

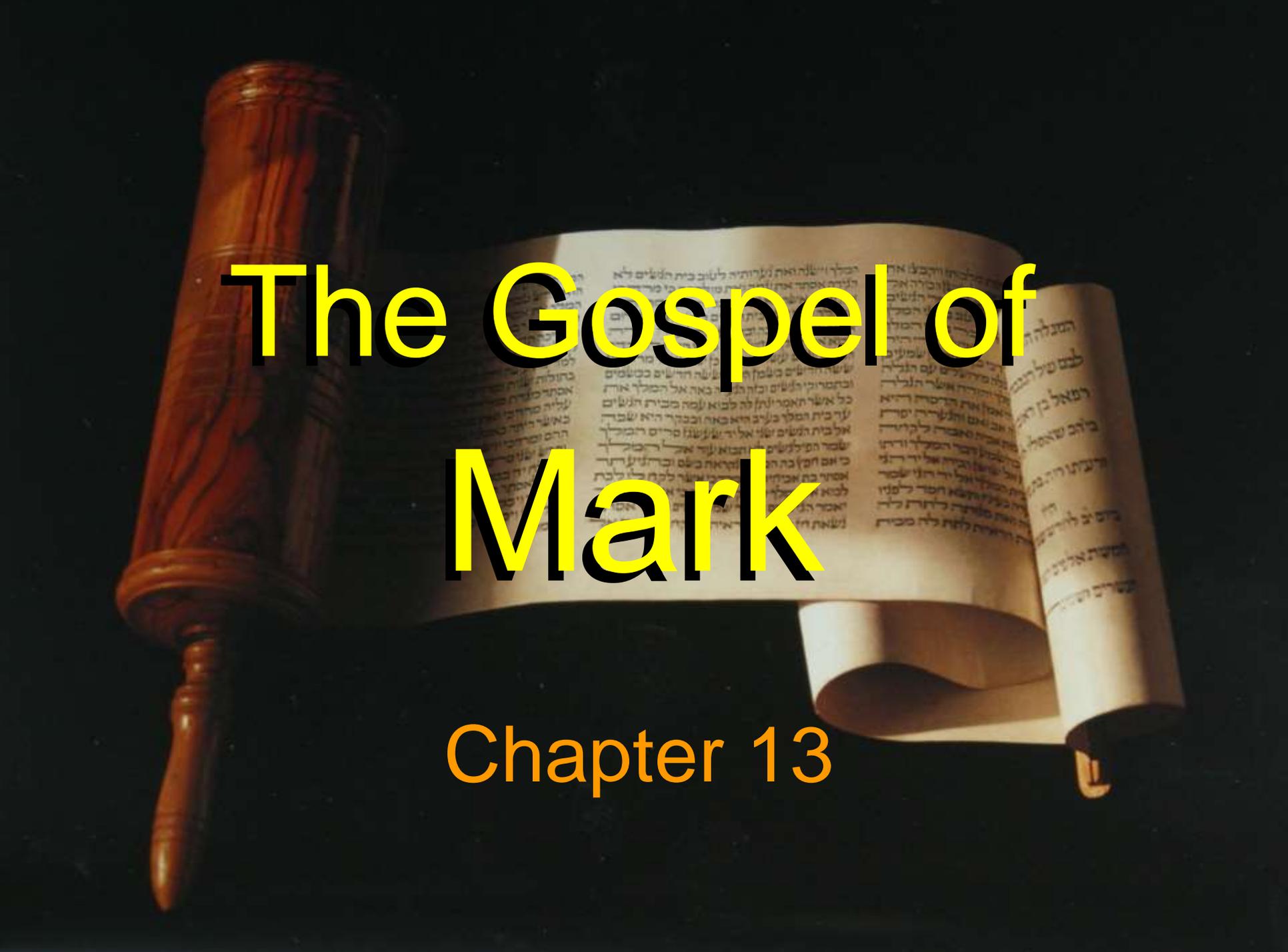
The Gospel of Mark

History Recorded in Advance

⁷ Surely the Lord GOD will do nothing, but he revealeth his secret unto his servants the prophets.

Amos 3:7

- The Bible does not 'predict' future events...
- ...it foretells them.

An open scroll with Hebrew text is the central focus, set against a dark background. The scroll is unrolled, showing several lines of text in a traditional Hebrew script. To the left of the scroll is a wooden handle, likely made of olive wood, which is used to unroll the scroll. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of the scroll and the grain of the wood.

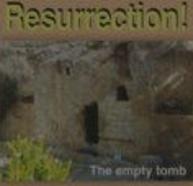
The Gospel of Mark

Chapter 13

The Olivet Discourse

- Jesus' final major discourse
- He gives a dramatic glimpse into the future
- He foretells:
 - The destruction of the Temple
 - The coming world-wide deception
 - The events that must precede His 2nd Coming
- Jesus now gives this < 48 hours before He would be crucified

Passover Week April 6th-13th AD32 (10th-17th Nisan in the Jewish Calendar)

Saturday 9th	Sunday 10th	Monday 11th	Tuesday 12th	Wednesday 13th	Thursday 14th	Friday 15th	Saturday 16th	Sunday 17th
<p>Sabbath Jesus arrives at Bethany after Sabbath has ended</p> <p>Exodus 12:3-6 Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel, saying, In the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb... Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year... And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole congregation of Israel shall kill it [between the evenings]*</p> <p><i>* The Hebrew word is 'Beim' which means 'between'</i></p> <p><i>This is another evidence of the supernatural design of the Bible. Just as in this model, laid down some 600 years before, Jesus was taken on the 10th, and as a Lamb without blemish, was killed on the 14th between the evenings, shedding His own blood to become our Passover Lamb, atoning for our sin once and for all.</i></p> <p>Truly He is the Lamb of God that takes away the sins of the world! (John 1:29)</p>	<p>Triumphal Entry 173,880 days complete Daniel 9:24-27</p> <p>John 12:12-13 On the next day much people that were come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem, Took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet him, and Hosanna: Blessa King of Israel that if the name of the</p> <p>Mark 11:10-11aBlessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest.</p> <p>And Jesus entered into Jerusalem, and into the temple: and when he had looked round about upon all things....</p> <p><i>"So the evening and the morning were the first day" (Gen 1:5) Because of this the Jewish day starts at sundown and goes through to the following sundown, i.e. Evening then morning representing a complete 24 hour day.</i></p>	<p>Fig tree cursed / Jesus turns the tables in the temple for the 2nd day running cf Matt 21:10-17 & Mark 11:15-19</p> <p>Mark 11:12-14 And on the morrow, when they were come from Bethany, he was hungry:</p>  <p>Mark 11:10-11aBlessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest.</p> <p>And Jesus entered into Jerusalem, and into the temple: and when he had looked round about upon all things....</p>  <p><i>Bethany</i></p>	<p>Jesus gives 'Olivet discourse' stressing that deception will abound in the last days</p> <p>Mark 11:20-21 And in the morning, as they passed by, they saw the fig tree dried up from the roots. And Peter calling to remembrance saith unto him, Master, behold, the fig tree which thou cursed is withered away.</p> <p><i>In both of these verses, the words 'the feast of' have been added by the translators, they are not in the original and</i></p> <p>Mark 14:1 After two days was the feast of the passover, and of unleavened bread: and the chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death.</p> <p><i>Mark here refers to the feast/festival starting from the 15th (which was the first day off work) - see Luke 22:1 so after 2 days = 15th & the feast</i></p>	<p>Jesus & disciples prepare to eat the Passover meal this evening at sundown as it becomes the 14th</p> <p>Matt 26:17-20 Now the first day of the feast of unleavened bread..... See Ex 12:18 (above right)</p> <p>Mark 15:42-43 And now when the even was come, because it was the preparation, that is, the day before the sabbath, Joseph of Arimathaea, and honourable counsellor, which also waited for the kingdom of God, came, and went in boldly unto Pilate, and craved the body of Jesus.</p>	<p>Feast of Passover Also: 'Day of Preparation'</p> <p>Mark 15:33-37 And when the sixth hour was come (12:00pm), there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour (3:00pm). And at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani? which is, being interpreted, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?.....And Jesus cried with a loud voice, and gave up the ghost.</p> <p>Jesus Crucified "Paid in full..." 3:00pm</p> <p>Luke 23:53-54 And he took [the body of Jesus] down, and wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a sepulcherAnd that day was the preparation, and the sabbath drew on.</p> <p>Mark 15:42-43 And now when the even was come, because it was the preparation, that is, the day before the sabbath, Joseph of Arimathaea, and honourable counsellor, which also waited for the kingdom of God, came, and went in boldly unto Pilate, and craved the body of Jesus.</p>	<p>Feast of Unleavened Bread High Sabbath</p> <p>John 19:31 The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation (14th), that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day (15th), for that sabbath day was an high day. (See below) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.</p> <p>Lev 23:5-7 "In the fourteenth day of the first month at even is the LORD's Passover. And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the feast of unleavened bread unto the LORD"</p> <p>Deut 16:16 "Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before the LORD thy God in the place which he shall choose; in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles" (See also Exodus 23:14-15)</p> <p>1st Day</p>	<p>Sabbath</p> <p>Exodus 12:18 "In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at even" - Thus for the whole 7 day period they were to eat unleavened bread</p> <p>Matthew 27:62 Now the next day (15th), that followed the day of the preparation (that being the 14th), the chief priests and Pharisees came together unto Pilate, Saying, Sir, we remember that that deceiver said, while he was yet alive, After three days I will rise again. Command therefore that the sepulcher be made sure until the third day, lest his disciples come by night, and steal him away, and say unto the people, He is risen from the dead: so the last error shall be worse than the first.</p> <p>2nd Day</p>	<p>Feast of Firstfruits 1st day of Week</p> <p>Resurrection!</p>  <p><i>The empty tomb</i></p> <p>Mark 16:1-2 And when the sabbaths (Plural) were past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and Salome, had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him. And very early in the morning the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulcher at the rising of the sun.</p> <p>Mark 10:34 And they shall mock him, and shall scourge him, and shall spit upon him, and shall kill him: and the third day he shall rise again.</p> <p>3rd Day</p>
<p>10th Begins</p> <p>John 12:1-2 Then Jesus six days before the passover came to Bethany, where Lazarus was which had been dead, whom he raised from the dead. There they made him a supper (i.e. an evening meal)</p> <p><i>NB: 'Passover' here is used to denote the 'festival' period commencing the 15th, not the supper on the 14th. It is also used this way in John 13:1 So after 6 days is the 15th & the feast.</i></p>	<p>11th Begins</p> <p>Mark 11:11b ...And now the eventide was come, he went out unto Bethany with the twelve.</p> <p>Luke 22:1 Now the feast of unleavened bread drew nigh, which is called the Passover.</p>  <p><i>Mount of Olives - Tuesday</i> Where Jesus taught the disciples about the Temple that would precede His 2nd coming</p>	<p>12th Begins</p> <p>Mark 11:19 And when even was come, he went out of the city.</p> <p>John 13:1-2 Now before the feast of the passover, when Jesus knew that his hour was come that he should depart out of this world unto the Father..... And supper being ended, the devil having now put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, to betray him;</p>	<p>13th Begins</p> <p>Mary pours costly oil on Jesus' feet & anoints His head; Judas, incensed, decides to go to the chief priests. A plot is hatched and planned for the following evening only 24 hours from start to finish.</p> <p>John 13:1-2 Now before the feast of the passover, when Jesus knew that his hour was come that he should depart out of this world unto the Father..... And supper being ended, the devil having now put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, to betray him;</p>	<p>14th Begins</p> <p>Now when the even was come, he sat down with the twelve</p> <p>Mark 14:12-18 And the first day of unleavened bread, when they killed the passover, his disciples said unto him, Where wilt thou that we go and... eat the passover?And in the evening he cometh with the twelve. And as they sat and did eat, Jesus said, Verily I say unto you, One of you which eateth with me shall betray me.</p>	<p>15th Begins</p> <p>1st Night</p>	<p>16th Begins</p> <p>2nd Night</p>	<p>17th begins</p> <p>3rd Night</p>	<p>18th Begins</p> <p>Matt 12:40 For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth</p>  <p><i>Jerusalem</i> Location of the most important week in human history</p>

The Olivet Discourse

- Jesus foretells the destruction of the Temple (A.D. 70)
- Then a period of false Messiah's , deception, 'wars & rumors of wars' and earthquakes
- Then will begin 'The Beginning of Sorrows'
- This will mark the beginning of a 7 year time of Tribulation
- The first 3 ½ years will be characterised by:
 - A seven-year covenant (false peace) with Israel
 - World wide war
 - Famine
 - Pestilence

The Tribulation

- The coming period of Tribulation will last for 7 years (2520 days)
- It is the final 7 years of the prophecy given by Gabriel to Daniel in Dan ch9 regarding the future of the Nation of Israel
- Two Reasons for the Tribulation:
 - To bring judgment on this world
 - To bring Israel back to Himself
- The church will be 'taken out of the way'
- ...but Israel will have to endure

The Church:

Not Appointed to Wrath

³⁶ Watch ye therefore, and pray always, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man.

Luke 21:36

- Three Old Testament models:
 - Sodom & Gomorrah and Lot
 - Noah & the Ark
 - The Fiery Furnace (Daniel chapter 3)

The Nation of Israel

“In their affliction they will seek Me”

13 And ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake: but he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved.

Mark 13:13

- This promise is to Israel

The time of Jacob's Trouble

⁶ Ask ye now, and see whether a man doth travail with child? wherefore do I see every man with his hands on his loins, as a woman in travail, and all faces are turned into paleness?

⁷ Alas! for that day is great, so that none is like it: it is even the time of Jacob's trouble; but he shall be saved out of it.

Jeremiah 30:6-7

The time of Jacob's Trouble

²Behold, I will make Jerusalem a cup of trembling unto all the people round about, when they shall be in the siege both against Judah and against Jerusalem.

³And in that day will I make Jerusalem a burdensome stone for all people: all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces, though all the people of the earth be gathered together against it.

Zechariah 12:2-3

The time of Jacob's Trouble

- ⁸ In that day shall the LORD defend the inhabitants of Jerusalem; and he that is feeble among them at that day shall be as David; and the house of David shall be as God, as the angel of the LORD before them.
- ⁹ And it shall come to pass in that day, that I will seek to destroy all the nations that come against Jerusalem.

Zechariah 12:8-10

The time of Jacob's Trouble

¹⁰ And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications: and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his firstborn.

Zechariah 12:8-10

The time of Jacob's Trouble

¹ Behold, the day of the LORD cometh, and thy spoil shall be divided in the midst of thee.

² For I will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle; and the city shall be taken, and the houses rifled, and the women ravished; and half of the city shall go forth into captivity, and the residue of the people shall not be cut off from the city.

³ Then shall the LORD go forth, and fight against those nations, as when he fought in the day of battle.

Zechariah 14:1-3

The day of Jacob's Trouble

⁹ And I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried: they shall call on my name, and I will hear them: I will say, It is my people: and they shall say, The LORD is my God.

Zechariah 13:9

All Israel Saved

- 14 Simeon hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles, to take out of them a people for his name.
- 15 And to this agree the words of the prophets; as it is written,
- 16 After this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David, which is fallen down; and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up:

Acts 15:14-16

All Israel Saved

- 25 For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits; that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in.
- 26 And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob:
- 27 For this is my covenant unto them, when I shall take away their sins.

Romans 11:25-27

The Tribulation

Church
Raptured

Second
Coming

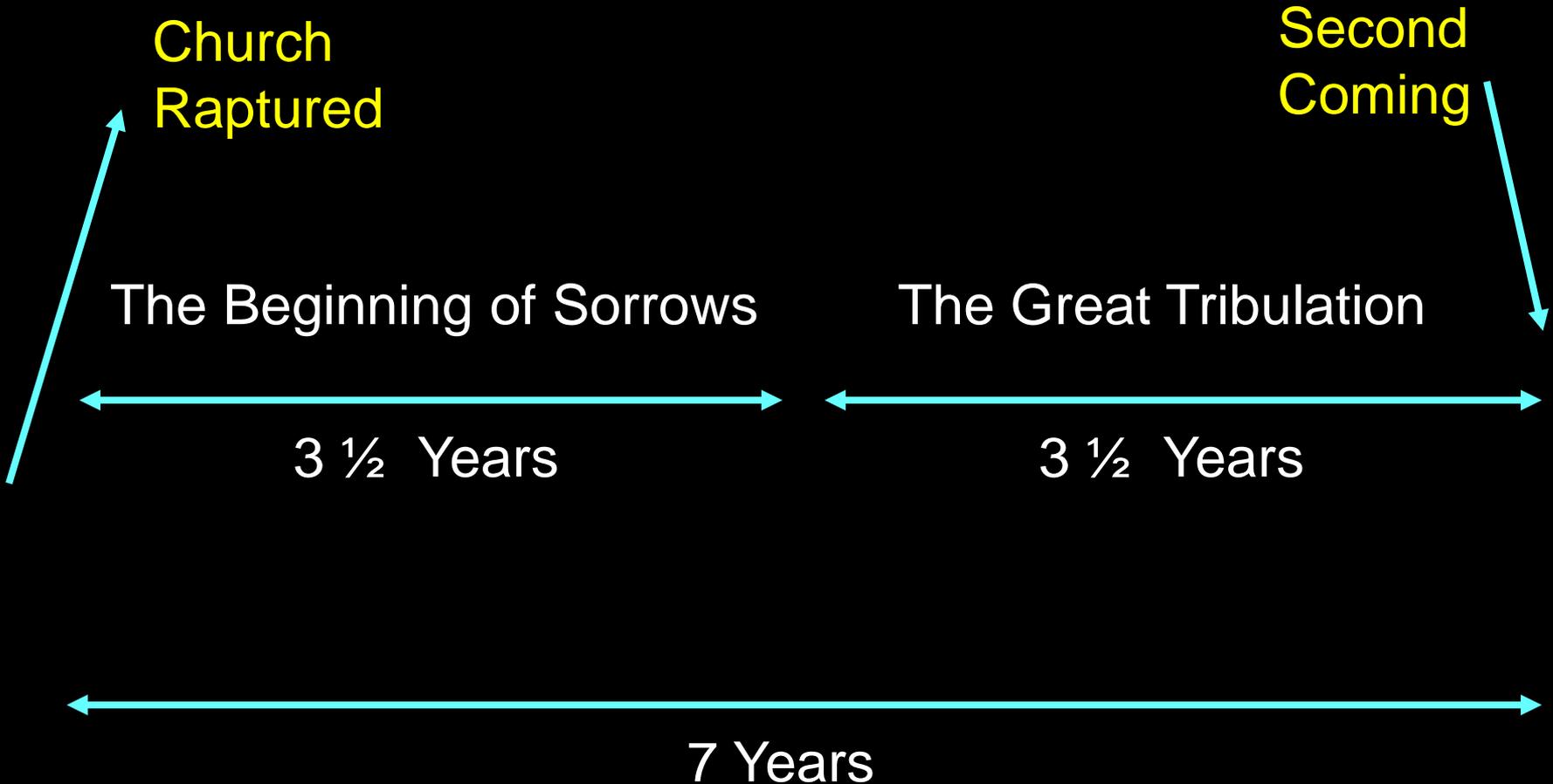
The Beginning of Sorrows

The Great Tribulation

3 ½ Years

3 ½ Years

7 Years



The Tribulation

Church
Raptured

Second
Coming

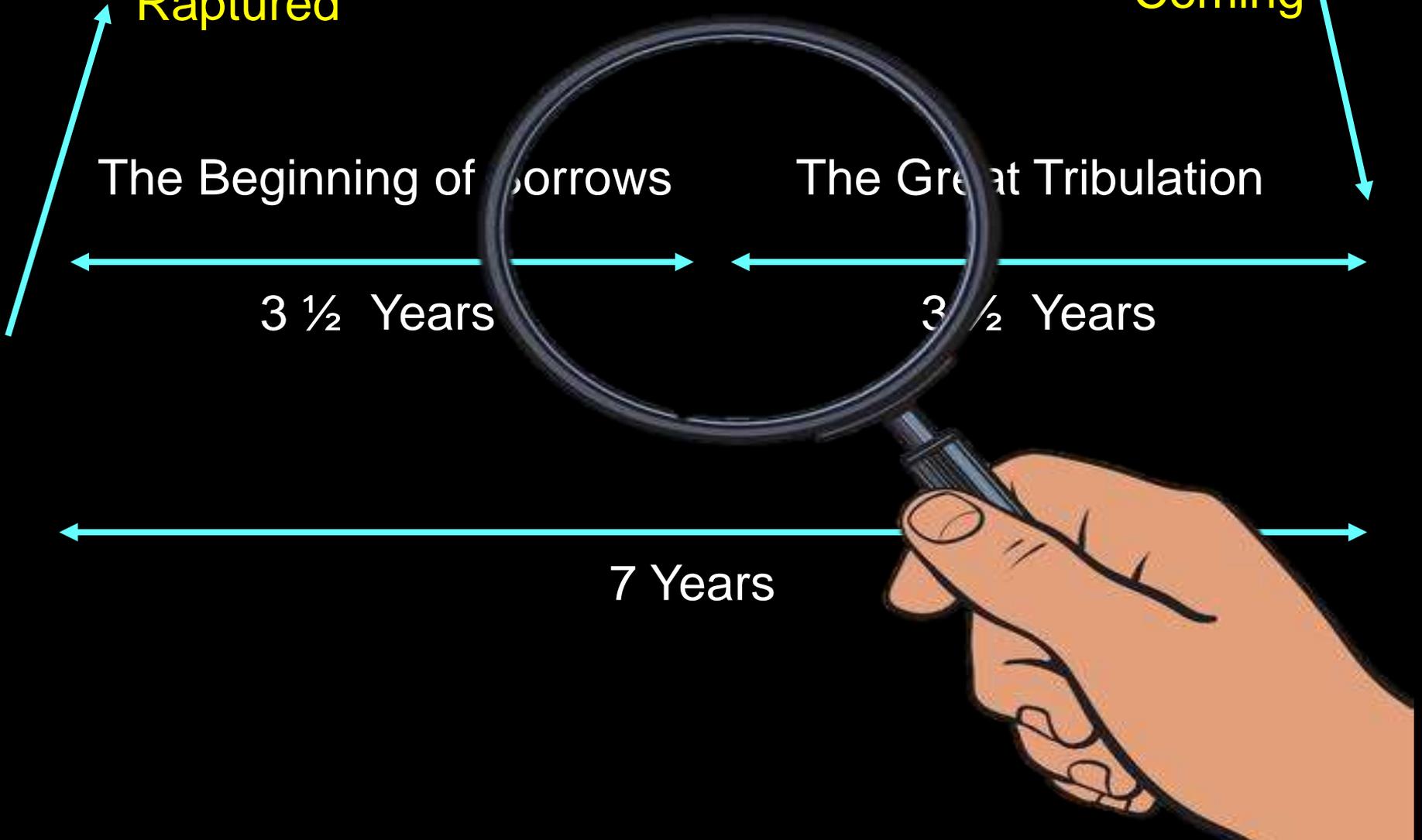
The Beginning of Sorrows

The Great Tribulation

3 ½ Years

3 ½ Years

7 Years



14 But when ye shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing where it ought not, (let him that readeth understand,) then let them that be in Judaea flee to the mountains:

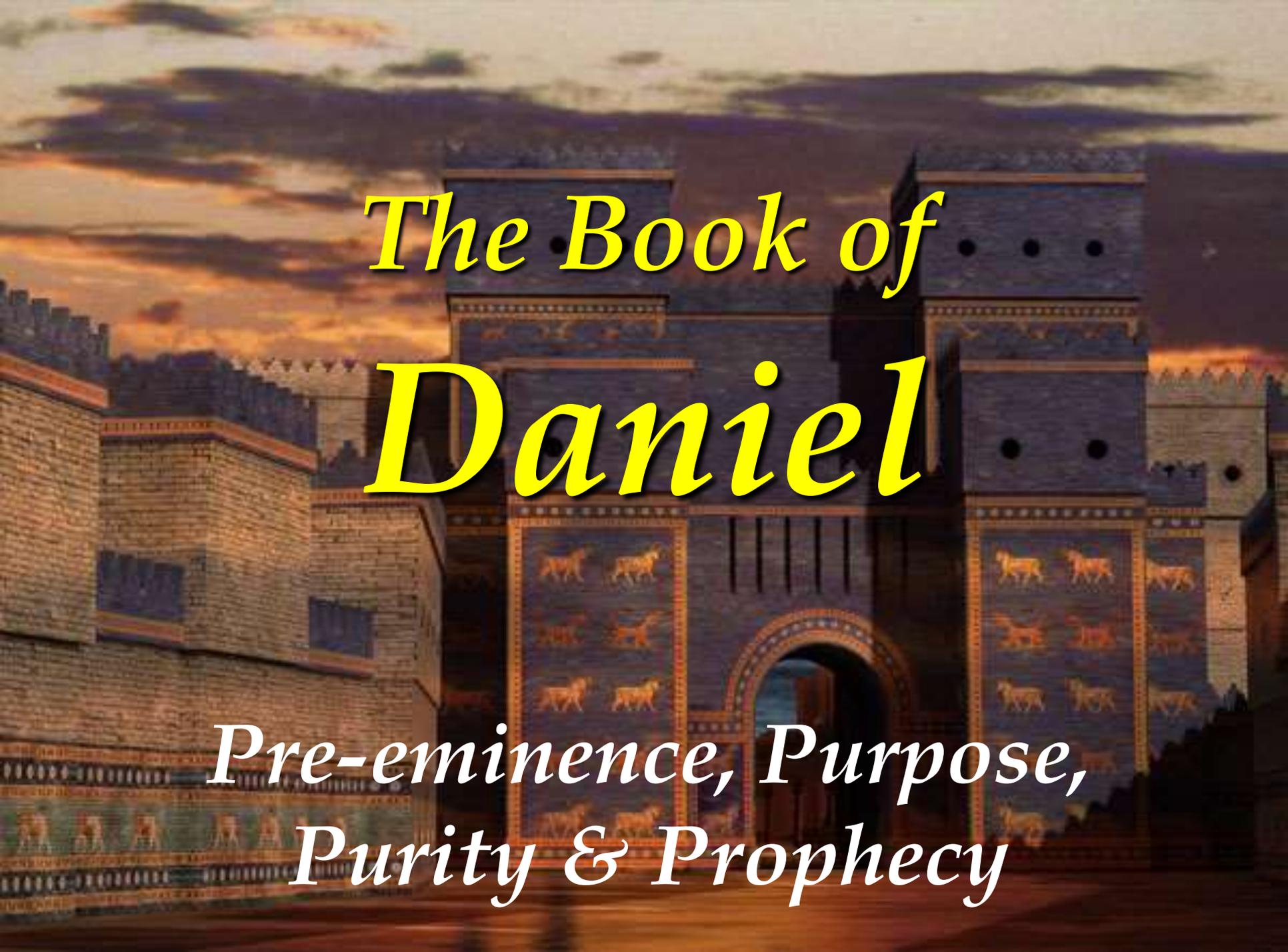
Mark 13:14

- 15 And let him that is on the housetop not go down into the house, neither enter therein, to take any thing out of his house:
- 16 And let him that is in the field not turn back again for to take up his garment.
- 17 But woe to them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days!

Mark 13:15-17

- 18 And pray ye that your flight be not in the winter.
- 19 For in those days shall be affliction, such as was not from the beginning of the creation which God created unto this time, neither shall be.
- 20 And except that the Lord had shortened those days, no flesh should be saved: but for the elect's sake, whom he hath chosen, he hath shortened the days.

Mark 13:18-20

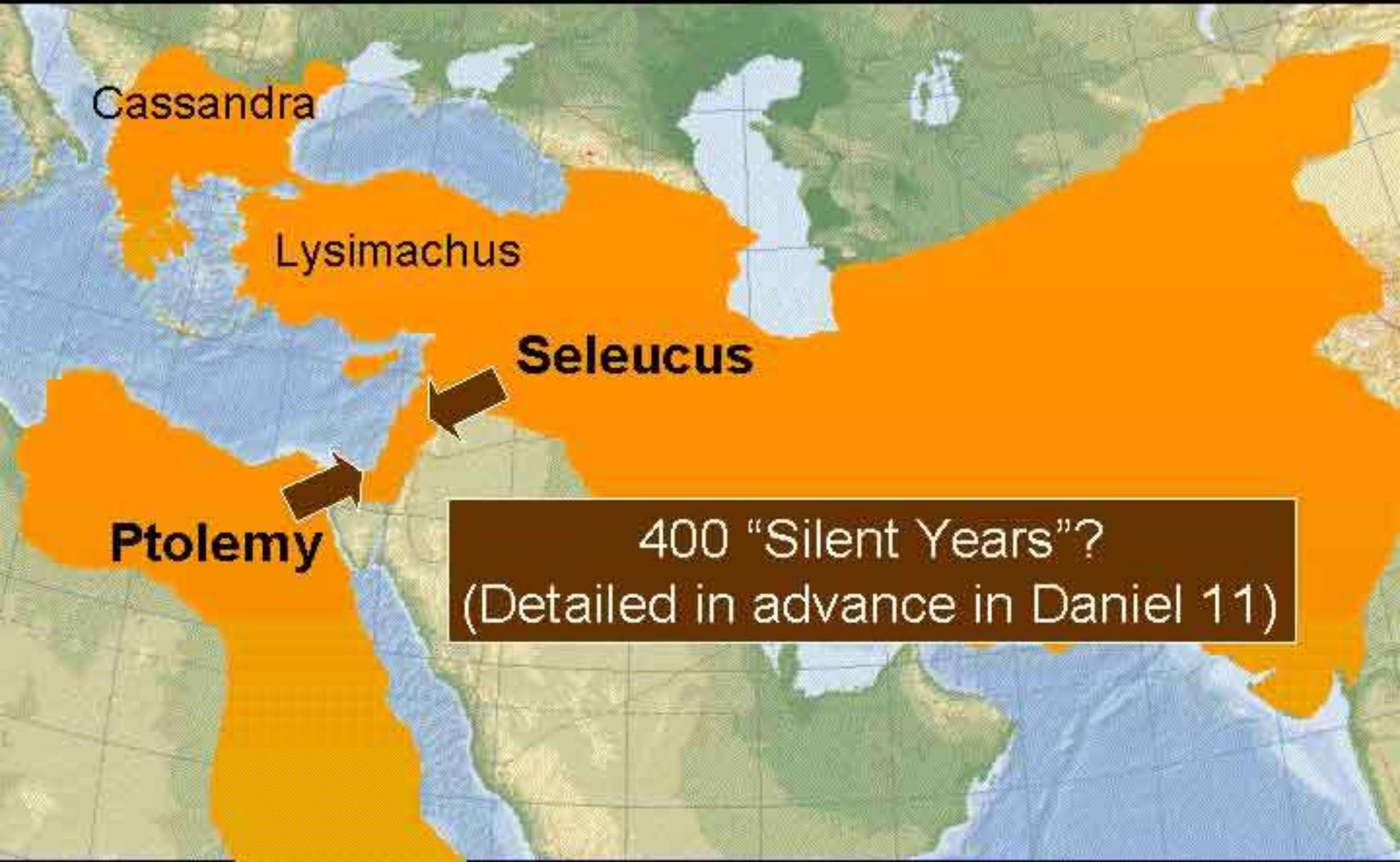


*The Book of
Daniel*

*Pre-eminence, Purpose,
Purity & Prophecy*

The Empire Divided

Daniel 11



Cassandria

Lysimachus

Seleucus

Ptolemy

400 "Silent Years"?
(Detailed in advance in Daniel 11)

Ptolemies vs. Seleucids

“Kings of the South”

“Kings of the North”

Daniel Chapter 11

5	Ptolemy I Soter (323-285 BC)	5	Seleucus I Nicator (312-281)
			Antiochus I Soter (281-262)
6	Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246)	6	Antiochus II Theos (262-246)
7-8	Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-221)	7-9	Seleucus II Callinicus (246-227)
		10	Seleucus III Soter (227-223)
11-12	Ptolemy IV Philopater (221-204)	10-19	Antiochus III the Great (223-187)
17	Ptolemy V Epiphanes (204-181)	20	Seleucus IV Philopater (187-176)
25	Ptolemy VI Philometer (181-145)	21-35	Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-163)

Historical Background

- Antiochus III the Great, king of Syria, defeated Egypt then moved north in his attempt to conquer more!
 - The move didn't go well as he encountered the rising power of Rome!
- Through numerous conflicts he was drained of money and resources
- His son, Seleucus IV succeeded him and inherited his great debt, so raised taxes
- As a result he was then assassinated by his minister, Heliodorus paving the way for...

Historical Background

- *“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”. Dan 11:21*
- Enter: Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 B.C.), a type (or model) of the Antichrist who is yet to come.
- It is interesting to note that the Greek name for Antiochus Epiphanes is translated as *‘the shining one’*; which is the same as the Hebrew word ‘nachash’, first used in Genesis 3:1 referring to the Serpent.

Historical Background

- History records that he was eccentric, unreliable, cruel and tyrannical: A despot
- We get a glimpse of his character in the title he gave himself:
 - “Epiphanes”
 - an abbreviation of Greek: *theos epiphanes*, "the god who appears or reveals himself"

Historical Background

- When Seleucus IV Philopator was assassinated, his eldest son, Demetrius, should have succeeded him; however Demetrius was being held hostage in Rome.
- Antiochus Epiphanes had himself been a hostage in Rome but had recently been exchanged for his elder brother.
- “Antiochus Epiphanes was on his way back from Rome when his father, Seleucus IV died. Heliodorus who poisoned the king had already declared himself king, as had several others, but Antiochus came home peaceably (not in war) and using flattery obtained the kingdom. He flattered Eumenes, king of Pergamos, and Attalus his brother, and got their assistance. He flattered the Romans, and sent ambassadors to court their favour, paying them tribute which was in arrears. He flattered the Syrians, gained their favour, and took the throne with their backing.”
- Thus, Antiochus Epiphanes, although not the rightful heir, took the kingdom anyway.

Historical Background

- *“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”. Dan 11:22*
- The ‘they’ referred to in this verse are the ones who were ‘overthrown’ by Antiochus with the help of his supporters. However, not only were Antiochus’ rivals overthrown, but so also was the Jewish High Priest, Onias, who, according to 2 Maccabees, had been conspiring with the Spartans. In his place, Antiochus agreed to let Onias’ brother, Jason, assume the role of High Priest, after Jason had agreed to pay Antiochus a large sum of money. (Just like today!).

Historical Background

- *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. 11:24*
- Antiochus proceeded to move to subdue Lebanon, Phoenicia and Judea, and he appointed rulers over these areas whom he supplied with the spoils of war that he had gained, thus effectively bribing them to ensure their loyalty to him.
- Knowing that a war with Ptolemy VI's Egypt was likely, he tried to plan against an Egyptian attack or invasion by strengthening his borders, whilst at the same time preparing to attack Egypt.

Historical Background

- *25 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.*
- *26 Yea, they that feed of the portion of his meat shall destroy him, and his army shall overflow: and many shall fall down slain*
- Eventually, Antiochus marched against Egypt with a large army capturing Ptolemy VI Philometor; whom he then let stay on the throne as a vassal king, firstly, so as not to alarm Rome who had a watchful eye on proceedings, but also because Philometor was actually Antiochus' cousin (i.e. the son of his father's sister's who had been given to Ptolemy V by Antiochus III the Great).

Historical Background

- One of the reasons the Ptolemy VI 'did not stand' was because Antiochus had bribed some of Ptolemy's key men to turn against him and support Antiochus' cause instead. Thus those who had eaten meat with Ptolemy were the ones responsible for 'destroying him' and defeating his army.

Historical Background

- *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. Dan 11:27*
- Although Antiochus had allowed Ptolemy VI Philometor to continue as king in Egypt, those in Alexandria chose Philometor's younger brother to be king. Knowing that Philometor's own people had rejected him, Antiochus seized this as an opportunity to befriend his cousin for his own ends. Philometor was quite happy to play along with this pseudo-friendship whilst at the same time plotting how he could throw off the yoke of Antiochus.

Historical Background

- *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. Dan 11:28*
- Antiochus then returned to Syria far richer than when he had left. However, on the way he went via Israel, for a false report of Antiochus' death had been met with celebrations in Israel; something that was worthy of punishment in Antiochus' eyes.

Historical Background

- *“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.*
- *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”.* Daniel 11:29-30
- A short time later, Antiochus once again invaded Egypt, but it was not nearly so successful a campaign as his first attempt at Pelusium (**former**), or his second invasion that led to his conquering all of Egypt (except Alexandria), when he made Ptolemy VI Philometor his vassal (**latter**).

Historical Background

- Whilst this was taking place, Antiochus' fleet had captured Cyprus, but this had awakened the concerns of Rome. Shortly after, Antiochus was met near Alexandria, in Egypt, by the Roman Consul, Gaius Popillius Laenas, who told him that he must immediately withdraw from both Cyprus and Egypt. Antiochus replied that he would like time to think. Gaius consented to his wish by drawing a circle around him and telling him that he could take as long as he wanted to reach a decision, but that he must have decided by the time he left the circle! In other words, Antiochus either had to withdraw, or he would be at war with Rome.

Historical Background

- Having been publicly humiliated, Antiochus wanted to vent his anger and frustration, and what better place to do it than upon the people he already despised – the Jews.
- On top of this he had been sent word that Jason, the ex-High Priest whom he had deceived, had gathered an army and marched against Jerusalem to depose Menelaus the Benjaminite. The fact that Menelaus, the then High Priest, was a Benjaminite was a direct violation of the holy covenant that God had given to Moses, wherein the Levites were the only tribe permitted to be priests in Israel.

Historical Background

- *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.*
- In his rage, Antiochus took Jerusalem by storm killing 40,000 Jews and selling many others into slavery.

Historical Background

- In addition to this he “boiled swine’s flesh and sprinkled the broth in the Temple and on the alter; broke into the holy of holies; took away the golden vessels and other sacred treasures; restored Menelaus to office; and made Philip, a Phrygian, governor of Judea. (1 Macc. 1:24; 2 Macc 5:21). He also prohibited Jewish worship and consecrated the Jewish Temple to Jupiter Olympius [placing a statue of Jupiter in the holy of holies]. After taking away the Jewish sacrifices in the Jewish Temple, Antiochus offered a swine upon the alter and make the Temple desolate of divine worship” – Finis Jennings Dake

Historical Background

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

Dan 11:32-33

- Many Hellenistic Jews were seduced by Antiochus and even went as far as worshipping the image he has set up. This atrocity led to the Maccabean revolt, which lasted for almost three and a half years.

Historical Background

- Antiochus undertook the total eradication of the Jewish religion and the establishment of Greek polytheism in its stead.
- The observance of all Jewish laws, especially those relating to the Sabbath and to circumcision, were forbidden under pain of death.

Historical Background

- All Jewish practices were set aside, and in all cities of Judea, sacrifices must be brought to the pagan deities.
 - Representatives of the crown everywhere enforced the edict.
 - Once a month a search was instituted, and whoever had secreted a copy of the Law or had observed the rite of circumcision was condemned to death.

Antiochus IV (“Epiphanes”)

- In Jerusalem on the 15th of Chislev in December 168 BC
 - “Broke the league that he had made”
 - a pagan altar was built on the Great Altar of Burnt Sacrifices
- Stripped the Temple of its treasures
Josephus, Antiquities, XII v 4

Antiochus IV (“Epiphanes”)

- Pillaged the city of Jerusalem
 - 40,000 killed & 10,000 captives
- Compelled them to forsake worship
- Forbid circumcision; crucified violators
- Torah forbidden & destroyed

Josephus, Antiquities, XII v 4

Antiochus IV (“Epiphanes”)

- On the 25th of Kislev, (His birthday) sacrifice was brought on this altar for the first time

1 Maccabees 1:54,59

- Offered a swine in every village

Josephus, *Antiquities*, XII v 4

- Erected an idol to Zeus in the Holy of Holies

- “a desolating sacrilege”

1 Maccabees 1:54

- “Temple of Jupiter Olympius”

2 Maccabees 6:1-7

Maccabean Revolt

- A spontaneous revolt was to turn into a full-scale war:
 - The arrival of officers to carry out Antiochus' decrees at the village of Modein, where an aged priest named Mattathias lived with his five sons
- When Mattathias killed both
 1. the first Jew who approached the pagan altar to offer sacrifice and
 2. the royal official who presided,

he and his sons were fled to the hills...

Maccabean Revolt

- Mattathias and his 5 sons became the nucleus of a growing band of rebels against Antiochus:
 - John ‘Gaddi,’
 - Simon ‘Thassi,’
 - Judas ‘Maccabeus,’ (“Hammer”)
 - Eleazar ‘Avaran,’
 - Jonathan ‘Apphus’

Maccabean Revolt

- Mattathias died soon after, leaving leadership in the hands of Judas, whose surname 'Maccabeus' became the source of the popular name given to the family and its followers.
- Under Judas's brilliant leadership, what had begun as a guerrilla war turned into full-scale military engagements in which smaller Jewish forces managed to defeat much more powerful Syrian armies.

Maccabean Revolt

- Judas's most notable achievements:
 - the recapture of Jerusalem
 - (except for the Akra fortress, where the Syrian garrison continued to hold out)
 - the rededication of the Temple, after the defiled altar had been demolished and rebuilt.
 - The rededication, on 25 Kislev of 164 BC, still celebrated as Hanukkah [John 10:22](#)
 - Antiochus' death also took place in 164

Maccabean Revolt

- Judas continued successfully to press what was now a war for independence.
- His last great victory was over the forces of Nicanor at Beth-horon, in March of 161 BC
- This led to the rule of the Hasmoneans, until the conquest by Pompey for the Romans in 63 BC

The Prince that Shall Come

The Seed of the Serpent

Old Testament Allusions

(from 33)

- Seed of the Serpent Gen 3:15
- Idol Shepherd Zech 11:16, 17
- Little Horn Dan 7:8-11, 21-26
Dan 8:9-12, 23-25
- Prince that shall come Dan 9:26
- Willful King Dan 11:36

New Testament Allusions

(from 13)

- Beast Rev 11:7; 13
- False Prophet Rev 13
- Antichrist (Pseudo-Christ) 1 John 2:22
- Lawless One 2 Thess 2:8
- Man of Sin 2 Thess 2:3
- One come in his own name John 5:43
- Son of Perdition 2 Thess 2:3

His Characteristics

- An intellectual genius Dan 7:20; 8:23; Eze 28:3
- An persuasive orator Dan 7:20; Rev 13:2
- A shrewd politician Dan 11:21; Dan 8:25;
- A financial genius Rev 13:17; Eze 28:4, 5
Psa 52:7; Dan 11:38, 43;
- A forceful military leader Dan 8:24; Rev 6:2;
Rev 13:4; Isa 4:16
- A powerful organizer Rev 13:1,2; 17:17
- A unifying religious guru 2 Thess 2:4;
Rev 13:3, 14, 15

Cf. Psa 10, 52, 55; Isa 10,11,13,14; Jer 49-51; Zech 5; Rev 18

Jew or Gentile?

- The Leader will be the Son of Satan
Gen 3:15; Isa 27:1; Eze 28:12-19; Rev 13
- Some believe this leader will be a Jew:
 - Eze 21:25-27; Eze 28:2-10 (of the circumcision);
Dan 11:36, 37; John 5:43 (*allos*, not *heteros*:
thus, a Jew, not a Gentile.);
 - Received by Israel, John 5:43; Ps 55.
- Some believe he will be a Gentile
 - Roman Prince, etc.



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