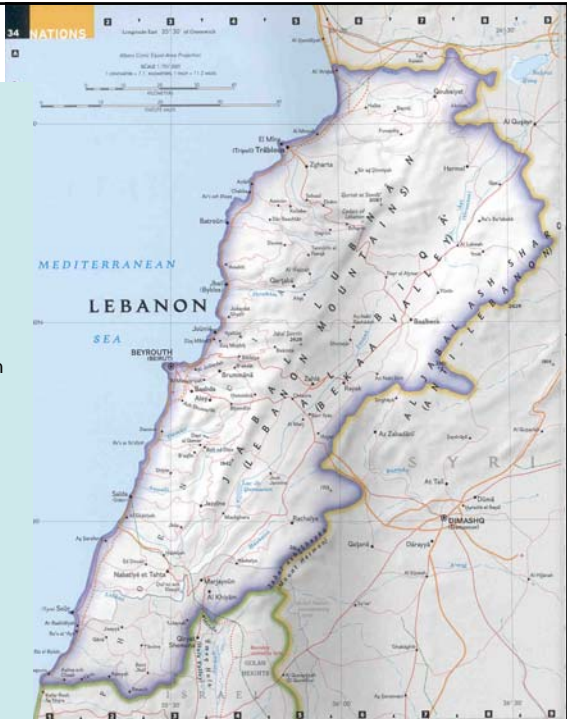


LEBANON

- » Lebanon's name has been around for 4,000 years non-stop.
- » Lebanon's name has been mentioned in the Bible 76 times.
 - Sidon was mentioned 36 times
 - Tyre (Soor) was mentioned 63 times
- » Lebanon is the country that has the most books written about it.
- » Lebanon is one of the most populated in its archeological sites.
- » Lebanon is the only Asian Middle Eastern country that has no desert.
- » Lebanon is the only non-dictatorial country in the Arab world.
- » Byblos is the oldest city in the world.
- » Lebanon has 17 religious Communities.
- » Lebanon has 40 daily newspapers.
- » Lebanon has over 100 banks.
- » There are 15 rivers in Lebanon.
- » Beirut was destroyed and rebuilt 7 times.
- » The first law school was built in Lebanon.



Info from CIA World Factbook



Lebanon is located in southwestern Asia, with the Mediterranean Sea to the west, Syria to the north and east, and Israel to the south. It measures approximately 130 miles (210 kilometers) north to south, and 25 to 50 miles (40 to 80 kilometers) wide. The capital city is Beirut, which is about 150 miles (245 kilometers) north of [Jerusalem](#).

Two rugged mountain ranges, the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, run parallel to the coast, from Tripoli to [Tyre](#), with extensive ravines and valley systems between them. The heights average from 7,000 feet (2,135 meters), up to about 10,200 feet (3,100 meters) above sea level. The highest peaks are covered with snow and ice all year round, and can be seen from far to the south in Israel.

The name Lebanon has many interesting references in [The Bible](#) –

The inhabitants of Lebanon at the time of the return of the Israelites to the Promised Land were Gebalites and Hivites (Joshua 13:5, Judges 3:3). It was part of the ancient Phoenician kingdom (1 Kings 5:1-6).

Lebanon is the God-commanded northern boundary of Israel (Joshua 1:4)

It was noted for magnificent natural beauty (Isaiah 60:13)

[Cedars Of Lebanon](#) (modern-day remnants of which are seen in the photograph) were sent by Hiram, king of Tyre, to [Solomon](#) for construction of the First Temple. (1 Kings 5:1,6,9)

The Second Temple, constructed during the time of Persian rule (see [Ancient Empires - Persia](#)), after the return from the Babylonian Exile (see [Why Babylon?](#)), also used Cedars of Lebanon (Ezra 3:7).

[Jesus Christ](#) was very well familiar with Lebanon. [Galilee](#), where The Lord lived nearly all of His human life, and in which is found [Nazareth](#), [Capernaum](#) and [The Sea Of Galilee](#), is just to the south of Lebanon.

Background

Lebanon has made progress toward rebuilding its political institutions since 1991 and the end of the devastating 15-year civil war. Under the Ta'if Accord - the blueprint for national reconciliation - the Lebanese have established a more equitable political system, particularly by giving Muslims a greater voice in the political process while institutionalizing sectarian divisions in the government. Since the end of the war, the Lebanese have conducted several successful elections, most of the militias have been weakened or disbanded, and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) have extended central government authority over about two-thirds of the country. Hizballah, a radical Shi'a organization listed by the US State Department as a Foreign Terrorist Organization, retains its weapons. During Lebanon's civil war, the Arab League legitimized in the Ta'if Accord Syria's troop deployment, numbering about 16,000 based mainly east of Beirut and in the Bekaa Valley. Damascus justified its continued military presence in Lebanon by citing Beirut's requests and the failure of the Lebanese Government to implement all of the constitutional reforms in the Ta'if Accord. Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon in May 2000, however, encouraged some Lebanese groups to demand that Syria withdraw its forces as well. The passage of UNSCR 1559 in early October 2004 - a resolution calling for Syria to withdraw from Lebanon and end its interference in Lebanese affairs - further emboldened Lebanese groups opposed to Syria's presence in Lebanon. The assassination of former Prime Minister Rafiq HARIRI and 20 others in February 2005 led to massive demonstrations in Beirut against the Syrian presence ("the Cedar Revolution"). Syria finally withdrew the remainder of its military forces from Lebanon in April 2005. In May-June 2005, Lebanon held its first legislative elections since the end of the civil war free of foreign interference, handing a two-thirds majority to the bloc led by Saad HARIRI, the slain prime minister's son.

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Location: Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Israel and Syria

Geographic coordinates: 33 50 N, 35 50 E **Map references:** Middle East

Area: *total:* 10,400 sq km *land:* 10,230 sq km *water:* 170 sq km

Area - comparative: about 0.7 times the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries: *total:* 454 km *border countries:* Israel 79 km, Syria 375 km

Coastline: 225 km **Maritime claims:** *territorial sea:* 12 nm

Climate: Mediterranean; mild to cool, wet winters with hot, dry summers; Lebanon mountains experience heavy winter snows

Terrain: narrow coastal plain; El Beqaa (Bekaa Valley) separates Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon Mountains

Elevation extremes: *lowest point:* Mediterranean Sea 0 m *highest point:* Qurnat as Sawda' 3,088 m

Natural resources: limestone, iron ore, salt, water-surplus state in a water-deficit region, arable land

Land use: *arable land:* 16.35% *permanent crops:* 13.75% *other:* 69.9% (2005)

Irrigated land: 1,040 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards: dust storms, sandstorms

Environment - current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; air pollution in Beirut from vehicular traffic and the burning of industrial wastes; pollution of coastal waters from raw sewage and oil spills

Environment - international agreements: *party to:* Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands *signed, but not ratified:* Environmental Modification, Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note: Nahr el Litani is the only major river in Near East not crossing an international boundary; rugged terrain historically helped isolate, protect, and develop numerous factional groups based on religion, clan, and ethnicity

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

People

Population: 3,874,050 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: 26.5% (male 523,220/female 502,372)

15-64 years: 66.6% (male 1,235,915/female 1,342,540)

65 years and over: 7% (male 122,155/female 147,848) (2006 est.)

Median age: total: 27.8 years male: 26.7 years female: 28.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.23% (2006 est.)

Birth rate: 18.52 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate: 6.21 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio: at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate: total: 23.72 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 26.34 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 20.97 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth: total population: 72.88 years

male: 70.41 years

female: 75.48 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.9 children born/woman (2006 est.)

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

People

Population: 3,874,050 (July 2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate: 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS: 2,800 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths: less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Lebanese (singular and plural) adjective: Lebanese

Ethnic groups: Arab 95%, Armenian 4%, other 1%

Religions: Muslim 59.7% (Shi'a, Sunni, Druze, Isma'ilite, Alawite or Nusayri),

Christian 39% (Maronite Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Melkite Catholic,

Armenian Orthodox, Syrian Catholic, Armenian Catholic, Syrian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Chaldean, Assyrian, Copt, Protestant), other 1.3%

note: 17 religious sects recognized

Languages: Arabic (official), French, English, Armenian

Literacy: definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 87.4%

male: 93.1%

female: 82.2% (2003 est.)

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Government

Country name: *conventional long form:* Lebanese Republic
conventional short form: Lebanon
local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Lubnaniyah
local short form: Lubnan

Government type: republic **Capital:** Beirut

Administrative divisions: 8 governorates (mohafazat, singular - mohafazah); Aakkar, Baalbek-Hermel, Beyrouth, Beqaa, Liban-Nord, Liban-Sud, Mont-Liban, Nabatiye

Independence: 22 November 1943 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration)

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 November (1943)

Constitution: 23 May 1926; amended a number of times, most recently Charter of Lebanese National Reconciliation (Ta'if Accord) of October 1989

Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, Napoleonic code, and civil law; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 21 years of age; compulsory for all males; authorized for women at age 21 with elementary education

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Government

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Emile LAHUD (since 24 November 1998)

head of government: Prime Minister Fuad SINIORA (since 30 June 2005); Deputy Prime Minister Elias MURR (since April 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet chosen by the prime minister in consultation with the president and members of the National Assembly

elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a six-year term (may not serve consecutive terms); election last held 15 October 1998 (next to be held in 2007 based on three-year extension); note - on 3 September 2004 the National Assembly voted 96 to 29 to extend Emile LAHUD's six-year term by three years; the prime minister and deputy prime minister appointed by the president in consultation with the National Assembly; by agreement, the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the speaker of the legislature is a Shi'a Muslim

election results: for 15 October 1998 election: Emile LAHUD elected president; National Assembly vote - 118 votes in favor, 0 against, 10 abstentions

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Government

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly or Majlis Alnuwab (Arabic) or Assemblée Nationale (French) (128 seats; members elected by popular vote on the basis of sectarian proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held in four rounds on 29 May, 5, 12, 19 June 2005 (next to be held 2009)

election results: percent of vote by group - NA;

seats by group - Future Movement Bloc 36; Democratic Gathering 15; Development and Resistance Bloc 15; Loyalty to the Resistance 14; Free Patriotic Movement 14; Lebanese Forces 6; Qornet Shewan 5; Popular Bloc 4; Tripoli Independent Bloc 3; Syrian National Socialist Party 2; Kataeb Reform Movement 2; Tachnaq Party 2; Democratic Renewal Movement 1; Democratic Left 1; Nasserite Popular Movement 1; Ba'th Party 1; Kataeb Party 1; independent 5

Judicial branch: four Courts of Cassation (three courts for civil and commercial cases and one court for criminal cases);

Constitutional Council (called for in Ta'if Accord - rules on constitutionality of laws);

Supreme Council (hears charges against the president and prime minister as needed)

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Government

Political parties and leaders: Ba'th Party; Democratic Gathering [Walid JUMBLATT]; Democratic Left [Ilyas ATALLAH]; Democratic Renewal Movement [Nassib LAHUD]; Development and Resistance Bloc [Nabih BERRI, Amal Movement leader/Speaker of the National Assembly]; Free Patriotic Movement [Michel AWN]; Future Movement Bloc [Sa'ad HARIRI]; Kataeb Party [Karim PAKRADONI]; Kataeb Reform Movement [Amine GEMAYAL]; Lebanese Forces [Samir JA'JA]; Loyalty to the Resistance [Mohammad RA'AD]; Metn Bloc [Michel MURR]; Nasserite Popular Movement [Ussama SAAD]; National Bloc [Carlos EDDE]; Popular Bloc [Elias SKAFF]; Qornet Shewan Gathering [a grouping with no individual leader]; Syrian National Socialist Party [Ali QANSU]; Tachnaq Party; Tripoli Independent Bloc [a grouping with no individual leader]

Political pressure groups and leaders: none

International organization participation: ABEDA, ACCT, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, OIF, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Government

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Farid ABBOUD
chancery: 2560 28th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 939-6300
FAX: [1] (202) 939-6324
consulate(s) general: Detroit, New York, Los Angeles

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jeffrey D. FELTMAN
embassy: Awkar, Lebanon
mailing address: P. O. Box 70-840, Antelias, Lebanon; PSC 815, Box 2, FPO AE 09836-0002; from US: Embassy Beirut, 6070 Beirut Place, Washington, DC 20521-6070
telephone: [961] (4) 542600, 543600
FAX: [961] (4) 544136

Flag description: three horizontal bands consisting of red (top), white (middle, double width), and red (bottom) with a green cedar tree centered in the white band

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006



Economy - overview: The 1975-91 civil war seriously damaged Lebanon's economic infrastructure, cut national output by half, and all but ended Lebanon's position as a Middle Eastern entrepot and banking hub. In the years since, Lebanon has rebuilt much of its war-torn physical and financial infrastructure by borrowing heavily - mostly from domestic banks. In an attempt to reduce the ballooning national debt, the Rafiq HARIRI government began an austerity program, reining in government expenditures, increasing revenue collection, and privatizing state enterprises. In November 2002, the government met with international donors at the Paris II conference to seek bilateral assistance in restructuring its massive domestic debt at lower interest rates. Substantial receipts from donor nations stabilized government finances in 2003, but did little to reduce the debt, which stands at nearly 170% of GDP. In 2004 the HARIRI government issued Eurobonds in an effort to manage maturing debt. The downturn in economic activity that followed the assassination of Rafiq al-HARIRI has eased, but has yet to be reversed. Tourism remains below the level of 2004. The new Prime Minister, Fuad SINIORA, has pledged to push ahead with economic reform, including privatization and more efficient government. The Core Group of nations has announced plans to hold a Donor's Conference in early 2006 to assist the government of Lebanon in restructuring its debt and increasing foreign investment.

GDP (purchasing power parity):\$23.69 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):\$20.7 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:0.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):\$6,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:*agriculture:* 12%

industry: 21%

services: 67% (2000)

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Economy

Labor force: 2.6 million

note: in addition, there are as many as 1 million foreign workers (2001 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: *agriculture:* NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Unemployment rate: 18% (1997 est.)

Population below poverty line: 28% (1999 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA% *highest 10%:* NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed): 25.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget: *revenues:* \$4.953 billion

expenditures: \$6.595 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Public debt: 170% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products: citrus, grapes, tomatoes, apples, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco; sheep, goats

Industries: banking, tourism, food processing, jewelry, cement, textiles, mineral and chemical products, wood and furniture products, oil refining, metal fabricating

Industrial production growth rate: NA%

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Economy

Electricity - production: 10.67 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: *fossil fuel:* 97.2%

hydro: 2.8%

nuclear: 0%

other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption: 10.67 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports: 0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports: 750 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production: 0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption: 102,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports: NA bbl/day

Oil - imports: NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production: 0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption: 0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance: \$-4.09 billion (2005 est.)

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Economy

Exports: \$1.782 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities: authentic jewelry, inorganic chemicals, miscellaneous consumer goods, fruit, tobacco, construction minerals, electric power machinery and switchgear, textile fibers, paper

Exports - partners: Syria 24.9%, UAE 10%, Turkey 6.9%, Switzerland 6.7%, Saudi Arabia 5.3% (2004)

Imports: \$8.855 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities: petroleum products, cars, medicinal products, clothing, meat and live animals, consumer goods, paper, textile fabrics, tobacco

Imports - partners: Italy 11.3%, France 10.5%, Syria 9.8%, Germany 8.6%, China 5.8%, US 5.5%, UK 4.6% (2004)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: \$15.34 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external: \$25.92 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient: \$2.2 billion received (2003), out of the \$4.2 billion in soft loans pledged at the November 2002 Paris II Aid Conference

Currency (code): Lebanese pound (LBP)

Currency code: LBP

Exchange rates: Lebanese pounds per US dollar - 1,507.5 (2005), 1,507.5 (2004), 1,507.5 (2003), 1,507.5 (2002), 1,507.5 (2001)

Fiscal year: calendar year

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Communications

Telephones - main lines in use: 630,000 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular: 888,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: repair of the telecommunications system, severely damaged during the civil war, now complete

domestic: two commercial wireless networks provide good service; political instability hampers privatization and deployment of new technologies

international: country code - 961; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean) (erratic operations); coaxial cable to Syria; 3 submarine coaxial cables

Radio broadcast stations: AM 20, FM 22, shortwave 4 (1998)

Radios: 2.85 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 15 (plus 5 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions: 1.18 million (1997)

Internet country code: .lb

Internet hosts: 3,365 (2005)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs): 22 (2000)

Internet users: 600,000 (2005)

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Transportation

Airports: 7 (2005)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 5

over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 under 914 m: 2 (2005)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2005)

Pipelines: oil 209 km (2004)

Railways: total: 401 km standard gauge: 319 km 1.435 m narrow gauge: 82 km 1.050 m
note: rail system became unusable because of damage during the civil war in the 1980s;
short sections are operable (2004)

Roadways: total: 7,300 km paved: 6,198 km unpaved: 1,102 km (1999)

Merchant marine: total: 42 ships (1000 GRT or over) 161,231 GRT/187,140 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 4, cargo 20, livestock carrier 10, refrigerated cargo 1, roll on/roll off
3, vehicle carrier 4

foreign-owned: 2 (Greece 2)

registered in other countries: 53 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Barbados 2, Cambodia 1,
Comoros 3, Egypt 2, Georgia 5, Honduras 1, North Korea 14, Liberia 1, Malta 8,
Mongolia 1, Panama 1, Portugal 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 4, Syria 7,
unknown 1) (2005)

Ports and terminals: Beirut, Chekka, Jounie, Tripoli

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Military

Military branches: Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF): Army, Navy, and Air Force

Military service age and obligation: 18-30 years of age for compulsory and voluntary
military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 974,363 females age 18-49: 1,024,273 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 821,762 females age 18-49: 865,770 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure: \$540.6 million (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP: 3.1% (2004)

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Transnational Issues

Disputes - international:

Lebanese Government claims Shab'a Farms area of Israeli-occupied Golan Heights; the roughly 2,000-strong UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been in place since 1978

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 404,170 (Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA))

IDPs: 300,000 (1975-90 civil war, Israeli invasions) (2005)

Illicit drugs: cannabis cultivation dramatically reduced to 2,500 hectares in 2002;
opium poppy cultivation minimal;
small amounts of Latin American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin transit country on way to European markets and for Middle Eastern consumption

This info was last updated on 11 July, 2006

Lebanon in Scripture

Deu 1:7 Turn and pull up stakes, and enter the hill-country of the Amorites, and to all its neighboring places, in the Arabah in the hill-country, and in the low country, and in the south, and in the shore of the sea, the land of the Canaanites and of Lebanon, to the great river, the river Euphrates.

Deu 3:25 I pray you, let me go over and see the good land beyond Jordan, this good hill-country and Lebanon.

Deu 11:24 Every place on which the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours, from the wilderness and Lebanon, from the river, the river Euphrates, even to the furthest sea shall your border be.

Jos 1:4 From the wilderness and this Lebanon even to the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and to the Great Sea toward the going down of the sun, shall be your border.

Jos 9:1 And it happened, when all the kings who were on this side Jordan, in the hills and in the valleys, and in all the coast of the great sea over against Lebanon heard, the Hittite, and the Amorite, the Canaanite, the Perizzite, the Hivite, and the Jebusite,

Jos 11:17 from mount Halak that goes up to Seir, even to Baal-gad in the valley of Lebanon under Mount Hermon. And he took all their kings, and struck them and killed them.

Jos 12:7 And these are the kings of the land which Joshua and the sons of Israel struck on this side Jordan, on the west, from Baal-gad in the valley of Lebanon even to the mount Halak that goes up to Seir, which Joshua gave to the tribes of Israel for a possession according to their divisions;

Lebanon in Scripture

Jos 13:5 And the land of the Giblites, and all Lebanon, toward the sunrise, from Baal-gad under Mount Hermon to the border of Hamath,

Jos 13:6 all the inhabitants from the hills; from Lebanon to the Burning Waters, and all the Sidonians; I will expel them before the sons of Israel. Only you divide it by lot to the Israelites for an inheritance, as I have commanded you.

Jdg 3:3 five lords of the Philistines, and all the Canaanites, and the Sidonians, and the Hivites that lived in Mount Lebanon, from Mount Baal-hermon to the border of Hamath.

Jdg 9:15 And the bramble-bush said to the trees, If you truly anoint me king over you, come put your trust in my shadow. And if not, let fire come out of the bramble and burn up the cedars of Lebanon.

1Ki 4:33 And he spoke of trees, from the cedar tree in Lebanon even to the hyssop that springs out of the wall. He spoke also of beasts and of birds, and of creeping things, and of fish.

1Ki 5:6 And now command that they cut me cedar trees out of Lebanon, and my servants shall be with your servants. And I will give you hire for your servants according to all that you shall say. For you know that not a man among us can cut timber like the Sidonians.

1Ki 5:9 My servants shall bring them down from Lebanon to the sea. And I will bring them by sea in floats to the place that you shall name. And I will cause them to be left there, and you shall receive them. And you shall fulfill my desire in giving food for my household.

1Ki 5:14 And he sent them to Lebanon, ten thousand a month, by courses. They were a month in Lebanon, and two months at home. And Adoniram was over the labor force.

Lebanon in Scripture

1Ki 7:2 And he built the house of the forest of Lebanon. Its length was a hundred cubits, and its breadth fifty cubits, and its height thirty cubits, on four rows of cedar pillars, with cedar beams on the pillars.

1Ki 9:19 And he built all the store-cities which Solomon had, and cities for his chariots, and cities for his horsemen, and that which Solomon desired to build in Jerusalem, and in Lebanon, and in all the land of his dominion.

1Ki 10:17 And he made three hundred shields of beaten gold; three minas of gold went into one shield. And the king put them in the house of the forest of Lebanon.

1Ki 10:21 And all King Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold. None were of silver; it was counted nothing in the days of Solomon.

2Ki 14:9 And Jehoash the king of Israel sent to Amaziah king of Judah, saying, The thistle which was in Lebanon sent to the cedar in Lebanon, saying, Give your daughter to my son for a wife. And a beast of the field in Lebanon passed by and trampled the thistle.

2Ki 19:23 You have mocked Jehovah by your messengers, and have said, With the multitude of my chariots I have come up to the height of the mountains, to the sides of Lebanon, and will cut down its tall cedar trees, its choice fir trees. And I will enter into the lodgings of its borders, its densest forest;

2Ch 2:8 And send me cedar trees, fir trees, and algum trees out of Lebanon. For I know that your servants are skillful to cut timber in Lebanon. And, behold, my servants shall be with your servants

Lebanon in Scripture

2Ch 2:16 And we will cut wood out of Lebanon, as much as you shall need. And we will bring it to you in floats by sea to Joppa. And you shall carry it up to Jerusalem.

2Ch 8:6 And he built Baalath, and all the store cities which Solomon had, and all the chariot cities, and the cities of the horsemen, and all that Solomon desired to build in Jerusalem, and in Lebanon, and in all the land of his dominion.

2Ch 9:16 And he made three hundred shields of beaten gold. Three hundred shekels of gold went to one shield. And the king put them in the house of the forest of Lebanon.

2Ch 9:20 And all the drinking vessels of King Solomon were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold. None were of silver. It was not prized in the days of Solomon.

2Ch 25:18 And Jehoash king of Israel sent to Amaziah king of Judah saying, The thistle that was in Lebanon sent to the cedar in Lebanon, saying, Give your daughter to my son for a wife. And a beast of the field in Lebanon passed by and trampled the thistle down.

Ezr 3:7 They gave silver also to the masons and to the carpenters. And they gave meat and drink and oil to the people of Sidon and to the people of Tyre, to bring cedar trees from Lebanon to the sea of Joppa, according to the grant which they had from Cyrus king of Persia.

Psa 29:5 The voice of Jehovah breaks the cedars; yea, Jehovah breaks the cedars of Lebanon.

Psa 29:6 He also makes them to skip like a calf, Lebanon and Sirion like a young wild ox.

Psa 72:16 There shall be a fullness of grain in the earth on the top of the mountains; its fruit shall shake like Lebanon, and they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth.

Lebanon in Scripture

Psa 92:12 The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree; he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon.

Psa 104:16 The trees of Jehovah are full, the cedars of Lebanon which He has planted;

Son 3:9 King Solomon made himself a litter-bed of Lebanon's trees.

Son 4:8 Come with Me from Lebanon, My spouse; with Me from Lebanon. Look from the top of Amana, from the top of Shenir and Hermon, from the lions' dens, from the mountains of the leopards.

Son 4:11 Your lips, My spouse, drop like the honeycomb; honey and milk are under your tongue; and the smell of your garments is like the smell of Lebanon.

Son 4:15 a fountain of gardens, a well of living waters, and streams from Lebanon.

Son 5:15 His legs are like pillars of marble set on sockets of fine gold; His face is like Lebanon, excellent as the cedars.

Son 7:4 Your neck is like a tower of ivory; your eyes like the fish-pools in Heshbon, by the gate of Beth-rabbim; your nose is like the tower of Lebanon which looks toward Damascus.

Isa 2:13 And it shall be on all the high and lifted up cedars of Lebanon, and on all the oaks of Bashan,

Isa 10:34 And he shall cut down the thickets of the forest with iron, and Lebanon shall fall by a mighty one.

Isa 14:8 Yea, the fir trees rejoice at you, the cedars of Lebanon, saying, Since you have fallen, no woodcutter will come up against us.

Lebanon in Scripture

Isa 29:17 Is it not yet a very little while, and Lebanon shall be turned into a fruitful field, and the fruitful field shall be counted as a forest?

Isa 33:9 The earth mourns and droops. Lebanon is ashamed; Sharon withers like a wilderness; Bashan and Carmel are shaken out.

Isa 35:2 It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing; the glory of Lebanon shall be given to it, the honor of Carmel and Sharon, they shall see the glory of Jehovah and the majesty of our God.

Isa 37:24 By your servants you have mocked Jehovah and have said, by my many chariots I have come up to the height of the mountains, to the sides of Lebanon; and I will cut down the tall cedars of it, and its choice fir trees; and I will go to its greatest height, the forest of its Carmel.

Isa 40:16 And Lebanon is not enough to burn, nor the beasts of it enough for a burnt offering.

Isa 60:13 The glory of Lebanon will come to you, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box tree together, to beautify the place of My sanctuary; and I will make the place of My feet glorious.

Jer 18:14 Does the snow of Lebanon forsake the rock of the field? Or shall the cold flowing waters that come from another place be forsaken?

Jer 22:6 For so says Jehovah to the king of Judah's house, You are Gilead to Me, and the head of Lebanon. Yet surely I will make you a wilderness, cities with no people.

Jer 22:20 Go up to Lebanon, and cry. And lift up your voice in Bashan, and cry from Abarim, for all your lovers are destroyed.

Jer 22:23 O dweller in Lebanon, nested in the cedars, how you will groan when pangs come to you, the pain as one giving birth?

Lebanon in Scripture

Eze 17:3 And say, So says the Lord Jehovah: A great eagle with great wings, long of pinion, full of feathers, who had different colors, came to Lebanon and took the highest branch of the cedar.

Eze 27:5 They have made all your ship boards of fir trees of Senir; they have taken cedars from Lebanon to make masts for you.

Eze 31:3 Behold, Assyria was like a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and forest shade, and of great height. And his top was among the thick boughs.

Eze 31:15 So says the Lord Jehovah: In the day when he went down to the grave, I caused a mourning. I covered the deep for him, and I held back its floods, and the great waters were held back. And I caused Lebanon to mourn for him, and all the trees of the field fainted because of him.

Eze 31:16 I made the nations shake at the sound of his fall, when I cast him down to hell with those who go down in the Pit. And all the trees of Eden, the choice and best of Lebanon, all that drink water, shall be comforted in the lower parts of the earth.

Lebanon in Scripture

Hos 14:5 I will be as the dew to Israel; he shall grow as the lily and cast out his roots like Lebanon.

Hos 14:6 His branches shall spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive tree, and his smell as Lebanon.

Hos 14:7 They who dwell under his shadow shall return; they shall revive like the grain, and grow like the vine. Their scent shall be as the wine of Lebanon.

Nah 1:4 He rebukes the sea and makes it dry, and dries up all the rivers; Bashan and Carmel wither, and the flower of Lebanon withers.

Hab 2:17 For the violence of Lebanon shall cover you, and the ruin of beasts shall terrify them because of the blood of man, and the violence of the land, the city, and all those dwelling in it.

Zec 10:10 I will return them out of the land of Egypt, and I will gather them out of Assyria; and I will bring them into the land of Gilead and Lebanon; for room shall not be found for them.

Zec 11:1 Open your doors, O Lebanon, so that the fire may devour your cedars.

Daniel's Third Vision (Daniel 8)

Initially involves two animals,

a ram → ancient Persia

a goat → Greece (Dan. 8:20-21).

Later portion describes events which will happen during the "time of the end"

(Dan. 8:17, 19, 26-27).

After Alexander the Great died, his empire was split into 4 independent kingdoms each one led by one of his 4 top generals.

The "four notable ones" which appear on the "goat" (Grecian Empire) after the "great horn" (i.e., Alexander the Great) is "broken."

An unspecified period of time goes by until the "little horn," the "fierce king," makes his appearance and begins to "wax exceeding great"

in both a southern and eastern direction as he "destroys wonderfully."

This powerful man (the Antichrist) will "prosper" in his plans for a period of time, but eventually he will be destroyed "without hand," and then God's Kingdom throughout the earth will be established for eternity.

Daniel 8:3-14, 17, 19-26

3 Then I lifted up mine eyes, and saw, and, behold, there stood before the river a ram which had two horns: and the two horns were high; but one was higher than the other, and the higher came up last.

4 I saw the ram pushing westward, and northward, and southward; so that no beasts might stand before him, neither was there any that could deliver out of his hand; but he did according to his will, and became great.

5 And as I was considering, behold, an he goat came from the west on the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground: and the goat had a notable horn between his eyes.

6 And he came to the ram that had two horns, which I had seen standing before the river, and ran unto him in the fury of his power.

7 And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and brake his two horns: and there was no power in the ram to stand before him, but he cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him: and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hand.

8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.

9 And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land.

10 And it waxed great, even to the host of heaven; and it cast down some of the host and of the stars to the ground, and stamped upon them.

11 Yea, he magnified himself even to the prince of the host, and by him the daily sacrifice was taken away, and the place of his sanctuary was cast down.

12 And an host was given him against the daily sacrifice by reason of transgression, and it cast down the truth to the ground; and it practised, and prospered.

Daniel 8:3-14, 17, 19-26

13 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?

14 And he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed....

17 So he came near where I stood: and when he came, I was afraid, and fell upon my face: but he said unto me, Understand, O son of man: for at the time of the end shall be the vision....

19 And he said, Behold, I will make thee know what shall be in the last end of the indignation: for at the time appointed the end shall be.

20 The ram which thou sawest having two horns are the kings of Media and Persia.

21 And the rough goat is the king of Grecia: and the great horn that is between his eyes is the first king.

22 Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power.

23 And in the latter time of their kingdom, when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up.

24 And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power: and he shall destroy wonderfully, and shall prosper, and practise, and shall destroy the mighty and the holy people.

25 And through his policy also he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many: he shall also stand up against the Prince of princes; but he shall be broken without hand.

26 And the vision of the evening and the morning which was told is true: wherefore shut thou up the vision; for it shall be for many days. (KJV)

Daniel 8:8-9 The Little Horn “becomes great”

*8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.
9 And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land. (KJV)*

The “little horn” Antichrist emerges from one of the four major divisions of the divided ancient Grecian Empire.

The “little horn” represents a tiny, new country and the person leading it – Antichrist. He waxes “exceeding great” very quickly as he conquers countries in a southern and eastern direction.

Note that the “pleasant land” (i.e., Israel; Palestine; Daniel 11:16, 41; Ezekiel 20:6, 15; Psalms 106:24; Jer. 3:19; Zech. 7:14) is mentioned specifically as one of the first countries in which Antichrist experiences ‘greatness’ in his initial rise to power.

Some believe Antichrist will originate from the country of Lebanon or a new nation formed out of the devastation of the area by war.

FYI Note: “four winds of heaven” is a phrase typically used to mean anywhere the wind blows; anywhere on the whole earth.

Daniel 11 portrays Antichrist originating from the Syrian dynasty which emerged from the four-fold split of the Grecian Empire after Alexander the Great died.

Daniel 8:8-9 Antiochus Epiphanes ???

*8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.
9 And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land. (KJV)*

Many commentators believe that the “little horn” is Antiochus Epiphanes, the Syrian ruler who desecrated the Jewish temple by placing a sow in it and forcing the Jews to worship it alleging that this was the “transgression of desolation” mentioned in verse 13.

This cannot be: It is a ‘preview’ of the true “abomination that cause desolation” committed by Anti-Christ at the end time that Jesus referred to in Matthew 24.

Daniel references an “abomination of desolation” in 2 other passages both associated with Antichrist. (Dan. 9:27) (Dan. 12:11).

Biblical context consistency makes it probable that Daniel 8:11-14 also refers to the abomination of desolation that will be perpetrated by the Antichrist.

Note: the “2300 days,” during which the Jewish sanctuary (temple) will be desecrated and the daily sacrifices are abolished, is literally “2300 evenings and mornings,” thereby giving us a total of 1150 literal days.

This specific prophetic fact, mandating 1150 days of desecration and denial of sacrifices, has never been fulfilled historically. It remains for a future fulfillment.

Daniel 8:8-9 Abomination that causes Desolation

8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven. 9 And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land. (KJV)

After warning the Jews regarding the “abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet,” Jesus continued his explanation identifying other signs which would also signal the nearness of His Return linking Daniel’s prophecies with end-time events. (Matt. 24) (Mark 13) (Luke 21).

Note: Jesus never indicated that Daniel’s prophecies, involving an abomination, had already been fulfilled by Antiochus Epiphanes.

He based His teaching on the fact that Daniel had prophesied about only one desecration with any major prophetic significance.

The “little horn” seen in Daniel 8 must refer not to Antiochus Epiphanes but to actions and activities of the Antichrist which were future to Jesus own day and time.

Daniel 8:8-9 The new “little” horn

8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven. 9 And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land. (KJV)

There is an amazing, consistent among the various elements of the visions given to Daniel.

EG: the Persian Empire was symbolized by:

- two arms of silver in Daniel 2,
- two sides of a bear in Daniel 7, and
- two horns of a ram in Daniel 8. Likewise,

the Grecian Empire was symbolized by:

- a trunk of brass in the first vision,
- a leopard with four heads in the second vision, and
- a goat with four horns in the third vision.

The “little horn” in Daniel’s second vision represents the Antichrist,

The “little horn” in Daniel’s third vision would carry the same identification

Daniel emphasizes that the vision is intended primarily for the “time of the end.” (Dan. 8:17, 19, 26, 27).

Daniel 8:8-9 The Little Horn Waxes Great

8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.

9 And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land. (KJV)

Daniel's 3rd vision repeats the same pattern established by the first two visions.

Detailed explanations regarding key elements presented in the prophecy were given only after the initial presentation of the prophecy was completed.

Vs 20 and 21 explain that the ram and the goat represent Persia and Greece only after their initial introduction in vs 1-8.

Vs 23 describes the "little horn," presented initially in verse 9, as the "fierce king" who is prophesied to exhibit some very specific supernatural abilities and actions.

It is stated that the "little horn" will possess miraculous supernatural power from Satan which will enable him to conquer his enemies with astounding ease.

The passage continues by stating that he will:

- first "destroy" (deceive) people through peace and prosperity,
- then destroy (kill) the holy people while proclaiming himself to be a god, and
- then ultimately be destroyed by God "without hand."

Vs 10 and 11 predict that the little horn will magnify himself as a god, and will cause some of the stars (i.e., the evil angels) to fall to the earth.

Antiochus Epiphanes did not fulfill any of these biblical requirements. He is not the little horn Daniel describes.

Daniel 8:8-9 Where you from ???

Numerous scriptures indicate the Antichrist will originate from somewhere within the geographical areas of the old:

- Roman,
- Grecian,
- Assyrian empires,
- and from somewhere within the old Syrian dynasty.

The only countries today, which meet all of these scriptural requirements are Lebanon and Syria.

Scriptures also indicate that the country of origin for the Antichrist must be a very small and brand-new country whose political leader will be the Antichrist.

This small, new nation must spring into existence at the very same time the Antichrist first begins his rise to power.

Remember the "little horn" represents both

- the man who is the Antichrist, and
- his political kingdom.

Daniel 7:7-8 Old Roman Empire

7 After this I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it; and it had ten horns.

8 I considered the horns, and, behold, there came up among them another little horn, before whom there were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots: and, behold, in this horn were eyes like the eyes of man, and a mouth speaking great things. (KJV)

This passage indicates that the Antichrist will originate from somewhere within the geographical area that was once dominated by the ancient Roman Empire because the “little horn” (Antichrist) will appear among the “ten horns” (modern “Roman” countries) that are attached to the “fourth beast” (Roman Empire).

The little horn will appear only after the ten horns have been in existence for a period of time. It must represent a small country that will be new compared to the other countries within the geographical area of the old Roman Empire, or it would have been identified and considered one of the “ten horns.”

Daniel 7:7-8 Blow your own horn

7 After this I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it; and it had ten horns.

8 I considered the horns, and, behold, there came up among them another little horn, before whom there were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots: and, behold, in this horn were eyes like the eyes of man, and a mouth speaking great things. (KJV)

Horns in Scripture are used to represent the power and authority inherent in governments, kingdoms countries and/or their leaders.

The “little horn” represents a small kingdom or a small country and

The power, the authority of the little horn represents a strong-man leader or dictator.

Daniel ascribes human attributes to the little horn country, attributes such as “a mouth speaking great things.”

It would seem this tiny country and the man associated with it, appear simultaneously in a manner which suggests that it is the man who causes the little horn country to spring into existence. Therefore, since this “little horn”, a small, new country must appear simultaneously with the man, Antichrist, it must be a brand-new country that does not even exist yet at this point in time.

Note: the Church is gone – raptured – before the Anti-christ appears on the world scene.

Daniel 8:8-9 Roman, Greek, Assyrian

8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.

9 And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land. (KJV)

This passage indicates that the "little horn" will originate from one of the four kingdoms which were carved from the collapsing Grecian Empire soon after Alexander the Great died prematurely.

Old Testament prophets also refer to him as "the Assyrian," implying that he will originate from the geographical area that was once dominated by the ancient Assyrian Empire. (Isa 10:5-6) (Isa 10:20-34) (Isa 14:24-27) (Isa 19) (Isa 23:13) (Isa 27:12-13) (Isa 30:18-33) (Isa 31:4-9) (Mic 5:3-15) (Mic 7:7-20).

Compare maps of the ancient Roman, Grecian, and Assyrian empires.

The only geographical area shared in common by these empires encompasses Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

Conclusion:

The Antichrist will originate from a small, new country that will spring into existence within the geographical area of one of these Middle East countries.

Note: Dan 8:9 states that the Antichrist will conquer armies with lightning speed while invading in both a southern and eastern direction, including down into the "pleasant land" of Israel

(Daniel 11:16, 41; Ezek. 20:6, 15; Psalms 106:24; Jer. 3:19; Zech. 7:14)

Daniel 8:8-9 King of the North

8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.

9 And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land. (KJV)

Careful study of Daniel 11 shows the first thirty-four verses in Daniel's fourth vision use the designation "King of the North" when referring to various historic Syrian Kings from the old Syrian dynasty in that period of ancient history.

God prophetic statements often start with contemporary persons, nations and events and then move on to broader "end time" conditions and events or spiritual applications and actions.

eg: Isa 14 Ezek 28

The actions and attributes ascribed to the "King of the North" as described in Daniel 11:35-45 can apply only to the Antichrist!

Note: The battles and details provided in v 1-34 may parallel his future campaigns and actions as he moves to the south and east and through the 'pleasant land'.

Daniel 8:8-9 Lebanon's credentials

*8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.
9 And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land. (KJV)*

What we think we know:

- Antichrist must originate from within the geographical area of the old Syrian dynasty which emerged from the four-fold split of the Grecian Empire after Alexander the Great died and
- the area governed by the Old Roman Empire and
- that he will emerge from a small, new country,

This eliminates older or larger countries, such as Syria, that existed at the time of the prophetic statements were first delivered.

The land area today's Lebanon occupies was once a part of the old Syrian dynasty, the Old Roman, Greek and Assyrian Empires.

A tiny, new country within its borders would satisfy all scriptural requirements.

Daniel 8:8-9 Syria: MIA

*8 Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.
9 And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land. (KJV)*

Current political situations in Syria and Lebanon seem to indicate this small, new country will appear somewhere within Lebanon, rather than somewhere in Syria.

- Syria has been a relatively strong and stable country over the last couple of decades — although this is in doubt since long-time President Hafez Assad died in June 2000.
- Lebanon has until recently been under the direct domination of Syria.
- Lebanese factions bitterly oppose each other on a wide variety of political, social and sectarian issues.
- Israel withdrew its troops from southern Lebanon in May 2000. Since then the Lebanese puppet government in Beirut refused to send troops to establish law and order, As a result Hizbullah terrorists have taken control of Lebanon.
- Both Iran and Syria actively supply Lebanese based Hizbullah terrorists with massive numbers of rockets and military supplies used to launch attacks against Israel.

The small, unstable 'nation' of Lebanon has and continues to be in chaos

*Note: the Gog-Magog force of Ezekiel 38-39 that comes against Israel does not have Syria included. Does that mean Damascus will be devastated? At least two biblical prophecies seem to indicate that this will happen prior to that war: "**Behold, Damascus will cease from (being) a city, and it will be a ruinous heap**" (Isaiah 17:1, NKJV) and "**I will kindle a fire in the wall of Damascus, and it shall consume the palaces of Ben-Hadad**" (Jeremiah 49:27).*

Beauty is skin deep; or not ...

Scripture indicates the Antichrist will possess a fierce-looking facial appearance and a very aggressive demeanor, and that he will originate from a fierce, warlike people.

The "little horn" (both the country and the man) will "look more stout than his fellows" (Dan. 7:20), i.e., the ten horns; the modern Roman countries. Both the man and his new country will be seen as very strong and aggressive and fierce in nature.

Daniel also predicts that the Antichrist will be "a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences." (Dan. 8:23).

Habakkuk predicts that the nation of Antichrist will be "bitter and hasty," and "terrible and dreadful." (Hab. 1:6-7).

Note: One final comment on Anti-christ's looks from Scripture.

Zec 11:17 Woe to the idol shepherd that leaveth the flock! the sword *shall be* upon his arm, and upon his right eye: his arm shall be clean dried up, and his right eye shall be utterly darkened.

Dan 11:36-39 And the king shall do according to his will; and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak marvellous things against the God of gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished: for that that is determined shall be done. 37 Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers, nor the desire of women, nor regard any god: for he shall magnify himself above all. 38 But in his estate shall he honour the God of forces: and a god whom his fathers knew not shall he honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things. 39 Thus shall he do in the most strong holds with a strange god, whom he shall acknowledge *and* increase with glory: and he shall cause them to rule over many, and shall divide the land for gain.

Dan 8:10 and Rev 12:3-4, 7-13

Daniel 8:10 And it waxed great, even to the host of heaven; and it cast down some of the host and of the stars to the ground, and stamped upon them. (KJV)

Young's Literal Translation renders this same verse as follows:

Daniel 8:10 Yea, it exerteth unto the host of the heavens, and causeth to fall to the earth of the host, and of the stars, and trampleth them down. (YLT)

Now compare verse 10 with the exact same scene that is narrated in Revelation, where Satan and his fallen angels (i.e., "some of the hosts and of the stars") are cast out, violently, from the heavenlies and then banished down to the earth while the Rapture event is ongoing:

Revelation 12:3-4, 7-13

3 And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and behold a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads. 4 And his tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth: and the dragon stood before the woman which was ready to be delivered, for to devour her child as soon as it was born...

7 And there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, 8 And prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven. 9 And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him. 10 And I heard a loud voice saying in heaven, Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ: for the accuser of our brethren is cast down, which accused them before our God day and night. 11 And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death. 12 Therefore rejoice, ye heavens, and ye that dwell in them. Woe to the inhabitants of the earth and of the sea! for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time. 13 And when the dragon saw that he was cast unto the earth, he persecuted the woman which brought forth the man child. (KJV)

Daniel 9:27

27 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)

Midway through the 7 years of Daniel's 70th Week the Roman "prince that shall come" (i.e., the Antichrist) will violate the terms of his seven year treaty with the nation of Israel.

This treachery will include the desecration of a rebuilt temple in Jerusalem, and the outright abolishment of the twice-daily sacrifices that are necessary for adherence to Jewish religious law.

(Matt. 24:15) (Dan. 8:11-14) (II Thess. 2:3-4) (Rev. 11:1-2) (Dan. 12:11).

Rev 11:2 "It is given unto the Gentiles: and the holy city shall they tread under foot forty and two months."

42 months, 1260 days, 3 ½ years during which the rebuilt Jewish temple will be desecrated and Jerusalem is held captive by foreigners, namely the Antichrist.

Daniel 8:11-14, 26

11 Yea, he magnified himself even to the prince of the host, and by him the daily sacrifice was taken away, and the place of his sanctuary was cast down.

12 And an host was given him against the daily sacrifice by reason of transgression, and it cast down the truth to the ground; and it practised, and prospered.

13 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?

14 And he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.

26 And the vision of the evening and the morning which was told is true... (KJV)

The Sanctuary (i.e., the future rebuilt temple in Jerusalem) will be desecrated for "2300 days,"

a more accurate translation would read "2300 evening-mornings."

The Hebrew word translated as "days" is actually two Hebrew words:

BOQER, meaning "dawn" or "morning"; and

EREB, meaning "dusk" or "evening."

This scripture should read as "2300 evening-mornings"

Jewish religious law requires this kind of sacrifice each morning and each evening of every day, this scriptural passage actually predicts that 2300 such sacrifices will be abolished, and 2300 such sacrifices obviously represent a total of 1150 literal days.

Daniel 8:11-14, 26

11 Yea, he magnified himself even to the prince of the host, and by him the daily sacrifice was taken away, and the place of his sanctuary was cast down.

12 And an host was given him against the daily sacrifice by reason of transgression, and it cast down the truth to the ground; and it practised, and prospered.

13 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?

14 And he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed.

26 And the vision of the evening and the morning which was told is true... (KJV)

“And the place of his sanctuary was cast down.”

- Hebrew word for “place” = MAKOWN,
meaning a “fixture,” i.e., a “basis; generally a place, especially as an abode.”
- Hebrew word for “sanctuary” in this passage = MIQDASH,
meaning a “consecrated thing or place, especially a palace, sanctuary or asylum.”
- Hebrew word for “cast down” = SHALAK,
meaning to “throw out, down or away (literally or figuratively).”

The Antichrist will “throw down” or demolish the most holy part of the temple, i.e., the “Holy of Holies,” the innermost sanctum of the rebuilt temple.

Rev 11:1-2, Luk 21:20-24, Mat 24:15-20

Revelation 11:1, 2

1 And there was given me a reed like unto a rod: and the angel stood, saying, Rise, and measure the temple of God, and the altar, and them that worship therein.

2 But the court which is without the temple leave out, and measure it not; for it is given unto the Gentiles: and the holy city shall they tread under foot forty and two months. (KJV)

Luke 21:20-24

20 And when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh.

21 Then let them which are in Judaea flee to the mountains; and let them which are in the midst of it depart out; and let not them that are in the countries enter thereinto.

22 For these be the days of vengeance, that all things which are written may be fulfilled.

23 But woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck, in those days! for there shall be great distress in the land, and wrath upon this people.

24 And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations: and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled. (KJV)

Matthew 24:15-20

15 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:)

16 Then let them which be in Judaea flee into the mountains:

17 Let him which is on the housetop not come down to take any thing out of his house:

18 Neither let him which is in the field return back to take his clothes.

19 And woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days!

20 But pray ye that your flight be not in the winter, neither on the sabbath day: (KJV)