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FIRST CENTURY King of the North and King of the South

by Floyd R. Cox (Revised 12-01-2015)

Daniel 8: Alexander the Great (with four generals) captures Media and Persia. After 331 BC, he overturns other nations from Egypt all the way to India. After his death, one of his generals rules Syria as the “King of the North” (north of Jerusalem), and one general rules Egypt as the “King of the South”. The dates of these rulers fit into previous 251-year and 49-year patterns since Adam. Archbishop Usher’s date for the fall of Babel was 1757 years (251 x 7) after Adam. Adam to Abraham equals 2008 years (251 x 8). From Adam to Joseph, there were 2259 years (251 x 9). From Adam to the exodus, there were 251 times 10, that is, if Abram’s second calling was in Haran, 427 years before the exodus (Acts 7:2-3; Ex 12:41). Solomon’s temple was founded in 968 BC, 427 sabbaticals after creation if it were actually in 3957 BC, not 3761. The Jewish date, 3761, is 196 years (4 jubilees) after the correct date, 3957 BC.

TABLE 1. Cropped from the 490 Years of Daniel 9

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Sabbatical 7		
50	49 BC	48 BC	47 BC	46	45	44 BC	After Caesar's decree	
Cyrus' decree in 539 BC = 490 years before 49 BC							Julius Caesar's Decree	
43	42	41	40	39	38	37 BC	7 of 49 yrs	
Herod in Jerusalem Dan 9:25								
36	35	34	33	32	31	30	14 of 49	
29	28	27	26	25	24	23	21 of 49	
22	21	20 BC	19	18	17	16 BC	28 of 49	
		2 nd Temple				Jubilee?		
15	14	13	12	11	10	09	35 of 49	
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	42 of 49	
08	07	06	05 BC	04	03	2 BC	49 of 49	
Christ Conceived on Hanukkah, 12-25-05 BC								
01	1 AD	02	03	04	05	6 AD		
07	08	09	10	11	12	13		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27 AD	Anointed "Prince" of Dan 9:24-25	
70 th week								
28	29	30	31 AD	32	33	34 AD		
Christ Crucified			Jubilee in the fall?					
"the Prince" cut off (Dan 9:26)								

Prospecting for other gems, other 251-year and sabbatical cycles, continues after Persia captured Babylon in 539 BC. This happened 502 years (251 x 2) years before Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC, that is, seven 532-year cycles (often called “Easter Cycles”) after 3761 BC, the Jewish date for Adam (532 years x 7=3724 years) (3761-37=3724 years). (The correct date of creation should be four jubilees earlier as will be explained.)

The Alleged Decree of Daniel 9:25

Daniel 9: Some say Daniel 9:25 begins with Cyrus’ decree in 539 BC, which would end in 49 BC, in “70 weeks” or 490 years (as in TABLE 1).

Daniel 10:1: Daniel died after 537 BC.

Another version is commonly believed that Daniel 9:25 is about a decree allegedly made in 458 BC, when Ezra returned from Babylon to Jerusalem. These “70 weeks” or 490 years would end in 34 AD (as in TABLE 1).

Caesar’s decree of 44 BC has prompted a few researchers to speculate that perhaps Daniel 9:24 was fulfilled after 70 “feast of weeks” after 44 BC (Refer to TABLE 1).

In TABLE 1, Herod conquered Jerusalem in 37 BC, seven years after Julius Caesar made a decree to allow the Jews to observe their sabbaticals without paying tribute (Josephus, *Antiquities of the Jews* 14.10.5).

The Greeks - Macedonians

In 331 BC, according to Jewish legend, Alexander’s trip from Egypt to the Euphrates allowed him to drop by Jerusalem on the way, and, upon arriving, as the story goes, the high priest, and his priestly entourage came forth to meet him.

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The high priest was wearing his priestly garments and breastplate, and everyone was dressed in white robes. Alexander was amazed because he had seen this parade in a recent dream. More details of the story are found here:

<https://gracethrufaith.com/popular-posts-from-the-past/the-prophet-the-priest-and-the-king/>

Daniel 11: focuses primarily on what would happen to the Holy Land after Alexander, the “king of the North”, captured Egypt and allowed the Jews observe their sabbaticals after 331 BC.

After Alexander’s death, Alexandria and Egypt became ruled by one of his generals, Ptolemy I, and his Greek dynasty down to Ptolemy IX.

Another General of Alexander had a dynasty in Antioch and ruled Syria, north of Jerusalem, and his Greek Seleucids and Antiochus lines became the “king of the North”. The Egyptian kings were unequally yoked together with Syrian brides, Cleopatra I down to Cleopatra VII, until the rein of Julius Caesar, Mark Antony and Octavian Caesar. For the spouses of Cleopatra (Julius Caesar, Mark Antony) and Cleopatra of Jerusalem (Jacob “Nasi” of Jerusalem) go to page 5 at:

<http://code251.com/code666.pdf>

<http://www.biblesearchers.com/yahshua/davidian/dynasty5.shtml#HusbandsCleopatra>

After Daniel 11:36, Daniel switches to Roman occupiers of Israel. The Romans allowed Herod to capture Jerusalem in 37 BC six jubilees (294 years) after Alexander had allowed the sabbaticals to be observed after 331 BC. Herod tried to kill the Christ child (Rev 12:4; Mat 2:16).

He built his palace “between the seas”, near the Dead Sea (Dan 11:45), and his son killed John the Baptist and the apostle James. His dynasty lasted from 37 BC, until the Romans burned the temple in 70 AD, at the end of the age (verse 40; I John 2:18-22; 4:3; II John 7).

In response to the vision’s fulfillment, Alexander honored the Jews’ petition to observe their seventh year sabbaticals after 331 BC without paying tribute. So the story fits the jubilee pattern for 3957, 3761, 331 and 37 BC.

Revelation before 70 AD

Now for Revelation. John wrote before 70 AD. In his gospel, he said, “Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda...” This statement implies that John wrote before Jerusalem and its pool were destroyed in 70 AD.

The dynasty of Herod (the dragon) served the Caesar dynasty (the beast) (Rev 13:2). Because of his persecution of Christians from 64 to 68 AD, many of those living in the first century associated the name of Nero Caesar with the number 666 just as we are told in Revelation 13:18.

Therefore, there are reasons to believe “the beast” lived in the first century, before 70 AD.

Scrolls from a cave, Wadi Murabba’at, refer to the second year of Nero (55 AD) as a sabbatical year and refer to Neron Qsr (Neron Kaiser) in Hebrew, which counts to 666.

However, in Latin, the name is “Nero Caesar”, which equals 616 without the extra n in Neron.

NPON KΣP in Greek equals: N=50, P=200, O=6, N=50, K=100, Σ=60, P=200. These total 666 (as in Rev. 13:18).

666 also points to the Roman numeric and monetary systems: **I=1, V=5, X=10, L=50, C=100, D=500**. These count to 666. Again, note that money used in Judah had the Caesar’s image on it (Mat 22:21) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian_family_tree.

Julius Caesar’s dynasty ended in 68 AD with the death of Nero Caesar, whose name counted to 666 (Rev 13:17-18). His dynasty was replaced with that of Vespasian and his two sons, Titus and Domition (Rev 13:11).

Another clue is that the Roman dynasty of Julius Caesar consisted of six successive emperors after Julius Caesar, after 44 BC, until after Nero Caesar’s death in 68 AD (Rev. 17:9-10).

“Here is the mind which has wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains on which the woman sits... there are seven kings: Five are fallen, one is, and one is yet to come” (Rev 17:10).

These seven kings were: (1.) Julius Caesar (49-44 BC), (2) Augustus Caesar (31 BC-14AD), (3) Tiberius Caesar (14-37 AD), (4) Gaus, i.e., Caligula Caesar (37-41 AD), (5) Claudius Caesar (41-54 AD) and (6) Nero Caesar (54-68 AD). These were all Caesars.

[Genealogy Charts of Herod the Great](#)

“Five are fallen, and one is”: The Roman dynasty of Julius Caesar consisted of six successive kings including Julius Caesar (49-44 BC), before 70 AD (Rev. 17:9-10). Julius was not an emperor, but they were six successive kings. Who was the sixth? Hint: “Nero Caesar” counted to 666 as illustrated above (Rev 13:18). These six are all found in Revelation 13.

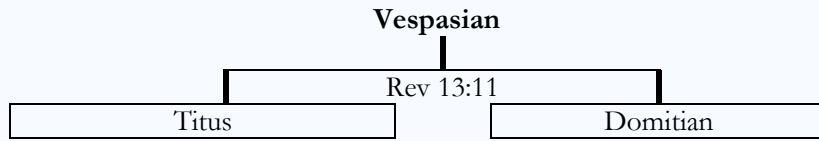
Who is the seventh king or Emperor? Within this context, there would also be the 7th king, the one

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“yet to come”.

Verse 11: “I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and spoke as a dragon. And he exercised all the power of the first beast before him...”

It is no mystery that Vespasian ruled the area of Palestine while under King Nero, and he became the next emperor after Nero’s suicide in 68 AD. He had two “horns” who became Emperors after the death of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. It is called “another beast”, and it had two horns called the Flavian dynasty consisting of Vespasian and his two sons, Domitian and Titus.



Titus is credited with burning the temple in 70 AD. Verse 11 speaks of an eighth king. This is likely Titus who burned the Temple and took its gold to Rome to rebuild her coliseum, which had been burned by Nero.

The Jewish 532-year “Easter Cycle”

Moreover, the pattern of jubilees during Alexander’s visit in 331 and Herod’s conquest of Jerusalem in 37 BC is compatible with the first century Jewish legend that, from Adam (in 3761 BC) to the sabbatical of 37 BC, there were seven Easter cycles (532 x 7). An Easter cycle is 28 years (4 sabbaticals) times 19 years (532 = 28 x 19). The Jewish 19-year cycle allegedly began with the Jewish date of creation, 3761 BC.

Therefore, the sabbatical of 37 BC would be followed by a jubilee in the fall because it would be the 76th jubilee after Adam (3761 – 37 = 3724 years) (3724/49= 76 jubilees).

In 532 AD, Dionysius expanded the 532-year cycle another 532 years by claiming his cycle actually began with the incarnation (conception) of Christ in 1 BC.

In the rabbinical view, Adam allegedly became human in 3761 BC. Therefore, the years in the Easter cycle after Adam had 365.25 days instead of being corrected to 365.242198 days.

The calendar, therefore, very likely had one day too many every 128 years and was finally corrected by Pope Gregory VIII in 1582 to align it with the seasons. The Easter cycle between Adam and Herod likely had a seasonal drift of one day every 128 years for 3724 years and would, therefore, not be in sync with the solar years, new and full moons over such a long period of time without visual corrections.

Contradictions

The Jewish version contradicts another Jewish legend that king Josiah found the lost book of Moses allegedly in 458 BC, which began a new reform and jubilee cycle 35 years before the first temple was burned after 422 BC, 490 years before the second temple burned in 70 AD.

It also contradicts the Christian belief that Ezra began a jubilee cycle allegedly also in 458 BC, when Ezra returned from Babylon to Jerusalem in the seventh year of Artaxerxes. If true, this would make 34 AD a jubilee year.

However, Archbishop James Usher contradicted this view. He said Artaxerxes was the Greek name of Darius II (as in the Septuagint version of Esther).

In 515 BC, the second temple was dedicated in the seventh year of Darius (Artaxerxes).

In 515 BC, Esther was crowned in 515 BC, in the seventh year of Darius (Artaxerxes).

In 515 BC, Ezra returned again in 515 BC, in the seventh year of Darius (Artaxerxes). He brought along the priests for duties (Ezra 7:8), while Esther was being crowned (Esther 2:16).

Esther’s first cousin, Mordecai, was exiled to Babylon in 598 BC (Esther 2:6-7), and he would be extremely elderly after the death of Darius II in 485 BC.

This explains why the following link rejects 458 BC as the beginning of the “70 weeks” to the Messiah allegedly found in Daniel 9:

<http://www.prophecysociety.org/wordpress/?p=483>

Lastly, the Jews had omitted 196 years (four jubilees) from their calendar. Their date for Solomon’s temple was 832 BC instead of 968 BC. This omitted 136 years. And 60 years were omitted between Abraham and his father. These two subtractions equal 196 years (136+60= 196).

The Romans

Alexander died in 323 BC in Babylon, in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II, and his general, Ptolemy I, carried his body back to Alexandria. Ptolemy became governor and began a new dynasty, which ended with the death of Cleopatra VII, who died in 30 BC. Before she died, she bore a son of Julius Caesar named Caesarion (Ptolemy XV). Before Caesar's death, Cleopatra was allegedly pregnant with Caesar's daughter, later named in Josephus' *Antiquities*, "Cleopatra of Jerusalem". Details of her relation with Mark Antony, king Herod and Jerusalem's High Priest are explained in the following links:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian_family_tree

<http://code251.com/code666.pdf>;

https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl#q=%22cleopatra+of+jerusalem%22

<http://www.biblesearchers.com/yahshua/davidian/dynasty5.shtml#HusbandsCleopatra>

The following link (page 134) explains how Daniel 11 covers the history of the Jerusalem between the time Cyrus captured Babylon in 539 BC, until Alexander captured Egypt and Israel in 331 BC and built Alexandria: [Kingdom of the Antichrist](#). Daniel says little about the 208-year gap between 359 and 331 probably because Daniel died after 537 BC at about the age of 100 (Dan 10:1).

[Daniel 11:21-31](#) continues to cover the history of the four kingdoms founded by Alexander's four generals after his death with the main focus on the King of the North (in Antioch, Syria) founded by General Seleucid and the King of the South founded by General Ptolemy I (in Alexandria, Egypt). When Egypt conquered Syria, Israel became owned by Egypt and visa versa if Syria conquered Egypt. This history is covered in Daniel 11:21 to 31.

[Daniel 11:24-27](#) continues on the fate of Daniel's people, the Jews, not the future of Syria, Egypt and Rome.

[Daniel 11:32-35](#) covers Antiochus and the history of Judas the Maccabeus (Maccabees = Hasmonians) and how Jewish Zealots won their freedom from Syria after 163 BC for more than one hundred years, until the Romans became occupiers and Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC as covered in TABLE 1.

Wars Between the North and South before king Herod

After Daniel 11:35, most commentators place 2000-year gap until our modern times. The following outline presents king Herod in Daniel 11:36 to 39 in his historical context, and loosely follows an outline presented at: <http://www.letgodbetruer.com/bible/prophecy/daniel11.php>.

A. Seleucid-Ptolemy wars between the North and South.

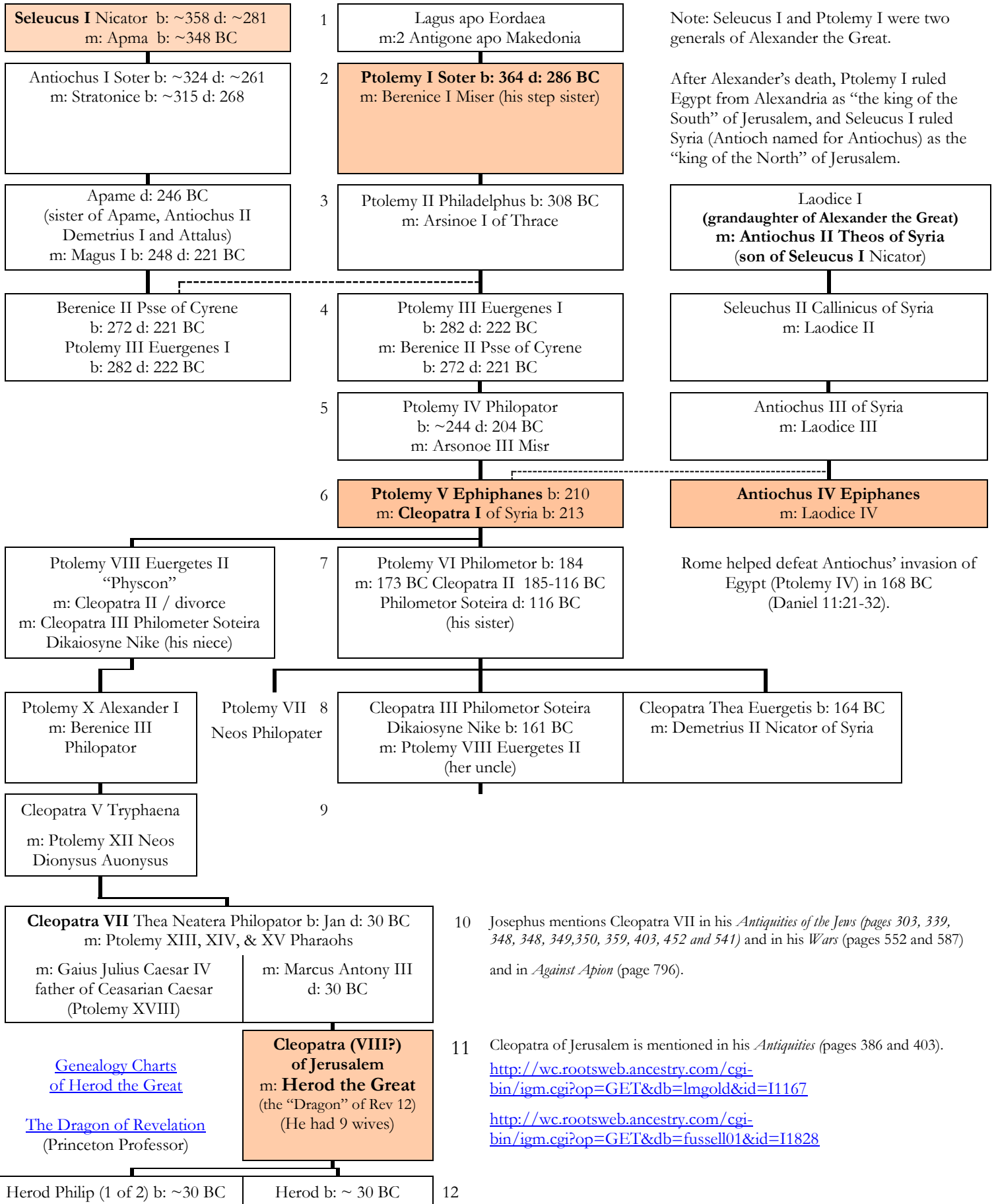
1. Dan 11:5- Seleucus I Nicator against Ptolemais I Lagus (Soter).
2. Dan 11:6- Ptolemy II Philadelphus against Antiochus II Theos
3. Dan 11:7,9- Ptolemy III Euergetes against Seleucid Callinicus.
4. Dan 11:10- Seleucus and Antiochus III against Ptolemy IV Philopater to recover territory taken by Ptolemy III.
5. Dan 11:11- Ptolemy IV Philopater defeats Antiochus III.
6. Etc, etc, etc...

B. Antiochus IV Ephiphanes wars (Dan 11:21-32)

1. Dan 11:23- Antiochus IV allied with Ptolemy VI Philometer, son of Cleopatra I.
2. Dan 11:24- Antiochus peacefully obtained fattest territories of Ptolemy Philometer.
3. Dan 11: 25- Antiochus attacks Ptolemy Philometer openly.
4. Dan 11:26,27, 28- Antiochus IV Ephiphanes returns to Antioch, Syria and slayed 80,000 in Jerusalem on the way and desecrated the temple.
5. Dan 11:29,30- Antiochus IV Ephiphanes returned to Egypt during the time of the 2300 days of Daniel 8:14-15 but departed due to a Roman threat, petitioned by Ptolemy VII and Ptolemy VIII.
6. Dan 11:31- Antiochus sets abomination, forbids Jewish sacrifice, and sets up his idol god of Jupiter Olympus.

TABLE 2. Greek Rulers from Alexander down to Herod the Great (“the Dragon” of Revelation 12)

(Information from <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=roci&id=132770>)



C. The Maccabean (Asmoneans) wars (Dan 11:32-35).

1. Dan 11:32-35 Antiochus flattered and corrupted apostate Jews while faithful Jews, like the Hasmonean (nicknamed Maccabee) family, sought his destruction (in the book of Maccabees), which became priests that ruled from 167 to the time of the end, when Herod captured Jerusalem in **37 BC**.

D. Wars of Herod the Great (Dan 11:36-39).

Most commentators create a gap of over 2000 years at this point in Daniel 11. Likewise, they place a 2000-year gap at the end of the 70 weeks of Daniel 9. In reality, there was a transition from the Seleucid King of the North to a Roman King of the North in a chronological order continued without a gap.

Herod was obsessed with defending his title, “King of the Jews”. He became allied with Julius Caesar, Marc Antony, Cleopatra and then Octavian. He killed leaders and priests of the Hasmoneans: John Hyrcanus (the last high priest), Aristobulus, Antigonus, and the children of Bethlehem, the “royal blood”.

Like Alexander, Julius Caesar made a decree, in 44 BC, just before his assassination on the Ides of March allowing the Jews to observe sabbatical years without paying tribute to Rome (Josephus, *Antiquities of the Jews* 14.10.5).

While Herod was in Rome, Mark Antony and Gaius Octavius (grandnephew of Julius Caesar) appointed him king of Judea. They allowed Herod to capture Jerusalem in a sabbatical year, in 37 BC, as in TABLE 1. 37 BC was six jubilees, 294 years, after the sabbatical during Alexander’s visit in Jerusalem in 331 BC.

Dan 11:39- Herod descended from Abraham, but became allied with the gods of Rome. He rebuilt the temple in Jerusalem but placed an idol, a Roman eagle ensign, over the temple entrance. He honored Caesar Augustus and Antony by naming a main port “Caesarea” and a fort named “Antonia”.

Eventually, Cleopatra and Mark Anthony became the “king of the South” (Egypt), and Octavius became the “king of the North”(the Syrian empire of the Seleucids) while being an official representative of Rome.

In 32 BC, Antony divorced Octavius’ sister, and Octavius led a fleet to attack Alexandria, the King of the South, where Antony and Cleopatra could not escape.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian_family_tree

This was on August 1, 30 BC. His act of burning ships docked in Alexandria spread fire to the library and its 20,000 books.

She was a consort of Julius Caesar and bore him a son, Caesarian. She was a consort of Herod, but she actually wanted his land, Israel. She was a consort of Marcus Antony to create a Roman-Syrian-Israeli united republic, but was outright contested by Octavius.

Thus ended the Egyptian dynasty of Ptolemy and the Syrian dynasty of Cleopatra.

E. Inserted: Caesar Augustus after Battle of Actium (Antony and Cleopatra) (Dan 11:40-43).

Daniel 11:40-43 addresses the larger realm of nations surrounding Jerusalem, when Octavian (Augustus) entered the “glorious land”, Israel, and the “time of the end” of Israel and the rise of Rome. The king of the south was Mark Antony and Cleopatra, and the king of the north was Roman control of Syria under Marc Antony and Octavian (Augustus), the nephew of Julius Caesar.

Daniel 11:41,42 Octavian and Herod sent troops against Edom, Moab and Ammon without success. Rome under Octavian became the first to gain control of the territory and wealth of Egypt since Alexander’s king of the north.

Daniel 11:43 Octavian returned to Rome with his Egyptian booty and became an Emperor named “Caesar Augustus” mentioned in Luke 2:1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian_family_tree

F. Back to Herod the Great (Daniel 11:44-45).

Daniel 11:44,45 brings us down to Herod building his residence and palace between the seas, that is, east of the Mediterranean, west of the Dead Sea (Zech 14:8). Bad tidings from the east threatened his title, “King of the Jews” (Dan 11:44; Matt 2:1-18). He was challenged by Antipater and Matthias and his 40 students, but Herod managed to kill them all.

Jerusalem was build on “the glorious holy mountain” is Zion also called Moriah (Psalms 48:8). Herod died, without human hands, from contracting a horrible disease.

NOTES ON TABLE 2:

The Rise and Fall of Alexandria

To restore the context of the first century, Justin Pollard and Howard Reid wrote *The Rise and Fall of Alexandria, Birthplace of the Modern Mind*, describing the “City of the Body” and “City of the Mind” (mankind’s spiritual Alma Mater and spiritual nursemaid) and the fruits reaped from the Higher Realm, which unveils our incorruptible, incredible, awesome human potential.

Like Alexander’s 400-foot lighthouse, we have a “Spiritual Lighthouse” leading our world in darkness towards its enlightened destiny.

There is a temporary, corruptible, perishable world and an incorruptible world, a lower realm and a Higher Realm, an animal kind, a human kind and a God kind (I Cor 15:45-51).

During an Age of Reason, in a time for being rational, knowledge from all nations was collected stored in Alexandria. Scholars from every nation came to get the “big picture” by reading, commenting and noting their sources. During Julius Caesar’s occupation of Alexandria’s Royal Palace in 48 BC, an Egyptian fleet surrounded the ports, and Caesar set fire to their ships. The fire spread. After the books were burned, the era reason was forgotten and replaced with an “Age of Faith”, holy books, riddles, deception, gypsies, unsolved mysteries, magic, alchemy, tarot cards, Kabbalah, crystal balls, superstition and spontaneous generation of all life in a world with four corners and no longer round.

Some “Jewish” Samaritans brought to Alexandria by Alexander eventually became Gnostic Christians. Note that the Coptic Egyptian “*Gospel of St. Thomas*” was written by Didymos Judas Thomas. Didymos is likely related to the Egyptian name Thutmos or Thomas.

By coming out of darkness, by using time each week and during the bread harvest in the spring and wine harvest in the fall, there is time to develop virtue by reversing the effects of exposure to our contagious lower realm. How? By connecting and spending time with the Higher Realm in its Higher Dimension, by using our God-given minds and by restoring the proper context of history prior to the first century.

Period from Darius I down to Darius III, Kings of Persia

There is chaos after Darius captured Babylon in the sabbatical of 539 BC, 49 years after the first temple fell in the sabbatical of 588 BC. However, the rabbinical chronology places these events 166 years later, that is, the first temple was burned by the Babylonians in 421 BC, 70 years before the second temple was burned by the Romans in 70 AD.

The logical explanation is that genealogy of Nehemiah 12:22 evidently included Darius III, who was captured by Alexander the Great, after 331 BC. The Persian Behistun Inscription found before 1840 restored in the missing 166 years, years also restored by Josephus. Nevertheless, the Jewish date of creation in 3761 BC heavily depends on these 166 years being permanently omitted.

Seleucus I Nicator (King of the North) and Ptolemy I (King of the South):

Alexander the Great captured Egypt in 332 BC and dropped by Jerusalem in 331 BC on his way to cross the Euphrates river to capture the rest of the world. After 331, he allowed the Jews to observe their sabbatical years without paying tribute.

Seleucus I and Ptolemy I were two generals of Alexander the Great. After Alexander’s death, Ptolemy I ruled Egypt from Alexandria as “the king of the South” of Jerusalem, and Seleucus I ruled Syria (Antioch named for Antiochus) as the “king of the North” of Jerusalem.

Antiochus IV Euphianes (King of the north) and Cleopatra II (Queen of the south):

Antiochus invaded Egypt but Rome intervened. On the way back to Syria, Antiochus took control of Jerusalem and cut off sacrificial offerings for three years, from the 24th day of the 9th month to the 24th day of the 9th month (Dan 11:28-31). The second temple had been founded on the 24th day of the 9th month (Haggai 2:10,18,20). Hanukkah is a celebration held on the 25th day of the 9th month.

Christ's conception (as the "Chief Corner Stone") was likely on Hanukkah, in 5 BC, on December 25, that is, 9 months before His birth in the fall of 4 BC.

Herod and Caesar: The dynasty of Herod the Great (37 BC to 73 AD) was allied with the Dynasty of Julius Caesar (37 BC to 73 AD). This "unholy alliance" is symbolized as a "Dragon" with seven heads and ten horns (Revelation 12:3) and as a "Beast" with seven heads and ten horns (Revelation 13:1). These were allies. The Beast ruled the Roman world including the "Holy Land", and the Dragon merely occupied the holy land, "between the seas" (Dan 11:41,45; 12:7).

Julius Caesar had decreed that the Jews could keep their sabbaticals after 44 BC without paying taxes. Herod received his power from Octavian /Augustus Caesar when Herod captured Jerusalem in 37 BC, during the sabbatical year.

Herod built his palace "between the seas", at Jericho and Masada (Dan 11:45).

Herod tried to kill the Christ Child born in Bethlehem. His wife, Cleopatra of Jerusalem, gave birth to Herod Philip. His wife, Herodias, divorced him and married Philip's half brother, Herod Antipas, ruler of Galilee. John the Baptist said the marriage to a divorced sister-in-law was illegal and lost his head over it. John was beheaded.

Apostle James was beheaded by Herod Agrippa I in 44 AD (Acts 12:1-4). Agrippa II was during Paul's time until long after 73 AD (Acts 25:13 to 26:32).

The Previous Age of Reason

Eretosthenes (275-194 BC) liked 3-d problems, doubling of the cube, trisecting the angle and squaring the circle. He also calculated the circumference of the earth as 24,662 miles (which is actually 24,860 miles). How was it done?

It was known that the sun's rising and setting gradually moves north until June 21 every year. First, it was discovered that, on June 21, on the summer solstice, the sun shined directly down a deep well located at Syene (Aswan, Egypt) at a 90-degree angle on one day of the year, that is, on the summer solstice (June 21 on the Gregorian calendar).

Next, it was discovered that, at this location on June 21, if a post were set upright at Aswan, it would not cast a shadow at noon, but, if the post were placed at Alexandria, its shadow would be seven degrees on June 21.

Next, Eretosthenes postulated that the 7-degree angle (the distance from Alexandria back to the well) would be $7/360^{\text{th}}$ of the earth's circumference, that is, $7/360^{\text{th}}$ of a circle. Using the works of Euclid in the library of Alexandria, he could calculate the other $353/360^{\text{th}}$ of the earth's circumference. He calculated there was 486.5 miles in the $7/360$ from Alexandria to the well and 69.50 miles per each degree, and the missing 353 degrees would be 24,533.5 miles. He was only off 198 miles from the true circumference.

Moreover, telling time using shadows is illustrated at this link: [Sundials](#).

Next, he could find how far north a city was by measuring its shadow on June 21 and that the deep well on the tropic of cancer was 23 degrees and 51 minutes north of the equator. These facts also enabled Eretosthenes to calculate the earth's tilt as 23 degrees 51 minutes (which is actually 23 degrees and 46 minutes), and this led to eventually discovering that Aswan was located very near the Tropic of Cancer, 23 degrees and 46 minutes above a 16,795-foot mountain located on the equator. This mountain also proved to be a source of the Nile, the White Nile and the Albert Nile.

Next, he could see the stars move around the earth 366 times per year while the sun went around 365 times. This was used to create a star clock with 12 "months" with 30 degrees each for 360 degrees per year.

Previously knowledge was dominated by the flat world society. It was commonly believed the world was flat and, if you sailed too far out to sea, the sailboat would fall off the edge of the earth, that is, until proven false in 270 BC, when Architect Sostratus built a lighthouse at Pharos near Alexandria. It was discovered that, when a sailboat disappeared over the horizon, someone could climb 400 feet up the lighthouse and still see the sailboat. Sure enough, the world was actually round! These discoveries supported using 360-degree calendars for years, 360-degree sundials for days, equinoxes, solstices and maps and a 360-degree star clock for navigating long distances.

360-degree Calendars

In Daniel and Revelation, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years (in Dan 12:7) have 1260 days and the next $3\frac{1}{2}$ years have 1290 days (in Dan 12:11), which totals 2550 days in seven years. This implies that 42 months at the end with 30 days each would have no relation to the Hebrew calendar months with 29.5-days.

"The last trump" mentioned in I Corinthians 15:52 and Revelation 11:15 and 42 months in Revelation 13:5 consist of 30 days and are not Hebrew calendar months with 29.5 days.

Therefore, the above discoveries likely support having 360-degree solar or star calendars in Daniel and Revelation and during Noah's flood.

There are other 30-day calendars. Egypt used one for almost 1,500 years, but it added five days at the end of each year, and the years had 365 days without inserting a leap day every four years. Other 360-day calendars added 30-days after six years ($5 \times 6 = 30$). Again the years had 365 days with no leap day every four years.

Alexandria and the Higher Realm

Athens was the home of Socrates (469-399), Plato (429-347) and Aristotle (384-322). One can Google for details of their accomplishments.

Before Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, it was commonly believed the world was flat with four corners. A sailboat reaching the horizon would fall off the earth and perish. The sun was viewed as going around the earth 365 times while the stars went around the earth 366 times giving the impression the sun was passing the 12 constellations of the Zodiac every 365 days. Disease and bad fortune were punishments from the gods.

Along came Aristotle, Alexander's tutor, with his fantasy for founding a university, an "alma mater" (nurturing mother), or Higher Realm of the Mind, that rationally masters sensual passions, unjust conduct, morals, wisdom and judgment. He desired to collect all knowledge from all nations to store in a library yet to be built in Alexandria. After Alexander's death and after Claudius Ptolemy (Ptolemy I) became administrator of Egypt in Alexandria, the library built to house 20,000 books. He also brought 100,000 Jewish prisoners from Israel and had their five books of Moses translated into Greek (known as the Septuagint version).

Another good example of this wisdom is Ptolemy's Almagest. It referred to the Nabonassar calendar, which recorded the observed (not calculated) new moons, full moons and eclipses after Nabonassar's first year in 747 BC. He also created a list of stars & constellations and placed them on a heavenly sky globe with its 360-degree circumference.

He also made an Atlas of towns & streams and placed them on an earthly globe with its longitudes, latitudes, 18 meridians, and their degrees and minutes ($10 \text{ degrees} \times 36 = 360$).

Other explorers, researchers and writers were Archimenes, Ctesibius, Theophrastus, Kipler, Euripides, Sophacles, Demetrius, Aeschylus, Plutarch, Euclid, Homer, Pythagoras, Herodotus, Aristarchus, Plotinus, Clement, Arius and Philo, which can be Googled for specific achievements.

Ctesibius invented a water clock that remained accurate day after day.

Archimedes, b: 287 BC, created a water screw inside a tube to draw water up from irrigation lakes onto several irrigation canals.

He also discovered the difference between the weight of gold and the volume (water displacement) of gold to discover that a king's gold crown was actually mixed with silver.

Conquerors and Feudal Systems

After the Romans captured Alexandria, many of the discoveries housed in the library were forgotten and lost. The library was burned, and Justinian closed Plato's Academy in 529 AD, leaving us with one, humongous question. Why did Columbus need to again prove the world was round in 1492?

It seems that both church and state governments (after conquering a realm) only need a handful of the "educated higher class" living in castles with their white knights on white horses as found in Revelation 19:11.

Alexander, Cleopatra, Julius Caesar and Mark Antony are examples of how governments view the masses as inferior ditch-diggers and farmers or like the vulgar, "uneducated underclass villains" or submissive slaves on their plantations.

Land was owned by the conquerors and leased to land managers (share-croppers), and specific quotas were expected for taxes and to extend the leases.

Meanwhile the "upper class" "earned" 99% of the wealth and lived in comfort in their higher realm until the next class-action revolt. They had "earned" their wealth by conquering and controlling the "lower class". Therefore, it seemed just to define the massive "underclass" as being vulgar (common), low-paid, uneducated tenants living in outhouses and run-down villages (and be called "villains" as in the movies).

Villains are called vulgar, common or uncouth denoting their lack of schooling in civil manners like the "upper class", which delights in keeping their subjects ignorant and submissive.

It's all about control.

The Beast of Revelation = 666

Commentators often allege that the Revelation of apostle John was in about 96 AD, and that he was killed long after the temple fell in 70 AD by Emperor Domitian, the brother of Titus. (These were two sons of Emperor Vespasian). Irenaeus has been credited with dating Revelation in about 96 AD, but it is very likely that he was unaware that Emperor Nero Caesar was born "Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus". Domitius was

Nero's family name. His father was Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus. Nero was a tyrant.

Legend says that Apostle James' brother, Apostle John (who allegedly wrote Revelation) was boiled in oil perhaps before 70 AD.

To associate John with Domitian, John allegedly survived, was exiled to Patmos to hide his miraculous survival, and allegedly returned to Ephesus and died there in 98 AD,

98 AD was 54 years after James died, and yet Christ had told John and his brother, James, they would both die, that is, drink of the same cup that he was about to drink. James was martyred in 44 AD. Therefore, 98 AD seems much too late for his brother, John, to die.

Before 70 AD

John wrote before 70 AD. In his gospel, he said, "Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda..." This statement implies that John wrote before Jerusalem and its pool were destroyed in 70 AD.

The dynasty of Herod (the dragon) served the Caesar dynasty (the beast). Because of his persecution of Christians from 64 to 68 AD, many of those living in the first century associated the name of Nero Caesar with the number 666 just as we are told in Revelation 13:18.

Therefore, there are reasons to believe "the beast" lived in the first century, before 70 AD.

Scrolls from a cave, Wadi Murabba'at, refer to the second year of Nero (55 AD) as a sabbatical year and refer to Neron Qsr (Neron Kaiser) in Hebrew, which counts to 666. However, in Latin, the name is "Nero Caesar", which equals 616 without the extra n in Neron. NPON KΣP (in Greek) equals: N=50, P=200, O=6, N=50, K=100, Σ=60, P=200. These total 666 (as in Rev. 13:18).

666 also points to the Roman numeric and monetary systems: I=1, V=5, X=10, L=50, C=100, D=500. These count to 666. Again, note that money used in Judah had the Caesar's image on it (Mat 22:21) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian_family_tree.

Repeated for Emphasis

A major clue to the context of Revelation is that the Roman dynasty of Julius Caesar consisted of six successive emperors after Julius Caesar, after 44 BC, until after Nero Caesar's death in 68 AD (Rev. 17:9-10). "Here is the mind which has wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains on which the woman sits... there are seven kings: Five are fallen, one is, and one is yet to come" (Rev 17:10).

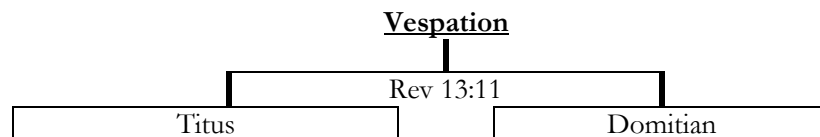
These are (1.) Julius Caesar (49-44 BC), (2) Augustus Caesar (31 BC-14AD), (3) Tiberius Caesar (14-37 AD), (4) Gaus, i.e., Caligula Caesar (37-41 AD), (5) Claudius Caesar (41-54 AD) and (6) Nero Caesar (54-68 AD). These were all Caesars. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian_family_tree

"Five are fallen, and one is": The Roman dynasty of Julius Caesar consisted of six successive kings including Julius Caesar (49-44 BC), before 70 AD (Rev. 17:9-10). Julius was not an emperor, but they were six successive kings. Who was the sixth? Hint: "Nero Caesar" counted to 666 as illustrated above (Rev 13:18). These six are all found in Revelation 13.

Who is the seventh king or Emperor? Within this context, there would also be the 7th king, the one "yet to come".

Verse 11: "I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and spoke as a dragon. And he exercised all the power of the first beast before him..."

It is no mystery that Vespasian ruled the area of Palestine while under King Nero, and he became the next emperor after Nero's suicide in 68 AD. He had two "horns" who became Emperors after the death of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. It is called "another beast", and it had two horns called the Flavian dynasty consisting of Vespasian and his two sons, Domitian and Titus.



Titus is credited with burning the temple in 70 AD. Verse 11 speaks of an eighth king. This is likely Titus who burned the Temple and took its gold to Rome to rebuild her coliseum, which had been burned by Nero.