
The King of the North Planted in Jerusalem

A STUDY OF DANIEL 11:40-45

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Introduction

This study focuses on the last conflict between the King of the North (KON) and the King of the South (KOS), as outlined in Daniel 11:40-45 in the last prophecy (Dan. 10-12) of the book of Daniel. These verses occur during the "time of the end," the days in which we are currently living. They outline monumental events that culminate in the establishment of a major political situation, in which the world continues until the "time of trouble" when Jesus returns to deliver His people from all earthly powers.

GUIDELINES FOR THIS INTERPRETATION:

- **Time Frame:** The parallelism of Daniel's prophecies and the calculation of the "time of the end" (Dan. 12) pinpoint the events in Daniel 11:40-45 as occurring between 1798 and the Second Coming.¹
- **Language:** A premise of this interpretation is that the language of Daniel 11:1 to 12:3 is given in non-symbolic and plain language as an explanation of Daniel's vision in chapter 10.²
- **Parallelism:** As Daniel 11 progresses through the events of Medo-Persia (Dan. 11:2), Greece (11:3-16), and Rome (11:17-45), a clear parallel is seen with Daniel's previous prophecies (Dan. 2, 7, 8-9). In verses 40-45, the parallels to the KON and KOS during the "time of the end" are the 10 toes (Dan. 2) and 10 horns (Dan. 7), which symbolize divided Rome. This internal method of "repeat and enlarge" in the book of Daniel indicates that the activities and identity of the KON and KOS will be explained within the framework of divided Rome.

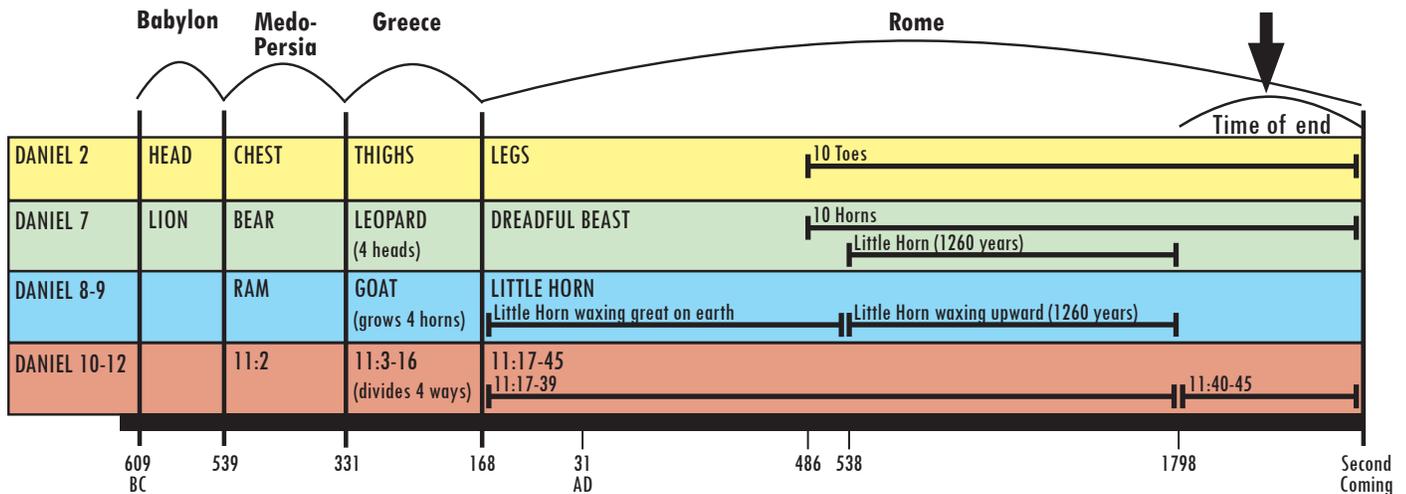


Figure 1: Comparison timeline of Daniel's prophecies highlighting the parallels during the "time of the end."

- **Precedent:** The precedents established early on in chapter 11, most notably the clear details associated with the division of Greece as it gave rise to both the KON and KOS, are applied to verses 40-45, so that in like manner, during the "time of the end," the division of Rome gives rise to both the KON and KOS.
- **Reference Point:** When the angel refers to south, north, east and west, he is looking at the directions from a location or reference point. This interpretation sees that reference point, not from the perspective and location of Israel, but in light of the territory and government of the applicable realm. So, just as the ram (Medo-Persia) pushes west (Babylon), north (Lydia) and south (Egypt) in relation to its location in the east (Dan. 8:4), and as the little horn (Rome) waxes great from its location toward the south (Carthage and Northern Africa), east (Greece and Syria) and the pleasant land (Judea/Israel) (Dan. 8:9), the compass directions described in Daniel 11 are also given in relation to the realm and location of the kings themselves.

Note: This study is not attempting to make any political statements or support any people groups over another. It is attempting an honest look at history and prophecy based on the Bible. Maps are approximations of areas for study purposes only.

How to Identify the KON and KOS

1. Determine the realm in power.

Early on in Daniel 11, Greece divides into four divisions of political power (Dan. 11:5-6). Two of the divisions engage in a series of wars with each other and are named the KON and KOS. Though there are four separate powers or divisions, Daniel's prophecies still treat them as all belonging to the single realm of Greece (e.g. four-headed leopard in Daniel 7, four horns replacing the original horn on the goat in Daniel 8).

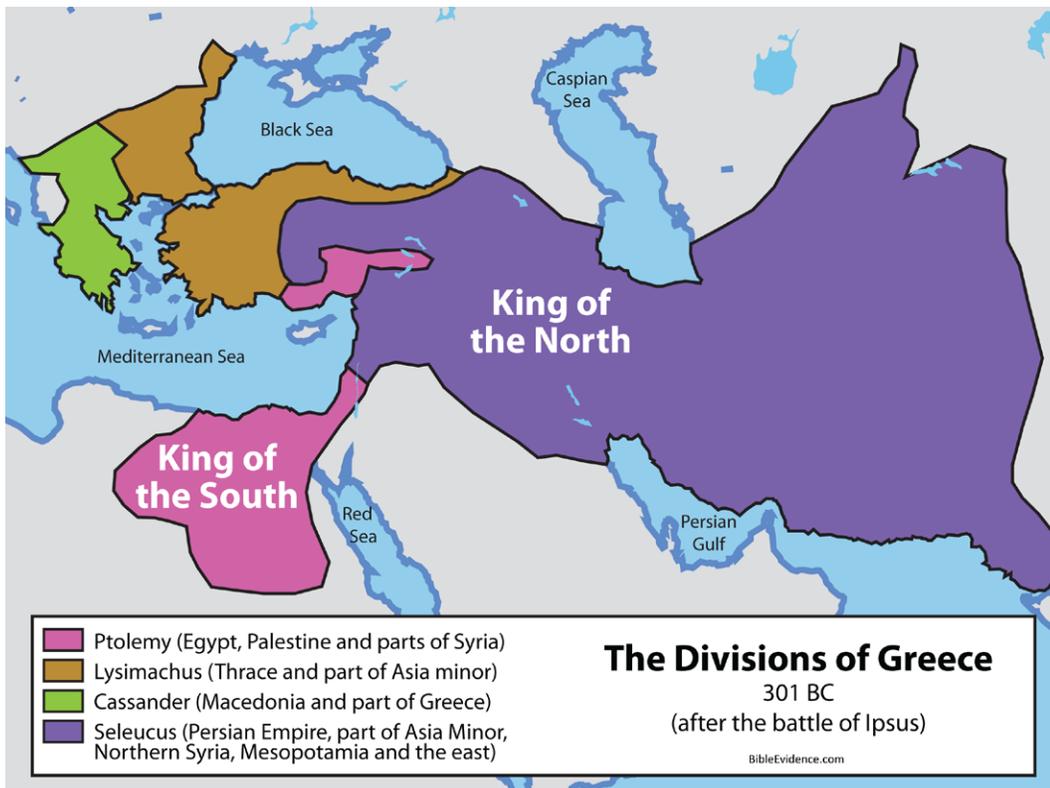


Figure 2: The four divisions of Greece after the battle of Ipsus in 301 BC showing the King of the North and King of the South.

This establishes a precedent to be used throughout the chapter: The KON and the KOS represent the two main political powers that war against each other within the same realm, generally positioned north and south of each other. Since the KON and the KOS are the primary opposing forces within the SAME realm, we need to know what realm is in power after 1798 (the “time of the end”), and what it looks like politically and territorially, in order to properly identify the kings.

We know from Daniel 2, 7 and 8 that there are four earthly realms, before the everlasting realm of Jesus, that successively rule over God’s people: ❶ Babylon (609 - 539 BC) ❷ Medo-Persia (539 - 331 BC) ❸ Greece (331 - 168 BC) ❹ Rome (168 BC - Second Coming) ❺ Jesus’ Kingdom (Second Coming - Eternity).

The Roman realm is the realm in power after 1798, as it is the 4th and final earthly realm and continues until the Second Coming. Thus, the reference point for verses 40-45 is from within the Roman realm and both the KON and KOS will be part of that realm.

2. Determine what the realm looks like.

Through the history of the Roman realm, its form of government has changed in dramatic and complex ways. When Rome became the dominant realm over Greece in 168 BC it was a republic. In 27 BC it transitioned into an empire under emperors who were granted authority by the Senate. In 285 AD it divided into two halves, east and west. Over the next several hundred years, the eastern half morphed into a completely separate entity, adopting Greek instead of Latin, losing much of its traditional Roman character and becoming the Byzantine Empire. Prophecy treats the 4th realm as continuing in the western half.³

In 476 AD, the last emperor was deposed, and in 486 AD, the last place of imperial Roman rule in the west collapsed. The realm became decentralized as it divided into 10 tribes/kingdoms (Dan. 2:41). Three (Heruli, Ostrogoths, Vandals) of the ten disappeared due to the influence of a political-religious power (Papacy - Daniel 7:23-24) and the remaining seven continue until the 2nd coming (Dan. 2:44).

The 7 Remaining Tribes after 1798:

1. English	2. French	3. Germans	4. Italians	5. Portuguese	6. Spanish	7. Swiss
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Figure 3: List of the 7 out of the 10 tribes of the Roman realm remaining after 1798.

Though divided, the tribes have central influences that work across borders (Rome's "strength of iron" - Dan. 2:41) (such as the Papacy, Council of Electors, House of Habsburg, etc.), which tie them together and the Bible treats them as one prophetic unit or realm named "Rome." Remember that Greece was treated the same way; though divided into four powers, it was still one realm named "Greece."

The territory of the fourth realm expanded dramatically during the 1700s as the seven tribes settled in the new world. The American colonies were considered an extension of the Europeans' homeland. The Roman realm now includes much of Europe, USA, Canada, South America, Australia, and more.

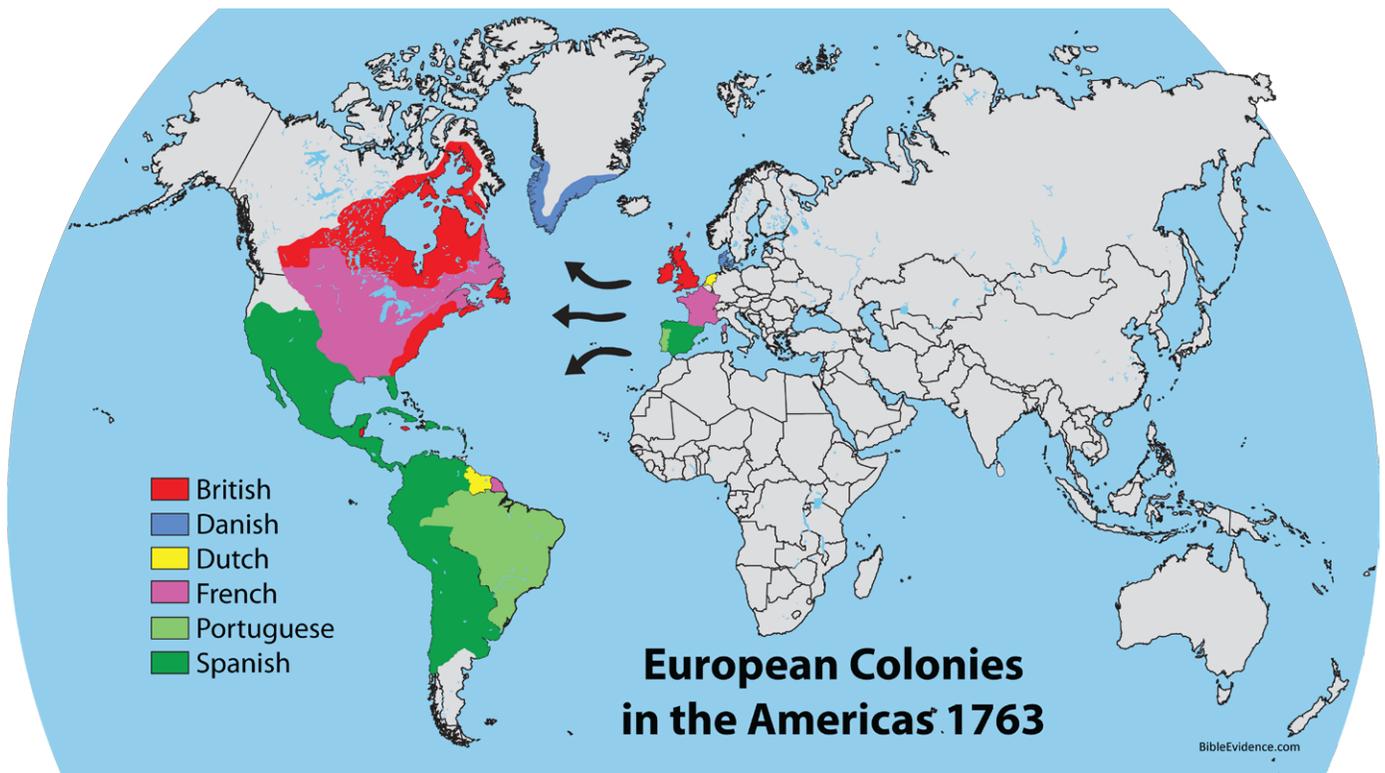


Figure 4: European colonies in the Americas in 1763.

In the United States of America, though people of various nations immigrated to the USA, the English (tribe) provided by far the largest number of immigrants, and after gaining the claims of the French and Swiss, the British ruled the land. The USA took on the English language and laws, and continued as a predominantly English country after gaining its independence from Britain.

3. Determine the two main opposing political forces within that realm.

The four divisions of Greece are symbolized by horns in Daniel 8:8 and the ten divisions of Rome are symbolized by horns in Daniel 7 (Dan. 7:17,23-24). In Daniel 11, during the time of Greece, the KON and KOS were the two main opposing forces that emerged out of the four divisions of Greece established by 301 BC (Dan. 11:2-5, 8:8). In like manner, during the time of Rome in the "time of the end," the KON and KOS are the two main opposing forces that emerge out of the ten divisions (tribes) of Rome established by 486 AD and still remaining after 1798 (English, French, Germans, Italians, Portuguese, Spanish, Swiss) (Dan. 7:17,23-24).

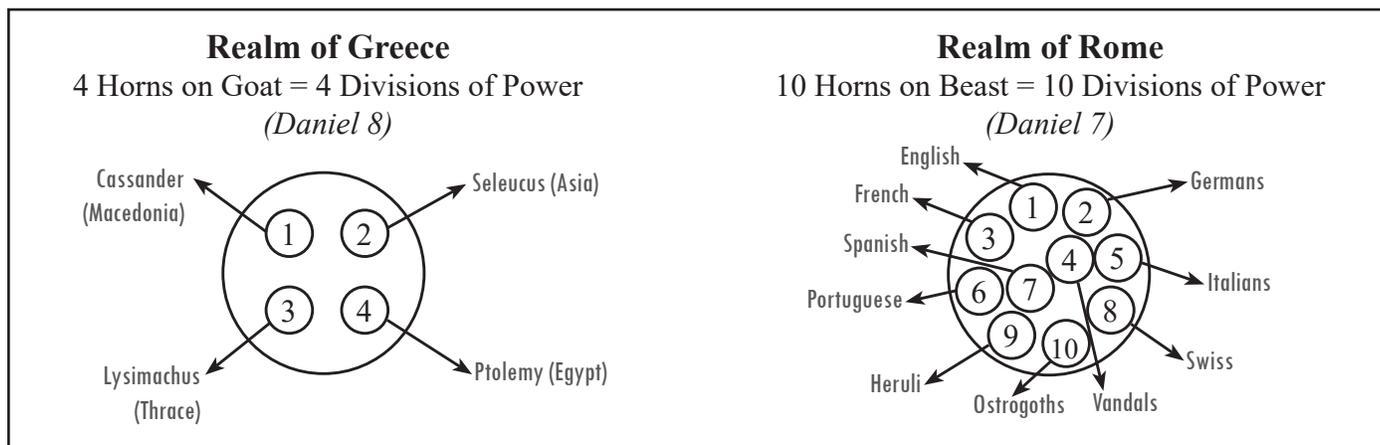


Figure 5: Comparison of the four divisions of Greece and the ten divisions of Rome.

Thus, according to Daniel 11:40-45, we can expect two major European powers (2 of the 7 remaining tribes that make up the Roman realm) to engage in a history-making war against each other and that it will involve significant battles in the Middle East.

Because of the plain and non-symbolic language used in Daniel 11, we can look at history to see when or if these events happened just as they are described in the Bible. As the upcoming Verse-By-Verse section will expound, history has already unfolded to fulfill this prophecy with precision and exactness in every detail. It will show that in the "time of the end" the two main powers (tribes) within the Roman realm that fought each other AND were involved in battles in the Middle East, were the British (United Kingdom / British Empire) (English tribe) and Germany (German Empire) (German tribe) in World War I and II. Not surprisingly, Daniel here again predicts the most significant wars of the era, just like each of the other wars described throughout Daniel 11.⁴

4. Determine who is north and south.

As seen during the time of Greece, the king generally located further north of the other is the KON, and the king generally located further south of the other is the KOS. When looking at a map, Britain (United Kingdom) is more north of Germany, and Germany is more south of Britain.

King of the North = The English Tribe
 King of the South = The German Tribe



Figure 6: Map of Europe around 1925 with latitude lines.

The Specifically Named Countries

Several of the verses in Daniel 11:40-45 specifically have to do with the Middle East and Africa. They name Egypt, Libyans, Ethiopians, Edom, Moab and Ammon, and refer to Palestine (“glorious land”) and Jerusalem (“Holy Mountain”), all of which are identifiable locations in the Middle East and northern Africa. The fulfillment of these verses must involve battles that specifically involve and profoundly affect these areas.

Beginning with Napoleon’s foray into Egypt in 1798, Europeans began to get increasingly involved in the Middle East and Africa. The 1800s were a time of major expansion and rivalries among European powers, and the Middle East held desirable advantages and riches. This was the territory controlled by the Ottoman Empire, which was extensive, including modern day Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Libya, Israel, Macedonia, Moldavia, Palestine, Romania, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

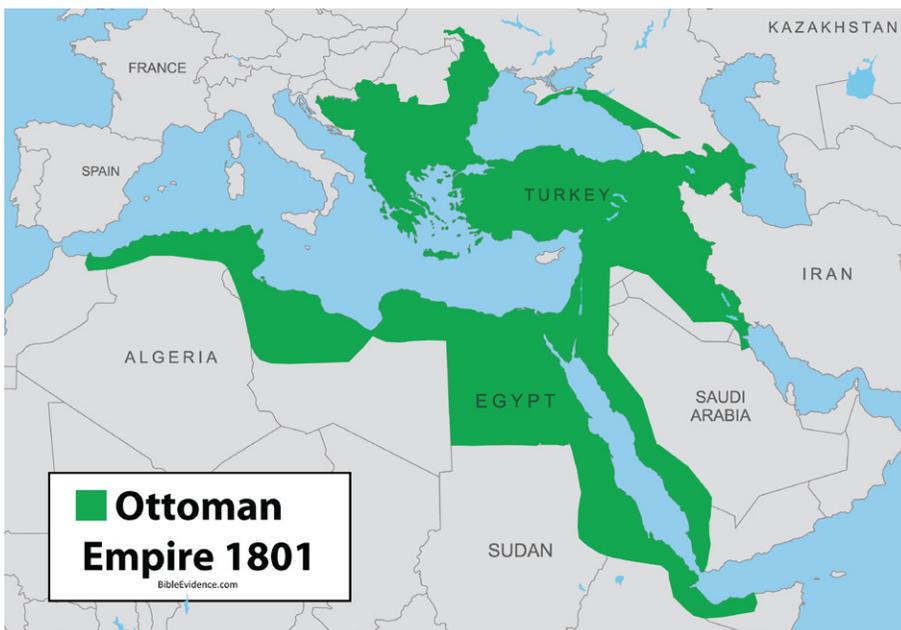


Figure 7: Territory of the Ottoman Empire in 1801.

By the end of the 19th century, European powers, primarily the 7 tribes of the Roman realm, had colonized most of Africa and Southeast Asia (see image below). It became apparent that, having already colonized much of the world, they were poised to also colonize the Middle East.⁵ Rivalries and shifts in the balance of power in Europe had not only fueled the race to colonize, but also led to clashes that eventually triggered World War I. This war did indeed involve many battles in the Middle East and dramatically impacted the entire region.

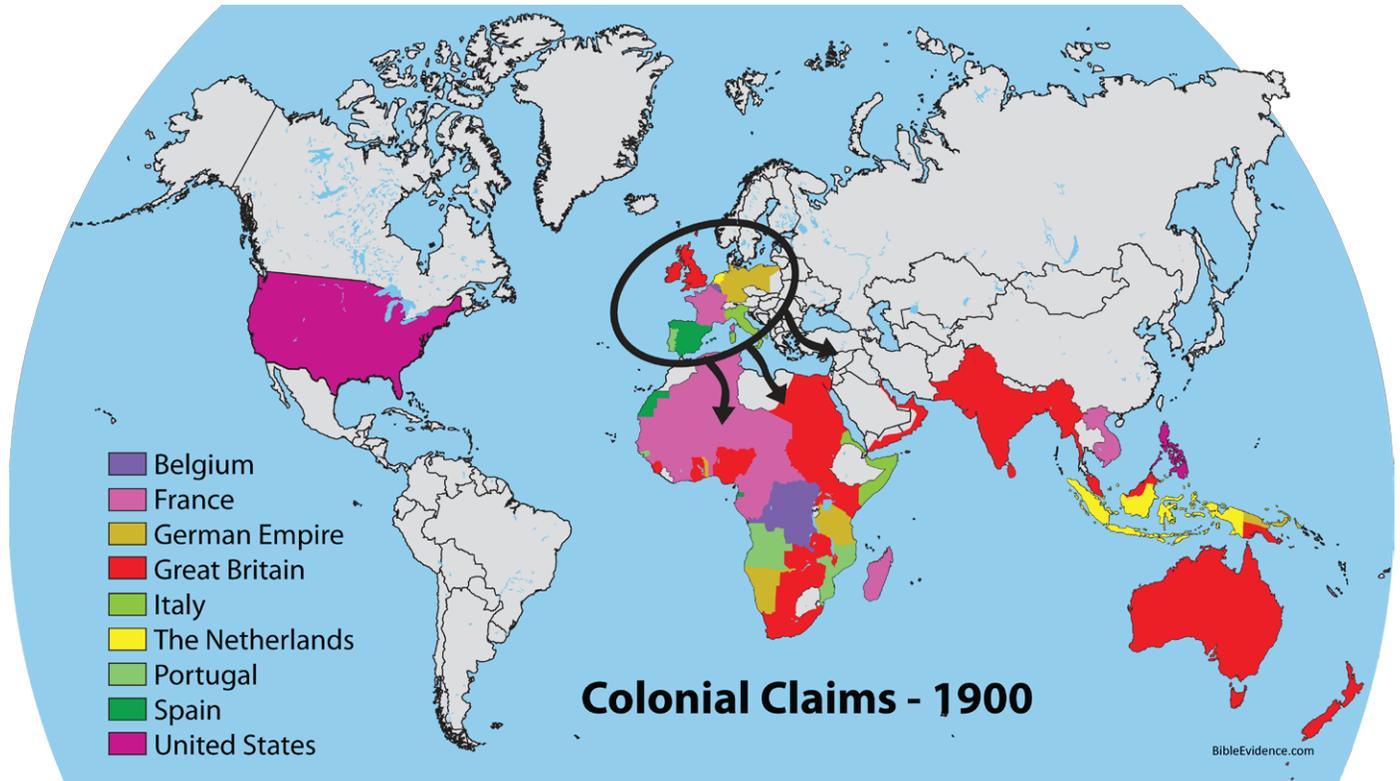


Figure 8: Colonial claims in 1900.

Verse-By-Verse

DANIEL
11:40

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

NLT: Then at the time of the end, the king of the south will attack the king of the north. The king of the north will storm out with chariots, charioteers, and a vast navy. He will invade various lands and sweep through them like a flood.

The King of the South pushes at the King of the North:

On July 28, 1914, World War I (1914-1918) broke out. Germany, under Kaiser Wilhelm II, had the largest army and was the primary leader of the Central Powers, which included Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. Wilhelm had been building up the German navy for some time in an attempt to gain diplomatic power over Britain. His policies are said to be largely responsible for causing World War I. The Central Powers advanced west, invading Luxembourg, France and Belgium, and engaged the Russians in the east.

At the same time, the Ottomans decided to take action to save their decaying empire and joined forces with Germany and the Central Powers. Germany and Turkey concluded a secret military alliance on August 2, 1914 and Turkey attacked Russian ports in the Black Sea on October 29. Russia, France, Montenegro, Serbia and Britain all declared war against the Ottomans between November 2 and 5. On November 14, the highest religious authority of the caliphate in Constantinople, on behalf of the Ottoman government, declared Jihad against the Allied Powers, calling Muslims across the world and promising them the status of martyr if they fell in battle.

The war eventually drew in all the world's economic great powers, including the Russian Empire, the French Third Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Japan and the United States.



Figure 9: World War I participants.

King of the North comes against him:

The provocative actions of the Central Powers, led by Germany (German tribe/horn) (*“king of the south push at him”*), resulted in the Allied Powers, led by Britain (English tribe/horn) under King George V (1910-1936), responding like a fearful storm (*“king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind”*). Britain declared war on Germany on August 4 and over the next four years there were many battles involving many countries and massive carnage. In the end, the Allied Powers were decisively victorious. They engaged militarily in various countries (*“enter into the countries”*), completely covering the areas and sweeping through like a flood (*“overflow and pass over”*).

As a result of the war, radical changes were made to the European and Middle Eastern maps. Germany was forced to give up its overseas colonies and some of its territories in Europe, and the German Empire ceased to exist. The Austro-Hungarian Empire also ceased to exist as it was broken up into separate nations. New nations were created and many regained their former independence. Dynasties fell, countries were badly damaged and Europe was shaken to the core. The Ottoman Empire was also dismembered (1922) and its countries swept through by the Allies (more on this in the next verses).

Chariots, horsemen and ships:

Bible stories often refer to chariots and horsemen in association with the power of an army (Ex. 14:9, 1 Kings 20:25, Ez. 26:7). Horses were used extensively in World War I. All of the major combatants began the conflict with cavalry forces (*“horsemen”*) and horses would pull carts (*“chariots”*) of heavy artillery, supplies and people. As the war progressed, technology advanced, and there was a transition to more reliance on new weapons. This was the first war to use modern weapons, such as heavy artillery, machine guns, airplanes, barbed wire and armored tanks. The western front was where the modern methods were mainly used, while the eastern front and especially the Middle East continued to rely on horses.

The naval arms race between Britain and Germany was a major cause of World War I. The British had been dominant on the seas for years, but the Germans had worked hard to develop an impressive navy by the time the war began. Technology was advancing before and during the war to produce and improve equipment for sea warfare such as dreadnought battleships, battle cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers. Dominance by Britain’s navy (*“many ships”*) was critical to the Allies’ ultimate success and final victory.

DANIEL 11:41

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

NLT: He will enter the glorious land of Israel, and many nations will fall, but Moab, Edom, and the best part of Ammon will escape.

Glorious land:

The word translated to “glorious” (“*tsbiy*”) means beautiful or pleasant. Daniel later uses it to describe Jerusalem (“glorious holy mountain” - 11:45, 9:16). The same word is used to refer to the promised land into which the Lord led the Israelites after freeing them from Egyptian bondage: *“In the day that I lifted up mine hand unto them, to bring them forth of the land of Egypt into a land that I had espied for them, flowing with milk and honey, which is the glory [*tsbiy*] of all lands:”* (Ez. 20:6). Daniel also uses the word elsewhere (8:9, 11:16, 11:45), which are all associated with the promised land.

The Bible defines the Promised Land as the large section of land promised to the descendants of Abraham, located in the Middle East and centered in the region of Palestine. *“In the same day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates” (Gen. 15:18).*

The king of the north would also enter (*“He shall enter also”*), along with the other countries, into the Promised Land (*“glorious land”*). In 1917, the British defeated the Ottoman forces as part of the Sinai and Palestine Campaign during World War I. They captured Jerusalem in December and occupied Palestine.

Many countries will be overthrown:

When the Ottomans declared Jihad, the British and its allies immediately engaged the Ottomans militarily in the Middle East. The French and British also sent agents to foment revolution in Ottoman domains. The allied armies entered the Middle Eastern countries and within four years destroyed the Ottoman armies (*“many countries shall be overthrown”*).

Behind the scenes, the British and French concluded a secret treaty in 1916 (Sykes-Picot Agreement) to partition the Middle East between them. Syria, Lebanon, northern Iraq and southeastern Turkey became French protectorates. Southern Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan and Palestine became British controlled territories.



Figure 10: The Sykes-Picot Agreement during World War I.

These shall escape:

During the 1800s, a movement called Zionism emerged. The movement was formalized in 1897 and expanded rapidly. In 1914, the British promised support to the Zionist movement to recreate a Jewish homeland. On November 2, 1917, the British issued a letter (the Balfour Declaration) to Lord Rothschild for transmission to the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, officially stating its support for the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. The British captured Palestine and took Jerusalem on December 9, 1917. In 1920, the League of Nations established the British mandate of Palestine, which included the territory to the west of the river Jordan and the territory to the east of the river Jordan (see map below).

The entire area was at first allotted for establishing a Jewish homeland.



Figure 11: Map of the original territory allotted to establish the Jewish national home in 1920.

However, in 1922, Britain released the area east of the Jordan River from involvement in the Jewish settlement. The east area is where the people of Edom, Moab and Ammon were located in Bible times (*"Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon"*). These areas escaped from being part of the Jewish settlement (*"these shall escape out of his hand"*). The Mandate territory was formalized into two administrative areas:

- (a) Palestine, under direct British rule.
- (b) Transjordan, under rule of the Hashemite family from the Kingdom of Hejaz in present-day Saudi Arabia.

After 1922, the area east of the Jordan River was exempt from the Mandate provisions relating to the Jewish National homeland.

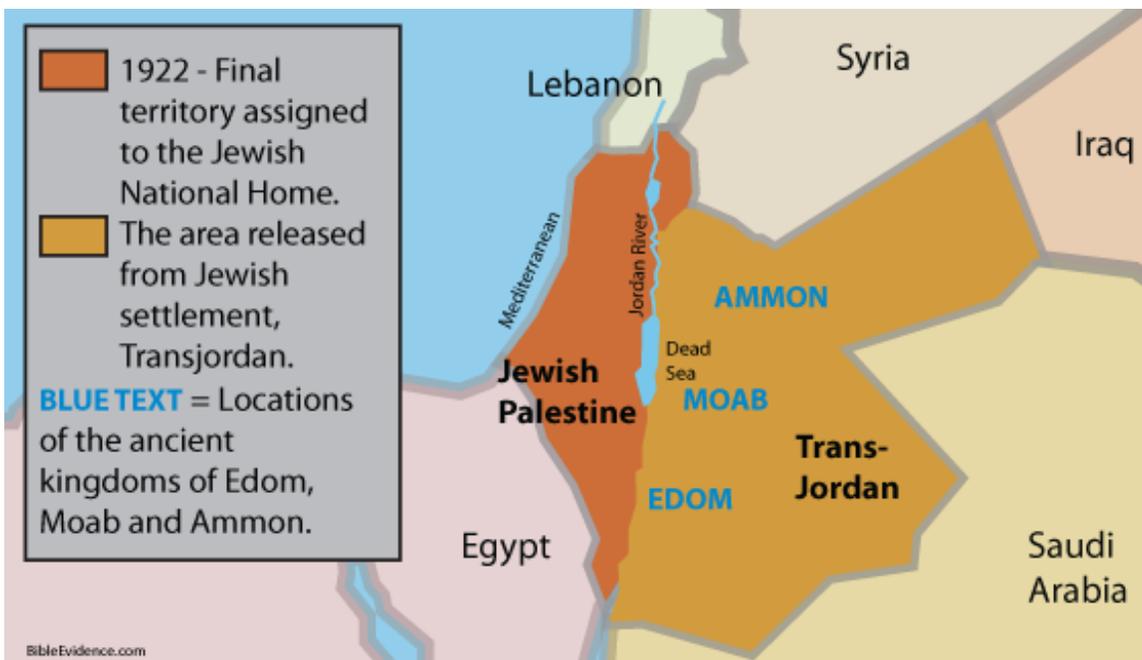


Figure 12: Map of the revised territory assigned to the Jewish national home and the area released from Jewish settlement in 1922.

Note: The Hebrew word translated to “escape” in verse 41 is “malat,” which means “to slip away.” It can portray the sense of being rescued or being allowed to escape. These three areas were allowed to slip away. They didn’t fight against the British to overcome them, but were released or let go by the British. An example of usage of the word malat is in *2 Kings 23:18* “*And he said, Let him alone; let no man move his bones. So they let his bones alone [malat], with the bones of the prophet that came out of Samaria.*” Another example is *Proverbs 28:26* “*He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool: but whoso walketh wisely, he shall be delivered [malat].*” Yet another example is *Isaiah 31:5* “*As birds flying, so will the LORD of hosts defend Jerusalem; defending also he will deliver it; and passing over he will preserve [malat] it.*” See also *Isaiah 66:7* “*Before she travailed, she brought forth; before her pain came, she was delivered [malat] of a man child.*”

DANIEL 11:42 - 43

KJV: 42 He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and the land of Egypt shall not escape. 43 But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps.

NLT: 42 He will conquer many countries, and even Egypt will not escape. 43 He will gain control over the gold, silver, and treasures of Egypt, and the Libyans and Ethiopians will be his servants.

Egypt:

Egypt was in the hands of the British from 1882 - 1956. Though Britain had occupied Egypt prior to the war, it was only after the Ottoman Empire declared war in 1914, that Egypt formally ceased to be Ottoman territory. The British declared Egypt to be a protectorate on December 18, 1914 (“*the land of Egypt shall not escape*”). The oil, trade routes and riches associated with the Suez Canal and other resources were controlled by Britain (“*the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt*”).

Note: It is a different Hebrew word translated to “escape” in this verse, “peleta,” as compared to the previous verse, “malat.” The word “peleta” in verse 42 is used in connection with the concept of a remnant. It is a portion that escapes, avoids something or is delivered. In this case (Daniel 11:42), Egypt would NOT be a remnant that would escape the whirlwind or avoid the hand of the King of the North. An example of usage of the word peleta is in *Joel 2:3*, where nothing escapes: “*A fire devoureth before them; and behind them a flame burneth: the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape [peleta] them.*” Another example is in *Ezra 9:14*: “*Should we again break thy commandments, and join in affinity with the people of these abominations? wouldest not thou be angry with us till thou hadst consumed us, so that there should be no remnant nor escaping [peleta]?”*

The passage draws special attention to Egypt, which was especially important and extensively under the hand of the King of the North. The British had become heavily involved in Egyptian affairs in 1875 when they purchased a 44% share in the Suez Canal Company. The control of “the precious things of Egypt,” such as oil, was at stake. After riots in 1882, the British decided direct control of Egypt was needed and began to occupy Egypt. Lord Cromer became the British agent in Egypt in 1883 and ruled the country for the next 24 years. British advisers were placed in all areas of government. British forces were permanently stationed in Egypt and the Egyptian army was disbanded and recreated under British officers. In 1906, the Ottoman-British agreement gave Britain complete control over both Red Sea gulfs (Suez and Aqaba), including the Straits of Tiran. In response to German threats in 1914, military reinforcements were sent to Egypt and it was declared a protectorate. Between 1914 and 1922, Egypt was formally part of the British Empire. The United States recognized the British protection of Egypt in 1919. Britain declared Egyptian Independence in 1922 and created the Kingdom of Egypt. It was only nominally independent. The British kept control of foreign relations, communications and the military. The British occupied Egypt during World War II (1939 to 1945). In 1956, the British and French finally withdrew troops from the Suez.

Libyans:

The Libyans, in Bible times, were located to the west of Egypt, which basically corresponds to modern day

Libya. In 1911, Libya was taken from the Ottomans and colonized by the Italians. The Senussi (a Muslim political-religious Sufi order and clan in Libya and Sudan) sided with the Ottoman Empire and fought against the Allies in World War I. The British forces defeated the Ottomans in 1917 in Libya, and on April 12 the Senussi accepted the terms of the British ("**Libyans... shall be at his steps**").

Note: On April 14, the Italians and Senussi signed the Treaty of Acroma that acknowledged effective virtual independence of Libya from direct Italian control. However, fighting between the Italians and Libyans resumed and the Italians took full control of Libya in 1930 until 1947 when Libya became independent.

Ethiopians:

The Ethiopians, in Bible times, occupied the area south of Egypt on the Nile, also known as Cush. This corresponds generally to the country now known as Sudan. Before World War I, Sudan was united with the Kingdom of Egypt, but just like Egypt, it wasn't until 1914 that Sudan officially ceased to be Ottoman territory and formally became part of the British Empire ("**Ethiopians shall be at his steps**"). Britain administered control in Sudan between 1899 and 1956, even redrawing its borders in 1908. In 1954, Egypt and Britain agreed that Sudan should be granted independence in 1956.

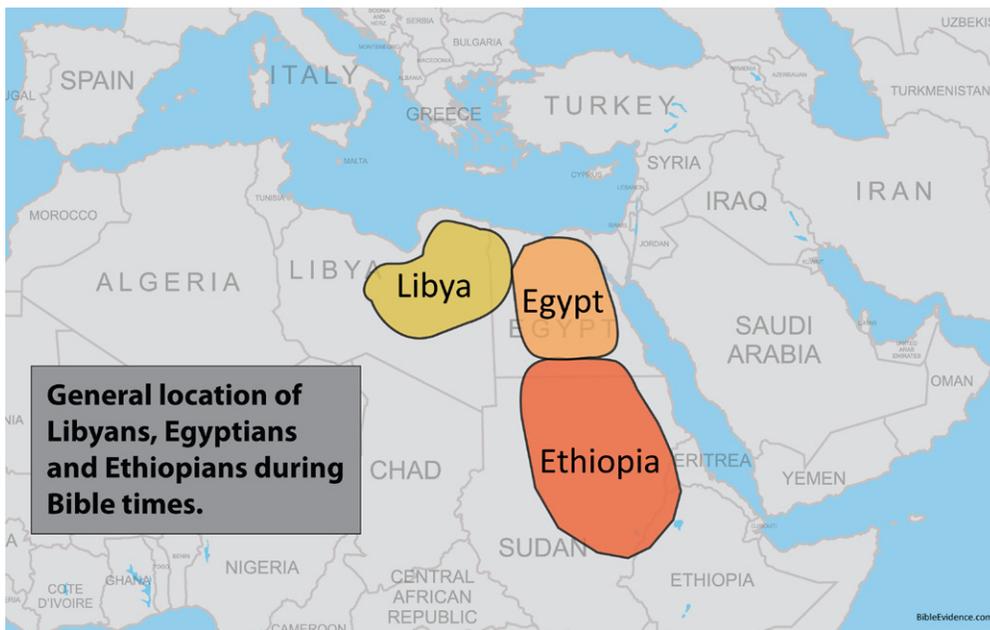


Figure 13: Map showing the general location of the Libyans, Egyptians and Ethiopians in Bible times.

DANIEL 11:44 | *KJV: But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him: therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.*

| *NASB®: But rumors from the East and from the North will disturb him, and he will go forth with great wrath to destroy and annihilate many.*

Tidings out of North and East:

World War I had a very destabilizing effect on the world. Its unresolved issues culminated in conditions that fueled World War II (1939 - 1945). The Empire of Japan had imperialist aims of dominating Asia and the Pacific and went to war with China in 1937 ("**tidings out of the east**"). Also during the late 1930s, Nazi Germany began making aggressive territorial demands in northern Europe (annexing Austria in March 1938 and invading Czechoslovakia in March 1939) and on August 24, 1939 made an agreement with the Soviet Union that

included secret protocols to overrun the countries that lay between them (*“tidings... out of the north”*).

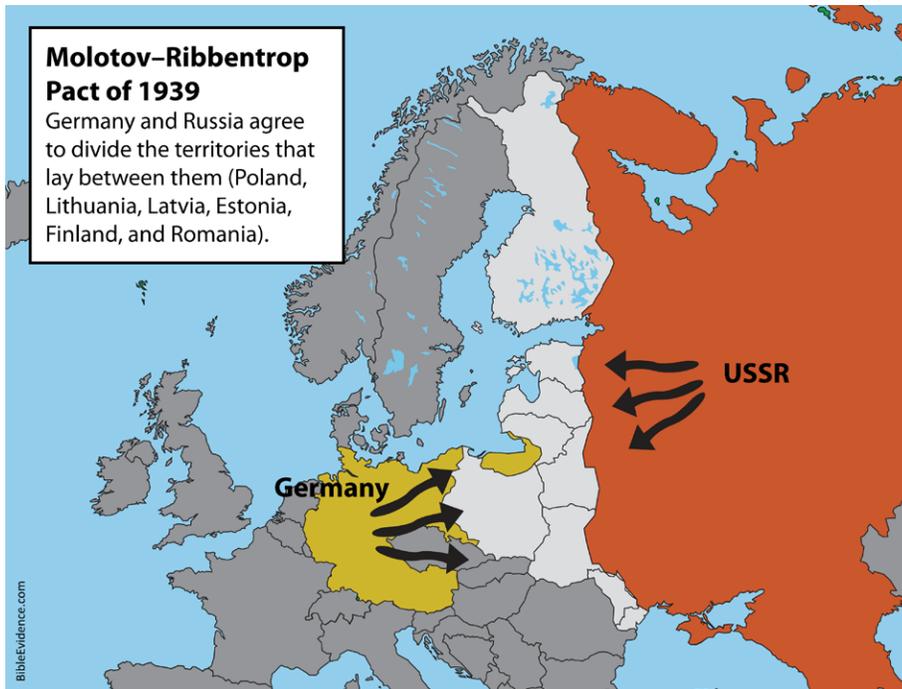


Figure 14: Map illustrating the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939 between Germany and Russia to the north.

Note: The agreement was the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, a 10-year non-aggression pact. But, there was also a secret protocol to the pact, in which Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland were divided into German and Soviet “spheres of influence.” There was shock and alarm across the world when the non-secret portions of the pact were announced. In addition, some of the secret aspects of the pact were leaked producing distrust and fear. Many, including Germany’s allies, had only been aware of the British-French-Soviet negotiations. In September, Germany and the Soviet Union invaded Poland. Over the next several months the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were forced to sign treaties and parts of Finland and Romania were invaded. On January 10, 1941, Germany and the Soviet Union signed another agreement and made additional secret revisions to the secret protocols of the prior pact. However, unbeknownst to the Soviets, Germany had been secretly preparing for an invasion of the Soviet Union since the summer of 1940. On June 22, 1941, Germany attacked the Soviets in Poland and launched Operation Barbarossa, the invasion of the Soviet Union. As a result, Russia suffered more deaths than any other nation in World War II.

In December of 1941, Japan (Emperor Hirohito) attacked the United States and European colonies in the Pacific Ocean, conquering much of the Western Pacific. By 1942, Nazi Germany, its occupied territories and allies controlled the majority of continental Europe, Southeast Asia and North Africa.

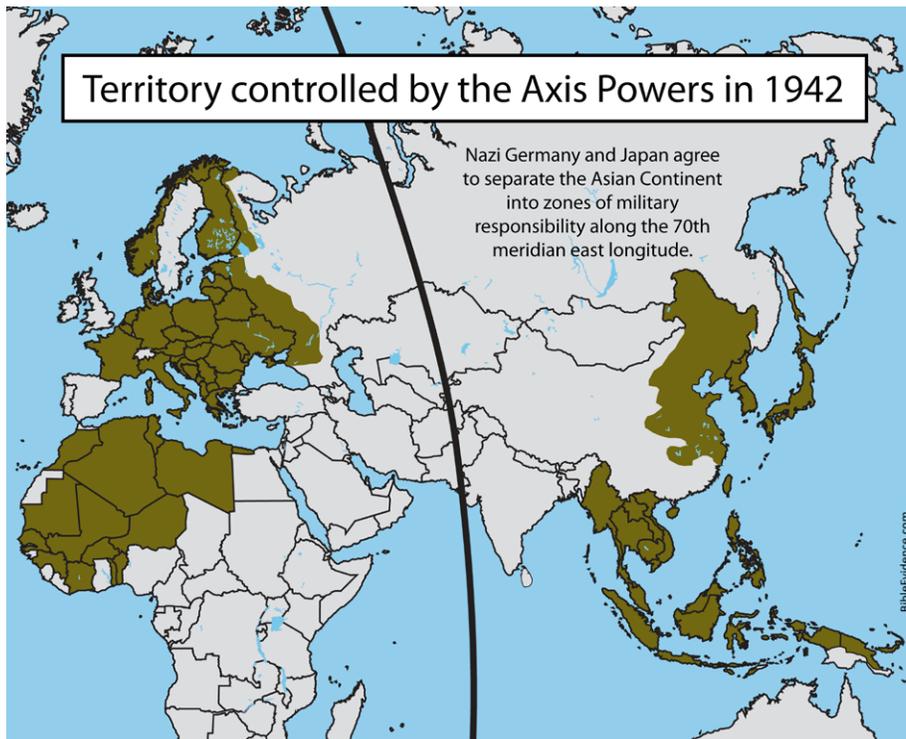


Figure 15: The territory controlled by the Axis Powers (green) in 1942.

Note: The chief leader of the Axis powers was Adolf Hitler (Fuhrer of Nazi Germany - 1934 to 1945). His goal was to expand the territory of the German people until only they inhabited the globe. Hitler's ideology was racially motivated and the victims of his regime were considered subhuman. Nazi policy was to exterminate, expel and use as slaves all the non-Aryan people, which included Slavs, Roma, Poles, Serbs, Russians (later on), Jews, persons of color, and the physically and mentally disabled. Horrible atrocities were committed, including the Holocaust and the killing of an estimated 19.3 million civilians and prisoners of war.

King of North goes out with fury:

The activities of Japan, Germany and Russia disturbed and alarmed the English-led Allied powers (*"trouble him"*) and caused them to rise up against the Axis powers. Britain (George VI reigned 1936 - 1952) and the United States (English tribe) led the effort (they were later joined by Russia). The war eventually involved the vast majority of the world's countries and was the deadliest war in human history.

The Allied powers steadily took back the territories lost, as hundreds of thousands died along the way (*"go forth with great fury to destroy"*). In 1942, the progress of the Axis powers was halted and the next 3 years saw repeated Axis defeats. In 1945, Berlin was captured, Hitler committed suicide and the Germans surrendered on May 8. The newly invented atomic bombs were dropped, in August, on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in which 129,000 people died instantly. Japan formally surrendered on September 2, 1945. The total casualties of the war are estimated at 50 - 85 million people (*"utterly to make away many"*).



Figure 16: Map showing World War II participants.

**DANIEL
11:45**

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

NASB®: He will pitch the tents of his royal pavilion between the seas and the beautiful Holy Mountain; yet he will come to his end, and no one will help him.

Holy Mountain:

Daniel uses the term “holy mountain” to refer to Jerusalem in Daniel 9:16 (see also Zech. 8:3, Is. 66:20, Joel 3:17). Here again, the Hebrew word “tsbiy” (“glorious”) is used in association with the Promised Land. Jerusalem (“*glorious holy mountain*”) is located between the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea (“*between the seas*”). This last verse reveals that the King of the North would establish a royal home or place of rule (“*tabernacles of his palace*”) in Jerusalem.

In 1945, after World War II, in order to prevent another such conflict, the United Nations was founded. In 1947 the British attempted to put the future of western Palestine into the hands of the United Nations, the successor organization to the League of Nations, which had established the Mandate for Palestine. The United Nations adopted a Partition Plan for Palestine. This plan would end the British Mandate over Palestine and create an independent Arab and independent Jewish state and an International Regime for the city of Jerusalem. The idea was to solve the conflict between the Palestinian nationalists and the Jewish nationalists. However, the plan was rejected by the Arabs.

The British decided to end the Mandate on May 14, 1948 and withdraw its troops by August 1. On May 14, the World Zionist Organization formally declared the establishment of the State of Israel. The USA (part of the English tribe/horn with Britain) recognized the new nation that same day, which was now critical to Israel’s success as the balance of power had tilted from Europe to the USA as a global superpower. On May 15, the Arab-Israeli War began. Combined forces of Egypt, Syria, Transjordan, Lebanon, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia

fought against the Israeli forces. After 10 months of fighting, Israel took control of the area originally assigned to it in the Partition Plan, as well as almost 60% of the area assigned to the Arab state. It also took control of West Jerusalem (in 1967 it also took East Jerusalem). Israel was admitted to membership in the United Nations on May 11, 1949 (the United Nations, which started out with 51 member states, now has 193). The internationalization of Jerusalem never materialized as the UN declared in 1947, and the UN still refers to Israel as the Occupying Power in Jerusalem. The conflict continues to this day, with Israel resolutely holding its ground in its capital, Jerusalem.



Figure 17: Location of Jerusalem "between the seas."

So today, we find ourselves in this situation, where the King of the North, the English tribe now led by the USA ("**he**"), has established and fixed ("**shall plant**") a dwelling place ("**the tabernacles**") or an outpost in Israel, specifically a place of rule or capital ("**of his palace**") between the Mediterranean Sea and Dead Sea ("**between the seas**") in Jerusalem ("**in the glorious holy mountain**"). Amidst all the controversy surrounding the Arab-Israeli conflict, verse 45 indicates that the King of the North will remain planted in Jerusalem until his power ends ("**come to his end**") because no one will help ("**none shall help him**").

The King of the North's loss of power appears to coincide with Michael standing up (*Dan. 12:1*) and the 7 last plagues ("**time of trouble**"). Other prophecies reveal that not only the KON comes to his end during that time, but all earthly powers and nations. Though the end is sure, any individual within these nations may choose to stand on the side of Jesus and be saved from the pending disasters.

Since the book of Revelation reveals that the USA is the primary end-time power (Rev. 13, 17), it is not unexpected to see the USA portrayed as the final KON in Daniel. The USA plays an increasing role in the English tribe's (KON) activities during World War I and II, becomes a global super power and leads the English tribe by verse 45. Since World War II, the USA has undoubtedly been the main power that ensures Israel's continuance through massive economic, military and political support.

The King of the North's end is the only event left in Daniel chapter 11 before Jesus ("**Michael**" - 12:1) puts an end to all the fighting. Daniel 12:1 to 12:3 conclude the angel's uninterrupted explanation of the vision.⁶ Amazing promises will be fulfilled to God's people at that time, including the reward of everlasting life!

In conclusion, it is a God worth serving and trusting who can tell the future and make provision for every

person's need. Daniel 11:40-45 is only one of many remarkable Bible prophecies that may be seen precisely fulfilled in history. These give concrete evidence of the realness and veracity of God and His Word. *"And now I have told you before it come to pass, that, when it is come to pass, ye might believe" (John 14:29).*

Notes:

- 1 In Daniel 12:4-7, the angel reveals the date when the "time of the end" would begin. He tells Daniel to "shut up the words" (12:4) and that the book is "closed up and sealed" (12:9), which means that its full meaning was not revealed. Full understanding of Daniel's prophecy would not occur until the "time of the end" (12:4). Then, many would "run to and fro," or study and search the Bible, and "knowledge" of the prophecies would "be increased." One of the heavenly beings asked to know when that would occur. The other being stated it would occur after a certain period of time: "a time, times, and an half." This time period calculates to 1260 years (1 time = 1 year, 1 Jewish year = 360 days, 360 + 2x360 + 180 = 1260 days, 1260 prophetic days = 1260 literal years). The period is repeated in various other prophecies as "forty and two months" (1260 days) and "thousand two hundred and threescore days" (1260 days) (Dan. 7:25, 12:7, Rev. 11:2, 11:3, 12:6, 12:14, 13:5). They all portray the time when God's people and His Word suffered as the church-state system of the Middle Ages ruled the realm ecclesiastically from 538 to 1798 AD (1260 years). When this "scatter[ing] of the power of the holy people" (12:7) for 1260 years was completed ("accomplished"), the "time of the end" would begin. So, from 1798 to the Second Coming of Jesus is the "time of the end," and the activities described from Daniel 11:40-45 occur during that period.
- 2 It is important to apply Biblically-provided interpretation when symbolic language is employed. For example, the passages describing the 144,000 "Israelites" in Revelation 7 and 14 are part of prophetic visions and many symbols are used throughout. Thus, the Biblically-provided interpretation, that Israel symbolizes God's church and Israelites are individual true believers, is employed. However, here in Daniel 11, symbolic language is not being used and thus Egypt means Egypt, the glorious land promised to Abraham's descendants means the promised land centered in Palestine, Edom means the area where the Edomites lived, etc.
- 3 The prophetic realm of Rome being fulfilled in the western half of the Roman Empire, does not preclude the fall of the eastern half (Byzantium) being portrayed in the 5th Trumpet of Revelation. The 5th Trumpet defines the political environment in the Roman realm as it allowed the "tormenting" (Rev. 9:5,10) of the neighboring Byzantines by the Ottomans for 150 years ("5 months") before cutting off the last hope of military aid as the unsuccessful Council of Basel disbanded in 1449. When the Council disbanded, the Ottomans were no longer restrained by the threat of an east-west union and could then "kill" the Byzantine Empire. During the 6th Trumpet they conquered the Byzantine capital and went on to attack within the Roman realm that now had no buffer between it and the Ottomans.
- 4 Daniel 11 outlines many of the most significant wars down through history. These wars were monumental events in their era, majorly affecting the power and very survival of individual realms. Examples include the second invasion of Greece (480 BC) during the Greco-Persian War (Dan. 11:2), the 6 Syrian Wars (274-168 BC) (Dan. 11:6-16), Mithridatic Wars (88-63 BC) (Dan. 11:18), Battle of the Teutoburg (9 AD) (Dan. 11:22), Vandal Wars (457-468 AD) (Dan. 11:25-30) and World War I and II (1914-1945 AD).
- 5 European colonization of Africa and other areas controlled primarily for commerce purposes, was generally different than in America, which was colonized for purposes of settling and as a permanent extension of the European homeland.
- 6 The non-symbolic language of chapter 11 continues to Daniel 12:3 as part of the angel's explanation of Daniel's vision. Jesus, who watches over the righteous at the end of time, is the same unchanging and ever gracious being who watched over Daniel's people at the time of the vision ("At that time Michael, the archangel [great ruler] who stands guard over your nation, will arise" 12:1 NLT). It is at the end of time that Daniel's people will be delivered, if their name is in the Book of Life ("But at that time every one of your people whose name is written in the book will be rescued" 12:2 NLT). All people, throughout all time, who commit their lives to Jesus, will then be rewarded together with "everlasting life" (12:2).

The King of the North Planted in Jerusalem
A Study of Daniel 11:40-45
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