

DANIEL'S FIFTH KINGDOM

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Taken From *Your Heritage*

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Plus Critical Notes

It is universally recognized that many of the Bible's greatest prophecies are found in the Book of Daniel. Many of these are phrased in such obscure language that they were hard to understand until their fulfillment made their meaning clear. This is exactly what Yahweh intended for He had the angel tell Daniel, recorded in Daniel 12:4, 9-10, "But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words and seal the book, even to the time of the end, for the words are closed up and sealed until the time of the end. Many shall be purified and made white and tried, but the wicked shall do wickedly and none of the wicked shall understand, but the wise shall understand." However, actual events which have followed through the centuries have fulfilled these prophecies so unmistakably that their meaning is now clear.

One of these prophecies is accepted by all churches that I know of and they have agreed upon its meaning for the first 4/5ths of it. Yet, this prophecy so clearly sets forth the Anglo-Saxon Israel doctrines that it is hard to see how the preachers of these churches can be blind to it. This is an especial challenge to all preachers who deny the truth of the Anglo-Saxon Israel doctrines. Follow this with me in your Bibles and then let me hear you deny it.

I refer to Nebuchadnezzar's dream which Daniel explained as a prophecy sent by Yahweh, this is all in Daniel chapter 2. You will remember that in Babylon, King Nebuchadnezzar had a dream of such obvious importance that it greatly troubled him. Then upon awakening, he forgot his dream so he could not tell it to his wise men to ask their interpretation. Being a typical oriental monarch, he found a quick solution to this puzzle. We read in Daniel 2:1-5, "And in the second year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, Nebuchadnezzar dreamed dreams, wherewith his spirit was troubled and his sleep broke from him. Then the king commanded to call the magicians, the astrologers, the sorcerers and the Chaldeans for to show the king his dreams. So they came and stood before the king. The king said unto them, I have dreamed a dream and my spirit was troubled to know the dream. The thing is gone from me. If ye will not make known unto me the dream, with the interpretation thereof, ye shall be cut in pieces and your houses shall be made a dunghill."

This was surely a startling unreasonable demand to make. These were sorcerers, old hands at the game of thinking up impressive but vague answers. Vague and equivocal enough to let them fit their words into what ever might happen, an art they shared with some of the famous Greek oracles. But to be required to give an answer when you didn't yet know what the question was, this was too much to expect! They replied, "There is not a man upon the earth that can know the king's dream.

There is no king, nor ruler, that has asked such things of any magician, astrologer or Chaldean. It is a rare thing that the king requires and there is none other that can show it before the king, except the gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh." This did not pacify the king who commanded that all the magicians, astrologers and Chaldeans be killed, because their inability to explain his dream exposed them as frauds. Only Daniel and his Hebrew companions escaped this purge because Yahweh gave Daniel the power to recount the dream itself as he was able to explain it. In Daniel's own words, this was the dream recorded in Daniel 2:31-43.

"Thou O king sawest and beheld a great image. This great image, whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee and the form thereof was terrible. The image's head was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his legs of iron and his feet part of iron and part of clay." Then Daniel went on to explain to King Nebuchadnezzar the meaning of this image. "Thou O king art a king of kings for the God of heaven has given thee a kingdom, power, strength and glory. Wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of heaven has he given unto thine hand and has made thee ruler over them all. **Thou are this head of gold. After thee shall rise another kingdom inferior to thee and another kingdom of brass**, which shall bear rule over all the earth. And the **fourth kingdom** shall be strong as iron forasmuch as iron breaks in pieces and subdues all things and as iron breaks from all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise. Whereas thou sawest the feet and toes part of potter's clay and part of iron, **the kingdom shall be divided**: but there shall be on it the strength of iron, forasmuch as thou sawest the iron mixed with miry clay. As the toes of the feet were part of iron and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong and partly broken. Whereas thou sawest iron mingled with miry clay, **they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men**, but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay."

As I said, the churches are all in agreement that this image represents the Babylonian succession of empires. The head was Babylon itself under Nebuchadnezzar, who brought it to its pinnacle of power and wealth. In its day, it was the most important empire in the then known world, western Asia and the lands fronting the Mediterranean Sea. It ruled the entire fertile crescent, from the Persian Gulf even to Egypt. The next succeeding empire of comparable power was that of the Medes and Persians, who conquered Babylon about 536 B.C. The kingdom of Media was absorbed in the rising power of Persia even before the conquest of Babylon. This Persian empire extended from northwest India and Afghanistan across the fertile crescent over most of Asia Minor (which constitutes modern Turkey), down through Syria and Palestine and even including Egypt.

This was the empire represented by the breast and arms of silver in Nebuchadnezzar's dream. It was conquered and absorbed in the empire of Alexander the Great of Macedonia between the years 334 B.C. and 331 B.C. Alexander became king of Macedonia in 336 B.C., by 332 B.C., he had conquered Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. He conquered the Tigris and Euphrates valleys in 331 B.C., swept over Persia, Bactria (largely the same as modern Afghanistan) and into northern India. In 10 years he had built up an empire covering all the then known civilized world from

Greece eastward to northern India. In 323 B.C., Alexander died in a drunken debauchery in Babylon. His huge, but short lived empire, was the belly and the thighs of brass in Nebuchadnezzar's dream.

Fourth and last came the great **empire of Rome**, represented by the legs of iron. The city of Rome was founded in 753 B.C. and the Roman republic, which began its greatness, was established about 55 B.C. Its empire began with the conquest of Macedonia and Egypt in 168 B.C. Eventually, the Roman empire expanded so they ruled Italy, Spain, Gaul (modern France), Macedonia, Greece, North Africa, Egypt, western Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine. Its frontiers were the Atlantic Ocean, Irish Sea, the southern border of Scotland, North Sea, Rhine River, Black Sea, Caucasus mountains, Armenia, to the middle of ancient Babylonia, the Arabian desert, Red Sea, Nubia, the Sahara desert and the Moroccan mountains.

Its outstanding characteristic was its harsh and cruel treatment of its subject people. As Daniel said, "And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron, forasmuch as iron breaks in pieces and subdues all things and as iron that breaks all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise." Remember there were **two legs of iron**, as the Roman empire split into the western and the eastern empire, often called Byzantine. Likewise, each of these two was an enforced mixture of different people, having nothing in common except that they were ruled by the Roman army and when the military force failed, they broke up into their original fragments.

As Daniel said, "As the toes of the feet were part of iron and part of clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay." Up to this point, all the churches are with me 100%. Their preachers all agree that these are the empires which Daniel's prophesy foretold, because they fulfill that prophesy so perfectly. Now we come to the place where most of the churches don't want to recognize Daniel as a prophet. Let's continue with what Daniel said. After concluding his description of the dream and its interpretation as these four successive empires, the very next verse of Daniel 2:44 tells us, "And **in the days of these kings** shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms and it shall stand forever."

Let's analyze this, first of all let's note this kingdom, spoken of by Daniel, is not like the first four. They were the creations of pagan men but, this fifth kingdom shall be set up by Yahweh. When shall it come into existence? In the days of these kings, this is at some time during the existence of the four empires of the Babylonian order. So let's refresh our memory as to their dates. Babylon and its empire came to an end in 536 B.C., when it was conquered by the Medo-Persian empire. The Medo-Persian empire came to an end when it was overrun and conquered by the armies of Alexander the Great in 331 B.C. After his death, Alexander's empire fell into four parts, as another prophesy of Daniel's had foretold. Alexander died in 323 B.C. These are the first three empires symbolized by Nebuchadnezzar's dream, so this leaves only the fourth and last, imperial Rome.

The city of Rome was founded in 753 B.C. and the Republic was established about 55 B.C. Expansion into an empire began with the conquest of Macedonia and

Egypt in 168 B.C. We need not cover in detail the history of the Roman empire, only enough to note that just as the dream had two legs, the Roman empire was divided into eastern and western parts by Emperor Diocletian in 283 A. D. The division became permanent at the death of Emperor Theodosia in 395 A. D. The two separate empires, the western generally governed from Rome and always called Roman and the eastern, governed from Constantinople, the original name of which city had been Byzantium and generally called the Byzantine empire, continued for some time after their separation.

The western, or Roman empire, fought a losing battle against the ever increasing pressure of the invading people, who were the Israelites, moving from Scythia into their new European homes. The Visigoths were an Israelite people, largely Christian by 350 A.D. They were driven west by the pressure of the invading Huns. They entered the Roman empire in 376 A.D., scoring a decisive victory over Roman armies in 378 A. D., so Rome ceded them certain Roman territories. They invaded Italy in 400 A.D. and forced Rome to pay a ransom in 408 A.D. That year Rome withdrew its armies from Britain to aid in the defense of Rome. It was to no avail for in 410 A.D., the Visigoths captured and looted the city of Rome itself. In 412 A.D., they moved on into southern France and northern Spain, ruling Spain until the Moorish conquest in 711 A.D. In 476 A.D., Odoacer, the general of the German mercenary soldiers in the Roman army rebelled, then captured the capital city of the western Roman empire and deposed the last emperor, Romulus Augustulus. **This date of 476 A.D., is accepted by historians as marking the end of the western Roman empire.**

Meanwhile, the **eastern empire**, generally called the Byzantine empire with Constantinople as its capital, claimed to be ruling even the western Roman empire, although this was a claim rather than fact. Except for brief periods, starting about 395 A.D., the western Roman empire was separate. Enemy pressures were building up against the eastern, or Byzantine empire borders, pressures too strong to be resisted. By about 650 A. D., the Moslems had conquered Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, North Africa and Sicily. The Byzantine empire was reduced to Asia Minor and the Balkans. Then in 1074 A.D. the Turks captured most of Asia Minor, then came enemies from an unexpected source. The combined forces of Venice and the fourth crusade captured Constantinople in 1204 A.D., also taking all the Balkan territories and they set up the short lived **Latin empire of Constantinople.**

While the authority of the Byzantine empire was restored in the city of Constantinople around 1260 A.D., all the Balkan territories were lost, they broke up into many small independent nations. Remember, Daniel said the toes were part iron and part clay and would not stick together. For two centuries more, a mere shadow of the Byzantine empire continued, consisting of just the city of Constantinople and its environs. The Turks captured the city in 1453 A.D., ending the last pretense of the existence of this leg of the Roman empire.

The year 1453 A. D. marks the end of the four world empires of Nebuchadnezzar's dream. Remember now the words which many preachers won't face because it ruins their doctrines. In Daniel 2:44 Daniel records, "In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed. The kingdom will not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all

these kingdoms and it shall stand forever.” We must find Yahweh’s own kingdom in this world, not in some remote future to which the preachers would like to assign it, but now. It must have had its beginning in the days of these kings and therefore we must study this period which we have seen extends from Daniel’s own time about 600 B.C., to not later than 1453 A.D., this is the period in which the kings of the Babylonian succession of empires ruled, as we have just learned.

Why do the preachers like to ignore this verse of Daniel’s prophecy? There is a great kingdom which was set up within that period and which still exists, just as Yahweh promised Daniel it would. But it is a nation of Anglo-Saxon Israel and if they recognize this as a kingdom which the God of heaven set up, they can no longer deny the truth of the Anglo-Saxon Israel doctrines. So, they would rather try to make a liar out of Daniel than to admit that their own doctrines are in error and Yahweh has kept His promises to His people Israel.

If it shocks you to think that the nations of Anglo-Saxon, Germanic and Scandinavian today are the Israel of the kingdom of Yahweh, then be prepared to be shocked, for that is just what I am about to prove.

The kingdom of Yahweh is the only everlasting kingdom. Psalm 22:27-28 says, “All the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto Yahweh and all the kindreds of the nations shall worship before Thee. For the kingdom is Yahweh’s and He is the governor among the nations.” Psalm 145:13-14 records, “Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom and Thy dominion endureth throughout all generations.” Daniel 4:3 adds, “How great are His signs and how mighty are His wonders! His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom and His dominion is from generation to generation.”

This kingdom of Yahweh’s is not just an abstract idea, lost somewhere among the clouds, it is a very real kingdom upon this earth. It has not been governed as well while mere men rule it as it will be when Yahshua returns to be its king. Nevertheless, it is still the kingdom of Yahweh here on earth. Remember the words Yahshua at Matthew 21:43, (He told the Jewish usurpers who ruled in Judea), “Therefore say I unto you, **The kingdom of Yahweh** shall be taken from you and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof.”

Yahweh repeatedly promised to establish a kingdom, Yahweh’s own kingdom in this world and place descendants of King David upon the throne of Yahweh’s kingdom. In I Chronicles 17:11-12, 14 Yahweh’s promise to David was, “I will raise up thy seed after thee, which shall be of thy sons and **I will establish His kingdom**. He shall build Me an house and I will establish his throne forever. I will settle him in Mine house and in My kingdom forever and his throne shall be established forevermore.”

David believed Yahweh’s promise for in I Chronicles 28:4-5 and said, “Howbeit the God of Israel chose me before all the house of my father to be a king of Israel forever, for He hath chosen Judah to be the ruler and of the house of Judah, the house of my father. Among the sons of my father He liked me to make me king over all Israel. Of my sons, for Yahweh hath given me many sons, He hath chosen Solomon, my son, to sit **upon the throne of the kingdom of Yahweh over Israel.**”

This is a very real and substantial kingdom on this earth. In His famous parable of the tares sown among the wheat, in Matthew 13:38-41 Yahshua said, “The field is

the world, the good seed are the children of the kingdom but the tares are the children of the wicked one. The Son of man shall send forth His angels and they shall gather **out of His kingdom** all things that offend and them that do iniquity.” Certainly the children of Satan, those who offend and do iniquity, are not in heaven with Yahweh, so they will yet have to be gathered from the sundry places where they reside. They are still here in this world, living here among the nations of Anglo-Saxon, Germanic and Scandinavian Israel. You meet them and have business dealings with them every day. So, this is the same kingdom of Yahweh of which Yahshua spoke.

The Bible leaves no doubt that when Yahshua returns to rule the world, He will sit upon the throne of this very same kingdom. In Isaiah 9:7, which all churches recognize as prophesying of Yahshua tells us, “Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever. The zeal for Yahweh will perform this.”

Confirming this in the New Testament, we find the same thing in Luke 1:32-33, “He shall be great and shall be called the Son of the Highest. Yahweh shall give unto Him the throne of his father David and He shall reign over the house of Jacob forever and of His kingdom there shall be no end.” This is the same kingdom of Israel which Yahweh established under King David, a kingdom of Yahweh’s saints who are the children of Israel. Daniel 7:27 confirms it. “And the kingdom and dominion and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heavens, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom and all dominions shall serve and obey him.”

Now we know these things: **(1)** The time within which Yahweh will set up the fifth great empire, which is in the days of these kings of Babylonian series of four Gentile empires, between 600 B.C. and 1453 A. D. **(2)** The kingdom which Yahweh will set up is an everlasting kingdom and only the kingdom of Yahweh is everlasting. **(3)** It is an Israel kingdom, in fulfillment of Yahweh’s promises to David and to Yahweh’s chosen people Israel.

For a little foundation information, we must go back even before 1500 B.C. The Israelites were then in Egypt. In Genesis 49:8-10, the throne had been promised to the tribe of Judah, until Yahshua takes the throne. Judah had twin sons, Pharez and Zarah, but Pharez was born before Zarah so Pharez inherited the right to the throne. Ancient writings record that the descendants of Zarah were very able men, even King Solomon being compared to them in wisdom. Since they could never take the throne in Palestine, where their ability could be used in governing the people, a large part of the descendants of Zarah left Egypt even before the general exodus, looking for places where their abilities could be fully used. They migrated northward along the coast of Asia Minor and into parts of Greece. They founded the city of Troy and also the city Miletus. It is accepted in British history that after the fall of Troy, as described in Homer’s great poem *The Iliad*, Brutus the Trojan led a party of Trojans to the west and finally landed in England where they founded the city of London. The place where he landed is marked by a monument.

The city of Miletus became powerful and famous. Its coins were stamped with the lion of Judah, Milesian mercenary troops were hired by Egypt as border guards. It established several colonies, the most important of which was in Spain. This Milesian colony in Spain became powerful and an expedition they sent to Ireland captured the whole island. Before that time there were several tribal kings in various parts of Ireland but the Milesians united them into one kingdom. Eochaid the Heremon became the first king of Ireland somewhat before 600 B.C. The Milesian kings ruled Ireland until the overthrow of Roderick O'Conner, the last native Irish king, by the invading Anglo-Norman armies under King Henry II of England in 1171 A.D. The Irish of today who have names beginning with "Mc" or "O", are descendants of the Milesians.

In the early centuries of the Christian era, Ireland was known as Scotia and its people as Scots. More and more settlements were made by them on the northern part of the island of Great Britain, until by a little after 500 A. D., they founded a separate nation, Scotland. For a time, Ireland was called Scotia Major and Scotland was called Scotia Minor.

Meanwhile, the raids of the fierce Norse and Danish Vikings on the east coast of England had become so terrible, after the withdrawal of the last of the Roman legions in 408 A.D., the Britons invited settlement along the channel coast by the Jutes, Angles and Saxons. Jutland is a part of modern Denmark, the Angles coming from what is modern Schleswig in Germany and the Saxons were part of the people who gave their name to Saxony in Germany. You will recall that before the Israelites left Scythia, two of their tribes were already known as the Angli (the Latin form of Angles) and the Saxons. So by the year 600 A.D., we have Ireland, Scotland and England settled by Israelite people. Norse and Danish Vikings also settled areas along the English channel coast. In my discussion of "Historic Proof of Israel's Migration", I have mentioned the proof of the migration of the Israelites from Scythia into northern and western Europe, so there can be no doubt the settlers of the British isles are Israelites.

However, this period did not bring a consolidation of them into a single kingdom. Only Ireland was united under a single king, while the island of Great Britain was broken into many petty kingdoms, always at war with each other. We must look to a later date to find the consolidation into one kingdom.

It is well established history that Norse Vikings raided the coasts of Gaul (modern France) for centuries, even capturing and looting the city of Paris three different times. Finally in 911 A. D., King Charles II of France ceded the province of Normandy on the channel coast, to a Viking chief named Rollo, who became the first Duke of Normandy. This was done on condition that Rollo would settle large numbers of Norsemen there to form a buffer against further raids by Vikings chiefs. In fact, the word Norman is really just a form of Norseman and shows the racial makeup of its population. From Normandy came Duke William of Normandy, William the Conqueror in the year 1066 A.D., in a successful invasion of England. His Norman followers were Israelite Norsemen, of the same racial strain as much of the population of England.

William the Conqueror established the English kingdom, which has continued without breaking since the year 1066 A.D. True, there have been battles between competing claimants to the throne, but the successful contender never was a conqueror

setting up a new kingdom, he was always a claimant to the existing throne of the kingdom of England. The kingdom has had an unbroken existence since the year 1066 A. D. It is a well established historical fact that the kings of England and the queens, in the two reigns when there was no king, have all been descendants of King David of Israel. Thus Yahweh's promise in Jeremiah 33:17 that David shall never lack a descendant to set upon the throne of Israel has been fulfilled.

Let's get back to Daniel and his five kingdoms. All the churches agree that history has proven the four kingdoms represented by Nebuchadnezzar's dream to be Babylon, Medo-Persia, Alexander's empire and Rome. Then Daniel goes on to say in Daniel 2:44, "in the days of these kings." Daniel has been careful to mention only four kingdoms, the last of which we know to be the Roman empire. "In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed." Daniel never speaks of the toes or the clay in them as kings or kingdoms.

The continuity of the throne of David, through Ireland, Scotland and England is historically established. Now, what about the time of its establishment as the kingdom of England? As we observed, the final end of the Roman empire came in the year 1453 A.D. But the present kingdom of England was established in the year 1066 A.D., well within what Daniel calls, the days of these kings.

All the churches are willing to recognize Daniel as an inspired prophet, through the interpretation of the vision of the dream, as representing the four successive world empires. In the days of these kings, the kingdom of England was established and it became a world empire many times greater than all the previous world empires of world history. If this is not the kingdom set up by the God of heaven, as Daniel says, then how did Yahweh happen to overlook the most remarkable kingdom in all human history? No, this isn't according to the accepted doctrines of most churches. They would rather reject the word of Yahweh than admit any of their doctrine might be mistaken. It is a bitter pill for them to swallow, for it proves that we who preach the Anglo-Saxon identity message are right. **Yahweh did set up His kingdom in the days of these kings.**

Critical note by Clifton A. Emahiser: We must give Compaert much credit here for an exceptionally well presented lesson in Bible prophecy and the important history surrounding it. Like he says, nominal Churchianity, as a whole, recognizes the four kingdoms as represented by Nebuchadnezzar's dream as the Babylon, the Medo-Persian, the Grecian and the Roman empires. Then suddenly, without any good reason for doing so, they change from an historical view of prophecy to a futurist view, whereas an historical view is the only correct one. They then project Daniel's fifth kingdom 2000 years in the future well out of range of "**the days of these kings**". As for "the days of these kings", Compaert stated: "It must have had its beginning in the days of these kings and therefore we must study this period which we have seen extends from Daniel's own time about 600 B.C., to not later than 1453 A.D., this is the period in which the kings of the Babylonian succession of empires ruled ..." Compaert also stated in part: "The city of Rome was founded in 753 B.C. ..." This date for the founding of the city of Rome brings up an interesting situation, for Rome in 753 B.C. would be the beginning of "the days of these kings" rather than 600 B.C. as he declared. That would make Daniel's "the days of these kings" from 753 B.C. until

1453 A.D.! That would include Daniel's own time when he wrote his prophecies! And since Yahshua Christ will not take David's throne until after His Second Advent, He is not included in Daniel's "the days of these kings" for He said at John 18:36, "My kingdom is not of this age ..." Therefore, there is a **striking contrast** between Daniel's "the days of these kings" and Christ's "My kingdom is not of this age ..."