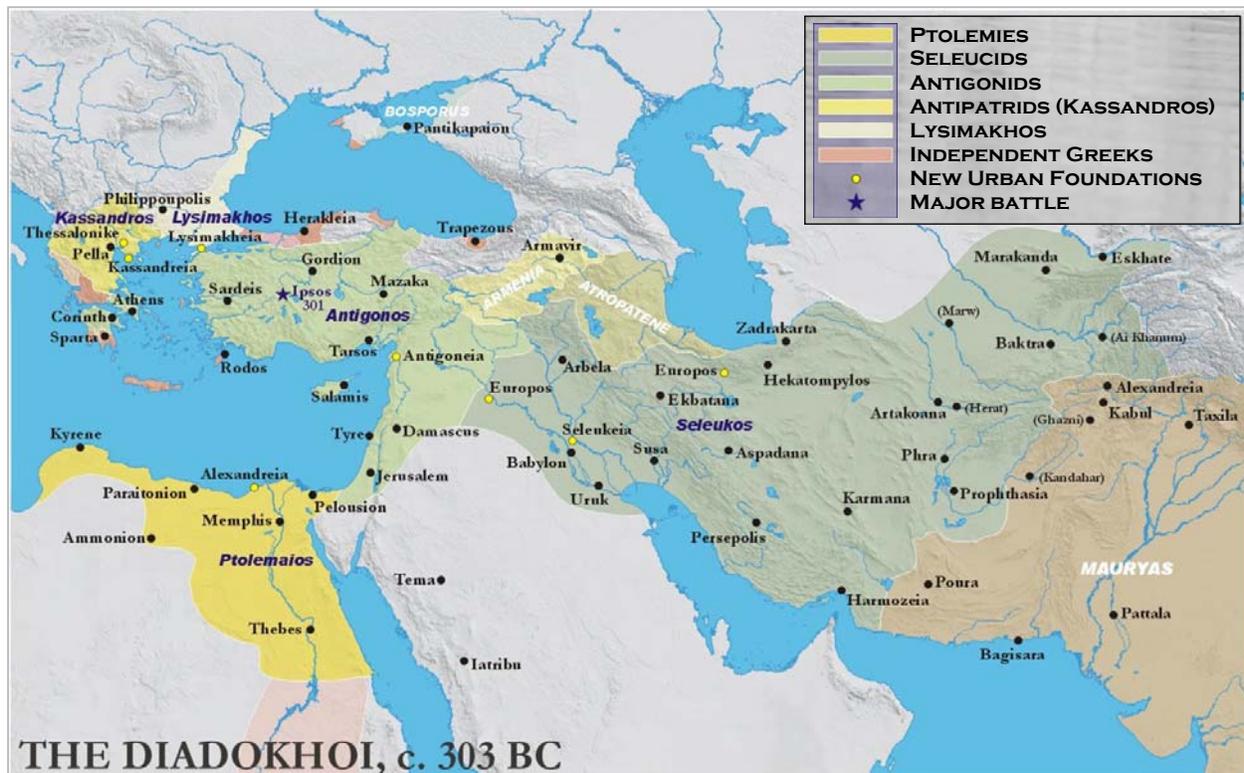


#1569 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The series of 4’s (fours) from Alexander the Great to Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 3b, The Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C. ended the Fourth (and final) Diadoch War and finalized the break-up of Alexander the Great’s Empire, resulting in the specific fulfillment of prophecy of 4 (four) kingdoms coming out of the empire

The process of outlining the passages in the Book of Daniel in chapters 7, 8, and 11 that prophesy that out of Alexander the Great’s Empire would come 4 (four) kingdoms will begin two Unsealings from now. One of the key verses will be Daniel 8:8, which we are using as the key verse for this Unsealing.

*Daniel 8:8 (KJV) Therefore **THE HE GOAT** [Alexander the Great’s Grecian Empire] **WAXED VERY GREAT** [which is why the Lord ordained Alexander to be known to history as ‘the Great’]: and when he was strong, **THE GREAT HORN WAS BROKEN** [Alexander the Great’s premature death in 323 B.C.]; and for it [from it] came up **FOUR NOTABLE ONES** [the 4 (four) kingdoms of Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus] **TOWARD THE FOUR WINDS OF HEAVEN.***

Key Understanding #1: The battle of Ipsus and the four kingdoms. The Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C. can be pinpointed as a specific event that brought forth the specific fulfillment of the passages in the Book of Daniel – in chapters 7, 8, and 11 – that prophesied that 4 (four) kingdoms would come out of Alexander the Great’s Empire.



Further below is #1569–Doc 1, an article on the **Battle of Ipsus**. However, shown *immediately below* is a paragraph taken from the beginning of the article that introduces the Battle of Ipsus and then a part of another paragraph taken from near the end of the article that explains the impact of the Battle of Ipsus. [Reading the remainder of the article is not essential.]

Battle of Ipsus. The Battle of Ipsus was fought between some of the Diadochi (the *successors* of Alexander the Great) in 301 B.C. near the village of that name in Phrygia. Antigonus I Monophthalmus and his son Demetrius I of Macedon were pitted against the coalition of three other companions of Alexander: Cassander, ruler of Macedon; Lysimachus, ruler of Thrace; and Seleucus I Nicator, ruler of Babylonia and Persia.

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**

The aftermath (and impact) of the Battle of Ipsus. The last chance to reunite the Alexandrine Empire had now passed. Antigonus had been the only general able to consistently defeat the other *successors*. [In short, with Antigonus's death perished the idea of reuniting the Macedonian Empire under a single ruler.]

[Click here](#) for #1569–Doc 1

[Click here](#) for the Original Source of #1569–Doc 1

Key Understanding #2: *The Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C. fulfilled the passages in Daniel that prophesied that 4 (four) kingdoms would arise out of Alexander the Great's empire. The reasons the Battle of Ipsus became a specific fulfillment of the biblical passages in Daniel that prophesied that 4 (four) kingdoms would come out of Alexander the Great's Empire are that . . .*

- (i) it ended the series of the 4 (four) Diadoch Wars, and resulted in
- (ii) the defeat and death of Antigonus, who represented the last chance for **Alexander the Great's Empire to be reunited under one ruler (and thus the defeat of Antigonus therefore finalized the break-up of the empire of Alexander the Great), leaving**

- (iii) the 4 (four) of Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus as the successors to Alexander the Great, this all occurring in
- (iv) the last year of the 4th century B.C.

Here is the key verse again, identical to what is shown *above*.

Daniel 8:8 (KJV) Therefore THE HE GOAT [Alexander the Great's Grecian Empire] WAXED VERY GREAT [which is why the Lord ordained Alexander to be known to history as 'the Great']: and when he was strong, THE GREAT HORN WAS BROKEN [Alexander the Great's premature death in 323 B.C.]; and for it [from it] came up FOUR NOTABLE ONES [the 4 (four) kingdoms of Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus] TOWARD THE FOUR WINDS OF HEAVEN.

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