### **Update #7**

### CBCG Research Projects for 2016 The Daniel Project

June 20, 2016

Monday, June 20, 2016

Dear Fred,

**Update #7** contains **Prophetic Clusters #3 and #4** which cover the end-time events of Daniel 11:28 through Daniel 11:35.

Shortly before His crucifixion, Jesus made direct reference to the abomination of desolation prophesied in Daniel 11:31 (Mat. 24:15). About 20 years afterward, the apostle Paul also made reference to the abomination of desolation and described the personage who would "do according to his will" by polluting the sanctuary, taking away the daily sacrifice and setting the abomination in its place (2 Thes. 2:3-4). In this passage Paul specifically refers to this personage as "the son of perdition." Thus the King of the North we have been tracking from Verse 21 in Daniel 11 is identified as "the son of perdition."

These Scriptural records of the words of Jesus and of Paul place in our hands the keys that unlock the prophetic timeline of the end-time events of Daniel 11. Verses 31 and 36 of Daniel 11 specifically refer to the last 7-year week of Daniel's 70-weeks prophecy. The abomination of desolation will be set up at the midpoint of the last 7 years. This will mark the end of the first 3 ½-year period and the beginning of the final 3 ½-year period.

The building of the temple will confirm that the first  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -year period has begun. The morning and evening oblations offered by the Levitical priests in Jerusalem will be instituted 110 days after the beginning of this  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -year period (1150 days subtracted from 1260 days = 110 days) and will be offered for 1150 days as prophesied in Daniel 8.

During this time Satan will possess the son of perdition and a great falling away among the Jewish leadership will occur, leading to a league with the son of perdition, who will set up the abomination that brings desolation upon Jerusalem. This event will signify the beginning of the second period of 3 ½-years. At that time the work of the two witnesses will commence, beginning the 1260-day countdown to the glorious return of Christ.

The two prophetic clusters in Verses 28 through 35 in Daniel 11 set the timeframe for the fulfillment of the seven seals of Revelation and the last prophetic week of Daniel 9:

#### **Prophetic**

Cluster #3) Daniel 11:28-31 These verses describe the rise of the son of perdition (King of the North, who invades the nation of Israel after the temple is built and the daily sacrifices are instituted).

#### **Prophetic**

Cluster #4) Daniel 11:32-35 These verses describe the great falling away of traitorous Jews who form a league with the son of perdition, who takes away the daily sacrifice. The Jews who remain faithful to the worship of God suffer tribulation during this time.

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### Prophetic Events Occurring to the Modern State of Israel at the End Times

The King of the North—the Son of Perdition—Allies in Peace with the Modern State of Israel so the Temple can be Built

King James Bible (Blue text = KJB)

#### 11:28 Then shall he return into his land with great riches;

[The King of the North—the Son of Perdition—will return to his land north of Israel after his attack on the King of the South]

#### and his heart shall be against the holy covenant

[His heart shall secreatly turn against the Modern State of Israel all the while appearing to be an ally of peace so the Temple can be rebuilt];

#### and he shall do exploits

[The Son of Perdition will do whatever is placed in his heart/mind by the Holy Spirit—including laying the political ground work for peace and the construction of the Temple. This must be so because in a few verses subsequent to this we learn of his return to defile it. He cannot defile it unless it has been rebuilt!],

#### and return to his own land.

[He will then return to his own land north of the Modern State of Israel pretending to comply with this new Peace Treaty. At the appointed time he will set out once again against the King of the South.]

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Allies in Peace with the Modern State of Israel so the Temple can be Built

#### Hebrew Terms Highlighted in Green are Exegeted by Keil

#### **Interlinear Transliterated Bible**

רְיָעֵׂב vqi[1]Jf3msXa Pc Then shall he return into

28

7725 W-yaashob エコヹヿ ncfscX3ms his land

תברכריש ncmsa Pp with riches; 7399

birkuwsh

amsa great 1419 gaadowl

גדול

בְוּרְלְבְ ncmscX3ms Pc and his heart 3824

Uwlbaabow

shall be <u>9999</u>

קרית על Pp ncfsc against covenant; 5921 1285

6921 1285 'al- b-riyt קרָשׁ ncms the holy 9999 <mark>694</mark>4

ncmsa holy a 6944 qodesh

マログリー vqp[2]3ms Pc and he shall do <u>6213</u> W-'aasaah

exploits,

マスティン アスティン アスティ

בְצְרֹלְאֵרְ ncfscX3ms Pp to his own land. 776 1-°artsow

The King of the North—the Son of Perdition—Allies in Peace (while returning from Egypt) with the Modern State of Israel so the Temple can be Built

### **Keil and Delitzsch Commentary on the Old Testament**

(Green words = transliteration of Hebrew words, phrases of sentences) (Orange numbers = Strong's Universal Numbering System)

**Keil Verse 28—General Introductory Comments:** Verse 28. The success gained by the crafty king of the north in his war against the king of the south (v. 25f.) increases his endeavours after the enlarging of his dominions. Returning from Egypt with great riches, i.e., with rich spoil, he raises his heart against the holy covenant. By the *potentialis* 

Keil Verse 28—<u>yaashob</u><sup>7725</sup> (he shall return) this new undertaking is placed in the point of view of a divine decree, to denote that he thereby brings about his own destruction.

Keil Verse 28—qodesh6<sup>6944</sup> b-riyt<sup>1285</sup> signifies not the holy people in covenant with God (v. Lengerke, Maurer, and many older interpreters), but the divine institution of the Old Covenant, the Jewish Theocracy. The Jews are only members of this covenant, cf. v. 30. Calvin is right when he says: Mihi simplicior sensus probatur, quod scilicet bellum gerat adversus Deum. The holy covenant is named instead of the covenant people to represent the undertaking as an outrage against the kingdom of God, which was founded in Israel.

Keil Verse 28—<u>w-±aasaah</u><sup>6213</sup>, and he shall do, perform, that which his heart thinks, or that which he has in his mind against the holy covenant. The historical fulfilment is narrated in 1 Macc 1:22-29.

Keil Verse 28—<u>l-\*ar-tsow</u> 776 <u>w-shaab</u> 7725 resumes

Keil Verse 28—<u>\*ar-tsow</u><sup>776</sup> <u>w-yaashob</u><sup>7725</sup>, and teaches us that Antiochus undertook the first assault against the holy covenant on his return from Egypt into his kingdom (to Antioch), as is expressly stated in <u>1 Macc 1:20</u>.

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

King James Bible (Blue text = KJB)

#### 11:29 At the time appointed he shall return,

[This appointed time is without doubt one of the most important in all human history. It is the trigger that reveals the Son of Perdition to the world].

#### and come toward the south:

[As the King of the North, the Son of Perdition leaves his lair and heads south to do battle with the King of the South. He is stopped dead in his tracks by a mighty foreign power].

#### but it shall not be as the former,

[His first attack against the King of the South was apparently only partially successful. He took away great spoil, but did not subject the new territory to his rule.]

#### or as the latter.

[He will not subject the territory of the King of the South as he intended. His military occupation will be foiled].

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### Hebrew Terms Highlighted in Green are Exegeted by Keil

### **Interlinear Transliterated Bible**

בייבורער ncmsa Pa Pp At the time appointed	רֶשׁרָּב vqi3ms	자그기 vqp[2]3ms Pc	np Pa Pp	רְלֹאֵר Pn Pc
4150	he shall return,	and come	toward the south;	but not
	<u>7725</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>5045</u>	<u>3808</u>
Lamow'eed	yaashuwb	uwbaa'	banegeb	W-lo'-

תְהְיֵתְ vqi3fs it shall be	בָראשנָה afsa Pa Pp	וְכָאַחֲרנֵה: afsa Pa Pp Pc
<u>1961</u> tih-yeh	as the former, $\frac{7223}{1222}$	or as the latter. $\frac{314}{100}$
	Kaari shonaan	w-kaa'ach-ronaah

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### **Keil and Delitzsch Commentary on the Old Testament**

(Green words = transliteration of Hebrew words, phrases of sentences) (Orange numbers = Strong's Universal Numbering System)

**Keil Verse 29—General Introductory Comments:** In order that he [the King of the North—the Son of Perdition] might bring Egypt wholly under his power, he undertook a new expedition thither (<u>uwbaa\*\* yaashuwb\*</u> 7725, he comes again). But this expedition, like the first, was not successful (k--k-, as-so, cf. <u>Josh 14:11</u>; <u>Ezek 18:4</u>). (For the ships of Chittim [See Verse 30] come against him.)

Keil Verse 29—<u>negeb</u><sup>5045</sup> (the south), he turns his indignation against Judah to destroy the covenant people (cf. v. 28).

See Verse 30 for Complete Exegesis of this Section

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

King James Bible (Blue text = KJB)

#### 11:30 For the ships of Chittim.

[The ships are the mighty sea ships that carry mighty air ships and their attendent support vessels. There is only one navy in the world that could accomplish what happens here. When the Modern State of Israel calls out to the USA for help, we will respond and the result will be the descration of the Temple by the Son of Perdition. The prophetic clock will be set to the last  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years leading to the return of Christ.]

#### shall come against him;

["him" being the King of the North—the Son of Perdition and his army]

#### therefore he shall be grieved, and return,

[All it would take at this time is his unilateral action of his elite troops with a few Jewish supporters in high places to stop the oblation by setting up his own altar in place of God's, claiming he IS God. It seems it would take the duplicity of the Priesthood here as well?]

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.

[The fact that this heinous deed is accomplished is far more importanct I think than assigning blame, for it is this act that brings desolation upon the region.]

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### Hebrew Terms Highlighted in Green are Exegeted by Keil

### **Interlinear Transliterated Bible**

30				-	
ילְבְאָר vqp[2]3cp Pc For shall come <u>935</u> Uwbaa'uw	PpX3ms ragainst him: the 871a	ncmpa ships of C 6716	כְּתִּיםׁ np Chittim the <mark>3794</mark> Kitiym	ילְבָּׁלְ vnp[2]3r refore he sha <u>351</u> W-nik	ll be grieved, 2
אַרְי vqp[2]3ms Pc and return, <mark>7725</mark> and w-shaab	רְבְּעָרֵ vqp[2]3ms Pc I have indignation 2194 W-zaa'am	בעל – Pp against co 5921 'al-	Jvenant.	קרׁבְשׁ ncmsa holy <u>99</u> <u>6944</u> qowdesh	1
ילְשְׁיֵה vqp[2]3ms Pc so shall he do; <u>6213</u> he W-'aasaah	עְבְיִר vqp[2]3ms Pc shall even return, <mark>7725</mark> w-shaab	and have	f3msXa Pc intelligence 1995 aabeen	על- Pp with them <u>5921</u> 'al-	vqPmpc that forsake <u>5800</u> 'oz-beey
תרית ncfsc covenant. 1285 the b-riyt 9999	ncmsa holy 6944 qodesh				

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### **Keil and Delitzsch Commentary on the Old Testament**

(Green words = transliteration of Hebrew words, phrases of sentences) (Orange numbers = Strong's Universal Numbering System)

Keil Verse 30—General Introductory Comments: <u>kitiym</u> <sup>3794</sup> <u>tsiyiym</u> <sup>6716</sup>, ships the Chittaei, for kitiym miyad tsiym, <u>Num 24:24</u>, whence the expression is derived

<u>kitiym</u> <sup>3794</sup> is Cyprus with its chief city *Ci'ttion* (now Chieti or Chitti); see under <u>Gen 10:4</u>. Ships coming from Cyprus are ships which come from the west, from the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean [that is, the Seventh Fleet—mighty seaships carrying mighty airships]. In <u>1 Macc 1:1</u> and 8:5 <u>kitiym</u> <sup>3794</sup> is interpreted of Macedonia, according to which Bertholdt and Dereser think of the Macedonian fleet with which the Roman embassy sailed to Alexandria.)

(**Note:** This much is historically verified, that the Roman embassy, led by Popillius, appeared with a fleet in Alexandria, and imperiously commanded Antiochus to desist from his undertaking against Egypt and to return to his own land (Liv. xlv. 10-12). The LXX have therefore translated these words by: *kai' hee'xousi Rhoomai'oi kai' exoo'sousin auto'n kai' embrimee'sontai autoo'*, and correctly, so far as the prophecy has received the first historical accomplishment in that *factum*.)

Keil Verse 30—<u>w-nik-\*aah</u><sup>3512</sup>, he [the King of the North—the Son of Perdition] shall lose courage, is rightly explained by Jerome: **non quod** interierit, sed quod omnem arrogantiae perdiderit magnitudinem.

(Note: The historical facts have been briefly and conclusively brought together by Hitzig thus: "On the complaint of the Alexandrians the Roman senate sent an embassage, at the head of which was C. Popillius Laenas (Polyb. xxix. 1; Liv. xliv. 19). After being detained at Delos (Liv. xliv. 29), they set sail to Egypt after the battle at Pydna (Liv. xlv. 10). Here he met Antiochus four Roman miles from Alexandria, and presented to him the message of the senate. When Antiochus explained that he wished to lay the matter before his counsellors, Popillius described with the staff he carried on his hand a circle round the king, and commanded him to give his answer before he left this circle. Antiochus, confounded by the circumstance, submitted and withdrew from Egypt (Liv. xlv. 12; Polyb. xxix. 11; Appian, *Syr.* c. 66; Justin. xxxiv. 3).")

Keil Verse 30—<u>w-zaa±am</u><sup>2194</sup> <u>w-shaab</u><sup>7725</sup>, not: he was again enraged, for nothing is said of a previous expedition

Keil Verse 30—<u>zaa±am</u>. <u>w-shaab</u><sup>7725</sup>, and he turned round (back) from his expedition against Egypt. Since he was not able to accomplish anything against the

Keil Verse 30—<u>w-shaab</u><sup>7725</sup> in v. 30b resumes the <u>w-shaab</u><sup>7725</sup> in v. 30a, so as further to express how he gave vent to his anger. Hitzig's interpretation of the first <u>w-shaab</u><sup>7725</sup> of the return to Palestine, of the second, of the return from Palestine to Antiochus, is not justified.

Keil Verse 30—<u>w-yaabeen</u><sup>995</sup>, he shall observe, direct his attention to the Jews who forsook the holy covenant, i.e., the apostate Jews, that he might by their help execute his plans against the Mosaic religion - partim ornando illos honoribus, partim illorum studiis ad patriam religionem obliterandam comparatis obsecundando, as C. B. Michaelis excellently remarks; cf. 1 Macc 1:11-16 with 2:18.

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

King James Bible (Blue text = KJB)

#### 11:31 And arms shall stand on his part,

[Again these arms appear to be a close working collaboration of elite troops of the Son of Perdition and high ranking officials of the State of Israel/military, civilian and religious.]

and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength,

[The gates to the sanctuary have been left open for easy access.] and shall take away the daily sacrifice,

[the morning and evening oblation which has been offered for 1150 days to this mid-point of the last 7 years]

and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate.

[placing a pagan altar upon the altar of God so the Son of Perdition can offer sacrifice to himself as God]

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### Hebrew Terms Highlighted in Green are Exegeted by Keil

### **Interlinear Transliterated Bible**

31					
	רורעים ncfpa Pc	בָּזְנַרּבִז	יַעֲבֻוֹדוּ	רְחִלְּלֹוּ	הַמִּקְרָשׁ
	And arms	PpX3ms	vqi3mp	vpp[2]3cp Pc	ncmsa Pa
		on his part,	shall stand	and they shall pollute	the sanctuary of
	<u>2220</u>	4480	<u>5975</u>	<u>2490</u>	<u>4720</u>
	Uwzro'iym	mimenuw	ya'-moduw	w-chilluw	hamiqdaash

הַמָערז	וְהָסִירוּ	הַתָּמִיד		רְנַרְנרָ
ncmsa Pa	vhp[2]3cp Pc	Pd Pa		vqp[2]3cp Pc
strength,	and shall take away	the daily	sacrifice,	and they shall place
<u>4581</u>	5493	8548	<u>9999</u>	<u>5414</u>
hamaa'owz	W-heeciyruw	hataamiyd		W-naat-nuw

משומם : ncmsa Pa vkPmsa
the abomination that maketh desolate.

8251
8074
hashiquwts m-showmeem

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### **Keil and Delitzsch Commentary on the Old Testament**

(Green words = transliteration of Hebrew words, phrases of sentences) (Orange numbers = Strong's Universal Numbering System)

Keil Verse 31—General Introductory Comments: Here is stated what he [the King of the North—the Son of Perdition--cdf] accomplished by the help of the apostate Jews [of the State of Modern Israel-cdf]. <u>z-ro±iym</u><sup>2220</sup>, arms, figuratively for help (v. 5), are warlike forces, as vv. 15 and 22. That the plur. has here the masculine form, while in those verses it has the fem. form, furnishes no reason for a difference of meaning, since <u>z-rowa±</u> in its proper sense of arm occurs promiscue [that is, with no gramatical importance regarding its meaning—cdf] with both endings in the plur.; cf. for <u>z-ro±iym</u> Gen 49:24; <u>Isa 51:5</u>; <u>2 Kings 9:24</u>.

Keil Verse 31—<u>min</u> in <u>mimenuw</u> 4480 is not partitive, a part of him, i.e., the host as a part of the king (Hitzig), but out from him, or by his command.

Keil Verse 31—<u>ya±amoduw</u><sup>5975</sup>, to stand up, not to stand still, as Hitzig, on the ground of the supposition that Antiochus [that is, 8-Antiochus IV Epiphanes King 175-163—Daniel 11:20. See Update #6--cdf] on his return from Egypt placed a standing army-corps in Jerusalem, would interpret it, contrary to the usage of the word, since

**Keil Verse 31**—<u>±aamad</u> does not signify to stand still in the sense of to remain behind, though it means to endure, to keep the ground (vv. 6, 15).

It is disputed whether these

Keil Verse 31—<u>z-ro±iym</u> <sup>2220</sup>arms denote military forces, troops of the hostile king (Hävernick, v. Leng., Maur., Hitz., Klief.), or his accomplices of the apostate party of the Jews, and thus essentially identical with

Keil Verse 31—<u>b-rivt</u> 1285 ±oz-beey 5800, [See]-v. 30 [meaning those that forsake the covenant—cdf] (Calvin, Hengstb. *Christol.* iii. 1, p. 110, Kran., and others). In favour of the latter view, Kranichfeld argues that the

Keil Verse 31— $\underline{b\text{-}riyt}^{1285}$   $\underline{\pm oz\text{-}beey}^{5800}$  (those that forsake the covenant), according to v. 30, come under consideration as a support to the king, and the

Keil Verse 31—<u>mimenuw</u> 4480 of this verse before us evidently refers to the king's own army, and therefore would be superfluous. <u>But these two reasons</u> prove nothing. The

Keil Verse 31—<u>mimenuw</u> 4480 is not superfluous, even though it were used of the king's own army. Since in vv. 30 and 32 the king of the north is the subject of the clause, it was necessary in

Keil Verse 31—<u>z-ro±iym</u><sup>2220</sup>\_to define in what relation they stood to the king.

But the other remark, that the

Keil Verse 31— $\underline{b\text{-riyt}}^{1285}$   $\underline{\pm oz\text{-beey}}^{5800}$  come into view as a support to the king, does not prove that these are the same who desecrate the sanctuary and set up the abomination of desolation. On the contrary, if

Keil Verse 31—<u>mimenuw</u> 4480 <u>denotes the causal exit, the z-ro±iym</u> 2220 <u>cannot be the apostate Jews, but only warlike forces which the king</u> [of the North—the Son of Perdition--cdf] leads forth. If we refer

Keil Verse 31—<u>z-ro±iym</u><sup>2220</sup>\_to the apostate Jews, then we must, with Hengstenberg and Gesenius, take

Keil Verse 31—<u>mimenuw</u> 4480 in the sense of *eo jubente*. Moreover, the

Keil Verse 31—<u>z-ro±iym</u> 2220 manifestly stand in contrast to the

Keil Verse 31—<u>b-rivt</u> <sup>1285</sup> <u>mar-shiy±eey</u> <sup>7561</sup> of v. 32. By his troops (military forces) the king [of the North—the Son of Perdition--cdf] lays waste the sanctuary, and he makes by means of smooth words those who sin against the covenant heathen. Kranichfeld himself recognises this contrast, and therefore will understand as the subject to

Keil Verse 31—<u>w-chil-luw</u> <sup>2490</sup>\_not merely "those that forsake the covenant" (v. 30), but these along with and including the warlike power of the hostile king [of the North—the Son of Perdition--cdf].

An expedient which the difficulty suggested.

Keil Verse 31—<u>hamiq-daash</u> is the temple, and

Keil Verse 31—<u>hamaa±owz</u> 4581 (the strength) is in apposition. This apposition, however, does not say that the temple was fortified (v. Leng., Hitzig, Ewald), but it points out the temple as the spiritual fortress of Israel. The temple is the "Feste Burg" (firm tower) of the holy covenant (v. 28), as the dwelling-place of Jehovah, which is a firm fortress to His people; cf. <u>Ps</u> 31:4-5, (3, 4); <u>Isa 25:4</u>; <u>Ps 18:3 (2)</u>.

Keil Verse 31—<u>hm\* chil-luw</u> <sup>2490</sup> is essentially identical with

Keil Verse 31—<u>miq-daashow m-kown hush-lak-</u>, [See] <u>Dan 8:11</u>. The two following clauses state what the desecration consists in: in the taking away, the removal of the stated worship of Jehovah, <u>and in the placing</u>, <u>setting up of the abomination of desolation</u>, i.e., of the idol-altar on <u>Jehovah's altar of burnt-offering</u>; see under <u>Dan 8:11</u> (p. 689f.).

Keil Verse 31—<u>m-shomeem</u> 8074 is not the genitive, but an adjective to

**Keil Verse 31**—<u>hashiquwts</u> <sup>8251</sup> (without the article after the definite noun, as e.g., <u>Dan 8:13</u>): *the desolating abomination*, i.e., the abomination which effects the desolation. With reference to the fulfilment, cf. <u>1 Macc 1:37, 45, 54</u>, and above, p. 739.

## Exegesis of Daniel 11:21-Daniel 12:1-3 The Eight Prophetic Clusters

**Cluster #4 Daniel 11:32-35** 

The King of the North

Tratorous Jews Conspire with the Son of Perdition To Betray the Modern State of Israel

The Little Horn of Dan. 8:9-13, 23-25 Beginning of Second 1260 Days of Revelation

The Great Falling Away:
Traitorous Jews Betray Israel and
Form a League with the King of the North
—the Son of Perdition—
Turning the Holy Land over to His Domimion

King James Bible (Blue text = KJB)

#### 11:32 And such as do wickedly against the covenant

[The covenant here being a reference not to any covenant like the Old Covenant but the very Political State of Israel and Its Temple as established by God Himself]

shall he corrupt by flatteries:

[bribery—deceitful promises of earthly power and riches]

but the people that do know their God shall be strong,

and do exploits.

[Keil feels this includes not only Jewish citizens of the State of Israel but also Jews who will be converted and accept Christ as their Messiah.]

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— **Turns Against the Nation of Israel**

#### Hebrew Terms Highlighted in Green are Exegeted by Keil

### **Interlinear Transliterated Bible**

And such as do wickedly against **7561** 

32

Uwmarshiy'eey

1285

b-riyt

the covenant shall he corrupt by flatteries: 2610 yach-niyp

בַּחֲלַקֻּוֹת afpa Pa Pp 2514 bach-laqowt

וִעַם ncmsc Pc but the people that do know their God 5971 3045 W-'am

yod-'eey

ncmpcX3ms 430

'Elohaayw

vhi3mpXa shall be strong, 2388 yach-ziquw

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### Keil and Delitzsch Commentary on the Old Testament

(Green words = transliteration of Hebrew words, phrases of sentences) (Orange numbers = Strong's Universal Numbering System)

**Keil Verse 32—General Introductory Comments:** The ungodly shall become heathen, i.e., shall wholly apostatize from the true God; but, on the other hand, the pious shall be strengthened in their confidence in the Lord. This is in general the import of v. 32, the first half of which, however, has been very differently interpreted.

Keil Verse 32—<u>b-riyt</u><sup>1285</sup> <u>mar-shiy±eey</u><sup>7561</sup> signifies neither "those who sinfully make a covenant" (Hävernick), nor "sinners among the covenant people" (v. Lengerke), nor "those who condemn the covenant," i.e., those who reject the sign of the covenant, circumcision (Hitzig). The latter meaning is altogether arbitrary. Against the second is the fact that

Keil Verse 32—<u>r-shaa±iym</u> is in use for sinners; against the first, that

**Keil Verse 32—** <u>b-rivt</u> 1285 <u>hir-shiya±</u> could only mean: "to declare the covenant punishable."

Keil Verse 32—<u>hir-shiya±</u> means to act wickedly, to sin, and

**Keil Verse 32**—<u>b-riyt</u><sup>1285</sup>\_can only be the accusative of reference, which is subordinated to the participle for the purpose of limitation (Ewald, §288); literally, "the acting wickedly with reference to the covenant."

The absence of the article in

Keil Verse 32—<u>b-rivt</u> 1285 is no proof against the reference of the word to the holy covenant. The article is wanting in Daniel where otherwise the

determination is found from the connection, e.g., <u>Dan 8:13</u>. Sinning against the covenant is, it is true, a stronger expression than

Keil Verse 32—<u>b-riyt</u><sup>1285</sup> <u>±aazab</u> (to forsake the covenant), but it does not include the idea of the entire apostasy from God, but only insolent violation of the covenant law, so that of

Keil Verse 32—<u>b-riyt</u><sup>1285</sup> <u>mar-shiy±eey</u><sup>7561</sup> it can very well be predicated

Keil Verse 32—<u>yachaniyp</u>.

Keil Verse 32—hecheniyp does not mean to pollute (Kran.), but to desecrate, to make profane; and spoken of persons, to make them as heathen, as frequently in the Syriac.

**Keil Verse 32—***chalaqowt*, *flatteries*, here *deceitful promises* of earthly advantage; cf. under v. 21. For the subject spoken of here, see <u>1 Macc 2:18</u>.

Keil Verse 32—<u>\*elohaayw yod-±eey</u> are the true confessors of the Lord. The suffix to

**Keil Verse 32**—<u>\*elohaayw</u> is neither to be interpreted distributively nor to be referred to

Keil Verse 32—±am. To

Keil Verse 32—<u>yachaziyquw</u> we are to supply

Keil Verse 32—<u>bab-riyt</u> from the context: "to hold fast to the covenant."

Keil Verse 32—<u>w-±aasuw</u>, as vv. 17, 28, 30, to carry out the design. In what way this is done is explained in vv. 33 and 34a.

The Great Falling Away:
Traitorous Jews Betray Israel and
Form a League with the King of the North
—the Son of Perdition—
Turning the Holy Land over to His Dominion

King James Bible (Blue text = KJB)

#### 11:33 And they that understand among the people shall instruct many:

[Keil--not *the teachers*, but *intelligentes*, those who have insight or understanding. The pious are meant by the word, those who know their God (v. 32)].

yet they shall fall by the sword, and by flame,

[This is the time of the two witnesses—cdf]

by captivity, and by spoil, many days

[the great tribulation of Matthew 24:21 occurring during the second and last 1260 days of the last 7 years--cdf]

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### Hebrew Terms Highlighted in Green are Exegeted by Keil

### **Interlinear Transliterated Bible**

33

רֹבְשְׂבְיבֵי	בְּיבֶׁ	יֶבִינֵרְ	מְרַבֵּים
vhPmpc Pc	ncmsa	vhi3mp	ampa Pa Pp
And they that understand among	the people	shall instruct	many:
7919	5971	995	7227
Uwmaskiyleey	'aam	yaabiynuw	laarabiym

רְנִכְשְׁלֹּוּ vnp[2]3cp Pc yet they shall fall	ncfsa Pp by the sword,	וּבְלֶּהְבֵּה ncfsa Pp Pc and by flame,	רבְּשְׁבִּי ncmsa Pp by captivity,	תְבְּבְּוּ ncfsa Pp Pc and by spoil,	many
3782	2719	3852	7628	961	9999
W-niksh-luw	b-chereb	uwblehaabaah	bishbiy	uwbbizaah	

יבְיִים: ncmpa days. <u>3117</u> yaamiym

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### Keil and Delitzsch Commentary on the Old Testament

(Green words = transliteration of Hebrew words, phrases of sentences) (Orange numbers = Strong's Universal Numbering System)

Keil Verse 33—General Introductory Comments: Verse 33. <u>mas-kiyleey</u> is not *the teachers*, but *intelligentes*, those who have insight or understanding. The pious are meant by the word, those who know their God (v. 32).

This is seen from the contrast

**Keil Verse 33**—<u>r-shaa±iym</u>, <u>Dan 12:10</u>. According to the O.T. view, wisdom, insight, are correlative ideas with the fear of God, piety, <u>Ps 14:1</u>; <u>Job 28:28</u>; and

Keil Verse 33—<u>r-shaa±iym</u>, with the article, *the* many, the great multitude of the people who bring themselves forward to view by the judicious appearance of the pious, are moved to hold fast by the law of the Lord. Yet they who understand shall for a time fall by the sword, etc. The subject to

Keil Verse 33—nik-sh-luw is not the

Keil Verse 33—<u>rabiym</u>, or those with the teachers (Hitzig), but the

Keil Verse 33—<u>±aam mas-kiyleey</u><sup>7919</sup>, but not all, but, according to v. 35, a number of them; for in v. 35 falling is not first specially predicated of the teachers, as Hitzig thinks, but only the effect which that would have on the whole people.

The words point to a warlike rising up of the faithful members of the covenant people against the hostile king, and have had their first historical fulfilment in the insurrection of the Maccabees against Antiochus Epiphanes [that is, 8-Antiochus IV Epiphanes King 175-163—Daniel 11:20. See Update #6--cdf]; cf. 1 Macc 1:2. In 1 Macc 1:57; 2:38; 3:41; 5:13, 2 Macc 6:11, there are examples of this falling by the sword. The

Keil Verse 33—rabiym after

Keil Verse 33—<u>yaamiym</u> <sup>3117</sup>in several *Codd*. is a worthless gloss.

The Great Falling Away:
Traitorous Jews Betray Israel and
Form a League with the King of the North
—the Son of Perdition—
Turning the Holy Land over to His Domimion

King James Bible (Blue text = KJB)

#### 11:34 Now when they shall fall,

[referring to the tribulation that will come upon those who have understanding and oppose apostasy]

#### they shall be holpen with a little help:

[Keil—The "little help" enables those that have understanding among the people to preserve the theocracy despite the destruction of the service of Jehovah which was perpetrated by the hostile king.]

#### but many shall cleave to them with flatteries

[by intrigue and cunning, not merely flatteries or smooth words, but generally hypocritical behavior in word and deed, that is, forsaking the covenant as opportunity is offered—See Update #6, Verse 21 and Update #7, Verses 34 on--cdf]

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— **Turns Against the Nation of Israel**

### Hebrew Terms Highlighted in Green are Exegeted by Keil

### **Interlinear Transliterated Bible**

34	_			
	לָּםוּבְהִכְּשְׁ vncX3mp Pp Pc	וַעַזְרֻרָּ	עֵזֶר	מְעֵנו
	the state of the s	vni3mp	ncmsa	amsa
	Now when they shall fall,	they shall be holpen with	a help:	little
	<u>3782</u>	<u>5826</u>	<u>5828</u>	<u>4592</u>
	Uwbhikaash-laam	yee aaz-ruw	'eezer	m-'aaT

רְנָלְרַרְּ	הֶבוּעֲלֵי	רַבִּים	בַּחֲלַקְלַקּוֹת:
vnp[2]3cp Pc	PpX3mp	ampa	ncfpa Pa Pp
but shall cleave	to them	many	with flatteries.
<u>3867</u>	<u>5921</u>	7227	<u>2519</u>
W-nilwuw	'-leeyhem	rabiym	bach-laqlaqowt

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### **Keil and Delitzsch Commentary on the Old Testament**

(Green words = transliteration of Hebrew words, phrases of sentences) (Orange numbers = Strong's Universal Numbering System)

**Keil Verse 34—General Introductory Comments:** Verse 34. Through the fall of the pious in war little help shall come to the people of God. <u>m-±aaT</u> <sup>4592</sup> (*little*) is not "spoken contemptuously" (Hitzig), but the help is so named in comparison with the great deliverance which shall come to the people of God in the time of the end by the complete destruction of the oppressor.

We may not therefore, with Hitzig and others, limit this expression to the circumstance that with the victories of Judas Maccabaeus (1 Macc 3:11., 23ff., 4:14, etc.) they were far from gaining all, for they also met with a defeat (1 Macc 5:60.). For with the overthrow of Antiochus [[that is, 8-Antiochus IV Epiphanes King 175-163—Daniel 11:20. See Update #6-cdf]] and the liberation of the Jews from the Syrian yoke, full help was not yet rendered to the people of God.

The "little help" consists in this, that by the rising up and the wars of those that had understanding among the people the theocracy was preserved, the destruction of the service of Jehovah and of the church of God, which was aimed at by the hostile king, was prevented, and, as the following clauses express, the purifying of the people of God is brought about. This purifying is the design and the fruit of the oppression which God brings upon His people by means of the hostile king. The attaining of this end is a "little help" in comparison with the complete victory over the arch-enemy of the time of the end. Many shall connect themselves with the

<u>mas-kiyliym</u><sup>7919</sup>\_(intelligentes, v. 33a) with flatteries <sup>4592</sup> (as v. 21). "The successes of Judas, and the severity with which he and Mattathias treated the apostates (<u>1 Macc 2:44; 3:5,8</u>), had the result of causing many to join them only through hypocrisy (<u>1 Macc 7:6; 2 Macc 14:6</u>), who again forsook them as soon as opportunity offered; <u>1 Macc 6:21.</u>, 9:23" (Hitzig, Kliefoth).

the kingdom by flatteries <sup>4592</sup> [by intrigue and cunning, not merely flatteries or smooth words, but generally hypocritical behavior and speech leading them to forsake the covenant or league with the beast power as soon as opportunity is offered—See Update #6, Verse 21 and Update #7, Verses 34 on-cdf]

King James Bible (Blue text = KJB)

#### 11:35 And some of them of understanding shall fall,

[These who have understanding are undoubtedly the spiritual fruit of the Two Witnesses. "Understanding" in this context would thus mean a conversion to Christ.]

to try them,

[I think the following section will be easy enough to explain to our people. We who are called now have spent a lifetime of being tried, purged and purified].

and to purge,

and to make them white,

even to the time of the end:

[the consummation of the ages.]

because it is yet for a time appointed.

[culminating in Christ setting foot on the Mount of Olives]

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### Hebrew Terms Highlighted in Green are Exegeted by Keil

### **Interlinear Transliterated Bible**

רְבְוֹץ - Pp Pc And some o 4480 Uwmin-	הַמַּשְׂכִּילִים vhPmpa Pa f them of understanding <u>7919</u> hamaskiyliym	יייטלר vni3m shall fa <u>3782</u> yikaash	all, <u>2</u>	לְצְרְוֹךְ vqc Pp to try <u>6884</u> litsrowp	PpX3mp them, 871a baahem
רלברר vpc Pp Pc and to purge, <u>1305</u> uwlbaareer	ילל <u>קר</u> ן vhc Pp Pc and to make them white, 3835 w-lalbeen	<b>even</b> 9999	ー <u>コッ</u> Pp to <u>5704</u> 'ad-		ne of the end: 7093

⊃		עוד	לַמוֹעֵד:
Pc		Pd	ncmsa Pa Pp
because	it is	yet	for a time appointed.
<u>3588</u>	<u>9999</u>	5750	<u>4150</u>
kiy-		'owd	lamow'eed

### The King of the North—the Son of Perdition— Turns Against the Nation of Israel

### Keil and Delitzsch Commentary on the Old Testament

(Green words = transliteration of Hebrew words, phrases of sentences) (Orange numbers = Strong's Universal Numbering System)

**Keil Verse 35—General Introductory Comments:** Verse 35. Such has been the experience in all periods of the church's history. Therefore does the church need to pass through the purifying process of affliction, in which not only the lukewarm fall away in the time of conflict, but also many even

Keil Verse 35—min<sup>4480</sup>-hamas-kiyliym<sup>7919</sup>.

Keil Verse 35—<u>min</u><sup>4480</sup> is here partitive.

Keil Verse 35—<u>yikaash-luw</u><sup>3782</sup>\_(they shall fall) is to be understood (cf. v. 33, <u>bch\* nik-sh-luw</u>) not merely of death in battle, but of other calamities, such as being imprisoned, plundered, etc.

Keil Verse 35—<u>baahem</u><sup>a871</sup> <u>lits-rowp</u><sup>6884</sup> to melt, i.e., to purify by them, not as to them; for

**Keil Verse 35—***b***-** does not represent the accusative, as Kranichfeld thinks, referring in confirmation to Ewald, §282. The use of

Keil Verse 35—b- there spoken of is of a different nature. The suffix in

Keil Verse 35—<u>baahem</u><sup>a871</sup>\_refers neither to "those that understand" alone (Häv.), nor to the "many," v. 33 (v. Leng.), still less to the flatterers in v. 34 (Maurer), but to all of these together, or to the whole company of the people of God in the sum of their individuals.

The verbs

Keil Verse 35—<u>w-lal-been</u><sup>3835</sup> <u>l-baareer</u><sup>1305</sup> serve to strengthen the expression

Keil Verse 35—(<u>lal-been</u> 3835 for <u>lal-biyn</u> on account of the assonance).

Keil Verse 35— $qeets^{7093}$   $\pm ad^{5704}$ - $\pm eet^{6256}$  (to the time of the end) is connected with

Keil Verse 35—General Concluding Remarks: <u>yikaash-luw</u>, the chief idea of the passage. The stumbling and falling of "those who understand" (the pious) shall continue to the time of the end, to bring about the purification of the people for their glorification in the time of the end.

For the end stretches itself out yet to the time appointed [<u>lamow'eed</u> <sup>4150</sup>](cf. v. 27); i.e., it does not come in with the "little help" which Israel received by the rising up of "those who understand" against the hostile king, thus not with the afflictions that came upon them by **Antiochus**, [**that is, 8-Antiochus IV Epiphanes King 175-163—Daniel 11:20. See Update #6--cdf**] but it shall come afterwards at the time appointed by God.

The assertion that "the end is connected with the death of king Antiochus Epiphanes" (Hitzig, Bleek, and others) is founded on a misunderstanding of the following section, vv. 36-45.

On the contrary, Kranichfeld has rightly remarked, that "the statements made in vv. 36 to 39 *incl.* regarding the king of the north, now fall, in accordance with the context, into the period which shall expire at that time of the end when these prophecies are fulfilled."

### **End of Update #7**