

THE BEAST STRUCTURE

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SCRIPTURES CONCERNING THE FOUR HEADS OF THE THIRD BEAST

Note: When Alexander died unexpectedly at age 33, June, 323 BC, his kingdom did not pass on to a son, but was left leaderless and in confusion. Alexander left his empire, in his own words, "to the strongest". This resulted in great conflicts. But by the year 301 BC after the battle of Ipsus, his kingdom was divided among four powerful Greek military leaders. This chart shows the rulers of the four divisions all the way down to the rise of the Roman Empire.

Ptolemaic Kingdom ruling Egypt, Libya, Arabia, Palestine & Coele-Syria	Ptolemy I Soter 303 - 285 BC	Ptolemy II Philadelphus 285 - 246 BC and Ptolemy I Epigone 267 - 259 BC	Ptolemy III Euergetes 246 - 221 BC
Ptolemy IV Philopator 221 - 203 BC	Ptolemy V Epiphanes 203 - 181 BC	Ptolemy VI Philometor 181 - 164 BC, 163 - 145 BC and Ptolemy Eupator 152 BC	Ptolemy VII Neos Philopator (never reigned)
Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II (Physcon) 170 - 163 BC, 145 - 116	Cleopatra II Philometora Soteira 131 - 127 BC	Cleopatra III Philometor Soteira Dikaiosyne Nikephoros (Kokke) (116 - 101 BC) ruled and Ptolemy IX 116 - 107 BC and Ptolemy X 107 - 101 BC	Ptolemy IX Soter II (Lathyros) 116 - 107 BC, 88 - 81 BC as Soter II) ruled with Cleopatra III in his first reign
Ptolemy X Alexander I 107 - 88 BC ruled with Cleopatra III till 101 BC	Berenice III Philopator 81 - 80 BC	Ptolemy XI Alexander II 80 BC	Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos (Auletes) 80 - 58 BC, 55 - 51 BC
Cleopatra V Tryphaena 58 - 57 BC and Berenice IV Epiphaneia 58 - 55 BC and Cleopatra VI Tryphaena 58 BC	Cleopatra VII Philopator 51 - 30 BC and Ptolemy XIII Theos Philopator 51 - 47 BC and Ptolemy XIV 47 - 44 BC and Ptolemy XV Caesarion 44 - 30 BC	Arsinoe IV 48 - 47 BC	Rome conquered Egypt Battle of the Nile 47 BC
After the death of Cleopatra VII in 30 BC, Egypt became a Roman province.			

Seleucid Kingdom ruling Syria, Babylonia and territories east of India	Seleucus I Nicator 305 - 281 BC and Antiochus I Soter 291 – 281 BC	Antiochus I Soter 281 - 261 BC	Antiochus II Theos 261 - 246 BC
Seleucus II Callinicus 246 - 225 BC	Seleucus III Ceraunus 225 - 223 BC	Antiochus III The Great 223 - 187 BC	Seleucus IV Philopator 187 - 175 BC
Heliodorus (Treasurer) 175 BC	Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175 – 163 BC	Antiochus V Eupator 163 – 161 BC	Demetrius I Soter 161 – 150 BC
Alexander I Balas 150 – 145 BC	Demetrius II Nicator (first reign) 145 – 138 BC	Antiochus VI Dionysus (or Epiphanes) 145 – 140 BC	Diodotus Tryphon 140 – 138 BC
Antiochus VII Sidetes (or Euergetes) 138 – 129 BC	Demetrius II Nicator (second reign) 129 – 126 BC	Alexander II Zabinas 129 – 123 BC	Cleopatra Thea 126 – 123 BC
Seleucus V Philometor 126 -125 BC	Antiochus VIII Grypus 125 – 96 BC	Antiochus VIII Grypus 121 – 96 BC	Antiochus IX Cyzicenus 114 – 96 BC
Seleucus VI Epiphanes Nicator 96 – 95 BC	Antiochus X Eusebes Philopator 95 – 92 BC	Demetrius III Eucraeus (or Philopator) 95 – 87 BC	Antiochus XI Epiphanes Philadelphus 95 – 92 BC
Philip I Philadelphus 95 – 84 BC	Antiochus XII Dionysus 87 – 84 BC	Tigranes I of Armenia) 83 – 69 BC	Seleucus VII Kybiosaktes or Philometor 83 – 69 BC
Antiochus XIII Asiaticus 69 – 74 BC	Philip II Philoromaeus 65 – 63 BC	Pompey attached the Seleucid kingdom as a Roman province 64 BC	
Kingdom of Pergamon in Thrace and Asia Minor.	Lysimachus 306 - 281 BC	Philetaerus 282 - 263 BC	Eumenes I 263 - 241 BC
Attalus I Soter 241 - 197 BC	Eumenes II 197 - 159 BC	Attalus II Philadelphus 160 - 138 BC	Attalus III 138 - 133 BC
Eumenes III Aristonicus pretender, 133 -129 BC	Attalus III bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans who captured and killed Eumenes III in 129 BC		
Kingdom of Greece and Macedonia.	Cassander 302 – 297 BC	Philip IV of Macedon 297 BC	Alexander V of Macedon 297 – 294 BC

Antipater II of Macedon 296 – 294 BC	Antipater Etesias 279 BC	Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Macedon, Cicilia) 294 – 287 BC	Antigonus II Gonatas (Macedon) 276 – 239 BC
Demetrius the Fair (Cyrene) 250 BC	Demetrius II Aetolicus (Macedon) 239 – 229 BC	Antigonus III Doston (Macedon) 229 – 221 BC	Philip V (Macedon) 221 – 179 BC
Perseus (Macedon) 179 – 168 BC	After Perseus lost the Battle of Pydna 168 BC Macedon came under Roman rule.		

These are the scriptures having to do with the four divisions:

THE BEAST

Dan 7:6 After this I beheld, and lo another, like a leopard, which had upon the back of it four wings of a fowl; the beast had also four heads; and dominion was given to it.

Note: The leopard, as we saw was the Third Beast, the Kingdom of Greece. This beast has four heads symbolic of the four divisions. The four wings are also symbolic of the four divisions.

THE FOUR WINDS

Dan 8:8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.

Note: The he goat whose great horn was broken, was Alexander the Great. After this came up four notable horns or divisions.

Dan 8:22 Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power.

Dan 11:4 And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those.

Note: The 'he' who shall stand up is the mighty king of verse 3, Alexander the Great whose kingdom was divided toward the 'four winds'. We know that this term symbolizes the four divisions into which Alexander's kingdom was divided, but it also symbolizes the condition into which God's people were scattered. There is a lesson here that we can apply to God's people today.

Here are some scriptures showing the symbolism of winds on which we can meditate:

1.

Pr 25:14 Whoso boasteth himself of a false gift is like clouds and wind without rain.

Note: Here we see that God's people can be blown away by the 'wind' of a boaster who claims to have one of the spiritual gifts, but actually does not.

2.

Pr 25:23 The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue.

Note: Here we see that God's people can be blown away by the 'wind' of an angry countenance and become offended.

3.

Pr 27:15 A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike.

Whosoever hideth her hideth the wind...

Note: Here we see that God's people can be blown away by the 'wind' of a woman's (church's or nation's) contentions.

4.

Isa 41:29 Behold, they are all vanity; their works are nothing: their molten images are wind and confusion.

Note: Here we see that God's people can be blown away by the 'wind' of false concepts or idols.

5.

Isa 64:6 But we are all as an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags; and we all do fade as a leaf; and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away.

Note: Here we see that God's people can be blown away by the 'wind' of their iniquities if they are not repented of.

6.

Jer 5:13 And the prophets shall become wind, and the word is not in them: thus shall it be done unto them.

Note: Here we see that God's people can be blown away by the 'wind' of false prophets.

7.

Eph 4:14 That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive;

Note: Here we see that God's people can be blown away by the 'wind' of false doctrine. In the threshing floor, the way that the wheat was separated from the chaff was that it was thrown up into the air on a windy day. The wind would carry away the lighter chaff and the heavier wheat would fall back down to be gathered into the barns. Psm 1:4 tells us that the ungodly are like the chaff which the winds carry away. If we trust in God and stay close to him, we shall be safe from these mighty winds, for if we obey the words of Jesus, (whom even the winds and the sea obey - Mt 8:27), he tells us that we shall be like the wise man who built his house on the rock; and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon that house, but it fell not. (Mt 7:25)