



Lesson 28

Kings of the South

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Since Putin will be the global leader until 2021, it's important to understand the King of the South and how it behaved in history. This message's understanding of the future was built around the King of the North, but a few years ago we gained an understanding of the King of the South. The King of the South can be seen throughout history, one of those times we see it is in the kings of Epirus. In this lesson we will parallel the kings of Epirus, who were the Kings of the South, with the rulers of the USSR and Russia, and we will also take a look at what the King of the South is doing today.

The Kings of Epirus

Admetus

The first king of Epirus was Admetus. He ruled from around 470 BC to 430 BC. He was from one of the tribes (the Molossians) that lived in that area of Epirus, and he was their leader. After him was his son: Tharrhybas, then his son Alcetus I, then his son Neoptolemus I (who was Olympias' [Alexander the Great's mother's] father). After Neoptolemus I was his brother Arybbas; then, the 6th king of Epirus, was Alexander I (Neoptolemus I's son).

Aeacides and Neoptolemus II

In 331 BC, Aeacides became king of Epirus. In 317 BC, he helped a Macedonian general named Polyperchon restore Olympias (Alexander the Great's mother) and Alexander IV (Alexander the Great's son) to Macedonia. The next year he marched his army to help Olympias who was at war with Cassander. However, the Epirotes didn't like being in an army so they rose up against Aeacides (they mutinied) and kicked him out of the kingdom. He was removed in a coup (a sudden, violent, and illegal seizure of power from a government). The Epirotes then placed Neoptolemus II on the throne (in 302 BC).

Aeacides

Neoptolemus II was only able to rule for three years, and in 313 BC, Aeacides returned to the throne. The Epirotes got tired of Neoptolemus and made Aeacides king again. Aeacides had been weakened however, because some Epirotes still didn't like him, but he was able to raise an army and fight a battle against Cassander (from Daniel 11) in 313 BC. Aeacides was defeated, and wounded, and died soon after.

Alcetus II

The 9th king of Epirus was Alcetus II, the older brother of Aeacides. He had an ungovernable temper, so, his father Arybbas (the 5th king) had him banished and appointed Aeacides to succeed him. But when Aeacides died the people brought him back and he became king anyway. In his reign he made an alliance with Cassander (from Daniel 11). He only reigned from 313 BC to 306 BC though because the people got tired of him getting angry easily, and so they killed him.

Pyrrhus

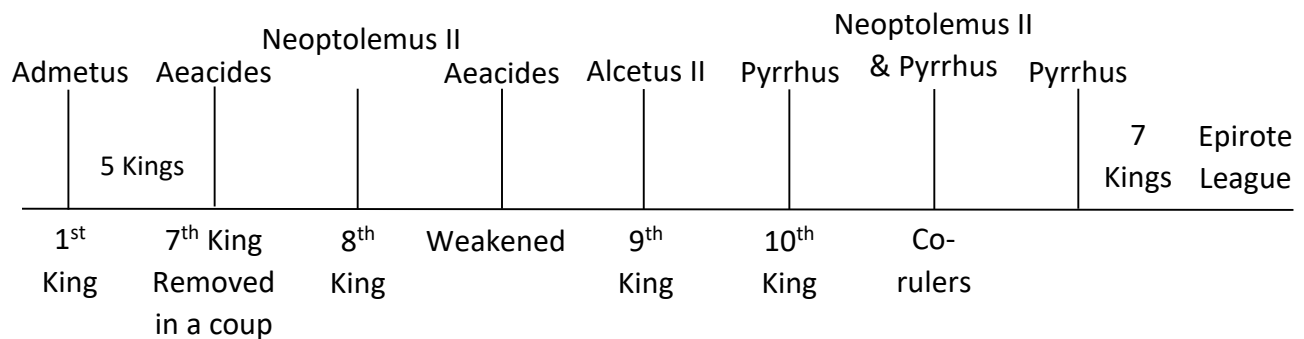
In 307 BC, Glaukias (an Illyrian king with whom Pyrrhus I lived with for the early portion of his life) invaded Epirus and put Pyrrhus on the throne. Pyrrhus was still young (11 or 12 years old) at this time. When he was 17 years old he went to Glaukias' kingdom to attend his son's wedding. While he was away, the Molossians (a tribe that lived in Epirus) rebelled against Pyrrhus, drove out his supporters and placed Neoptolemus II on the throne. This happened in about 302 BC.

Neoptolemus II + Pyrrhus

After being dethroned in 302 BC, Pyrrhus went and served under his brother-in-law Demetrius Poliorcetes (the besieger). In 298 BC, Demetrius and Ptolemy I Soter signed a treaty and Pyrrhus was sent to Egypt as a hostage. The next year, Ptolemy provided Pyrrhus with an army and money and sent him to Epirus. Not willing to fight a civil war, Pyrrhus and Neoptolemus II went into an alliance- ruling as co-rulers. They immediately began plotting against one another, so their co-rulership didn't last long.

Pyrrhus, the last Kings, and the Epirote League

When Pyrrhus had put up enough with Neoptolemus, in 297, Pyrrhus killed him. Pyrrhus then had the throne all to himself for another 25 years. When Pyrrhus died in 272 BC, his son Alexander II took his place as king of Epirus. Alexander II reigned until 255 BC when he died. Next, the throne was given to his wife Olympas II who was the regent for a short amount of time. Alexander II and Olympas' son Pyrrhus II took over next and ruled from 255 to 237 BC. In 237, Pyrrhus II's brother Ptolemy began to rule, and he ruled until 234 BC when his son Pyrrhus III took over. Pyrrhus III's reign was short, and that year Deidamia, Pyrrhus II's daughter began to rule. Deidamia ruled for a year to 233 BC when she was killed. There were no more people left of the royal family, and the Epirotes didn't want to be ruled by a king anymore anyway, so they formed a republic called the Epirote League.



The Presidents of the USSR and Russia

Stalin

The first leader of the Soviet Union, after Vladimir Lenin who began it, was Joseph Stalin. After Lenin got sick in 1922 Stalin increased his power until he was the dictator of the Soviet Union. He ruled from around 1929 to his death in 1953. He was the leader of the USSR during World War II. Stalin was paralleled by Admetus, the first king of Epirus. Both Stalin and Admetus were the first King of the South (in the context of the Soviet Union and Epirus). Many more people ruled after Stalin and they are paralleled by the kings of Epirus after Admetus.

Gorbachev and Yanayev

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev became president of the Soviet Union on March 15, 1990. He supported reforms toward globalism and this angered Soviet nationalist. On August 18, 1991 they began a coup to remove him. At this time, he was sick so they thought it would be easy. The coup, however, only lasted until August 21 when the coup organizers realized it wasn't going to be easy because most people supported Gorbachev. Although Gorbachev was not removed from power he was severely weakened. During the August coup that was intended to removed Mikhail Gorbachev from power, Gennady Ivanovich Yanayev was made acting president of the Soviet Union. His presidency lasted from August 19 to 21, 1991. On August 21 he was arrested for his involvement in the coup, but was later released. This incident parallels the history of Aeacides and Neoptolemus II.

Gorbachev

Even though Gorbachev "survived" the coup, he was still weakened. When Gorbachev got back in office; he still faced problems. The USSR was falling apart; Gorbachev tried to unify the country, but he had increasing opposition to his Union Treaty. On December 8, 1991, Yeltsin met with the presidents of Ukraine and Belarus and declared that the Soviet Union had ceased to exist, and was being replaced with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). All of this was done without Gorbachev knowing, and it just added to the problems. On December 25, 1991 Gorbachev resigned and the next day the USSR officially collapsed. We know that the USSR was the King of the South, so this parallels the weakening and death of Aeacides, who was also the King of the South.

Yeltsin

The first president of Russia was Boris Yeltsin. He was elected on June 12, 1991 with 57% of the popular vote. Gorbachev had wanted someone else to be president (but they only got 16%). Yeltsin took office on July 10th. Gorbachev resigned as the leader of the Soviet Union on December 25th, because he had lost all his power to Yeltsin. Yeltsin was very popular at the beginning of his presidency. He worked to destroy socialism and implement a democracy. He also tried to change the Russian economy from a communist structure to a capitalist structure. But the economy worsened and millions of people became poor. He became unpopular. He also had health issues and was often drunk. Yeltsin is paralleled by Alcetus II, a king of Epirus, because of their issues. On December 31, 1999 he resigned- to the delight of the people.

Putin

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin became president on May 7, 2000. He was the acting president since December 31, 1999 when Boris Yeltsin resigned. Once he officially became the president of Russia he went to work silencing his opponents. He signed a deal with the Russian oligarchs (Russian billionaires who controlled a great portion of Russia) so they could keep their wealth as long as they aligned themselves with him and his government. Those who opposed his government he imprisoned. As for the ordinary person, if they spoke against him, he had them killed. Putin parallels Pyrrhus, both were the tenth king, one in Russia and the other in Epirus.

Medvedev + Putin

According to the Russian constitution, Vladimir Putin couldn't run for a third consecutive term. On May 8, 2008, Dmitry Anatolyevich Medvedev became president, but Putin hadn't lost his grip on power. Medvedev was a friend of Putin's and once in office he made Putin the prime minister of Russia. Although Medvedev was the president, he only had equal, if not less, power than Putin. This was a co-rulership between him and Putin. In 2012, this co-rule ended. This history in Russia while Medvedev and Putin were co-ruling points back to the history when Pyrrhus and Neoptolemus II also co-ruled.

Putin and the 7th Kingdom

After the co-rulership, in 2012 Putin became president again, paralleling the return of Pyrrhus to the throne after his co-rulership. We can line up the last kings of Epirus (the Kings of the South) and the Epirote league with our time. If we count the last kings of Epirus after Pyrrhus we get six kings. If we include Pyrrhus we get seven. The seventh kingdom of Bible Prophecy (Trump, the head of the UN) will begin at the Sunday Law, and that is where Russia (the King of the South), under Putin, will die. This means we can line up the seven kings of Epirus with Russia, who will be the in the seventh kingdom. After the seven kings, the Epirote League was formed, we can line this up with the United Nations, where Putin will lose all his power, and land, and it will be given to the "league" or Trump as the head of the United Nations.



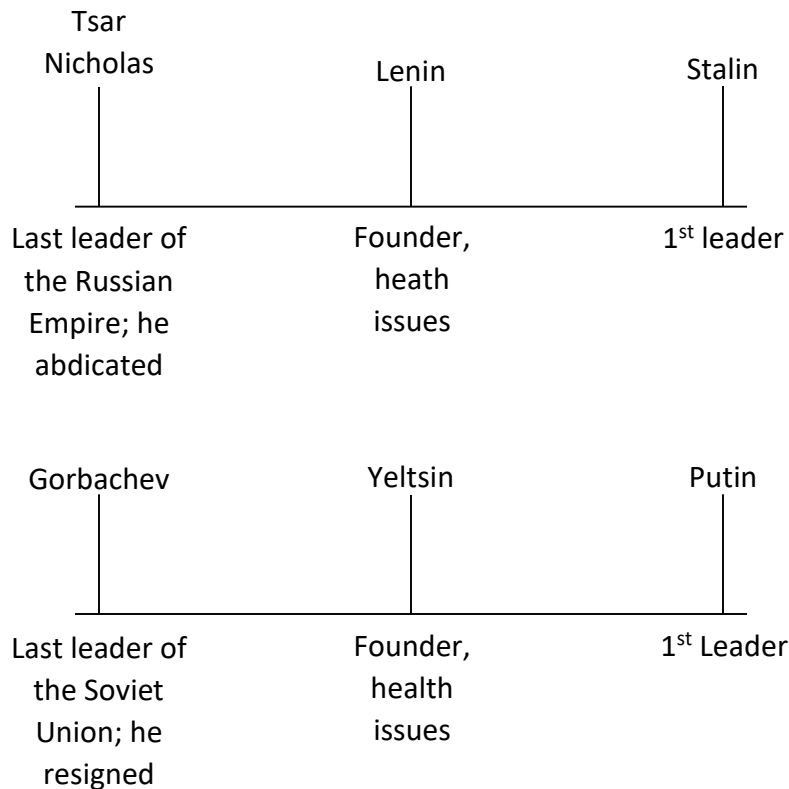
Three More Rulers

Tsar Nicholas II

The last tsar of Russia was Tsar Nicholas II. He began to reign around 1895, after his father died, but he was not well trained to be the tsar- he didn't even want to be the tsar. The people of Russia became unhappy with his leadership. There was a revolution in 1905 when people protested and soldiers mutinied to try to get a more democratic government; Tsar Nicholas barely budged (the revolution was a little successful). But in World War I the tsar wasn't a good leader either, so in 1917 the Russian Revolution began. He abdicated the throne on March 15, 1917. On November 9th a new government began to be formed: The Soviet Union. Tsar Nicholas II's abdication was the end of the Russian Empire- after him Russia was totally different. He was paralleled by Gorbachev: when he resigned, the Soviet Union ceased to exist, and Russia was totally different.

Lenin and Stalin

In May 1922, Vladimir Lenin suffered from his first stroke. He temporarily lost his ability to speak and was paralyzed on his right side. In December of the same year he had another stroke. In March 1923, he suffered from yet another stroke and lost his ability to speak. He died on January 21, 1924 after he fell into a coma. Joseph Stalin took his place. Lenin founded the Soviet Union and Stalin was the first leader after him.



The Terms of Putin

1999, 2000-2004, 2004-2008

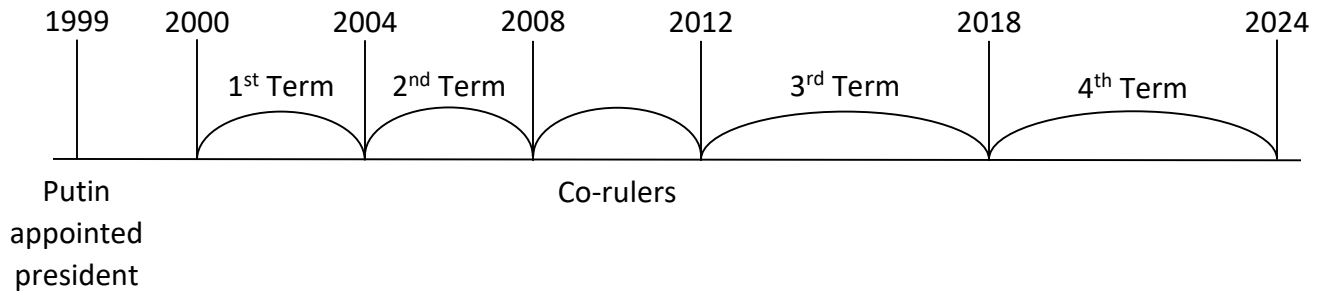
We know that Putin is a dictator, but he didn't become a dictator overnight, it's what he did previous to now, that set his dictatorship in place. In 1999, the Russian President Yeltsin resigned and appointed Putin to be president. The next year, in 2000, Putin ran for president and won. The first step to being a dictator is to "purge" or get rid of all your opponents. In his first presidential term, Putin took over the Russian Oligarchs, the Russian media, and the Russian Mafia; this was the first step to becoming a dictator. When Putin's first term was over in 2004, he ran again and won. In his second term, Putin decided that he wanted to control Russian oil. He made a large oil company that was against him, Yukos, sell its main asset to Rosneft, which was an oil company favoring him. Putin also used a terrorist attack in Chechnya to gain control of it, becoming more of a dictator. But soon Putin faced a problem, In Russia you can only be president for 2 terms at a time, that means in 2008 Putin would be out of power.

2008-2012, 2012-2018

According to the Russian Constitution someone can only be president for, at the most, two terms in a row. So after Putin had finished his two terms in 2008 he had to step down. But he is a dictator and he wants to always have power. So, he really didn't step down- instead- he "co-ruled" with D. Medvedev, as his prime minister for one term: 2008-2012. Then he announced that he would run again- people protested. But he was re-elected in 2012 as president. The presidential terms had been changed from four years to six years in 2008 under Medvedev, so in 2012 the terms began to be six years long. In that term Putin helped get Donald Trump elected in 2016. Putin's first six-year term ended in 2018.

2018-2024

Vladimir Putin was elected to his fourth term on May 7, 2018. This term will last until 2024. This will be his second consecutive term which means he can't run again in 2024 so he's already preparing for that. In 2020, he began suggesting major changes to the Russian Constitution such as limiting the next Russian presidents to a maximum of two terms, requiring anyone who runs to have lived in Russian for at least a quarter of a century, and not allowing the president to pick the prime minister. What he is suggesting is taking power away from the office of president so no president after him can wield as much power as he did. He is in favor of the suggestion of resetting the terms so he could run for president again in 2024. It has also been suggested to remove term limits altogether and since all of Putin's friends are in power, there is no way he could lose. Of course, he is in favor of that for himself but he said the two term limit max should be applied to future presidents. He also plans on making an amendment to the constitution that mentions God and takes away the rights of homosexual people. This is showing just how conservative he is. If Putin can't remain president for the rest of his life (which is what he wants), he'll make sure no one ever gets as powerful as he did; and you can be sure he'll always have a say-so in Russian politics.



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