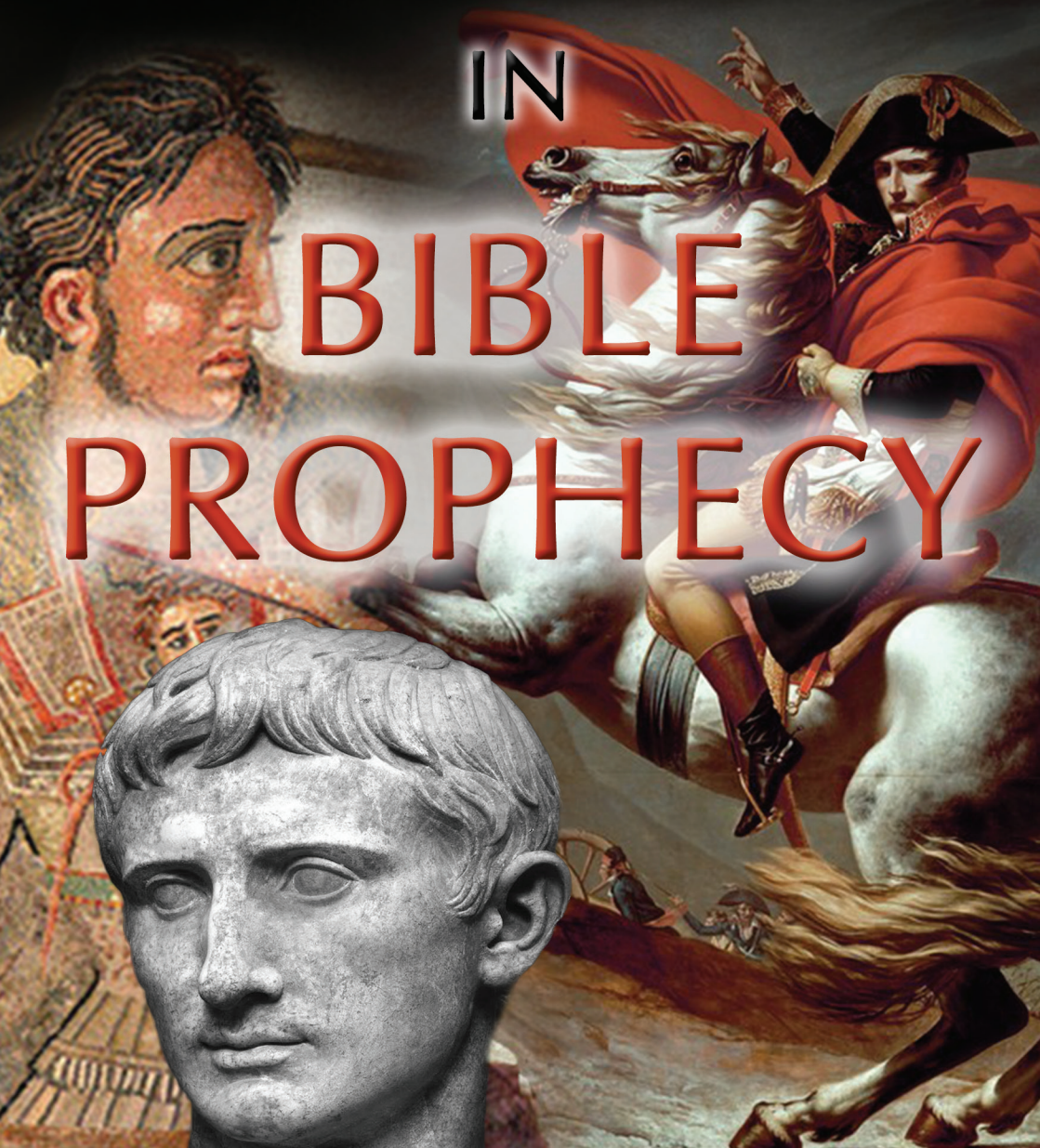


ALEXANDER THE GREAT,
JULIUS CAESAR &
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

IN

BIBLE
PROPHECY



Isaiah 46:9-10

*Remember the former things of old:
for I am God, and there is none else;
I am God, and there is none like me,
Declaring the end from the beginning, and from
ancient times the things that are not yet done, saying,
My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure.*



CHAPTER 1

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Historians claim that the oldest record of the phrase: ‘Alexander the Great’ lies in a play by Titus Maccius Plateus called *Mostellaria*. This play was written roughly a century or so after Alexander’s death. Remarkably, the Bible called Alexander ‘Great’ over a hundred and eighty years before he was even born!

The book of Daniel foretells the rise and fall of Alexander the Great, in addition to the dividing of his empire amongst his four generals. Amazingly, the entire prophecy was written while Daniel was living in exile in Babylon during the 6th century BC. It all begins with Daniel’s vision:

“In the third year of the reign of king Belshazzar a vision appeared unto me, even unto me Daniel...Then I lifted up mine eyes, and saw, and, behold, there stood before the river a **ram** which had two horns: and the two horns were high; but one was higher than the other, and the higher came up last.” Daniel 8:1,3

To begin with, we must first understand who the ram represents. Thankfully, the answer is revealed in verse 20.

“The ram which thou sawest having two horns are the kings of Media and Persia.” Daniel 8:20

Daniel 8:20 foretells the rise of the Medes and Persians; soon to become the great Achaemenid Persian Empire which defeated the superpower Babylon in 539 BC.

Take note that Daniel 8:3 described “a ram which had two horns: and the two horns were high; but one was higher than the other, and the higher came up last”. Persia came up after Media, yet it became the dominant kingdom and continued on to reign for over 200 years. As an essay composed by *The Metropolitan Museum of Art* states, “the Achaemenid Persian was the largest that the ancient world had seen, extending from Anatolia and Egypt across western Asia to northern India and Central Asia.”¹

In verses 5-7, the prophecy continues with the introduction of another beast.

“And as I was considering, behold, an **he goat** came from the west on the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground: and the **goat** had a notable horn between his eyes.

And he came to the ram that had two horns, which I had seen standing before the river, and ran unto him in the fury of his power.

And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and brake his two horns: and there was no power in the ram to stand before him, but he cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him: and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hand.” Daniel 8:5-7

Who is the he goat that conquered the ram (the Persian Empire)? Once again, we find that the Bible is its own interpreter.

1 Department of Ancient Near Eastern Art. “The Achaemenid Persian Empire (550–330 B.C.).” In *Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History*, New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2000–. http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/acha/hd_acha.htm (October 2004)

Daniel 8:21 states:

“And the rough goat is the king of Grecia: and the great horn that is between his eyes is the first king.” Daniel 8:21

Here we clearly see that the rough goat represents Greece. We also see that the “great horn” represents Greece’s “first king”. And this great first king is the one which conquered the Persian Empire. As the prophecy explains, “there was no power in the ram to stand before him, but he [the goat] cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him: and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hand.” Daniel 8:7.

There is only one king who fits this description. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* reads:

“Battle of Gaugamela, also called Battle of Arbela, (Oct. 1, 331 BC) battle in which Alexander the Great completed his conquest of Darius III’s Persian Empire.”²

This prophecy was written in approximately 538 BC, whereas Alexander was born in 356 BC. This is the first time Alexander was called ‘great’; over a hundred and eighty years before his birth!

What else does Daniel’s prophecy have to say about this great general? Verse 8 reads:

“Therefore the he goat waxed **very great**: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken...” Daniel 8:8

The prophecy also explains that at the height of his strength, the

2 Rupert Matthews, “Battle of Gaugamela,” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-Gaugamela>.

“very great” power of Alexander would be broken. Yet was Alexander really broken at the height of his strength as the Bible declares?

History attests:

“He died in Babylon at the age of 32 on 10 or 11 June 323 BCE after suffering ten days of high fever.”³

“At the time of Alexander’s death in June 323, the actual military conquest of the East was to all intents and purposes complete.”⁴

Written hundreds of years in advance, the Bible had foretold both the rise and fall of Alexander the Great. What did the prophet declare would happen next? The second half of Daniel 8:8 reads:

“...when he was strong, the great horn was broken and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.”

Once again, history confirms Bible prophecy.

“After Alexander’s death his Empire was divided among his four generals (known in Latin as the Diadochi, the name by which they are still referenced, from the Greek, Diadokhoi, meaning “successors”): Lysimachus, Cassander, Ptolemy and Seleucus.”⁵

This prophecy is further explained in Daniel 11. Daniel 11 is a literal

3 Joshua J. Mark, “Alexander the Great,” *Ancient History Encyclopedia*, published on 14 November 2013, http://www.ancient.eu/Alexander_the_Great/.

4 *The Cambridge Ancient History VII: The Hellenistic World Second Edition*, edited by F.W. Walbank, A.E. Astin et al. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984), 23.

5 Joshua J. Mark, “The Hellenistic World: The World of Alexander the Great,” *Ancient History Encyclopedia*, published on 18 January 2012, <http://www.ancient.eu/article/94/>.

prophecy describing some of the most significant events in the history of this world, beginning with the Persian empire, and ending just before the close of human probation and the second coming of Jesus Christ. Here, as in Daniel chapter 8, we see the Grecian empire introduced under the “very great” he goat, Alexander the Great.

“And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.” Daniel 11:3

Just like the prophecy of Daniel 8, Daniel 11 confirms that at the height of Alexander’s power, his reign would end and be divided toward the four points of the compass; his four generals. Notice the following verse in Daniel 11.

“And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity...” Daniel 11:4

In ancient times, a king was most commonly succeeded by his son. Yet contrary to the common practice of the time, this prophecy had declared that Alexander was not to be succeeded by his posterity.

Rather, the Bible testified that “the great” horn (King Alexander) would be broken “when he was strong”. And then four other horns (four other leaders) would come up in his place. This was according to “the four winds of heaven”, which refer to the four points of the compass. His empire – spread across the north, east, south, and west – was ultimately divided between his four leading generals – Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Cassander.⁶

⁶ *The Cambridge Ancient History VII: The Hellenistic World Second Edition*, edited by F.W. Walbank, A.E. Astin et al. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984), 63.

CHAPTER 2

THE ROMAN CAESARS

Alexander's four generals ultimately began to war amongst themselves. History declares that this struggle continued until only two kings remained: the King of the North and the King of the South. The King of the North was Seleucus, while the King of the South was Ptolemy.

The Seleucid kings controlled the territory north of Jerusalem, namely: Syria and Turkey.⁷ Whereas the King of the South – Ptolemy and the kings that followed him – controlled the area south of Jerusalem, namely: Egypt.⁸

Following onward in Daniel 11, verses 7-15 describe the ongoing conflicts between the consecutive kings of the South and North. Respectively, Ptolemy 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th etc, and Seleucus 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and onwards through the Antiochus dynasty.

However, from verse 15 onward, no further conflicts are recorded involving the King of the South or the King of the North again until verse 40. It's important to consider why these kings perish from

7 Ibid, 181. Under the sub-heading: 'Geographical Description of the Seleucid Kingdom', we read: "is was the compact economic, strategic and political nucleus: Mesopotamia [modern-day Iraq], Syria and Cilicia." It continues on to say that "immediately behind this nucleus" lie the Seleucid areas of modern southern Syria, Iran and Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey).

8 Ibid, 119.

the scene of earth's history for such a time. The answer lies in verse 16:

“But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him: and he shall stand in the glorious land, which by his hand shall be consumed.” Daniel 11:16

The phrase “according to his own will” is highly significant. The previous mention of this phrase (in Daniel 11:3) refers to the rise of the Grecian Empire under Alexander the Great. Likewise, in Daniel 11:16, a new power is introduced, and that power is the Roman Empire with its mighty general Pompey.

In 63 BC, Pompey conquered Jerusalem, and none were able to “stand before him”. Indeed, Pompey conquered the entire Middle East, including Syria, Turkey, and Egypt. It's for this reason that the kings of the South and North are absent until verse 40. With the conquests of Pompey, these territories were swallowed up by the Imperial Roman Empire. North and South were all under the control of Rome!

To succeed the leadership of Pompey, verses 17-19 present another king of Imperial Rome.

“He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones with him; thus shall he do: and he shall give him the daughter of women, corrupting her: but she shall not stand [on his side], neither be for him.

After this shall he turn his face unto the isles, and shall take many: but a prince for his own behalf shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease; without his own reproach he shall cause [it] to turn upon him.

Then he shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land: but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.” Daniel 11:17-19

These three verses paint the portrait of Julius Caesar; one of the world's greatest generals. Being highly ambitious leaders, Julius Caesar and Pompey were at odds with each other, and a power struggle emerged over the control of Rome. Ultimately, Caesar forced Pompey into Greece where their armies met in the Battle of Pharsalus.⁹ It was there, in 48 BC, that Pompey's republican army was overthrown.

As a result, Pompey escaped to Egypt where he was murdered by the reigning Pharaoh Ptolemy XIII. Pompey's death marked the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the reign of the Caesars. Interestingly, Julius Caesar also continued into Egypt and there fell in love with Cleopatra, who was the Pharaoh's sister and Egypt's joint-ruler.

Not coincidentally, Daniel 11:17 had foretold: "he shall give him the daughter of women, corrupting her: but she shall not stand [on his side], neither be for him". The "daughter of women" spoken of was Cleopatra, who was of Macedonian descent from the line of Ptolemy. Even though Cleopatra bore Caesar a son, the Bible had declared: "she shall not stand [on his side], neither be for him". As Bible-historian Uriah Smith explains: "Cleopatra afterward joined herself to Antony, the enemy of Augustus Caesar [Julius Caesar's heir], and exerted her whole power against Rome."¹⁰

Furthermore, Daniel 11:18 declared that Caesar would "turn his face unto the isles, and shall take many". In less than ten years, Caesar conquered all of Gaul (modern-day France). He invaded Germania, Britain, the isles of Greece, North Africa, and Spain. At every step, Caesar was a conqueror. It's believed that in less than ten years

9 "Battle of Pharsalus," *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Pharsalus.

10 Uriah Smith, *The Prophecies of Daniel and the Revelation*, (Maryland: Review and Herald Publishing Association, 1944), 251.

he'd killed over a million people, taken over a million prisoners, and fought against over thirty million soldiers.

Yet what was the fate of this mighty king? Daniel 11:19 reveals: “he shall turn his face toward the **fort of his own land**: but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found”.

Julius Caesar went back to Rome - “the fort of his own land” - yet he was not to be found. It was there in Rome that Caesar was murdered by his own senators. As fate would have it, Caesar dropped dead at the feet of a statue of Pompey!

Upon Caesar's death, Rome entered into another civil war. Mark Antony (one of Caesar's best generals) and Octavian (Caesar's grand nephew), allied their legions in the Battle of Phillipi in 42 BC to avenge Caesar's death before Brutus and the other conspirators.¹¹ Although Octavian and Mark Antony succeeded, they soon after began to war against each other. Eventually, Octavian defeated Mark Antony in Egypt, and was titled Caesar Augustus. In their humiliation, Mark Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide, while Octavian became the greatest Caesar Rome ever saw. Daniel 11:20 introduces Octavian, or Caesar Augustus, as he later became known.

“Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes [Caesar Augustus] [in] the glory of the kingdom: but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle.” Daniel 11:20

Octavian was Julius Caesar's grand nephew, and the Bible had foretold that Caesar's successor “shall stand up in his estate”. This Caesar is also called “a raiser of taxes”. This brings us down to the year 4 BC, when Augustus is taxing Palestine in the days of Jesus birth. The gospel of Luke confirms this in Luke 2:1,4-5.

11 “Battle of Philippi,” *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Philippi.

“And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed.

And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David:)

To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.”

Luke 2:1,4-5

Under his rulership, there was for “few days” peace in the kingdom of Rome. Augustus reigned for approximately forty-one years and died “neither in anger, nor in battle”. This is noteworthy since most Roman emperors were murdered, poisoned or taken in battle. Very few died in peace. Yet Caesar Augustus died at his home in Italy via natural causes.

Now, notice which king was to come next.

“And in his estate shall stand up a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries.” Daniel 11:21

The prophecy continues by stating that “a vile person” would stand up in Augustus’ estate. Augustus’ son Tiberius succeeded him as Rome’s next emperor. History affirms that this man was as vile, debased, and wicked as the Bible asserts. Incidentally, when Augustus’ wife asked him to nominate their son Tiberius to succeed him as emperor, it is recorded that Augustus replied: “Your son is too vile to wear the purple of Rome”. Nonetheless, just as prophecy had declared, Tiberius became the next emperor of Rome.

Daniel 11:21 also reveals that Tiberius would be one “to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom”. Once again we stand in awe at the fine detail of Daniel 11. Tiberius Caesar certainly was a

vile person. He was hated by his own citizens and received no honour either in life or in death. In fact, history attests that the citizens of Rome celebrated at the death of Tiberius Caesar!

This amazing prophecy of Daniel 11, written in approximately 600 BC, foretold the rise and fall of Alexander the Great; the dividing of his empire; the rise of the Ptolemaic and Seleucid dynasties; and their conquest by the Roman Empire under its famous general Pompey. And now, as we've just seen, it showcases the rise and exploits of the greatest Roman general of all; Julius Caesar, the first emperor of Rome.

Verses 37-40 of Daniel 11 bring us down to the 18th century, and the prophetic rise of arguably the greatest military general of all; Napoleon Bonaparte.

CHAPTER 3

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Daniel 11 records the actions and impacts of the three greatest military generals this world has ever seen. Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and finally, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Indeed, Daniel 11:37 brings us down to the time of revolutionary France and the man destined to be its emperor. Describing this leader, Daniel 11:37 states: “Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers”. And in Daniel 11:38 we find: “But in his estate shall he honour the God of forces”. Revolutionary France rejected Christianity’s God and set up the goddess of reason in its place.

Compare the Bible’s description of Napoleon with the personal words of the leader himself.

Daniel 11:37 says:

“Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers”

Napoleon says:

“I prefer the religion of Mahomet - it is less ridiculous than ours.”¹²

“The Mohammedan religion is the finest of all.”¹³

12 “Napoleon I of France”, *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Napoleon_I_of_France.

13 Ibid.

Daniel 11:37 says:
 “nor regard any god”

Napoleon says:
 “All religions have been made by men.”¹⁴
 “If I had to choose a religion, the sun as the universal giver of life
 would be my god.”¹⁵

Daniel 11:38 says:
 “But in their place he shall honor a god of fortresses”

Napoleon says:
 “God is on the side with the best artillery.”¹⁶
 “I have always followed the God of War.”¹⁷

Daniel 11:37 says:
 “for he shall magnify himself above all”

Napoleon says:
 “Power is my mistress. I have worked too hard at her conquest to
 allow anyone to take her away from me.”¹⁸

The parallels are simply undeniable. Yet the prophecy does not end
 there. In verse 40, we read of a three-fold war that takes place in the
 territory of the King of the South; the land of Egypt.

14 “The Religion and Political Views of Napoleon Bonaparte”, *The Hol-*
lowverse, <http://hollowverse.com/napoleon-bonaparte/>.

15 “Napoleon’s Maxims & Quotes”, *Napoleon Guide*, http://www.napoleonguide.com/maxim_himself.htm.

16 Ibid.

17 William Grimshaw, *The Life of Napoleon: With the History of France, from the Death of Louis XVI to the Year 1821*, (Philadelphia: Grigg & Elliot, 1845), 84.

18 J. Christopher Herold, *Mind of Napoleon: A Selection of His Written and Spoken Words*, (Columbia: Columbia University Press, 1961).

“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.”
Daniel 11:40

In this verse, the Kings of the North and South are reintroduced. This time, instead of warring against each other, the kings go to war against a third power.

Incredibly, the Bible even tells us the exact year in which this conflict would take place! Daniel 11:40 begins with the phrase “at the time of the end”. This phrase applies to the year 1798.

1798 marked the end of the dark ages and papal persecution, which was prophesied to last for 1260 years. It is another amazing Bible prophecy which foretold the rise of the papal church, its persecution of Christians, and ultimately its fall (deadly wound) which was prophesied to take place at “the time of the end”. Indeed, on February 10, 1798, Napoleon’s French general Berthier siezed the city of Rome. Five days later he deposed Pope Pius VI and took him captive.

Therefore, when we read “the time of the end” in Daniel 11:40, we can be sure that the time reffered to is the year 1798.¹⁹

Does history testify to a military conflict taking place in the Middle East where both Egypt (the King of the South) and Turkey (the King of the North) went to war against a third power in 1798? Take notice of the incredible accuracy with which the prophecy of Daniel 11:40 has been fulfilled!

19 For more information on the 1260 year prophecy and further evidence that “the time of the end” equals 1798, please see our free booklet ‘*A Times, and Times, and Half a Time*’, available on our website or via post upon request.

History states that Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Egypt in 1798 in the Battle of the Pyramids. Amazing! Here, we see “the king of the south push at him”.

“The Battle of the Pyramids, also known as the Battle of Embabeh, was a major engagement fought on July 21, 1798 during the French invasion of Egypt. The French army under Napoleon Bonaparte scored a decisive victory against the forces of the local Mamluk rulers, wiping out almost the entire Egyptian army.”²⁰

After one battle, Napoleon marched straight into Cairo and Alexandria. This incredible fulfillment of prophecy marks the first part of the triangular war, where the King of the South (Egypt) would push at “him” (France).

After this we read: “and the king of the North shall come against him like a whirlwind”. The following year, the King of the North certainly came against Napoleon like a whirlwind.

“The Battle of Abukir (or Aboukir) was a battle in which Napoleon Bonaparte defeated Seid Mustafa Pasha’s Ottoman army on 25 July 1799, during the French campaign in Egypt.”²¹

With respect to the courage of this army (“like a whirlwind”), Napoleon himself commented:

“Give me a Turkish army. I will conquer the world.”²²

“If I had not been defeated in Acre against Jezzar Pasha of Turk. I

20 “Battle of the Pyramids”, *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Pyramids.

21 “Battle of Abukir (1799)”, *Wikipedia*, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Abukir_\(1799\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Abukir_(1799)).

22 “68 Most Famous Napoleon Bonaparte Quotes”, *NLCATP*, <http://nlcatp.org/68-most-famous-napoleon-bonaparte-quotes/>.

would conquer all of the East.”²³

“Turks can be killed, but they can never be conquered.”²⁴

Although the Turks were acclaimed for their ability to fight upon their steeds, they were massacred by Napoleon’s artillery in The Battle of Abukir. Yet it must be known, that though Napoleon had won a battle, he had not won the war.

Rather, Napoleon’s defeat in the Siege of Acre just two months prior had “effectively ended his efforts to carve an empire in the Middle East.” As a result, “the French general returned to France without his army late in the year, leaving Kléber [another French general] in command of Egypt.”²⁵

Once again we stand in awe at the amazing accuracy of Bible prophecy. We have seen Daniel chapter 11 (written in approximately 600 BC) foretell the exploits of three of the world’s greatest military leaders. And this very prophecy was written hundreds of years before they were even born.

We also saw the feats of other historical figures such as Octavian (who would later become known as Caesar Augustus); Mark Antony (Octavian’s one-time ally and later-enemy); Cleopatra (Julius Caesar’s mistress and later, Antony’s lover); and the rise of the vile emperor Tiberius.

This amazing chapter also foretold the crucifixion of Christ under Tiberius’ reign, and later the dark ages of church history when many faithful Christians were persecuted and martyred. And as we have

23 Ibid.

24 “Napoleon I of France”, *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Napoleon_I_of_France.

25 G.A Henty, *At Aboukir and Acre: A Story of Napoleon’s Invasion of Egypt*, (Fireship Press, 2010), 312.

just witnessed, it features Napoleon's invasion of Egypt and the rise of the Ottoman Empire.

This entire prophecy, spanning a period of over two thousand years from the Persian Empire, brings us right down to the present day. For a total of 44 out of the 45 verses in Daniel 11, prophecy has been perfectly fulfilled through history. Now, only one verse remains.

The last verse of Daniel 11 foretells the rise of yet another mighty military power. A power which will succeed in accomplishing what seems to be impossible. This military power is called the King of the North and the prophecy declares that he will plant his throne of government in Jerusalem.

Of course, for this to take place would require the most terrible of military conflicts. As we know, Israel will never give up its claim on Jerusalem. In fact, Israel sees Jerusalem as its capital.

So how significant is this event in world history? The next verse gives us the answer.

Daniel 12:1 reveals:

“And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time: and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book.” Daniel 12:1

When the King of the North plants his throne in Jerusalem, it will preclude the close of human probation; the fall of the seven last plagues; the destruction of this earth; and the second coming of Jesus Christ!

Certainly, this is the solemn purpose behind Daniel 11. Through a prophecy which outlines the history of this world, God seeks to warn His people living toward the end of time of the terrible events yet to ensue. And how does He do this? By placing future events alongside a vast list of prophecies which have been perfectly fulfilled. Indeed, two thousand years of prophetic history were all purposefully recorded so that you might be prepared to meet your Lord!

Write to us today to receive a free copy of the next book in this series: *King of the North*.

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