



Biblical Dates and Events Confirmed

BC 31 – Rome commences her World Wide Rule

Daniel 11:24 – “He shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province; and he shall do that which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers' fathers; he shall scatter among them the prey, and spoil, and riches: yea, and he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds, even for a **time**.”

Time in Bible Prophecy denotes 360 years – (i.e. Day for a year principle – see Eze 4:6, Num 14:32). History tells us that it was in 31 BC Egypt and Rome met in the battle of Actium where Rome proved victorious. This was the beginning of Rome’s World dominion which was to last for 360 years... taking us to AD330. Rome here is said to invade the richest provinces and achieve dominion unlike any in the past. This was done not only by war and conquest but peaceably as nobility and army commanders were given a share of power and wealth over their conquered territories. From the fortress of Rome the power of the king of the north would dominate even as foretold in Daniel 2 and 7. Even for a time, is prophetic time, one year or 360 days and thus 360 years. Some commentaries simply refer to "even for a time" as an undetermined amount of time, which simply shows the time of this conquest. The ending of this time was confirmed in AD 330, when Constantine moved the seat of Rome to the East

*“On **2 September 31 BC**, two superpowers, Egypt and Rome, met head-on for the first and last time in history. The outcome was the Battle of Actium, which would change the course of history and lead directly to the foundation of the Roman Empire. In a compelling new chronicle, brought vividly to life with expressive anecdotes and moving eye-witness accounts, **31 BC** explores the chain of events that culminated in the fall of Egypt. A sequel to the popular **AD 410: the Year that Shook Rome**, **31 BC** reveals the tragic romance between Antony and Cleopatra, boldly characterising the central the British Museum and elsewhere, **31 BC: Antony, Cleopatra and the Fall of Egypt** is a dramatic story of a defining moment in history, retold with excitement and vigour from the Egyptian standpoint.”* 31 BC: Antony, Cleopatra and the Fall of Egypt – David Stuttard

“The Battle of Actium was the decisive confrontation of the Final War of the Roman Republic, a naval engagement between Octavian and the combined forces of Mark Antony and Cleopatra on **2 September 31 BC**, on the Ionian Sea near the promontory of Actium, in the Roman province of Epirus Vetus in Greece” Wikipedia

AD 330 – Constantine Moves Seat to the East

“In 330 A.D., the first Christian ruler of the Roman empire, Constantine the Great (r. 306–337) (26.229), transferred the ancient imperial capital from Rome to the city of Byzantium located on the easternmost territory of the European continent, at a major intersection of east-west trade. The emperor renamed this ancient port city Constantinople (“the city of Constantine”) in his own honor it was also called the “New Rome,” owing to the city’s new status as political capital of the Roman empire. The Christian, ultimately Greek-speaking state ruled from that city would come to be called Byzantium by modern historians, although the empire’s medieval citizens described themselves as “Rhomaioi,” Romans, and considered themselves the inheritors of the ancient Roman empire.”

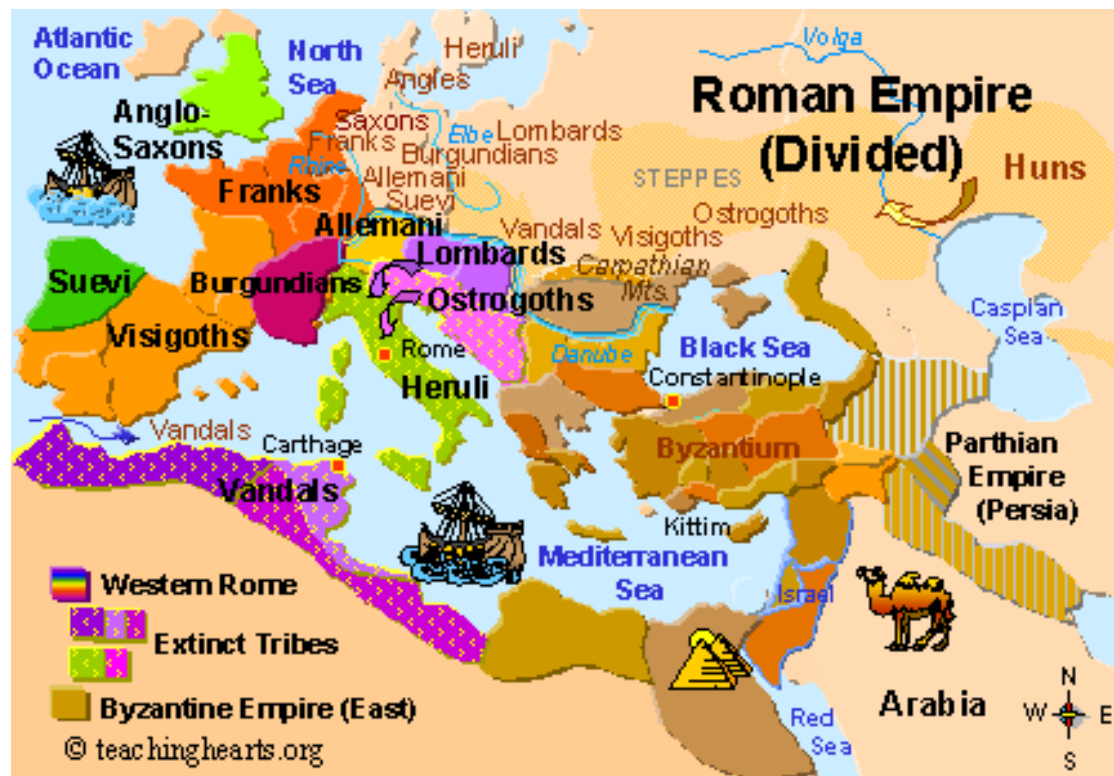
Brooks, Sarah. “Byzantium (ca. 330–1453).” In Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2000–. http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/byza/hd_byza.htm (originally published October 2001, last revised October 2009)

AD 476 Fall of the Roman Empire (West)

Rome rose to great power... however following attacks from the Goths... it lead to a speedy decline. It broke into 10 parts, however out of it was to come another power (horn) the Roman Catholic Church... diverse from the rest as it was to be a 'church/State' entity.

"After this I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it; and it had ten horns. I considered the horns, and, behold, there came up among them another little horn, before whom there were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots: and, behold, in this horn were eyes like the eyes of man, and a mouth speaking great things." (Daniel 7:7-8)

"The West was severely shaken in 410, when the city of Rome was sacked by the Visigoths, a wandering nation of Germanic peoples from the northeast. The fall of Rome was completed in 476, when the German chieftain Odoacer deposed the last Roman emperor of the West, Romulus Augustulus. The East, always richer and stronger, continued as the Byzantine Empire through the European Middle Ages." {<https://www.britannica.com/place/Roman-Empire>}



1. Alemanni (Germany),
2. Franks (France),
3. Anglo-Saxons (Great Britain),
4. Burgundians (Switzerland),
5. Visigoths (Spain),
6. Suevi (Portugal),
7. Lombards (Italy),
8. Heruli, (extinct)
9. Vandals, (extinct)
10. Ostrogoths, (extinct)

AD 496 – Clovis Baptism – A Major Turning Point

"In A.D. 496 an event took place destined to exercise a momentous influence on the fate of the papacy and of Europe. In that year, Clovis, king of the Franks, in fulfilment of a vow made on the field of Tolbiac, where he was victorious over the Allemanni, was baptized at Rheims. 'On the memorable day,' observes Gibbon, when Clovis ascended from the baptismal font, he alone in the Christian world deserved the name and prerogatives of a Catholic king.' Rome hailed the auspicious event as a token of a long series of similar triumphs; and she rewarded the devotion of Clovis by bestowing on him the title,—which he has transmitted downward through 5400 years to his successors the kings of France,— of "Eldest Son of the Church."— Wylie's "The Papacy," page 40.



AD 508 – Removal of the Daily (Paganism) power

"And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate." Daniel 11:31

And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days. (Daniel 12:11)

This prophecy commenced in 508, when paganism was removed and the 'abomination that maketh desolate' was established through the aid of Clovis and the European nations renouncing paganism and pledging their allegiance to the Papal power by becoming their weapons of warfare. It was through the arms of Clovis they eradicated the 'Arian' tribes (vandals, Heruli and the Ostragoths)

"At this time the Visigoths possessed all the south-western portion of Gaul. They, too, were Arians; and the mutual conspiracy of the Catholics in the Gothic dominions, and the crusade of the Franks from the side of Clovis, soon brought on another holy war. At the assembly of princes and warriors at Paris, A.D. 508, Clovis complained, It grieves me to see that the Arians still possess the fairest portions of Gaul. Let us march against them with the aid of God, and, having vanquished the

heretics, we will possess and divide their fertile province.' Clotilda added her pious exhortation to the effect that doubtless the Lord would more readily lend His aid if some gift were made ; ' and in response, Clovis seized his battle-axe, and threw it as far as he could, and as it went whirling through the air he said, ' there, on that spot where my Francesca shall fall, will I erect a church in honour of the holy apostles."— Ecclesiastical Empire, page 257.

"A. D. 508. A short time after these events, Clovis received the titles and dignity of Roman Patricius and Consul from the Greek Emperor Anastasius." Walter C. Perry, The Franks, p. 88.

"In 508 Clovis received at Tours the insignia of the consulship from the eastern emperor Anastasius." Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th ed., art. "Clovis," Vol. VI, p. 563.

Under date of A.D. 508, De Cormenin, in his "History of the Popes," says of Clovis:— " The exploits of Clovis, in Gaul, had so increased the reputation of the warriors of the Franks, that the emperor Anastasius wished to make a treaty of alliance with this new conqueror, and had sent him, for this purpose, ambassadors, charged with rich presents, among which was a magnificent crown of gold, enriched with precious stones, which the king of the Franks sent to the pontiff to be deposited in the church of St. Peter, at Rome."— " History of the Popes," page 99

" Clovis became by his conversion the object of hope and attachment to such a party [Catholic] in almost every country on the continent of Europe. He had the powerful support of the whole body of the Catholic clergy, in whose hearts the interests of their church far outweighed all other considerations."—Historian's History of the World, Vol. VII, page 471.

"If in far happier ages than those of which we speak, the most polluted consciences have purchased consolation and even hope by building churches, endowing monasteries, and paying reverential homage to the dispensers of God's mercy, can we wonder that the extraordinary services of a Clovis to Catholic Christianity should cover even his foul sins as with a cloak of snow ?"—Ibid, page 477.

*" He had, indeed, without the slightest provocation, deprived a noble and peaceable neighbour of his power and life. He had treacherously murdered his royal kindred, and deprived their children of their birthright. He had on all occasions shown himself the heartless ruffian, the greedy conqueror, the bloodthirsty tyrant; but by his conversion he had led the way to the triumph of Catholicism ; he had saved the Roman Catholic Church from the Scylla and Charybdis of heresy **and PAGANISM, planted it on a rock** in the very centre of Europe, and fixed its doctrines and traditions in the hearts of the conquerors of the West."—Ibid, page 477.*

" In Gregory's famous "History of the Franks," the cruel and unscrupulous king appears as God's chosen instrument for the extension of the Catholic faith. Certainly Clovis quickly learned to combine his own interests with those of the church, and the alliance between the pope and the Frankish kings was destined to have a great influence upon the history of Western Europe."—Robinson's History of Western Europe, page 36.

A.D. 533 – Pope Corrector of Heretics

AD March 533: Justinian's letter to John reads:

"Justinian: victor, pious, fortunate, ever Augustus, to John, the most holy Archbishop and patriarch of the noble city of Rome. Paying honor to the Apostolic See and to Your Holiness, as always has been and is our desire, and honoring your Blessedness as a father, we hasten to bring to the knowledge of Your Holiness all that pertains to the condition of the churches, since it has always been our great aim to safeguard the unity of your Apostolic See and the position of the holy churches of God which now prevails and abides securely without any disturbing trouble. Therefore we have been sedulous to subject and unite all the priests of the Orient throughout its whole extent to the See of Your Holiness. Whatever questions happen to be mooted at present, we have thought necessary to be brought to Your Holiness' knowledge, however clear and unquestionable they might be, and though firmly held and taught by all the clergy in accordance with the doctrine of Your Apostolic See; for we do not suffer that anything which is moored to Your Holiness, however clear and unquestionable,

pertaining to the state of the churches, should fail to be known to Your Holiness, as being the head of all the churches. For as we have said before, we are zealous for the increase of the honor and authority of your See in all respects." **Croly quotes a letter of March 25, 533** from Justinian to Epiphanius where Justinian repeats the parts of the statement above, which had been sent earlier in March, that the Bishop of Rome is: "head of all Bishops and the true and effective corrector of heretics [sic]."

(Code of Justinian, lib.1 tit. 1; as given by R.F. Littledale in the Peterine Claims, Pg. 293. – also see George Croly, The Apocalypse of St. John, pg. 170).

AD 538 – Commencement of Papal Supremacy-1260 Yrs

The time period is mentioned seven times in the Bible in various different ways:

<i>Daniel 7:25</i>	<i>"a time, times and half a time"</i>
<i>Daniel 12:7</i>	<i>"a time, times and half a time"</i>
<i>Revelation 11:2</i>	<i>"42 months"</i>
<i>Revelation 11:3</i>	<i>"1260 days"</i>
<i>Revelation 12:6</i>	<i>"1260 days"</i>
<i>Revelation 12:14</i>	<i>"a time, times and half a time"</i>
<i>Revelation 13:5</i>	<i>"forty-two months"</i>

It can be shown that all these texts are referring to the same period of time:

<i>A time is one year</i>	<i>= 360 days</i>
<i>Times are two years</i>	<i>= 720 days</i>
<i>Half a time is half a year</i>	<i>= 180 days</i>

<i>Therefore the total</i>	<i>= 1260 days</i>

A month in prophecy is equal to 30 days, therefore forty-two months is equal to 42 x 30 = 1260 days.

So we can see that these seven texts are talking about the same period of time when Rome was to rule the world which began in 538. The Following Historical Sources confirm this:

"AD 538 [was] the year when the Ostrogoths collapsed. It was out of the smoking ruins of the western Roman Empire and after the overthrow of the three Arian kingdoms that the pope of Rome emerged as the most important single individual in the West, the head of a closely organized church with a carefully defined creed and with vast potential for political influence. Dozens of writers have pointed out that the real survivor of the ancient Roman Empire was the Church of Rome."(E.G. McKenzie, Catholic Church, page 14)

"Vigilius...ascended the papal chair (538 A.D.) under the military protection of Belisarius." History of the Christian Church, Vol. 3, p. 327

1798 End of Papal Supremacy

1260 Years from 538 brings us to 1798 when Power of the Papacy came to an end through the armed forces of Napoleon

"In 1798 General Berthier made his entrance into Rome, abolished the papal government, and established a secular one." -Encyclopedia Britannica 1941 edition