

#1883 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The post-World War II U.S. waxing great toward the South and toward the East as a *second* Syria/Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 142, *An Angel riding in the Whirlwind and directing the Storm: The Micah 5:5 Assyrian vs. the Micah 5:5 Seven Shepherds, (xvi), “The Assyrian” Sennacherib*

Sennacherib. The Assyrian king Sennacherib was the son of Sargon II, who had taken the northern kingdom of Israel captive. Sennacherib ruled over Assyria from 705 B.C. until his death in 681 B.C. Almost from the outset, Sennacherib was occupied with quelling rebellions all over his wide kingdom. His main military campaigns were in Babylonia and Palestine. The first four years of his reign were taken up with fighting in the south of Assyria. In Babylonia, Merodach-baladan regained the throne from which he had earlier been deposed by Assyria. However, he was defeated by Sennacherib, who triumphantly entered Babylon and established Belibni on the Babylonian throne.

In 701 B.C., Sennacherib turned his attention to the western part of his kingdom, especially Palestine and Phoenicia, which upon the death of Sargon had succeeded partially in throwing off the yoke of Assyria. He first defeated the coastal cities of Phoenicia – Sidon, Arwad, and others – and then proceeded south against the cities of Ashkelon, Joppa (Jaffa), and Ekron, and against Hezekiah, the king of Judah.

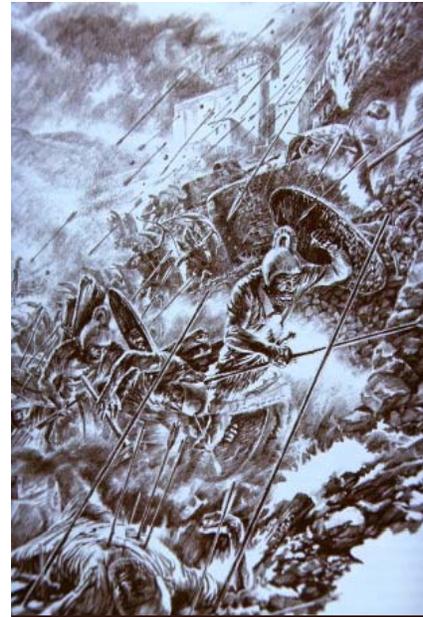
According to his own account, Sennacherib laid siege to Jerusalem, shut up Hezekiah in the city “like a bird in a cage,” and was completely victorious. He did not succeed in taking Jerusalem, however, and returned to Assyria after imposing heavy tribute upon Hezekiah. Unmentioned in Sennacherib’s account are accounts in the Old Testament that say that Sennacherib was forced to retreat to Nineveh because of a plague which devastated his army. In 2 Kings 19:35, we are told . . .

2 Kings 19:35 (KJV) *And it came to pass that night, that the angel of the LORD went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred fourscore and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they were all dead corpses.*

In 701 B.C., Sennacherib waged a campaign against Judah (shown in the map below), which ended in his failure to take Jerusalem. Roughly a century later, Babylon would take Jerusalem.



Key Understanding: *The Assyrian Sennacherib was a type of antichrist figure. The Lord ordained the space race to the moon to be the prominent historical event in the counterfeit fulfillment surrounding “the Assyrian” and Micah 5:5 because “the [specific] Assyrian” that would be symbolically attached to the “the Assyrian,” though “the Assyrian” is considered to be “symbolic of all the enemies of God’s people in every age,” is the Assyrian king Sennacherib, whose name in Assyrian – Sin-akhi-erba – means “[the moon god] Sin has replaced [his dead] brothers,” or “[the moon-god] Sin has compensated me with brothers,” or “[the moon-god] Sin has increased the brethren,” probably meaning that he was not the eldest son of his father, or “[the moon god] Sin sends many brothers.” In short, the moon is a part of Micah 5:5 through Sennacherib’s role as a type of antichrist figure in the passage.*



Sennacherib’s army battling in Lachish against Judea

*Micah 5:5-6 (KJV) And this man shall be the peace, **WHEN THE ASSYRIAN SHALL COME INTO OUR LAND:** and when he shall tread in our palaces, **THEN WE SHALL RAISE AGAINST HIM SEVEN SHEPHERDS,** and eight principal men.*

*6 And they shall waste the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of Nimrod in the entrances thereof: **THUS SHALL HE DELIVER US FROM THE ASSYRIAN,** when he cometh into our land, and when he treadeth within our borders.*

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