

**#1567 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The series of 4’s (fours) from Alexander the Great to Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 2c, The Four Diadoch Wars and the role of Antigonus**

Here is #1567–Doc 1, a map showing the Hellenistic world in 310 B.C. in the midst of the Diadoch Wars, several years after the break-up of Alexander the Great’s Empire. The map shows the former empire of Alexander the Great primarily divided into 5 kingdoms, named after the former generals of Alexander the Great who headed them, the Kingdom of Cassander, the Kingdom of Lysimachus, the Kingdom of Antigonus, the Kingdom of Ptolemy, and the Kingdom of Seleucus.

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## Alexander the Great’s 4 Successors



**Ptolemy I  
ruled Levant  
and Egypt**



**Seleucus I  
Nicator ruled  
Mesopotamia  
and Iran**



**Cassander  
ruled Greece**



**Lysimachus  
ruled Thrace**

**Antigonus.** Antigonus was one of the oldest and ablest of Alexander the Great’s generals. With Antigonus’s successes in increasing his power, the prospect that he might reconstitute the entire Macedonian Empire (Alexander the Great’s Empire) under his rule alarmed the other 4 (four) generals, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus. At the Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C., the combined armies of Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander defeated Antigonus. Antigonus himself died in the battle after being struck by a javelin, in the eighty-first year of his life. Prior to Ipsus, he had never before lost a battle. **With his death perished the idea of reuniting the Macedonian Empire under any single ruler.** The victors did not claim power over each other,

but instead accepted their kingdoms as separate. Antigonus's kingdom was divided up, with most ending up in the hands of Lysimachus and Seleucus.

Here is #1567–Doc 2, about **Antigonus**.

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**Key Understanding #1: *The four successors.*** In the midst of the 4 (four) Diadoch Wars, 4 (four) successors – Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus – were alarmed that a 5<sup>th</sup> successor general, Antigonus, would attempt to reunite the whole of Alexander the Great's Empire under himself. This eventually led to the defeat and death of Antigonus at the Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C. The 4 (four) successors – Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus – are a part of the history surrounding the Abomination of Desolation and its link with 4's (fours), going back to Genesis 4:4.



Coin bearing the image of Antigonus I Monophthalmus  
("the One-eyed") (382 B.C. - 301 B.C.)

**Key Understanding #2: *The last year of the 4<sup>th</sup> century b.c.*** A major point of understanding is that the Lord designed – so as to fulfill prophecy – that a series of 4's (fours) would come into alignment *at the exact time* that the idea perished of reuniting the Macedonian Empire under a single successor to Alexander the Great. Specifically, it was in the last year of the **4th century B.C.**, at the end of the **Fourth Diadoch War**, that the former empire of Alexander the Great was divided into **four kingdoms** – at the exact time that the idea perished of reuniting the Macedonian Empire under Antigonus (because of his defeat and death at the Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C.).

*Genesis 4:3-5 (KJV) And in process of time it came to pass, that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the LORD.*

**4 AND ABEL, HE ALSO BROUGHT OF THE FIRSTLINGS OF HIS FLOCK AND OF THE FAT THEREOF. AND THE LORD HAD RESPECT UNTO ABEL AND TO HIS OFFERING:**

*5 But unto Cain and to his offering he had not respect. And Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell.*

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