

BABYLON IN PROPHECY

Isaiah's "Oracle's concerning...." the Nations (Isaiah 13-23)

1. Babylon (13:1-14:24)	7. Egypt (19-20)
2. Assyria (14:24-27)	8. Babylon (21:1-10)
3. Philistia (14:28-32)	9. Edom (21:11-12)
4. Moab (15-16)	10. Arabia (21:13-17)
5. Damascus and Israel (17)	11. Jerusalem (22)
6. Cush (18)	12. Tyre (23)

ISAIAH 13-14 NOTES

- "Day of the LORD" (13:6-9)
- Cosmic disturbances (13:10-13)
- Global judgement (13:11-12)
- Sodom and Gomorrah (13:19)
- Complete and final desolation (13:20-22)
- Universal peace and rest (14:5-8)
- Israel's regeneration (14:1-4)

Henry Morris, Revelation Record, p348

ISAIAH 21:1-10 NOTES

- Babylon fell to the Assyrians 689BC
- Babylon fell to the Medes and the Persians 539BC
- John adapts v9 Revelation 14:8 and 18:2
 - "Babylon has fallen, has fallen!" v9
 - "Fallen! Fallen, is Babylon the Great..." Rev 14:8, 18:2

Moody Bible Commentary, p1034

General Editors Michael Rydelnik, Michael VanLaningham

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Jeremiah 50-51 and Revelation 17-18 Parallels		
	Jeremiah	Revelation
The Description: Golden Cup	51:7a	17:3, 4; 18:6
Dwelling on many waters	51:13	17:1
Intoxicated the nations	51:7b	17:2
Named the same	50:1	18:10
The Destruction: Suddenly	51:8	18:8
By Fire	51:30	17:16
Never to be inhabited	50:39, 40 (compared to Sodom & Gomorrah)	18:21
Punished according to deeds	50:29	18:6
Fall illustrated (stone thrown in water)	51:63 64	18:21
The Response: God's people flee	51:6, 45	18:4, 20
Heaven rejoices	51:48	18:20

JEREMIAH 50-51 NOTES

- Sudden destruction (51:8)
- Complete destruction (50:3, 13, 26, 39, 40, 51:29, 43, 62)
- No reuse of building materials (51:26)
- God's people to flee (50:8, 51:6, 45)
- Israel's regeneration (50:4, 5, 20, 51:50)

Charles H. Dyer, [The Identity of Babylon in Revelation 17-18](#), p442-449

https://dailyqt.org/docs/rev17-18_IdentityOfBabylon2.pdf

Does the fall of Babylon by the Medo-Persian Empire in 539BC fit Jeremiah 50-51?

No, therefore Jeremiah 50-51 is future.

- **Cyrus took Babylon in a peaceful takeover** (Daniel 5 "The Writing on the Wall")
- **Babylon remained inhabited**
 - Daniel appointed as 1 of 3 administrators by Darius the Mede (Daniel 6:1)
 - Peter wrote from Babylon (1 Peter 5:13)
- **Israel's regeneration occurs at Christ's 2nd coming** (Ezekiel 37 "The Valley of Dry Bones", Zechariah 12:10, Matthew 24:31)

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Old Testament Descriptions of Babylon in Revelation 17-18		
	Old Testament	Revelation 17-18
Waters	Psalm 137:1	17:1
Babylon the Great	Daniel 4:30	17:5
Mother of harlots	Genesis 11:1-9	17:5
Fallen, fallen is Babylon	Isaiah 21:9	18:2
Will not see widowhood	Isaiah 47:7-9	18:7
Colorful Attire	Daniel 5:7, 16, 29	17:4; 18:6
Sorcery	Isaiah 47:9-13	18:23
Destroyed in one day	Daniel 5:30	18:8, 10
Occupation of birds	Daniel 4:12	18:2

Andrew M. Woods, *Babylon: The Bookends of Prophetic History*, pg 45

Zechariah’s vision: “The Woman in the Basket”

ZECHARIAH 5:5-11 NOTES

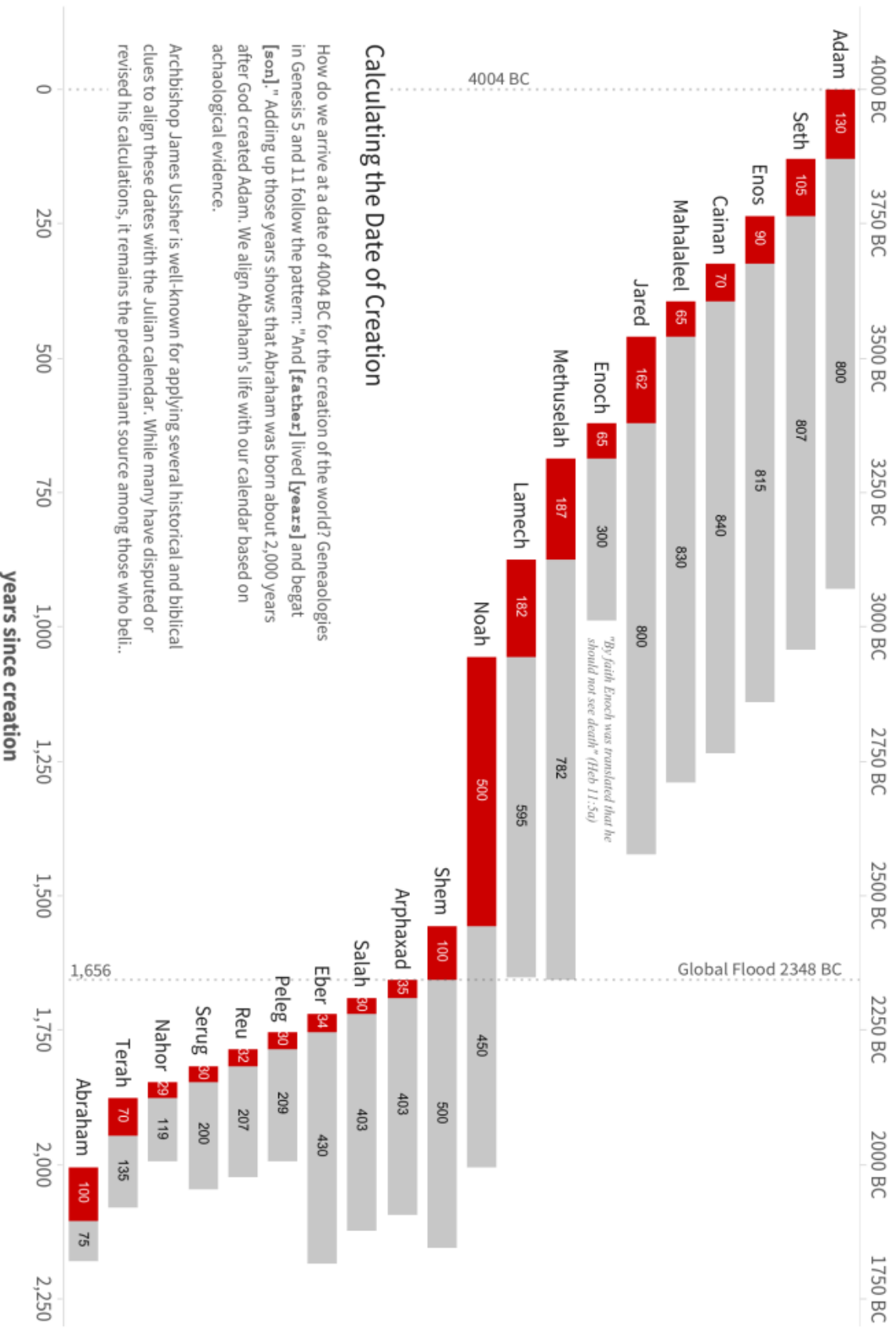
- Prophecy ~519BC, after Babylon fell 539BC to Medo-Persians, therefore a future, end-time prophecy.
- **Woman:** Name is “Wickedness”
- **Ephah:** large basket used to measure commerce
- **House:**
 - A temple of worship (2 Samuel 7:6)
- **Babylonia** (Shinar)-Genesis 10:10, 11:2; Daniel 1:2)

“The use of the old word Shinar for Babylon is an allusion to the rebellious behavior surrounding the original building of the city and tower of Babel (lit. “Babylon”) (Gn 11:1-9). Also, Judah was sent into exile in Shinar (Babylon) for disobedience to the law (see Dn 1;2). This vision depicts the end of the days when God will purge Israel of rebels (Ezk 20:34-38) and destroy Babylon, the capital of all wickedness (Jr 50-51; Rv 17-18, especially 18:2-3).”

The Moody Bible Commentary, pg 1422

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Genesis Timeline from Adam to Abraham



Calculating the Date of Creation

How do we arrive at a date of 4004 BC for the creation of the world? Genealogies in Genesis 5 and 11 follow the pattern: "And [father] lived [years] and begat [son]." Adding up those years shows that Abraham was born about 2,000 years after God created Adam. We align Abraham's life with our calendar based on archaeological evidence.

Archbishop James Ussher is well-known for applying several historical and biblical clues to align these dates with the Julian calendar. While many have disputed or revised his calculations, it remains the predominant source among those who believe in a literal interpretation of the Bible.