

# Brazil School of the Prophets: January-February 2019

## 47. Egyptian Ottoman War - (28-02-19)

Why do we want to make the connection that it is Josiah Litch [me: reminds me of king Josiah] that writes this?

Which year is the ToE if you're Litch? 1798. Now, he is not famous for commenting on that year, but on 1840. Not only he directs us to Dn 11 but he takes us to Rev 9:15.

We do know there's a conflict between Egypt and Turkey, but there's also another country: Syria. The two Islamic powers are fighting over Syria.

The 4 European nations involved because they're fearful of the consequences. So in 1840 we've got Turkey, Egypt and Syria. But there are more than 4 players. We've identified this as France and England.

Litch explains that there's a struggle between Europe and Islam (it's France and England, and Turkey, Egypt and Syria). So you've got the same players in 1798 and 1840.

What's the relationship between the 4 European nations and France and England? At these level we're developing a logic between these two waymarks. After that we try to go to the details to see what's going on.

If we have the same people, it's much more strongly likely that the two powers are connected.

We put another layer adding two wars: the Egyptian Ottoman war or the Syrian war. Each last 2 years and the dates: 31-33 and 39-41. We've drawn other concepts from this history: there's a conflict between Egypt and Turkey over Syria. We've seen that's a parallel to the battle of Panium fight over Cole Syria (Seleucus and Ptolemy). So we have 3 conflicts dealing with the same location. We could put Seleucus, Cole Syria and Ptolemy but not at Raphia but Panium, but Ipsus.

Repeat:

1840: Turkey (KN), Egypt (KS) fighting over Syria.

Raphia and Panium: Seleucus (KN), Ptolemy (KS) fighting over the same area (Cole Syria).

Ipsus: Seleucus , Ptolemy fighting over (it's not a fight between the KN and the KS but the KS has just stolen property that belongs to the KN, the KN turned around pretending it was all ok because Seleucus owned Babylon of the Greek empire, he was a general. He owned it,

someone takes it from him and runs away to Egypt, and Ptolemy helps him. He becomes his general. We move forward, Seleucus takes back his country, becomes the KN and when the KS stills part of his territory, he remembers his debt with the KS. Even though the KS doesn't say it, so when he steals his land he turns a blind eye. So remember a debt being paid)

Sometimes they are fighting and sometimes not, but these conflict over Syria keeps on coming up: 1840, Raphia and Panium, Ipsus.

Dn 8:9 : the Seleucid empire and the Ptolemaic empire. What we'd normally do is take the glorious land and think that was Israel. Not talking about the geography but God's kingdom. But Daniel 8:9 is about what story? It's the rising of the little horn and the fall of other kingdoms.

The little horn is the king of fierce countenance of vs 23. So vs 9 is the rise of Rome and the end of kingdoms? What kingdoms? Vs 9 speaks about what kingdoms? Singular: Greece. It's the battle of Actium. What does Greece look like?