men
	but they shall not cleave one to another	

What we know about the 'kingdom' of iron and clay

- The kingdom has multiple kings V44
- It is comprised of iron and clay, the clay being the 'seed of men' V43
- Though the iron mingles with the 'seed of men' they do not cleave one to another V43
- The kingdom derives its strength only from the iron V41

The iron and clay at the time of the end (Rev 17)

➤ Iron

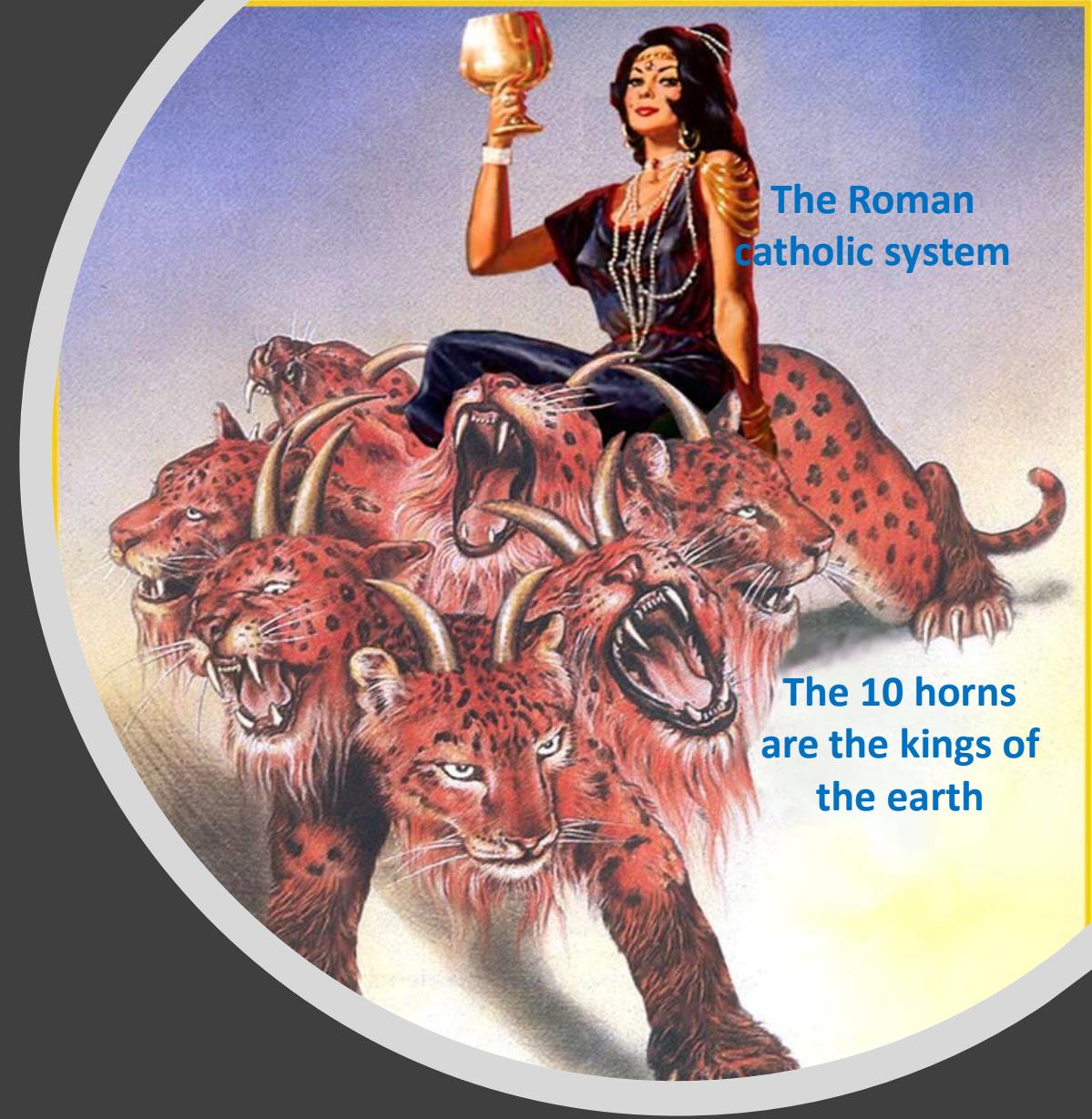
- an unfaithful religious system **V1**
- centred in Rome **V9,18**
- She is the progenitor of other apostate religious systems **V5**
- has persecuted believers **V6**

➤ Clay (seed of men)

- kings of the earth **V2,18**
- there are 10 kings in number **V3**

➤ How does the **iron** mingle with the **clay**?

- she *allures* them by unholy means (**V2,4**) in order to “reign over” them **V18**



The Roman
catholic system

The 10 horns
are the kings of
the earth

The iron *mingling* with the clay



The Pope and leaders of the EU in Rome 2017

Divine intervention! EU leaders will turn to the POPE over plans to revive struggling bloc

EUROPEAN leaders are set to hold an historic meeting with the Pope later this month when they head to Rome to unveil their make-or-break plans to revive the struggling EU.

By **NICK GUTTERIDGE**, BRUSSELS CORRESPONDENT

PUBLISHED: 08:35, Wed, Mar 1, 2017 | UPDATED: 09:44, Wed, Mar 1, 2017

‘Brussels chiefs are hoping the Pontiff can provide them the “leadership” they are lacking to help solve the debilitating crises tearing the block apart’

The identity of the iron and clay



10 toes each being a mixture of iron and clay

Dan 2:41-43

Roman religious system
reigning over 10 kings of
the earth



Rev 17

The evolution of the iron power



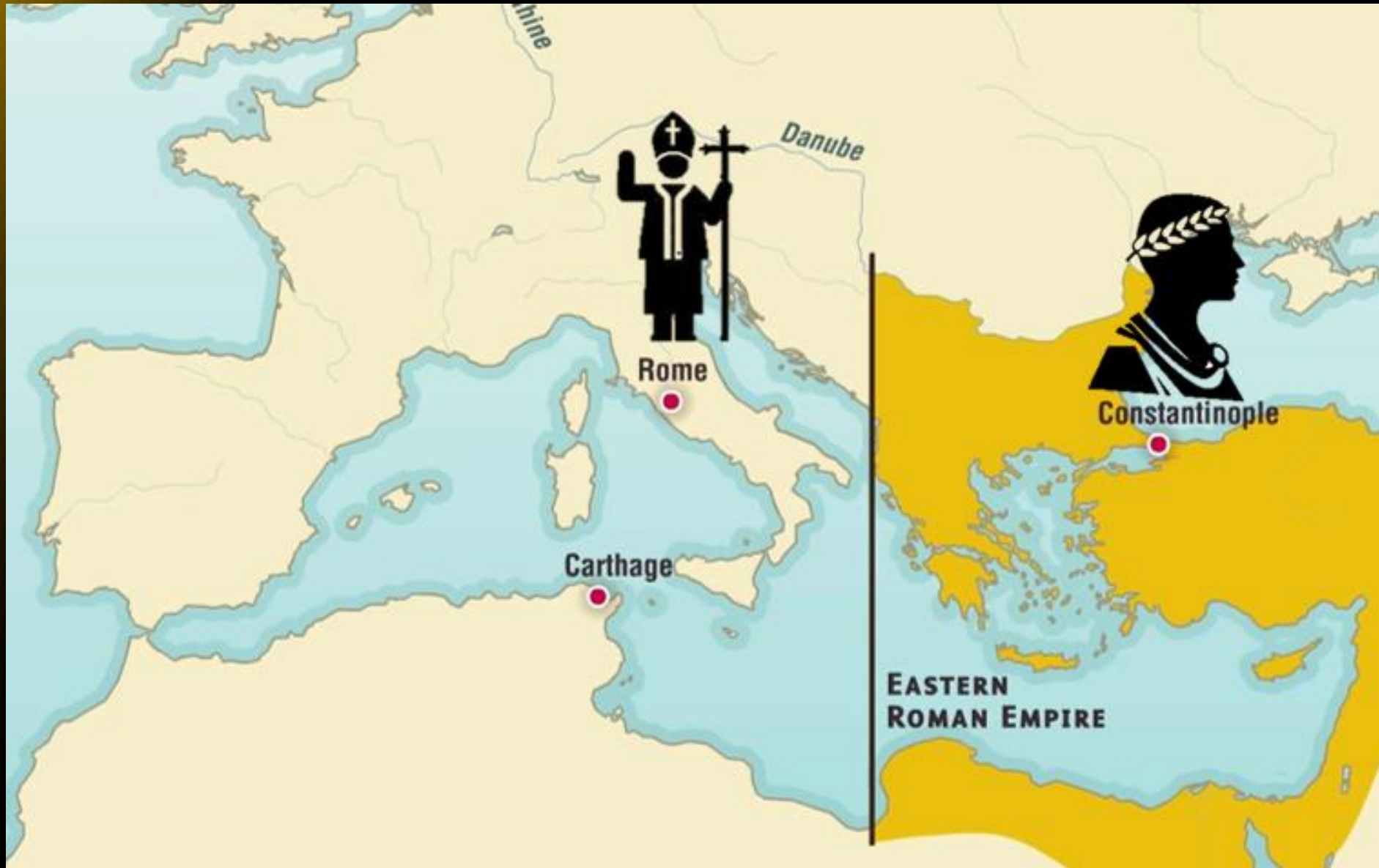
Iron in the
legs
(**Military**
power of
Rome)



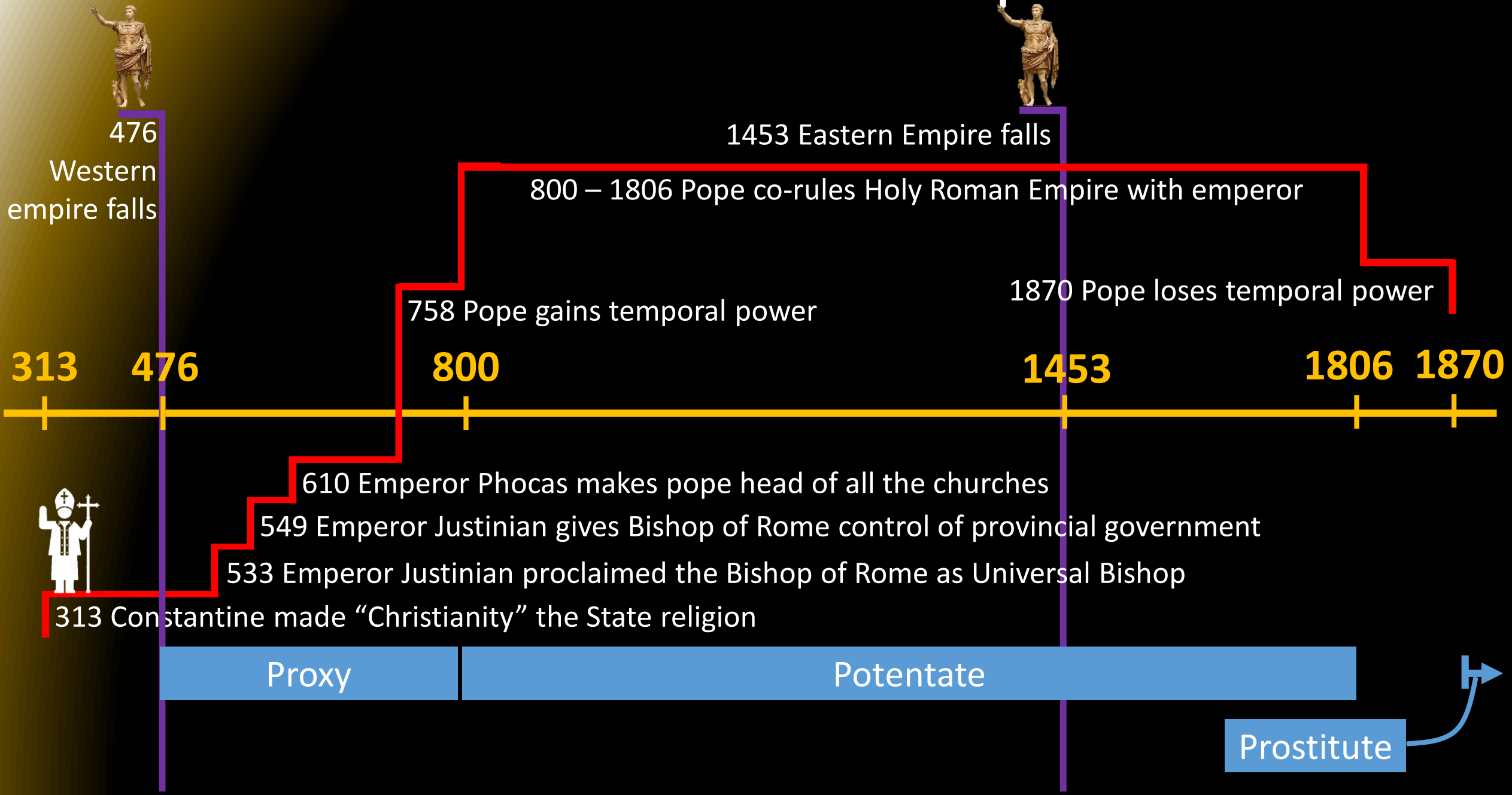
Iron in the
feet & toes
(**Religious**
power of
Rome)

Iron represents a power
of Roman origin

The iron power AD476



The fall and rise of the iron power



What we expect to see in the future

‘Where are the dominions represented by the gold, the silver, the brass, and the iron ? How can they be broken to pieces together, seeing that they have been broken to pieces one after the other very many centuries ago? there will be in the latter days a dominion, ruling over all the countries mainly comprehended in the limits of the successive empires of Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome; and represented by the image as a **whole**’

Elpis Israel, 14th Edition, p327

The future movements of **Russia** are notable signs of the times, because they are predicted in the Scriptures of truth. **The Russian Autocracy** in its plenitude, and on the verge of its dissolution, **is the Image of Nebuchadnezzar** standing upon the Mountains of Israel, ready to be smitten by the Stone. When Russia makes its grand move for the building-up of its Image-empire, then let the reader know that the end of all things, as at present constituted, is at hand.

Elpis Israel, 14th Edition, p327

