

# Lesson 35

## Death and Resurrection of Daniel 11:40

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Ellen G. White says is *Acts of the Apostles* page 585.1 "In Revelation all the books of the Bible meet and end. Here is the complement of the book of Daniel. One is a prophecy; the other a revelation." Complement means completion or perfection. Revelation is the completion or perfection of Daniel. In this lesson, we will look at Daniel 11:40 and understand how we can also see the events in that verse in Revelation-Daniel's complement.

#### **Daniel 11:40 Pronouns**

"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..." In Daniel 11:40, there appears to be four people spoken about. First, it's the King of the South who pushes against "him"- the second person. Third, it's the King of the North who goes against "him"- the fourth person.

#### **Revelation**

#### **Revelation 13:3**

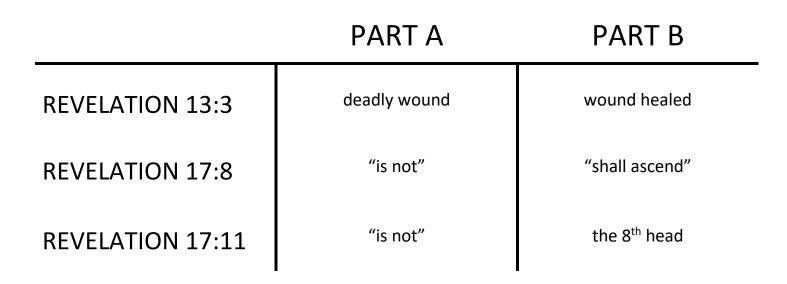
In Revelation 13, we see the story of a death and resurrection. Verse 3 says, "And I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed: and all the world wondered after the beast." There are two parts to this verse. In the first part the beast of verse 1 is wounded. One of its seven heads gets a deadly wound and it dies. But then there is a resurrection- that is the second part of the verse. The deadly wound is healed or the head is resurrected. Therefore, there is a part A and B to this verse in Revelation 13 (verse 3); and the two parts are a deadly wound and death, and then the deadly wound is healed (resurrection).

#### **Revelation 17:8**

Revelation 17:8 is very similar to Revelation 13:3. Revelation 17:8 says "The beast that thou sawest was, and is not; and shall ascend out of the bottomless pit, and go into perdition: and they that dwell on the earth shall wonder, whose names were not written in the book of life from the foundation of the world, when they behold the beast that was, and is not, and yet is." Here in this verse we see two events. We begin with a beast, then it is not. This "is not" is the beast's death, this is the first event. Next, the beast "ascends", this is the beast's resurrection or the second event. We can call these two events- part A and B. In the end of the verse, John repeats the two events. So, in Revelation 17:8, we have a beast, it dies, then it "ascends" or resurrects.

#### **Revelation 17:11**

"And the beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth, and is of the seventh, and goeth into perdition." Revelation 17:11 says that there was a beast, which means that it was alive at some point. Then it says that it "is not" which means that it's dead. Then it says the beast "is the eighth", or, alive again- so it had to have resurrected. Revelation 17:11 is made up of two parts- first the beast was alive then it died. That is part A. Part B is when the beast resurrected.



#### Miller's Rule number 5

We have looked at three verses in the book of Revelation: 13:3, 17:8, and 17:11. In all of those verses we saw that something dies and then is resurrected. These two chapters are talking about the same beast (it has seven heads and ten horns). It dies and then is resurrected. Yet there is one difference: in Revelation 13 one of the beast's heads is killed and in chapter 17 the beast itself is killed. But we know that these two chapters are a repeat and enlarge. William Miller's 5th rule says, "Scripture must be its own expositor...". So if we use Repeat and Enlarge and let the book of Revelation explain itself we should see that the head of Revelation 13:3 and the beast of Revelation 17:8 & 11 are the same thing. The stories in all three verses are a repeat and enlarge. So, the head and the beast are the same symbol.

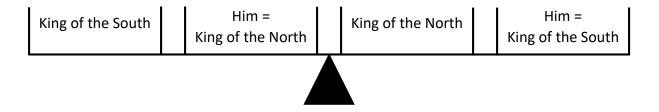
## The head = The beast

(Miller's 5<sup>th</sup> rule and R&E)

## Daniel 11:40

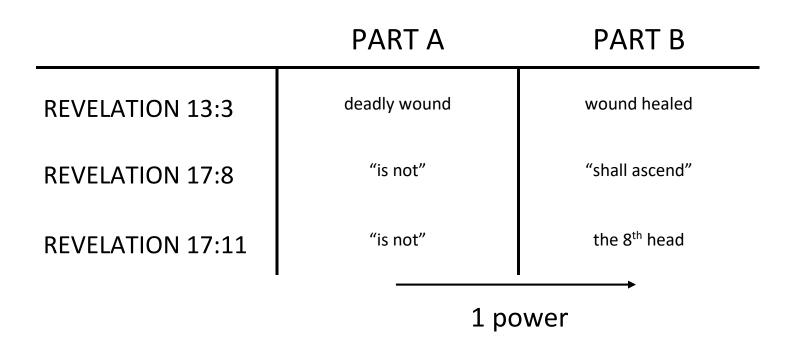
#### Chiasm

Daniel 11:40 is a chiasm. In the beginning of the verse, the King of the South pushes at "him", and in the next part of the verse the King of the North comes against "him" like a whirlwind. If this verse is a chiasm, which it is, the first player in the verse would be the same as the last player. That means this verse would be saying; at the time of the end the King of the South will push at him, and the king of the North will come against the King of the South like a whirlwind. This is correct, but we also have to know that chiasms are balanced. If on the right side there was a King of the North and a King of the South, it has to be the same on the other side. Therefore, the full explanation of Daniel 11:40 is; at the time of the end the King of the South will push at the King of the North, and the King of the North will come against the King of the North, and the King of the North will come against the King of the North, when we are looking at a chiasm/balance, we see that there has to be a point in the middle in order to be able to balance things. We then can split Daniel 11:40 into two parts. In part A, the King of the South pushes at the King of the North; in part B, the King of the North comes against the King of the South.



#### 1 Power

The three stories in Revelation 13 and 17 have one thing in common: they are all about one power. They are about the beast/head that is killed and then resurrected. We will show how Daniel 11:40 is paralleled by those verses in Revelation. And in verse forty you have the King of the South and the King of the North. But this verse must be about one power as well- in order for these verses to be a repeat and enlarge of each other. We will see that that power (which is the main character of this verse) is the King of the North.

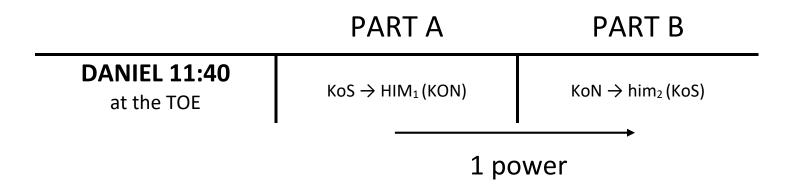


#### Daniel 11:40 A

"And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him..." In verse forty we see the King of the South pushing at "him". In Revelation, we saw that the first parts were about someone killing the beast. It is the same case in Daniel 11. In Revelation, the beast being wounded is the main character- the focus is on it, so in Daniel, the "him" must be the main character because it is the one being wounded. So doing a compare and contrast with Revelation 13 and 17, the main character is being killed by someone else. So, who is the "him" in verse forty? The "him" is the King of the North as we have seen.

#### Daniel 11:40 B

Daniel 11:40 B parallels part B of Revelation 13:3, 17:8, and 17:11. In Daniel 11:40 B, the King of the North comes against the King of the South like a whirlwind. Since the King of the South had killed the King of the North, it (KoN) had to resurrect in order to fight the King of the South. Therefore, in Daniel 11:40 A, the King of the North dies, and in 11:40 B the King of the North resurrects. In Revelation, the same thing happens. Revelation 13:3 says the beast's head was wounded to death, then it was healed, this is a death and resurrection. Then in Revelation 17:8, the beast was, and was not, and then was. This is also a death and resurrection. Lastly in Revelation 17:11, the beast was, and was not, then was the 8<sup>th</sup>, this is its death and resurrection. We saw that the beast in Revelation 13's head equals the beast in Revelation 17:8 and 11- so all of these verses are speaking about the death and resurrection of the King of the North or beast.



## **Missing Information**

Revelation 13 and 17 do not give all the information. For one, neither chapters mention anything about the retaliation that we saw in Daniel 11:40. Revelation chapter 13 says that the beast is given a deadly wound, but it does not say who delivered the deadly wound. Revelation chapter 17, on the other hand, doesn't mention neither, who gave the deadly wound or that there was a deadly wound in the first place! It simply says the beast dies- so we could assume from old age. This is why we need line upon line: to get a full picture.

	Extra/missing	Part A information	not in Rev.	Part B	Extra/ missing information
DANIEL 11:40	KoS	→ him (KoS)	KoN dies	KoN resurrects	──> him (KoN)
REVELATION 13:3	KoS	deadly wound	head dies	wound healed	retaliation
REVELATION 17:8	KoS	wound	"is not"	"shall ascend"	retaliation
REVELATION 17:11	KoS	wound	"is not"	The 8 <sup>th</sup> head	retaliation
$\rightarrow$					

1 power

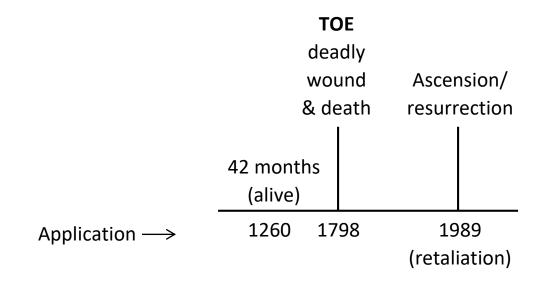
### The King of the North / The beast

#### The Death- 1798

Now we know that Revelation 13:3 and 17:8 & 11 parallel Daniel 11:40. All four verses have a part A and B. In part A, the main power (the beast/head or the King of the North) receives a deadly wound and dies. An important question is "when" does that happen. Revelation 13:5 says that the beast had power for forty-two months, we know therefore, that afterward it was wounded and died. Revelation 17 doesn't give us much information on "when" the beast dies it just says that it is dead. Daniel 11:40 tells us that the King of the South "pushes" at or wounds, and therefore kills the King of the North (which parallels the beast). That happens at the Time of the End according to the verse. So the King of the North, or the beast, is alive and has power for forty-two months, then it is wounded and killed by the KoS at the Time of the End. The Time of the End is when the power dies. We know when the forty-two months (or 1260 days) ends and the King of the North or the beast of Revelation 13:3 and 17:8 &11 receives a deadly wound and afterwards dies- that date is 1798 (and 1799). So, we now understand "when" part A of Daniel 11:40 and Revelation 13:3, 17:8, and 17:11 is.

#### The Resurrection- 1989

After the King of the North/beast dies, we know based on four verses it must ascend or resurrect. The King of the North dies in the 1798 time period, that's Daniel 11:40 A. In Daniel 11:40 B, the King of the North comes against the King of the South; we saw that in order to come against the King of the South, the King of the North had to resurrect. This movement places Daniel 11:40 B at 1989, when the King of the North (Rome and USA) came against the King of the South (USSR). Since the King of the North/beast resurrects in Daniel 11:40 B, it then resurrected in 1989.



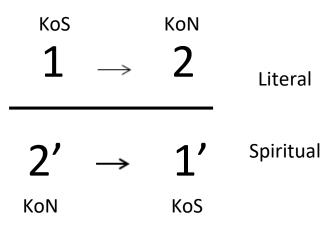
## **Literal and Spiritual**

#### 1 Corinthians 15:42-47

1 Corinthians 15:42-47 is talking about the literal and spiritual. First, there is natural then there is spiritual. Verse 42 says it was first sown in corruption then raised in incorruption. Verse 43 says it was sown in dishonor and then raised in glory. It was sown in weakness and raised in power. Verse 44 says it was sown a natural body and raised a spiritual body. Verse 45 says the first Adam was a living soul but the second was a quickening spirit. Verse 46 says the first is natural and the second is spiritual. Verse 47 says the first man is of the earth and the second is of heaven. First it's the natural then a resurrection to the spiritual.

#### Chiasm

We saw how Daniel 11:40 is a chiasm: the King of the South and him (which is the KoN) then the King of the North and him (which is the KoS). We also saw how in part A the KoN dies and in part B it resurrects. We looked at resurrection as well and saw how after resurrection the thing is different. So, the resurrected King of the North is glorious and spiritual; while the King of the North of part A was literal and not glorious. Ellen G. White, in *The Great Controversy* 268.3 also says that when a power ascends out of a pit- resurrection (see Revelation 17:8)- that it is a new manifestation. So, the King of the North of Daniel 11:40 B is glorious, spiritual, and a new manifestation. The same must also be true for the King of the South of Daniel 11:40 B. This is a proof that those powers won't be exactly the same in part B (our time) as they were in part A because they are a new manifestations and they are spiritual.



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