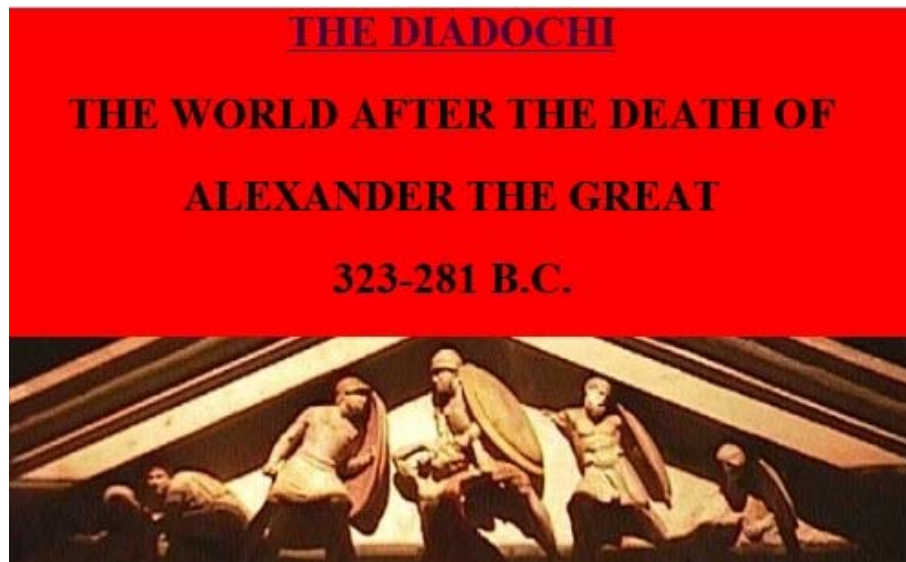


**#1568 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The series of 4’s (fours) from Alexander the Great to Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 3a, The Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C., the last year of the 4th Century B.C., ended the Fourth (and final) Diadoch War**

**Review:** The Lord surrounds the prophetic history of the Abomination of Desolation of the Temple with the number 4 (four) because the roots of the topic are connected directly to what takes place in Genesis 4:4. A part of the prophetic history is the series of 4’s (fours) from Alexander the Great to Antiochus IV Epiphanes.

**Review:** Below is a list of the series of 4’s (fours) in the history from Alexander the Great to Antiochus IV Epiphanes that was/is for the purpose of revealing the overall prophetic story of the Abomination of Desolation:

1. **The Fourth of the “Continuation Empires”** – Alexander the Great’s Grecian Empire was the fourth of a continuation of empires that included (i) Assyria, (ii) Babylon, (iii) Media-Persia, (iv) Alexander the Great’s Greece, and (v) the Seleucid Syrian Empire.
2. **The Four Diadoch Wars** – The *diadochi* were the generals of Alexander the Great who became his *successors*. *Diadoch* means *successor*. Historians recognize four Diadoch Wars following the death of Alexander the Great fought among his successors that resulted in Alexander’s Empire being parceled into four kingdoms.



3. **The Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C., the last year of the 4th Century B.C.** – The four Diadoch Wars ended in the last year of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., with the Battle of Ipsus.
4. **Divided into Four Kingdoms** – Alexander the Great’s Empire was divided into four kingdoms after his death, as a result of the four Diadoch Wars.
5. **Antiochus IV Epiphanes** – One of the four kingdoms, the Seleucid Syrian Empire, produced Antiochus IV Epiphanes, who became a chief historical antichrist figure through his desecration of Zerubbabel’s Temple in Jerusalem, which included a swine sacrifice.

It is now time to concentrate on part 3 above, the Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C., the last year of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. started the first day of 400 B.C. and ended the last day of 301 B.C.

**Key Understanding: *The battle of Ipsus.*** The Battle of Ipsus, which ended the Fourth (and final) Diadoch War, occurred in 301 B.C., because 301 B.C. is considered the final year of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., adding further to the understanding that the history from Alexander the Great to Antiochus IV Epiphanes, which was building towards the theme of the Abomination of Desolation, is linked with 4's (fours) (going back to Genesis 4:4).

*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.*

Here is #1568–Doc 1, another map depicting the lands held by the 5 generals – Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, and Antigonus – on the eve of the Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C.

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Battle of Ipsus	
Part of the Wars of the Diadochi	
<b>Date</b>	301 B.C.
<b>Location</b>	Phrygia
<b>Result</b>	Macedonian victory
Belligerents	
Antigonids	Macedonians Seleucids
Commanders	
Antigonus I†, Demetrius I of Macedon	Prepelas, Lysimachus, Seleucus I Nicator, Pleistarchus
Strength	
45,000 heavy infantry, 25,000 light infantry, 10,000 cavalry, 75 elephants	40,000 heavy infantry, 20,000 light infantry, 12,000 Persian cavalry, 3,000 heavy cavalry, 400 elephants, 100 scythed chariots (not deployed)