

TABLE 2 - THE TEN DIVINE COVENANTS

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THREE UNIVERSAL COVENANTS WITH MANKIND

- 01 - Edenic Covenant (3977 BC)** re universal re Stewardship & Dominion Mandate.
- 02 - Adamic Covenant (3977 BC)** re conditions that will exist until Creation has been redeemed.
- 03 - Noahic Covenant (2322 BC)** re conditions that will exist

SEVEN RESTRICTED COVENANTS WITH ISRAEL

- 04 - 1st Abrahamic Covenant (1894 BC)** re God's election of Chosen People.
- 05 - 2nd Abrahamic Covenant (1894 BC)** re God's promise of Land for Chosen People.
- 06 - Mosaic Covenant (1464 BC)** re God's Laws for Chosen People.
- xx - Reaffirmation of previous covenants (c. 1424 BC)** (sometimes called Palestinian Covenant).
- 07 - Unnamed Covenant (c.1424 BC)** re Prophets for Chosen People.
- 08 - Phineas¹ Covenant (c.1404)** re Priests for Chosen People.
- 09 - Davidic Covenant (c. 1000 BC)** re Kings for Chosen People.
- 10 - New Covenant (c.560 BC)** re Individual salvation for Chosen People; later extended to Gentiles.

¹ Grandson of Aaron, who lived 83 years (1547-1424 BC).

DANIEL'S 70 WEEKS OF YEARS

Phase 1 - Daniel's 69 Weeks of Years = 483 years (485-2 BC) - from the *Proclamation of Cyrus*² in 485 BC to *Messiah the Prince*³ in 2 BC.

Section 1A - Daniel's 7 Weeks of Years = 49 years (485-436 BC).

Section 1B - Daniel's 62 Weeks of Years = 434 years (436-2 BC).

Section 1C - Hiatus - Messiah's Youth = 30 years (2 BC-29 AD).

Phase 2 - Daniel's 70th Week of Years = 7 years

Section 2A - 1st half of Daniel's 70th Week of Years - Messiah's Ministry = 3.5 years (29-33 AD).⁴

Section 2B - Hiatus = 37 years (33-70 AD) - *Abomination of Desolation 1*.⁵

Section 2C - Hiatus = Undetermined period (70 AD-Unknown date).

Section 2D - Hiatus = Undetermined period - *Abomination of Desolation 2*.⁶

Section 2D - 2nd half of Daniel's 70th Week of Years = 3.5 years (Unkn. dates) - *Great Tribulation*.

1 - Daniel's Prophecies

I have identified at least five passages in the Book of Daniel that are obvious references to 'the abomination that causes desolation.'

- Daniel 8:13 states, "Then I heard one saint speaking, and another saint said unto that certain saint which spake, How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, and the transgression of *desolation*, to give both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot?" (KJV).
- Daniel 9:17 states, "Now therefore, O our God, hear the prayer of thy servant, and his supplications, and cause thy face to shine upon *thy sanctuary that is desolate*, for the Lord's sake" (KJV).
- Daniel 9:24-27 states, "Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the most Holy. Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the

² The *Proclamation* commanded the Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild its walls and temple.

³ Messiah was born on August 28, 2 BC, which was Tishri 1, which is (a) the first day of the seventh month in the Hebrew calendar and (b) called Rosh-Hashanah or the Day of Trumpets.

⁴ Messiah's scourging by the Roman soldiers on Passover Eve and crucifixion on Passover morning, at the end of which He died, constitutes the all-sufficient, one-time sacrifice to atone for the sins of all those who repent of their sins and accept Messiah as their Lord and Savior.

⁵ Here the *Abomination*, which consisted of the continuation of animal sacrifice as atonement for sin in the [physical] temple after Messiah's crucifixion, resulted in the *Desolation*, which consisted of the destruction of Jerusalem and its [physical] temple by the Roman general Titus and his army in 70 AD.

⁶ Here the *Abomination*, which consists of the resumption of animal sacrifice as atonement for sin in a rebuilt [physical] temple in Jerusalem, will result in the *Desolation*, which will consist of the Great Tribulation, which will last for 3.5 years and end with the Parousia (Messiah's 2nd Coming).

Prince shall be seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times. And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for himself: and the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary; and the end thereof shall be with a flood, and unto the end of the war desolations are determined. And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease, and *for the overspreading of abominations he shall make it desolate*, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate” (KJV).

- Daniel 11:31 states, “And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and they shall place the *abomination that maketh desolate*” (KJV).
- Daniel 12:11-12 states, “And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the *abomination that maketh desolate* set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety (1290) days. Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty (1,335) days. (KJV)

2 - Daniel’s Prophecies Fulfilled?

Many Biblical commentators deny the divine inspiration of Scripture and dismiss all prophecies as fiction. Among Christians, there is considerably disagreement over the nature and timing of what Daniel calls the *abomination of desolation*.

2A - Antiochus IV - Epiphanes

Some Christians claim that the *abomination of desolation* of which Daniel speaks was fulfilled during the reigns of the Seleucid kings Antiochus IV - Epiphanes (175-163 BC), Antiochus V - Eupater (163-162 BC), and Demetrius I - Soter (162-150 BC).

In 167 BC, Antiochus IV committed some kind of sacrilege in the temple. 1 Maccabees records that he placed a small altar on the larger Temple altar, on which he may have sacrificed pigs or erected a statue of the Phoenician deity Baal Shamin, the “Lord of Heaven,” whom Philo of Byblos identified as the Greek God Zeus in his history of Phoenicia, which he wrote during the reign of the Roman Emperor Hadrian (117-138 AD).

In 163 BC, after the death of Antiochus IV, the Jews instituted the Feast of the Dedication or Hanukka (the Festival of Lights) to celebrate the recovery of Jerusalem and the Temple.

In 161 BC, during the reign of the Seleucid king Demetrius I - Soter (162-150 BC), the Seleucid general Nicanor threatened to seize Jerusalem, but he was defeated and killed in battle by Judas Maccabeus, who, according to 2 Maccabees 6:2, then rededicated the Temple, presumably to the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

I have had a lot of trouble deciphering the various accounts of the foregoing. Moreover, so much speculation is involved that it is hard to separate fact from fiction. Perhaps most important, I do

not regard 1 & 2 Maccabees as trustworthy. They are part of the *Apocrypha*, which is included in the Bible used by the Roman Catholic Church, but not included in the Bible used by the Protestant churches, regardless of translations.

2B - Messiah's Crucifixion

In 33 AD, Messiah was seized, tried, and handed over to Pontius Pilate by the Sanhedrin, who demanded that He be executed. He was then judged by Pilate and handed over to Roman soldiers, who (a) mocked and tortured Him, (b) crucified Him, (c) permitted His disciples to move His body to the nearby tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, (d) sealed His body in the tomb, and then (e) guarded the tomb for three days to ensure that no one got their hands on His body.

From 33-66 AD, Judea and Jerusalem were ruled by Rome. During this period, the Priest in the Temple continued animal sacrifices to atone for sin despite that facts that (a) Messiah's death on the cross at Golgotha ended God's presence in the [physical] temple in Jerusalem, and (b) began God's presence in the spiritual Temple, Messiah and believers in Messiah.

In 66 AD, Judean rebels seized control of Judea and Jerusalem from the Romans, and the Judean Provisional Government was formed to rule over them.

In 70 AD, the Roman army under Titus reestablished Roman rule over Judea and Jerusalem, laying siege to the latter on April 14th and destroying it and its Temple by September 8th. Although some people claim that Titus also fulfilled Daniel's prophecies concerning the ***abomination of desolation***, I have not found accounts of his having desecrated the Temple before he destroyed it.

3 - Jesus' Prophecies in the Olivet Discourse

When ye therefore shall see the ***abomination of desolation***, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, (whoso readeth, let him understand: (KJV Matthew 24:15 - Olivet Discourse)

But when ye shall see the ***abomination of desolation***, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing where it ought not, (let him that readeth understand,) then let them that be in Judaea flee to the mountains: (KJV Mark 13:14 - Olivet Discourse)

4 - Jesus' Prophecies Fulfilled?