End Times Literal Approach

Sources:
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Daniel's 70 Weeks - Dan 9:25-27

24 "**Seventy weeks** are decreed about your people and your holy city, to finish the transgression, to put an end to sin, and to atone for iniquity, to bring in everlasting righteousness, to seal both vision and prophet, and to anoint a most holy place.

25 Know therefore and understand that from the going out of the word to restore and build Jerusalem to the coming of an anointed one, a prince, there shall be **seven weeks**. Then for **sixty-two weeks** it shall be built again with squares and moat, but in a troubled time.

26 And **after** the **sixty-two weeks**, an anointed one shall be cut off and shall have nothing. And the people of the prince who is to come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary. Its end shall come with a flood, and to the end there shall be war. Desolations are decreed.

27 And he shall make a strong covenant with many for one week, and for half of the week he shall put an end to sacrifice and offering. And on the wing of abominations shall come one who makes desolate, until the decreed end is poured out on the desolator. "

Proverbs 25:2 It is the glory of God to conceal things, but the glory of kings is to search things out.

Revelation 2:17, Revelation 3:13, Revelation 2:29, Revelation 3:22, Revelation 3:6, Revelation 2:7, Revelation 2:11, Revelation 13:9 He who has an ear, let him hear: … Whoever has ears, let them hear. Anyone with ears … anyone has an ear, let him hear: H e who has … Whoever has ears, let them hear. Anyone with ears …" Holy Spirit will guide into all truth.

Psalm 25:14 The LORD confides in those who fear Him, and reveals His covenant to them.

Amos 3:7 "For the Lord GOD does nothing without revealing his secret to his servants the prophets.

Hebrews 11:6 And without faith it is impossible to please him, for whoever would draw near to God must believe that he exists and that he rewards those who seek him.

Luke 19:41 And when he drew near and saw the city, he wept over it, 42 saying, "Would that you, even you, had known on **this day** the things that make for peace! But now they are hidden from your eyes. 43 For the days will come upon you, when your enemies will set up a barricade around you and surround you and hem you in on every side 44 and tear you down to the ground, you and your children within you. And they will not leave one stone upon another in you, **because you did not know the time of your visitation**."

Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem



I. Late Roman Empire (c. 135 AD – 5th Century AD)

Post-Bar Kokhba Reprisals: Emperor Hadrian renamed Judea "Syria Palaestina," Jerusalem "Aelia Capitolina," and forbade Jews from entering the city, aiming to erase Jewish connection to the land.
Legal Restrictions & Discrimination: As Christianity gained influence and eventually became the state religion of the Roman Empire, laws began to reflect anti -Jewish sentiment. The Theodosian Code (438 AD) and later the Justinian Code (6th century) codified the inferior status of Jews, restricting their civil rights, ability to build new synagogues, hold public office, or proselytize.
Theological Anti-Judaism: Writings of some early Church Fathers, while diverse, sometimes portrayed Jews in a negative light (e.g., as deicides, a rejo cted people), which fueled popular animosity.
Violent Outbreaks: Sporadic attacks on Jewish communities and synagogues by mobs, sometimes incited by local clergy or imperial decrees.

II. Early Middle Ages (c. 5th Century – 1000 AD)

Under Germanic Kingdoms (Europe): Varying treatment, but often Visigothic Spain saw periods of forced conversions and harsh anti -Jewish laws (e.g., 7th century).
Under Islamic Rule (Middle East, North Africa, Spain– "Dhimmi" Status):
Jews (and Christians) were generally tolerated as "People of the Book" but held *dhimmi* status – protected but second-class citizens.
Required to pay a poll tax (jizya) and land tax (kharaj).
Subject to various social and legal restrictions (e.g., on dress, building synagogues, bearing arms, testimony in court against Muslims).
While often referred to as a "Golden Age" in Spain (Al-Andalus) for Jewish culture, this was relative and not without periods of persecution (e.g., pogrom in Granada 1066; later Almohad persecution in 12th century forced conversions or exile).

III. High Middle Ages in Europe (c. 1000 – 1300 AD)

First Crusade (1096): Massacres of Jewish communities in the Rhineland (Germany) and France by crusading mobs before they even reached the Holy Lan d. This marked a new level of popular violence against Jews in Christian Europe.
Blood Libels: False accusations that Jews murdered Christian children to use their blood in religious rituals (e.g., William of Norwich, En gland, 1144; Hugh of Lincoln, England, 1255). These often led to massacres.
Host Desecration Accusations: False claims that Jews stole and desecrated consecrated communion wafers, leading to violent reprisals.
Fourth Lateran Council (1215): Canon laws mandated that Jews wear distinctive clothing (badges or hats) to distinguish them from Christians and be confinedto segregated living quarters (early forms of ghettos). Also restricted interactions, such as Jews holding public office over Christians.
Increased Economic Restrictions: Jews often pushed into moneylending (as Christians were forbidden by usury laws), which then became a source of resentment and a pretext for persecution or expulsion when debts grew high.
Mass Expulsions:
England (1290)
France (various times, notably 1306 and 1394)
Numerous local expulsions from cities and regions in Germany, Austria, and Italy.

IV. Late Middle Ages and Renaissance (c. 1300 – 1600 AD)

Black Death Persecutions (1348-1351): Jews were widely scapegoated as having caused the plague by poisoning well leading to the destruction of hundreds of Jewish communities across Europe through massacres and burnings.
Spanish Persecutions & Inquisition:
Anti-Jewish riots and massacres in Spain (e.g., 1391), leading to mass forced conversions (conversos or *Marranos*).
Establishment of the Spanish Inquisition (1478) to persecute conversos suspected of secretly practicing Judaism.
Expulsion from Spain (Alhambra Decree, 1492): The entire Jewish population that refused to convert to Christianity expelled, leading to the Sephardic diaspora to North Africa, the Ottoman Empire, Italy, and the Netherlands.
Expulsion from Portugal (1497): Similar to Spain, including forced baptisms of children.
Ghettoization: The formal establishment and enforcement of compulsory segregated Jewish living quarters became widespread (e.g., Venice Ghetto 1516, Rome Ghetto 1555). Life in ghettos was characterized by overcrowding, restric and vulnerability.
Reformation Period: While Martin Luther initially hoped for Jewish conversion, his later writings (e.g., *On the Jews a* Lies, 1543) were virulently antisemitic and influenced anti -Jewish attitudes in Protestant lands.

Daniel's Gap of Destruction and Wars - Verse 26

Jews transported to 4 corners of earth





The Decree of Artaxerxes I Longimanus
Date: **Nisan (March/April) 445 BC**
Issuer: **Artaxerxes I**, king of Persia
Recipient: **Nehemiah**, cupbearer and governor (Nehemiah 2:1–8)
Content: Permission to rebuild the **walls** and **city of Jerusalem**, not just the Temple
Scriptural Reference: **Nehemiah 2:1–8**

This is the **only decree** that explicitly authorizes the **rebuilding of the city**, not just the temple.
It is the **starting point** for **Daniel's 70 Weeks prophecy** (Daniel 9:25).
The timeline: 69 weeks × 7 years = 483 years
Counting **483 prophetic years** (360-day years) from 445 BC leads to **32–33 AD**, matching the **Triumphal Entry** or **crucifixion** of Messiah.

7 Weeks
49 years

Decree to Rebuild Jerusalem

Verse 25

62 Weeks
434 years

Years must be calculated as 360 day year as all civilizations were before 8th century BC

Jesus minstered to His brethren–Israel not the gentiles.
Jesus primarily spoke of Israel

Later, Paul primarily spoke of Church in End Times

Cursing of Fig Tree



Cut off but not for Himself

Edict of Cyrus

Ezekiel 4:4 "Then lie on your left side, and place the punishment of the house of Israel upon it. For the number of the days that you lie on it, you shall bear their punishment. **5** For I assign to you a number of days, **390 days, equal to the number of the years of their punishment**. So long shall you bear the punishment of the house of Israel. **6** And when you have completed these, you shall lie down a second time, but on your right side, and bear the punishment of the house of Judah. **Forty days I assign you, a day for each year**.

Why?

Leviticus 26:14 "But if you will not listen to me and will not do all these commandments, **15** if you spurn my statutes, and if your soul abhors my rules, so that you will not do all my commandments, but break my covenant, **16** then I will do this to you: I will visit you with panic, with wasting disease and fever that consume the eyes and make the heart ache. And you shall sow your seed in vain, for your enemies shall eat it. **17** I will set my face against you, and you shall be struck down before your enemies. Those who hate you shall rule over you, and you shall flee when none pursues you. **18** And if in spite of this you will not listen to me, then I will discipline you **again sevenfold** for your sins. **21** "Then if you walk contrary to me and will not listen to me, **I will continue striking you, sevenfold for your sins**. **23** "And if by this discipline you are not turned to me but walk contrary to me, **24** then I also will walk contrary to you, and **I myself will strike you sevenfold for your sins**. **28** then I will walk contrary to you in fury, and I myself will **discipline you sevenfold for your sins**. **31** And I will lay your cities waste and will make your sanctuaries desolate, and I will not smell your pleasing aromas. **32** And I myself will devastate the land, so that your enemies who settle in it shall be appalled at it. **33 And I will scatter you among the nations**, and **I will unsheathe the sword after you, and your land shall be a desolation, and your cities shall be a waste.**
34 "Then the land shall enjoy its Sabbaths as long as it lies desolate, while you are in your enemies' land; then the land shall rest, and enjoy its Sabbaths. **35** As long as it lies desolate it shall have rest, the rest that it did not have on your Sabbaths when you were dwelling in it. **36** And as for those of you who are left, I will send faintness into their hearts in the lands of their enemies. The sound of a driven leaf shall put them to flight, and they shall flee as one flees from the sword, and they shallfall when none pursues. **37** They shall stumble over one another, as if to escape a sword, though none pursues. And you shall have no power to stand befor e your enemies. **38** And you shall perish among the nations, and the land of your enemies shall eat you up.

The final Kings continued to rebel against the Lord and Jeremiah's word. Punishment multiplied by 7.

THE BABYLONIAN DECREE (Post-Exilic Return)
The Decree of Cyrus the Great
Date: **538 BC** (sometimes dated as 537 depending on reckoning)
Issuer: **Cyrus II** (Cyrus the Great), king of Persia
Content: Permission to return and **rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem**
Scriptural Reference:
Ezra 1:1–4
Prophesied in **Isaiah 44:28; 45:1** (named ~150 years before he was born)

This was **not** the decree to rebuild the city, but the **Temple only**.
It began the return under **Zerubbabel**, fulfilling Jeremiah's prophecy of **70 years captivity** (Jer. 25:11–12; 29:10).
This is often referred to as the **Babylonian Release** or **Edict of Cyrus**.

Feasts of the Lord fulfilled in Christ:
1. Passover = Death
2. Unleavened Bread = Burial
3. Firstfruits = Resurrection
4. Pentecost (Weeks) = Outlouring of Holy Spirit (1st Pentecost recieved the Law; Lasr Penecost recieved Holy Spirit.)

THE SEVEN MAIN FEASTS OF ISRAEL – (Leviticus 23, Numbers 28-29, Deuteronomy 16)

SPRING FEASTS (Fulfilled at Christ's First Coming)

Feast	Hebrew Name	Timing	Prophetic Significance	Fulfillment in Christ
1. Passover	*Pesach*	14th Nisan	Substitutionary death of the Lamb for sin	Christ our Passover was sacrificed (1 Cor. 5:7) on the exact day
2. Unleavened Bread	*Matzot*	15-21 Nisan	Removal of sin; sanctification	Christ's sinless body buried (leaven = sin); believers called to holiness
3. Firstfruits	*Reishit Qetzir*	Day after the Sabbath during Unleavened Bread	Resurrection; first of the harvest	Christ rose as firstfruits of the dead (1 Cor. 15:20)
4. Pentecost (Weeks)	*Shavuot*	50 days after Firstfruits	Giving of the Spirit; birth of the Church	Holy Spirit poured out (Acts 2) – Church Age begins

FALL FEASTS (Awaiting Future Fulfillment at Second Coming)

Feast	Hebrew Name	Timing	Prophetic Significance	Future Fulfillment
5. Feast of Trumpets	*Yom Teruah*	1st Tishrei	Regathering of Israel, awakening, Rapture	Signals the Rapture (1 Thess. 4:16), national revival of Israel (Isa 27:13)
6. Day of Atonement	*Yom HaKippurim*	10th Tishrei	National repentance and cleansing	Israel's future repentance at Christ's return (Zech. 12:10; Rom. 11:26)
7. Feast of Tabernacles	*Sukkot*	15-21 Tishrei	God dwelling with man; Millennial joy	Messiah's reign in the Millennium (Zech. 14:16-19; Rev. 21:3)

Signs Of End T

1-Deception (
2-War, Violen
3-Food Scarci
4-Pandemics (
5-Hatred of G
6-Quakes/Sei
7-Global Fires
8-Solar Flares
9-Hurricanes (
10-Ocean Dea
11-Water Sca
12-Alien Invas

VI. Early to Mid-20th Century (c. 1900 – 1948 AD)
Continued Pogroms: During World War I and the Russian Revolution/Civil War (e.g., Ukraine).
Rise of Nazism and Fascism:
Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party in Germany espoused virulent racial antisemitism and blamed Jews for Germany's problems.
After coming to power in 1933, the Nazis implemented increasingly oppressive anti-Jewish laws (e.g., Nuremberg Laws of 1935, stripping Jews of citizenship and rights).
Kristallnacht ("Night of Broken Glass," November 9-10, 1938): A state-sponsored pogrom across Germany and Austria.
Antisemitism and Quotas in Various Countries: Restrictions on Jewish immigration (e.g., to the US, UK, and other countries), limitations in university admissions (Numerus Clausus in Hungary, Poland, Romania).
Arab-Jewish Conflict in Mandatory Palestine: Growing Jewish immigration (Zionism) met with increasing Arab opposition, leading to riots, attacks, and massacres (e.g., 1921 Jaffa riots, 1929 Palestine riots including the Hebron massacre, 1936-1939 Arab revolt). British policies often restricted Jewish immigration.
The Holocaust (Shoah) (1939-1945):
The systematic, state-sponsored genocide of approximately six million European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators duringWorld War II.
Forced into ghettos, subjected to slave labor, mass shootings by Einsatzgruppen, and deportation to concentration and extermi nation camps (e.g., Auschwitz-Birkenau, Treblinka, Sobibor) where they were murdered in gas chambers.
Immediate Post-Holocaust Period (1945-1948):
Hundreds of thousands of Jewish survivors became Displaced Persons (DPs) in camps in Europe.
Persistence of antisemitism in some parts of post-war Europe (e.g., Kielce pogrom in Poland, 1946).
Intensified struggle for Jewish self-determination and efforts to reach Palestine, often met with British blockade and internment.
This long and tragic history of suffering, persecution, and dispersion, often referred to as the *Galut* (exile), deeply shaped Jewish identity, theology, and the yearning for a return to their ancestral homeland, culminating in the events of 1948.

V. Early Modern Period to 19th Century (c. 1600 – 1900 AD)
Chmielnicki Massacres (Poland-Lithuania, 1648-1649): Bogdan Chmielnicki's Cossack uprising in Ukraine led to the slaughter of an estimated tens to hundreds of thousands of Jews, devastating one of the largest Jewish population centers.
Court Jews & Limited Privileges: In some Central and Western European states, a few wealthy "Court Jews" gained privileges in exchange for financial services to rulers, but the general Jewish population remained restricted.
Enlightenment & Emancipation:
The Enlightenment brought ideas of universal human rights, leading to debates about Jewish emancipation.
Gradual, uneven, and often contested granting of civil and political rights to Jews in Western Europe and America, starting in the late 18th century (e.g., France 1791).
Rise of Modern Racial Antisemitism: In the late 19th century, a new form of antisemitism emerged, based on theories of race rather than solely religious differences. Jews were characterized as an alien "Semitic race" with inherent negative traits.
Pogroms in the Russian Empire: Especially after the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881 (for which Jews were baselessly blamed), waves of violent anti-Jewish riots (pogroms) swept through the Pale of Settlement (1881-1884, 1903-1906). These included looting, arson, rape, and murder, often with tacit or explicit government approval.
Discriminatory Laws in Russia (May Laws, 1882): Severely restricted Jewish life, occupations, and residency.
Dreyfus Affair (France, 1894-1906): The false accusation of treason against Jewish army captain Alfred Dreyfus exposed deep-seated antisemitism even in "emancipated" Western Europe.
***The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* (published Russia, 1903):** A notorious antisemitic forgery purporting to reveal a Jewish plan for world domination, which became a foundational text for 20th-century antisemitism.
Mass Emigration: Persecution, particularly in Eastern Europe, led to mass Jewish emigration, primarily to the United States, but also to Western Europe, South America, and Palestine.

Israel becomes a Nation 1948 AD

Final Generation

True Church Rapture

Bema Seat of Judgment

Marriage Supper

Christ's Return

70th Week - 7 Years Tribulation - Verse 27

Abomination of Desolation

Great Tribulat - Time Of Jacob's Trouble

3 1/2 Years

3 1/2 Years

Sheep & Goats Judgment

Millenium - 1000 Years Peace

'24% Of describes Millenium' - Dr. John Barnett

Church

Eternal States

New Heaven & New Earth

Not the lukewa
Wise virgins w

Time Gap Unknown Weeks - 30 Years

Psa 83 War?

Eze 38 War?

Gog War

Satan Bound

Satan Released

2nd Gog War

Great White Throne Judgment

Millennial Righteous

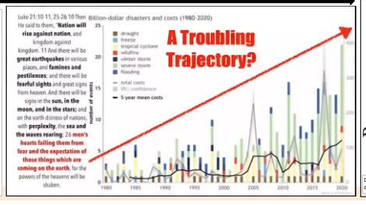
2nd Resurection:
- Unrighteous dead
- Unrighteous Millennial Survivors

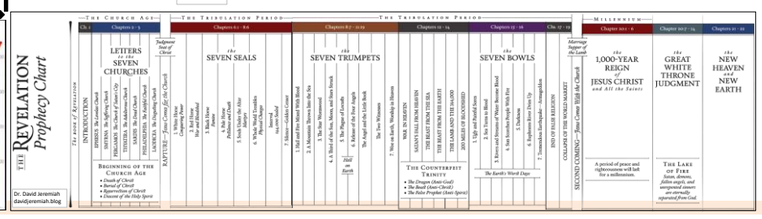
Hell/Gehenna

People of the Millennium:
- The Church who was raptured
- The **"sheep"** from the *Sheep and Goats Judgment* (Matt 25:31–46), i.e., believing Gentiles who aided Israel.
- The **Jewish remnant** that survives the Tribulation and receives the Messiah (Zech 12:10; Rom 11:26).
- Possibly some **redeemed survivors** from the nations (Isaiah 2:2–4; Zech 14:16).
- They **enter the Millennium in natural, mortal bodies** and **live under Christ's reign** (Isa 65:20–25).

Times Approaching: Revelation

'6:1-2; 12:9; 13:14; 20:8-10): Mt. 24:4,5,11,24; Mk. 13:5,6,22; Lk. 21:8
ice & Murder (6:3-4): Mt. 24:7; Mk. 13:8; Lk. 21:10
ty (6:5-6): Mt. 24:7; Mk. 13:8; Lk. 21:11
(6:7-8): Mt. 24:7; (Mk. 13:8 "troubles") Lk. 21:11
od & Persecution (6:9-11): Mt. 24:9; Mk. 13:9; Lk. 21:12
smic (6:12): Mt. 24:7; Mk. 13:8; Lk. 21:11
, Smoke, Gloom & Volcanoes (6:12; 8:7,12): Mt. 24:29; Mk. 13:21
. & NEOs (8:12-13; 16:4,8-9,167): Mt. 24:29; Mk. 13:24; Lk. 21:11,25
& Typhoons (Lk. 21:25)
ath (8:8-9; 16:3)
rcity (8:10-11; 16:4)
sion (9:1-21)





Not to scale

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