

# **The Dragon Went To Make War With The Remnant III: The AntiChrist**

## **Attributes of AntiChrist**

### **He is Lawless**

Paul calls him “The Man of Sin,” literally “The Man of Lawlessness” (2 Thess. 2:3). He will disregard God’s Word and God’s law and replace it with his own arbitrary laws. He will re-define what is evil and what is good. He will promote doctrinal and ethical lawlessness.

### **He is a Destroyer**

In the same verse, Paul names Antichrist as “the son of perdition,” meaning “son of destruction.” He will physically destroy those who oppose him; he will spiritually and eternally destroy all who believe him and follow him.

### **He Opposes God**

“He opposes and exalts himself against all that is called God” (v. 4). Well, that doesn’t help much, does it? Half the world oppose God and exalt themselves over Him. But what’s unique about this opposition is that the Antichrist opposes mainly by substitution.

## **He is a Substitute**

As “Anti” can mean “instead of” as well as “against,” Antichrist can mean “replacement Christ,” “instead of Christ,” “substitute for Christ.” Paul confirms this when he says that the Antichrist “sits as God in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God” (2 Thess. 2:4). This is not necessarily an enemy from outside the church, but from inside it. He opposes Christ by replacing him, by taking Christ’s titles, worship, and roles.

## **He is a Deceiver**

The only other person called “the son of perdition” was Judas (John 17:12). Under cover of professing to be a friend of Christ, He tried to destroy Christ. This theme of deception is taken up by Jesus, Paul, and John when describing the Antichrist. In fact, the dominant message from passages dealing with the Antichrist is, “Don’t be deceived!” Just as Satan rarely comes painted red with horns, a fork, and a pointy tail, the Antichrist will not come with a big “A” on his forehead. Like Satan, he will come with false signs, wonders, and miracles; he will be so plausible and persuasive that, if it were possible, He would deceive even the elect (Matt. 24:24).

## **He is a Heretic**

John’s main concern with the Antichrist is his promotion of false doctrine surrounding the person and work of Christ (1 John 4:3; 2 John 7). Just like the mini-antichrists in John’s day, THE ultimate Antichrist will not deny everything about Christ, but just enough to undermine the power of Christ’s gracious salvation.

## **He is a Politician**

While Daniel and Revelation confirm and expand upon these six characteristics, their main emphasis is on the political nature of the Antichrist. He will head up a kingdom, even an empire, similar to other nation states or empires. These books also make clear that this aspect of Antichrist's work will become clearer and clearer nearer the end of time. Deception will be replaced with destruction, fraud will give way to force, the wolf in sheep's clothing will shed his fleece and bare his fangs.

Serious, scary stuff, isn't it?

Yes, but forewarned is forearmed, and, as I'll explain tomorrow, while God sends us this warning in His love, He also sends a ton of comfort as well.

In the meantime, any other marks and characteristics that I've missed?

## Characteristics of Anti-Christ in the words of Scripture.

W. W. Fereday.

1. His moral characteristics are these.

Isaiah 14:14 ... He shall say in his heart, I will be like the Most High.

Dan. 8:25 ... He shall stand up against the Prince of princes.

Dan. 11:36 ... He shall exalt himself above every god.

2 Thess. 2:4 ... He shall exalt himself "above all that is called God."

2 Thess. 2:4 . He shall show himself that he is God.

1 John 2:22 ... He shall deny both the Father and the Son.

Rev. 13:6 ... He shall open his mouth in blasphemy against God.

Rev. 17:3 ... He shall be full of names of blasphemy.

2. The extent of his power.

Isaiah 14:16 ... He shall make the earth to tremble, and shall shake kingdoms.

Isaiah 14:17 ... He shall make the world as a wilderness.

Dan. 7:25 ... Times and laws shall be given into his hand.

Dan. 8:9 ... He shall wax exceeding great.

Dan. 8:24 ... His power shall be mighty. ... He shall destroy wonderfully.

Dan. 11:36 ... He shall do according to his will.

Dan. 11:40 ... He shall enter into the countries and overflow.

Dan. 11:42 . He shall stretch forth his hand upon the countries.

2 Thess. 2:9 ... His coming shall be with all power.

Rev. 13:7 ... Power shall be given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations.

Rev. 17:13 ... The ten kings shall give their strength and power to him.

3. His power will be supported by miracles.

2 Thess. 2:9 ... His coming shall be after the working of Satan, with all power, and signs, and lying wonders.

Rev. 13:12 ... He that ministers in his presence shall do great wonders, so that he shall make fire come down from heaven on the earth, in the sight of men, and shall deceive them that dwell upon the earth by means of these miracles which he shall have power to do.

Rev. 13:15 ... He shall have power to give life to the image of the beast, that the image of the beast should speak, and cause that as many as would not worship the image of the beast should be killed.

4. His reception on the earth

Rev 13:8 ... All that dwell upon the earth shall worship him whose names are not written in the Lamb's book of life.

Rev. 13:15 ... Whosoever will not worship the image of the beast shall be killed

Rev. 17:8 ... All whose names are not written in the book of life shall wonder.

John 5:43 ... If another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive.

5. The place of his manifestation in blasphemy.

Isaiah 14:13 ... He will sit on the mount of the congregation, on the sides of the north.

Dan. 8:11 ... He will take away the daily sacrifice.

Dan. 11:45 ... He will plant the tabernacles of his palace on the glorious holy mountain.

2 Thess. 2:4 ... He will sit in the temple of God.

6. He is named-

Isaiah 14:12 ... "Lucifer," as blasphemously assuming Christ's character of "the morning star."

Isaiah 14:4 ... "The King of Babylon."

Isaiah 10:5 ... "Asshur," or "Assyria," as being king over that country.

Dan. 7:20 ... "The Horn that has eyes," as denoting intelligence and strength.

Isaiah 30:33 ... "THE KING," for whom Tophet is prepared.

Between Dan. 7 and 11.

7:25 He shall speak great words against the Most High.

11:36. ... He shall speak marvellous things against the God of gods.

7:25 He shall change times and laws.

11:37-38 ... He shall not regard the God of his fathers, but honour another.

7:22 He shall continue until the saints possess the kingdom.

11:36 ... he shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished.

Other "Christs" through history.

1: Buddha

Both went to their temples at the age of twelve, where they are said to have astonished all with their wisdom. Both supposedly fasted in solitude for a long time: Buddha for forty–seven days and Jesus for forty. Both wandered to a fig tree at the conclusion of their fasts. Both were about the same age when they began their public ministry:

"When he [Buddha] went again to the garden he saw a monk who was calm, tranquil, self–possessed, serene, and dignified. The prince, determined to become such a monk, was led to make the great renunciation. At the time he was twenty–nine years of age... "Jesus, when he began his ministry, was about thirty years of age." (Luke 3:23). Both were tempted by the "devil" at the beginning of their ministry: To Buddha, he said: "Go not forth to adopt a religious life but return to your kingdom, and in seven days you shall become emperor of the world, riding over the four continents." To Jesus, he said: "All these [kingdoms of the world] I will give you, if you fall down and worship me" (Matthew 4:9). Buddha answered the "devil": "Get you away from me." Jesus responded: "...begone, Satan!" (Matthew 4:10). Both strove

to establish a kingdom of heaven on earth. According to the Somadeva (a Buddhist holy book), a Buddhist ascetic's eye once offended him, so he plucked it out and cast it away. Jesus said: "If your right eye causes you to sin, pluck it out, and throw it away;" (Matthew 5:29).

## 2: Krishna

According to Bhagavata Purana some believe that Krishna was born without a sexual union, by "mental transmission" from the mind of Vasudeva into the womb of Devaki, his mother. Christ and Krishna were called both God and the Son of God. Both were sent from heaven to earth in the form of a man. Both were called Savior, and the second person of the Trinity. Krishna's adoptive human father was also a carpenter. A spirit or ghost was their actual father. Krishna and Jesus were of royal descent. Both were visited at birth by wise men and shepherds, guided by a star. Angels in both cases issued a warning that the local dictator planned to kill the baby and had issued a decree for his assassination. The parents fled. Mary and Joseph stayed in Muterea; Krishna's parents stayed in Mathura. Both Christ and Krishna withdrew to the wilderness as adults, and fasted. Both were identified as "the seed of the woman bruising the serpent's head." Jesus was called "the lion of the tribe of Judah." Krishna was called "the lion of the tribe of Saki." Both claimed: "I am the Resurrection." Both were "without sin." Both were god-men: being considered both human and divine. Both performed many miracles, including the healing of disease. One of the first miracles that both performed was to make a leper whole. Each cured "all manner of diseases." Both cast out indwelling demons, and

raised the dead. Both selected disciples to spread his teachings. Both were meek, and merciful. Both were criticized for associating with sinners. Both celebrated a last supper. Both forgave his enemies. Both were crucified and both were resurrected.

### 3: Odysseus

Homeric tales about Odysseus emphasize his suffering life, just as in Mark Jesus said that he, too, would suffer greatly. Odysseus is a carpenter like Jesus, and he wants to return his home just as Jesus wants to be welcomed in his native home and later to God's home in Jerusalem. Odysseus is plagued with unfaithful and dim-witted companions who display tragic flaws. They stupidly open a magic bag of wind while Odysseus sleeps and release terrible tempests which prevent their return home. These sailors are comparable to Jesus' disciples, who disbelieve Jesus, ask foolish questions, and show general ignorance about everything. It's amazing that either Odysseus or Jesus ever manage to accomplish anything, given the companions they have, but this simply demonstrates the power and ability of the one true leader who has a divine mandate to lead the people out of darkness and into a brighter future.

### 4: Romulus

Romulus is born of a vestal virgin, which was a priestess of the hearth god Vesta sworn to celibacy. His mother claims that the divine

impregnated her, yet this is not believed by the King. Romulus and his twin brother, Remus, are tossed in the river and left for dead. (A “slaughter of the innocents” tale which parallels that of Matthew 2:13-16). Romulus is hailed as the son of god. He is “snatched away to heaven” by a whirlwind (It is assumed that the gods took him), and he makes post mortem appearances. In his work Numa Pompilius, Plutarch records that there was a darkness covering the earth before his death (Just as there was during Jesus’ death according to Mark 15:33). He also states that Romulus is to be know afterwards as ‘Quirinus’; A god which belonged to the Archiac Triad (a “triple deity” similar to the concept of the Trinity).

## 5: Dionysus

Dionysus was born of a virgin on December 25 and, as the Holy Child, was placed in a manger. He was a traveling teacher who performed miracles. He “rode in a triumphal procession on an ass.” He was a sacred king killed and eaten in an eucharistic ritual for fecundity and purification. Dionysus rose from the dead on March 25. He was the God of the Vine, and turned water into wine. He was called “King of Kings” and “God of Gods.” He was considered the “Only Begotten Son,” Savior,” “Redeemer,” “Sin Bearer,” Anointed One,” and the “Alpha and Omega.” He was identified with the Ram or Lamb. His sacrificial title of “Dendrites” or “Young Man of the Tree” intimates he was hung on a tree or crucified.

## 6: Heracles

Heracles is the Son of a god (Zeus). It is recorded that Zeus is both the father and great-great- great grandfather of Heracles, just as Jesus is essentially his own grandpa, being both “The root and offspring of David” (Revelation 22:16) as he is part of the triune God which is the father of Adam and eventually of Jesus. Both are doubly related to the Supreme God. Diodorus writes that, “For as regards the magnitude of the deeds which he accomplished it is generally agreed that Heracles has been handed down as one who surpassed all men of whom memory from the beginning of time has brought down an account; consequently it is a difficult attainment to report each one of his deeds in a worthy manner and to present a record which shall be on a level with labours so great, the magnitude of which won for him the prize of immortality.” Jesus is also said to have done a very large number of good works. John 21:25 says that: “Jesus did many other things as well. If every one of them were written down, I suppose that even the whole world would not have room for the books that would be written.” Hera tries to kill Heracles as an infant by sending two serpents after him, yet Heracles survives by strangling them. This parallels Herod’s slaughter of the innocents in an attempt to kill Jesus (Matthew 2:13-16). Heracles makes a descent into Hades and returns from it with Theseus and Peirithoüs, just as Jesus descends into the “lower parts of the earth” or Hades (Ephesians 4:7-8); Though Jesus does not bring anyone up from it. Heracles’ body is not found and he is assumed to have been taken by the gods: “After this, when the companions of Iolaüs came to gather up the bones of Heracles and found not a single bone anywhere, they assumed that, in accordance with the words of the oracle, he had passed from among men into the company of the gods.”

## 7: Zoroaster/Zarathustra

Zoroaster was born of a virgin and “immaculate conception by a ray of divine reason.” He was baptized in a river. In his youth he astounded wise men with his wisdom. He was tempted in the wilderness by the devil. He began his ministry at age 30. Zoroaster baptized with water, fire and “holy wind.” He cast out demons and restored the sight to a blind man. He taught about heaven and hell, and revealed mysteries, including resurrection, judgment, salvation and the apocalypse. He had a sacred cup or grail. He was slain. His religion had a eucharist. He was the “Word made flesh.” Zoroaster’s followers expected a “second coming” in the virgin-born Saoshyant or Savior, who is to come in 2341 AD and begin his ministry at age 30, ushering in a golden age.

## 8: Horus

Born of a virgin, Isis. Only begotten son of the God Osiris. Birth heralded by the star Sirius, the morning star. Ancient Egyptians paraded a manger and child representing Horus through the streets at the time of the winter solstice (about DEC-21). In reality, he had no birth date; he was not a human. Death threat during infancy: Herut tried to have Horus murdered. Handling the threat: The God That tells Horus’ mother “Come, thou goddess Isis, hide thyself with thy child.” An angel tells Jesus’ father to: “Arise and take the young child and his mother and flee into Egypt.” Break in life history: No data between ages of 12 & 30. Age

at baptism: 30. Subsequent fate of the baptiser: Beheaded. Walked on water, cast out demons, healed the sick, restored sight to the blind. Was crucified, descended into Hell; resurrected after three days.

## 9: Serapis or Sarapis

Graeco-Egyptian God. A syncretic deity derived from the worship of the Egyptian Osiris and Apis,[1] Serapis was extensively popularized in the third century BC on the orders of Greek Pharaoh Ptolemy I Soter,[2] as a means to unify the Greek and Egyptian subjects of the Ptolemaic Kingdom.

A correspondence of Emperor Hadrian refers to Alexandrian worshippers of Serapis calling themselves Bishops of Christ:

'Egypt, which you commended to me, my dearest Servianus, I have found to be wholly fickle and inconsistent, and continually wafted about by every breath of fame. The worshipers of Serapis (here) are called Christians, and those who are devoted to the god Serapis (I find), call themselves Bishops of Christ.'

Hadrian to Servianus, 134A.D. (Quoted by Giles, ii p86)

In fact, it appears that some followers of Serapis were eventually expelled from Rome when, in 19 AD, Tiberius also expelled the Jews.

## 10: Esus/Hesus

### ESUS THE DRUID SUN SAVIOUR

#### Esus The Druid Sun Saviour

Esus, also known as Hesus is the personal name of the Celtic-Druids sun savior, closely associated to Jupiter or Zeus. The Druids were the priestly tribe of the Celtic/ Gaul, the present day Germany, England, France, and some parts of the Scandinavian countries.

Hesus was born in 25th of December (834 BC) by the virgin mother Mayence, fathered by 'Gudt' the Sun deity. Hesus or Esus Crios was a healing savior, also known as the deity of vegetation, related to Baal, English "the Lord." He was regarded by the Romans as Mercury or Mithra. Esus was the third of the Celtic trinity. His element was the wind.

Some of the Druid's worship rituals:

1. The cross was one of the components of their worship. A tree in a cross shape with lops of branches. The round shape of the cross represents - the Sun deity or Gud.

2. The Druids main doctrine was reincarnation after death, and probable animal sacrifice to God.

3. The worship of nature and vegetation. Mistletoe and oak are regarded in high respect as gifts from heaven.

4. Lighting and holding of candles.

5. Sprinkling of sacred charged water.

6. Burning of incense.

7. Prayer for the dead.

8. Confirmation and final vows.

Hesus died on the cross; a lamb on one side, which symbolized his innocence, and elephant on the side, which signified the sins of the world he came to redeem. In Druidism worship, they would face the east towards the rising of the sun, and sing hymns and say prayers to the Sun and his son Lesa Crios or Esus.

The Druids/Gaul were the rising civilization, with well-organized tribal military, and a flourishing culture and literature. They also had a well-organized religion before the war with Roman Julius Caesar.

The worship of Esus was adopted into Roman religion after the Gallic-Roman war in 53 BCE by Julius Caesar, whereas, majority of the Gaulish and Druid priests were taken as slaves after their defeat, and transported to Rome. Druids were responsible of integrating the worship of Esus into the Roman religion. The Gaulish culture also was submerged with Roman culture, and Gauls eventually became Roman citizens.

Around 325 CE, during the reign of emperor Constantine, the worship of Esus was reinstated once again in Rome, which eventually played a major role in the Council of Nicea, because it was the name emperor Constantine enacted as the official savior deity of the Roman ecumenical faith; as Iesus Christos. However, when "J" letter alphabet was introduced in the 17th century, it was then added to the name esus to masculine it to Jesus. Up until 1600 CE there was no J letter, either in Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, Latin nor English. "J" is the last alphabet added to English. It is the comparatively late modification of the letter " i ".

### In Neo-Druidism

The 18th century Druidic revivalist Iolo Morganwg identified Esus with Jesus on the strength of the similarity of their names. He also linked them both with Hu Gadarn, writing:

Both Hu and HUON were no doubt originally identical with the HEUS of Lactantius, and the HESUS of Lucan, described as gods of the Gauls. The similarity of the last name to IESU [Welsh: Jesus] is obvious and striking.[18]

Esus, meaning "Master" or "Lord." Disturbingly, there was a ritual practiced by the Celts to Esus involving human sacrifice.

“Learned men, so called Correctores were, following the church meeting at Nicea 325 AD, selected by the church authorities to scrutinize the sacred texts and rewrite them in order to correct their meaning in accordance with the views which the church had just sanctioned.”

-Prof. Eberhard Nestle

‘Introduction to the Textual Criticism  
of the Greek Testament,’

Einführung in die Textkritik des  
griechischen Testaments: Eberhard Nestle