

TIMES OF THE GENTILES

1. Luke 21:24-28
2. Genesis 10:1-5
 - SMITH'S BIBLE NAMES DICTIONARY: Japheth (enlargement), one of the three sons of Noah. The descendants of Japheth occupied the "isles of the Gentiles," (Genesis 10:5)--i.e. the coast lands of the Mediterranean Sea in Europe and Asia Minor-- whence they spread northward over the whole continent of Europe and a considerable portion of Asia.
 - SONS OF JAPHETH (Sources Josephus/Bible Dictionaries):
 - GOMER: Cimmerians. Father of Armenian, Germanic (Through grandson Ashkenaz), Celtic, and Slavic peoples (excluding Russians). Modern day Armenia, Northern and Eastern Europe. Major peoples are British, Germans, French, Slavs, Dutch, and Scandinavians.
 - MAGOG, MESHECH, & TUBAL: The prophets of the Bible tell us that these three son's descendants join in confederation. Ezekiel 38:2. Steppe, Tartar, Turkic etc... These sons are modern day Russia, all former republics of the Soviet Union (for example Georgia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, etc...) except Armenia. They forced native Hamitic Oriental Canaanite Sinites to migrate to Pacific Islands and Americas.
 - MADAI: Father of the Medes and Persians. Patriarch of Indo-Aryans. His descendants forced the native/earlier inhabitants that were Hamitic/Semitic Black people of Cush/Nimrod from Persia/Iran and India into Melanesia, Australia, Indian Ocean islands, and places where Negritos dwell. His descendants are modern day Persians/Iranians, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the ruling lighter skin Aryans of India.
 - JAVAN: Father of Southern Europeans. Modern day Spain (Tarshish), Portugal, Italy (Kittim), Greece, Turkey, and Mediterranean Islands.
 - TIRAS: Father of Balkan nations with the exception of Greece.
3. Genesis 14:1-20 (This was a battle between Mesopotamian states aligned with Gentiles against Canaanites. This is the first time gentiles are mentioned in the Bible besides the genealogy of Japheth in Genesis 10. Gentiles will not be mentioned in the Bible again significantly until the Babylonian/Chaldean captivity.)
 - Easton's Bible Dictionary: Tidal (in the LXX. called "Thorgal"), styled the "king of nations" (Gen. 14:1-9). Mentioned as Tudkhula on Arioch's brick (see facing page 139). Goyyim , translated "nations," is the country called Gutium, east of Tigris and north of Elam.
 - Smith's Bible Dictionary: Tidal (great son) is mentioned only in (Genesis 14:1 Genesis 14:9) (B.C. about 1900.) He is called "king of nations," from which we may conclude that he was a chief over various nomadic tribes who inhabited different portions of Mesopotamia at different seasons of the year, as do the Arabs at the present day.
 - See page 50 of Beaulieu, Paul-Alain. A History of Babylon, 2200 BC - AD 75

- Encyclopaedia Iranica: Gutians-The terms Gutium and Gutians continued to be used in texts from northern and southern Mesopotamia during the second and first millennia. Often they refer to a region or people from the Zagros mountains, and are found together with other equally vague terms, such as Subartu and Lullumu. The persistent use of what must by then have been considered an ancient name was the result of the ideology that time stood still outside Mesopotamia's borders and that no change took place there. Thus the term Gutian has no value as indication of a specific people and merely suggests uncivilized people from the Zagros. Any hostile group could be called Gutian. The Assyrian royal annals use the word Gutians when they refer to Iranian populations otherwise known as the Mannaeans or the Medes (Parpola, p. 138). The negative image persists: In the fifteenth century the Babylonian king Agum-kakrime calls them "a barbarous people" (Reiner, p. 80). The seventh-century Assyrian king Assurbanipal accuses Gutians of assisting the rebellious Babylonians (Luckenbill, p. 301), while the sixth century Babylonian king Nabonidus stated that they destroyed the temple at Sippar (Oppenheim, p. 309).
- The Assyrians took some of these people from Gutium and placed them in Southern Mesopotamia and they coalesced to become the Chaldeans. By the time of the Assyrian annals or Sennacherib's annals circa 700 BC the Medes had become well established in the area of Gutium.
- These were White people. See Howorth, Henry H. "The Early History of Babylonia." The English Historical Review 16, no. 61 (1901): pg 32 & The Old Testament In the Light of The Historical Records and Legends of Assyria and Babylonia pg 158.
- Smith's Bible Dictionary:Scythian-occurs in (Colossians 3:11) as a generalized term for rude, ignorant, degraded. The name often included all the nomadic tribes, who dwelt mostly on the north of the Black and the Caspian Sea, stretching thence indefinitely into inner Asia, and were regarded by the ancients as standing extremely low in point of intelligence and civilization. (Gog/Magog)

4. Deuteronomy 32:21

5. Romans 10:19

6. Isaiah 23:13

7. Micah 5:6 (Assyria Black Headed peoples or Cushites)

8. Judges 3:8

9. Genesis 10:8-12

10. Nahum 1:1 (Nahum's family came from Capernaum but they were taken in the Assyrian captivity to El-Kosh or Alkosh/Al-Qosh/Alqosh/Al-Kush near modern day Mosul in Northern Iraq. Assyria fell in 612 BC after being attacked by a confederation of Chaldeans, Medes, Persians, Scythians, and Cimmerians. The Chaldeans took over Babylon. This marked the end of Black rule of the world. Prior to this different Black/Brown peoples and or Hamito-Semitic cultures were the dominant world powers. For example: Assyria, Kemet, Israel, Edom, Kush (Meroe) etc...

- Encyclopaedia Britannica: Cimmerian-member of an ancient people living north of the Caucasus and the Sea of Azov, driven by the Scythians out of southern Russia, over the Caucasus, and into Anatolia toward the end of the 8th century BC. (Gomer)
 - Encyclopaedia Britannica: Scythian- also called Scyth, Saka, and Sacae, member of a nomadic people, originally of Iranian stock, known from as early as the 9th century BCE who migrated westward from Central Asia to southern Russia and Ukraine in the 8th and 7th centuries BCE. The Scythians founded a rich, powerful empire centred on what is now Crimea. (Magog)
11. Nahum 3:1-11 (Verse 11 migration into Sahelian region of Africa)
 12. Habakkuk 1:1-7 (The Times of the Gentiles/Indo-Europeans/White man begins. Verse 6 colonization)
 13. Daniel 2:1-5_10-16_26-45 (Gold=Babylon/Chaldeans, Silver=Medo-Persian, Brass=Greece, Iron & Clay=Rome, Stone=Jesus, and the Mountain=Government of God.)
 14. Daniel 5 (Belshazzar is Nebuchadnezzar's grandson. His father was Nabonidus. Belshazzar was a regent not necessarily a King. He was appointed to rule in his father's absence. The Medo-Persians take over from the Chaldeans.)
 15. Daniel 9:1 (Cyrus the Great made Darius King over Chaldea/Babylon. Darius the Mede is also known as Cyaxares II. A joint confederation of Medo-Persian took over. After Darius the Mede came Cyrus the Persian.)
 - See a "A History of Babylon 2200 BC-AD 75" by Paul-Alain Beaulieu.
 - See Xenophon's "Cyropaedia" Xenophon of Athens (/ˈzɛnəfən, -ɪ fən/; Greek: Ξενοφῶν, Ancient Greek: [ksenopʰɔːn], Xenophōn; c. 431BC – 354 BC) was an ancient Greek philosopher, historian, soldier, mercenary, and student of Socrates. Written circa 370 BC
 16. Daniel 11:1-4 Greece takes over from Persians.
 - **The Last Two Million Years, pg. 103-104:** "After freeing Ionia from Persian rule, Alexander and his army swept on to occupy Syria and Phoenicia. In 332 BC he captured the island city of Tyre, by building a dyke from the mainland; the dyke has survived through the centuries and, strengthened by accumulations of silt, now joins Tyre permanently to the coast. Egypt was the best country to fall to the young conqueror, and Alexander was proclaimed pharaoh. His astoundingly successful 11-year campaign brought the whole Persian Empire, including lands as far afield as India, into Greek hands. When Alexander died in 323 BC at the age of only 32; the immense territories he had conquered were divided among his generals."
 - Alexander did not have any sons. The Kingdom was divided among his four generals: Cassander, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, & Seleucid
 17. Daniel 7:1-27
 - Verse 7=Fall of the Grecians: The Fall of Greece: **World Scope Encyclopedia, Volume 6:** "Greece" – In 432 BC, the Spartans began a general war to conquer Athens after 27 years and establish Spartan supremacy. The oppression that

followed resulted in an alliance between a number of states and the Persian king and in 321 led to the defeat of the Spartans. Greece attained its height and military power during the Macedonian supremacy, particularly under Alexander the Great, son of Phillip the Barbarian of Macedon who reigned in 336-323 BC. This great leader, defeated Darius, overthrew the Persian Empire, annexed large parts of Asia and Africa and among other cities founded Alexandria, Egypt. The brief reign of Alexander was followed by internal dissensions and invasions by the Gauls in 279 BC and the nation was threatened by the States that rose in the West and all of Greece, became a Roman province after the capture of Corinth in 146 BC” **The Last Two Million Years, page 105:** “The Shadow of Rome”: The great struggle between Rome and Carthage which dominated the west Mediterranean during much of the Hellenistic Age came to an end in 146 BC with a total victory for the Romans. With the destruction of Carthage Rome was free to turn her attention to the eastern Mediterranean. Mainland Greece soon became a Roman protectorate, and during the 1st century BC Rome gradually absorbed Asia Minor, Syria, Judea and nearly all the remnants of Alexander’s eastern empire.”

- Verse 8=The ten horns on the fourth (great and terrible) beast, represent 10 temporal leaders that would try to reunite the Roman Empire after it “fell” in 476 A.D. Among these 10 horns came another little horn that came into its religio-political power after the three horns got plucked up (eliminated from History) after trying to restore the Roman Empire on their own terms. This little horn is a priest-king (like the Babylonian priest-kings of old) and represents the anti-Christ office of the papacy. He is the ruler that is responsible for the empership of the 7 horns/kings that have tried to and that will reunite the Roman Empire. Every pope has either ruled Europe indirectly or presided over his own sovereign city-state established 1929 AD (Vatican City) and speaks great blasphemies against the God of Israel:
- Horns 1-3= Herulians, Vandals, and Ostrogoths (Germanic tribes)
- **Pictorial History of the Italian People, page 63-65: “Barbarian Rulers”** – After 455 AD, West Central government remained in Italy for eighty years in the hands of German mercenary troops or of Germanic tribes that settled in the country and lived, exploiting the docile, servile Christian Roman population. The Vandals remained in Italy for a short time. They appointed and dismissed emperors in the empire for 16 years. Another general, Orestes, possibly a Roman and not a Barbarian, nominated his teenage son, Romulus Augustulus emperor in 475 AD. In the following year, Odoacer the Herulian and his troops deposed Romulus Augustulus. 476 AD is the year that marks the end of the Roman state in Italy.” (Odoacer governed Italy nominally as representative of the Roman emperor in the East. In reality he acted as an independent ruler, and inefficiently. In 488, the Ostrogoths, authorized since around 450 by the government in Constantinople to settle on the right bank of the middle Danube, were led into Italy by their leader, King Theodoric II. Besieged in Ravenna, Odoacer surrendered and was

assassinated in 493. The Herulians were never heard of again. In 535 the Roman emperor in the East, the able Justinian, bent on reestablishing the unity of the Empire, sent an expeditionary force to Italy. In his eyes, as in the eyes of all native Italians, Italy was still very much an integral part of the Roman State. Surprised initially by the attack, the Goths soon rallied behind their leaders. While most Italians looked on, a ferocious war was fought for nearly two decades between the armies of the Gothic kings and those of the legitimate ruler, the emperor. Finally defeated, the Ostrogoths disappeared from the pages of history.

- **Grolier Encyclopedia:** Justinian's aim was the restoration of the earlier Roman Empire by reconquest of areas lost to the Germanic tribes. With the help of his general Belisarius, he regained North Africa from the Vandals (533-34) and, after a lengthy war (535-54), Italy from the Ostrogoths (see Goths). Justinian also acquired southeastern Spain. Repeated wars with the Sassanid Persians, however, usually ended with the Byzantines buying peace; and the Slavs occupied much of the Balkan Peninsula.
- Horns 4-10= Justinian, Charlemagne, Otto, Charles V, Napoleon, Mussolini, & the President of the European Union (Does not exist yet) or the beast along with the final pope or false prophet.
- **THE LAST 2 MILLION YEARS PAGES 121/123 (Justinian):** One of the greatest of the Byzantine emperors came to the throne in 527. He was Justinian I, whose 38-year reign was distinguished by three major achievements. He reconquered much of the old Western Empire; he modernized Roman Law; and built hundreds of churches, including the magnificent Hagia Sophia, the church of the holy wisdom, in Constantinople. He devoted his long reign to trying recreate the old Roman Empire as it was when dominated the Mediterranean throughout the centuries before the barbarian invasion. He succeeded in driving the Vandals from Africa and the Ostrogoths from Italy. **The Pictorial History Of Italian People page 81 (Charlemagne):** Charlemagne himself remained ever after a major figure of Italian lore as did, with modified names, the English monk Alcuin (Charle-magne's trusted adviser for many years) and the gallant knight Roland. All Italians certainly took pride in the revived title of Roman emperor and in the great ceremony at which Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne in the old Basilica of Saint Peter's in Rome, on Christmas Day of the year 800; There had been no emperor of the West since 476: now Italy seemed again to be the leading Western nation. Quote from Funk and Wagnall's online encyclopedia, under Holy Roman Empire. On December 25, 800, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne emperor. This act established both a precedent and a political structure that were destined to figure decisively in the affairs of central Europe. The precedent established the papal claim to the right to select, crown, and even depose emperors that was asserted, at least in theory, for nearly 700 years. In its primary stage, the resurrected Western Empire endured as an effective political entity for less than 25 years after the death of Charlemagne in 814. The reign of his son and successor, Louis I, was marked by feudal and fratricidal strife that climaxed

in 843 in partition of the empire. For an account of the growth, vicissitudes, and final dissolution of the Frankish realm, see FRANCE. **Funk and Wagnall's online encyclopedia under Holy Roman Empire:** (Otto the Great) Despite the dissension within the newly created Western Empire, the popes maintained the imperial organization and the imperial title, mainly within the Carolingian dynasty, for most of the 9th century. The emperors exercised little authority beyond the confines of their dominions, however. After the reign (905-24) of Berengar I of Friuli (850- 924), also styled as king of Italy or ruler of Lombardy, who was crowned emperor by Pope John X, the imperial throne remained vacant for nearly four decades. The East Frankish kingdom, or Germany, capably led by Henry I and Otto I, emerged as the strongest power in Europe during this period. Besides being a capable and ambitious sovereign, Otto I was an ardent friend of the Roman Catholic church, as revealed by his appointment of clerics to high office, by his missionary activities east of the Elbe River, and finally by his military campaigns, at the behest of Pope John XII, against Berengar II (900- 66), king of Italy. In 962, in recognition of Otto's services, John XII awarded him the imperial crown and title. **Grolier Encyclopedia (Charles V):** Charles V, Holy Roman emperor (1519-56) and Ñas Charles IÑking of Spain (1516-56), dominated the politics of Europe for 40 years. Charles was born in Ghent, in present-day Belgium, on Feb. 24, 1500, the eldest son of the Habsburg Philip the Handsome (later Philip I) and Joan the Mad of Castile. From his father, who died in 1506, he inherited the Netherlands (including most of the modern Netherlands and Belgium) and Franche Comt? (a French-speaking province that bordered eastern France but belonged to the Holy Roman Empire). After the death (1516) of his maternal grandfather, Ferdinand II of Aragon, Charles became ruler of the kingdoms of Spain and the Spanish dependencies in ItalyÑthe kingdoms of Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia. The Habsburg possessions of Austria and several smaller south German lordships came to him on the death (1519) of his paternal grandfather, Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, as did hereditary claims to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia. The latter were made good by his younger brother Ferdinand (later Emperor Ferdinand I) in 1526, after the last independent king of Hungary, Louis II, was killed by the Turks in the Battle of Mohacs. Meanwhile, in 1519, Charles had been elected German king and Holy Roman emperor in succession to his grandfather Maximilian. **Grolier Encyclopedia (Napoleon Bonaparte):** With peace restored, Bonaparte extended French influence into Holland (the Batavian Republic), Switzerland (the Helvetic Republic), and Savoy-Piedmont, which was annexed to France; he played the major role in the Imperial Recess (1803), by which the free cities and minor states of the Holy Roman Empire were consolidated; and he attempted to extend the French colonial empire, principally by recovering Haiti (see Louisiana Purchase). As a result of these policies and his refusal to grant trade concessions to Britain, war was renewed in 1803. In the wake of these events, which revived royalist hostility, the Senate petitioned Bonaparte to establish a

hereditary dynasty. On Dec. 2, 1804, therefore, Napoleon crowned himself emperor in a ceremony presided over by Pope Pius VII. Napoleon created a titled court that included many of his statesmen and generals as well as ex-royalists. Believing that family ties were more durable than treaties, in the next few years he placed members of his family on the thrones of several satellite states Naples, Holland, Westphalia, and Spain and married his relatives to some of the most distinguished families in Europe. **THE LAST 2 MILLION YEARS PAGE 409**
(Benito Mussolini): Mussolini ordered his followers to march on Rome in 1922; the king gave way before this show of force and called on Mussolini to form a government. Mussolini gradually transformed Italy into a dictatorship, basing his policies on the idea of corporative state. Under his rule, the Fascist attempted to control every major aspect of Italian life. He took the title of Il Duce (the leader) and suppressed parliament, retaining the monarchy as a figure-head. The Duce had grandiose ambition of reviving the glories of Ancient Rome and making the Italians once again a conquering, militaristic people. These ambition, strengthen by the memory of humiliating defeat the Italians had suffered at Adowa in Ethiopia in 1896, led him to attack and conquer Ethiopia in 1935-6.

- Mussolini allowed Vatican City to become a sovereign state in 1929.
- Horn 10 is the beast and false prophet.

18. Revelation 17