

Are We Headin' for Armageddon?

Robert E. Cruickshank, Jr.



***"Culture is religion
externalized"*** (Henry Van Til)



**Eschatology
The Doctrine
of Last Things**





**Eschatology
The Doctrine
of Last Things**





31,102
(Total Verses)

Armageddon
(Rev. 16:16)



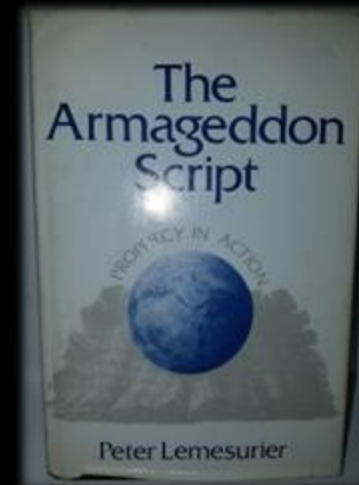
*"Everyone has heard
the term
~~Armageddon~~. It's sort
of like the term
~~Antichrist~~, or the
~~number 666~~. It's
become a household
term."*

Skip Heitzig

THE BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON



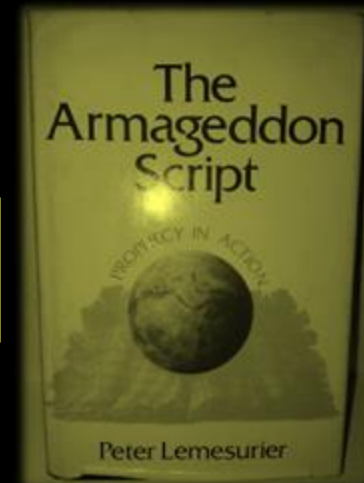
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***“We stand at Armageddon,
and we battle for the Lord”
(Teddy Roosevelt).***



***“If we do not devise
some greater and more
and more equitable system,
Armageddon will be at our
door” (General MacArthur).***



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***“The war of Armageddon has already
started” (Malcolm X).***

***“We may be the generation
that sees Armageddon”
(Ronald Reagan)***



***“We will have to wait a
little longer to see if
Armageddon has
arrived” (John McCain).***

***“The risk of
nuclear
‘Armageddon’ is at
the highest level
since the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis”
(Joe Biden).***



Commander claimed Trump was 'anointed by Jesus to cause Armageddon' to justify Iran strikes: Complaint

Military leader told NCOs that assault on Tehran was 'all part of God's divine plan,' complaint alleges

Joe Sommerlad

Wednesday 04 March 2026 09:35 GMT



64 Comments

“The risk of nuclear ‘Armageddon’ is at the highest level since the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis” (Joe Biden).



[News](#) > [World](#) > [Americas](#) > [US politics](#)

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“In St John’s revelation of the end times, God revealed to him that before Christ’s return to earth, the armies of an Antichrist dictatorship will descend upon Israel and this evil army and their leader Antichrist will be defeated at the Battle of Armageddon” (Paul Backholer).



*“In St John’s revelation of the end times, God revealed to him that before Christ’s return to earth, the armies of an **Antichrist dictatorship** will descend upon Israel and this evil army and their leader Antichrist will be defeated at the Battle of Armageddon” (Paul Backholer).*

Armageddon

Rev. 16:16



Antichrist

1 John 2:22

1 John 2:23

1 John 4:3

2 John 7



Armageddon

Rev. 16:16

One of these things
is not like the other!



The Battle
of Armageddon



Hopscotch Hermeneutic

The Battle
of Armageddon



EXEGETICAL MASHUP MIX

Hopscotch Hermeneutic



BLESSED HOPE
chapel



Greasing The Skids For Armageddon

Zephaniah 3 -> Babylon (6th century BC)

Ezekiel 38-39 -> Battle in Esther

Zechariah 12-13 -> Maccabean Period

Zechariah 14 -> First Century AD

The image is a YouTube video thumbnail. At the top, there is a yellow banner with the text 'pop mit Bible Quoter' in a stylized font. Below this, the main title 'pop Prophecy' is written in large, bold, blue letters with a red outline. Underneath the title, the text 'ALERT: End-Time Predictions!' is displayed in red. The central part of the thumbnail shows a man with a beard and a plaid shirt, standing with his hands raised in a gesture of surprise or warning. In the bottom left corner, the logo for 'BLESSED HOPE chapels' is visible. In the bottom right corner, the YouTube logo is present. At the very bottom, the video title 'Greasing The Skids For Armageddon' is written in white text on a black background.

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pop Prophecy

ALERT: End-Time Predictions!

YouTube

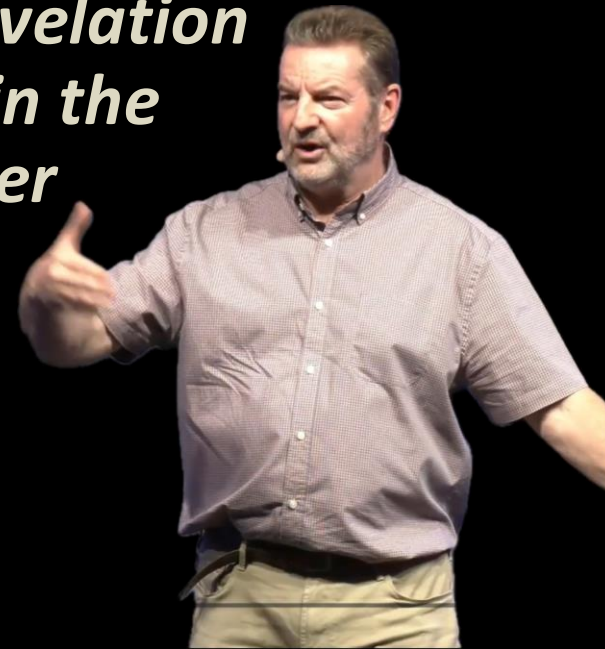
BLESSED HOPE chapels

Greasing The Skids For Armageddon



Armageddon is mentioned once, in one verse of the Book of Revelation – which is in itself remarkable. The idea has a grip on both the popular imagination, and in certain Christian circles, out of all proportion to its presence in Scripture. This illustrates the remarkable power and influence that the book of Revelation has had, both within the church and the wider world – which is why we actually need to engage with it.

Ian Paul



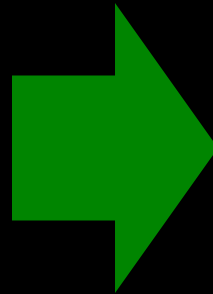
Revelation 16:1-2 -> "...a harmful and painful sore afflicted those who had the mark of the beast and worshiped his image."

Past History,
NOT Pop-
Prophecy



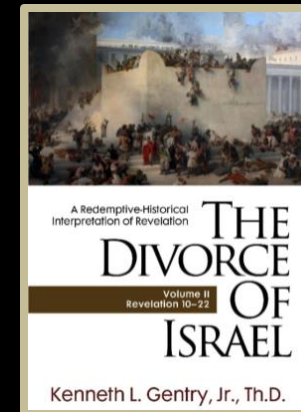
Armageddon
Rev. 16:16

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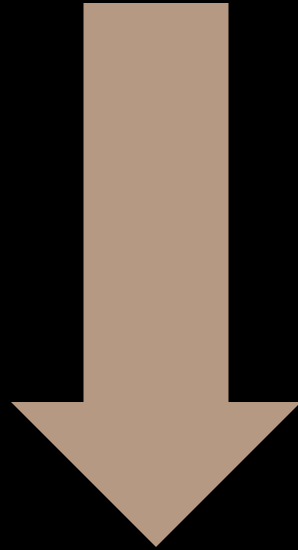


Revelation 16:1-2 -> “...a harmful and painful sore afflicted those who had the mark of the beast and worshiped his image.”

“...the mark of the beast and the worship of his image dramatically portray the Jewish hierarchy’s alignment with Rome and the temple’s corruption under their administrative oversight” (Ken Gentry).



Revelation 16:1-2 -> "...a **harmful and painful sore** afflicted those who had the mark of the beast and worshiped his image."



**Pestilence
and wide-
spread
disease**



Revelation 16:1-2 -> “...a **harmful and painful sore** afflicted those who had the mark of the beast and worshiped his image.”

“...there came a **pestilential destruction** upon them, and soon afterward a famine...” (Josephus, Wars 6.9.3).



**Pestilence
and wide-
spread
disease**



Revelation 16:1-2 -> “...a **harmful and painful sore** afflicted those who had the mark of the beast and worshiped his image.”

According to Yosippon, the unburied corpses strewn about Jerusalem in AD 70 “would overcome the living” with “**an incurable sickness**” and during the siege of Jerusalem “**disease increased among the people.**”



**Pestilence
and wide-
spread
disease**



Revelation 16:1-2 -> "...a harmful and painful **sore** afflicted those who had the mark of the beast and worshiped his image."

helkos: wound -> abscess, ulcer (BDAG, 281)

"Josephus informs us of the horrific nature of the murderous in-fighting among the Jews, the man-to-man battles by sword and lance, and the wider assault by the brutal engines of Roman siege warfare.

All of these would have produced horrendous wounds prone to infection" (Ken Gentry, *The Divorce of Israel*, 2: 1200).

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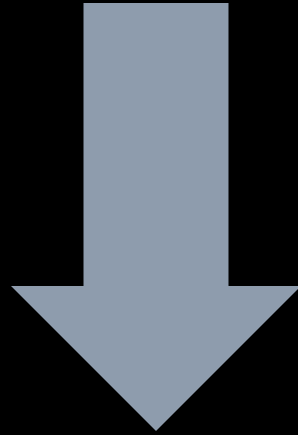
"For thus says the Lord, 'Your **wound** is incurable, And your injury is serious. 'There is no one to plead your cause; **No healing for your sore,** No recovery for you ... For I have **wounded** you with the **wound** of an enemy, With the punishment of a cruel one, Because your iniquity is great And your sins are numerous" (Jer. 30:12-14).

Revelation 16:1-2 -> “...a harmful and painful **sore** afflicted those who had the mark of the beast and worshiped his image.”

helkos: wound -> abscess, ulcer (BDAG, 281)

Whether these verses are talking about literal wounds and sores during the Roman-Jewish War, or the spiritual condition of the people that caused that war – or most likely a combination of both – the chapter opens with imagery firmly rooted in the circumstances of that war, and not some future end times nuclear war – as per pop-prophecy.

**Revelation 16:3-7 -> Rivers and waters
becoming blood and creatures of the
sea dying.**



**Sea Battles
during the
Roman-
Jewish War.**



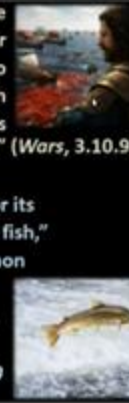
Revelation 16:3-7 -> Rivers and waters becoming blood and creatures of the sea dying.



The Jews' "ships were small and fitted only for piracy; they were too weak to fight with Vespasian's Vessels" (Wars, 3.10.9).

This lake was known for its abundance of "Coracin fish," which is similar to salmon and was considered a delicacy (Wars, 3.10.8)

➔ Revelation 8:8-9



Sea Battles during the Roman-Jewish War.



“For they poured out the blood of saints and prophets, and You have given them **blood to drink. They deserve it” (Rev. 16:6).**

“They fed themselves out of the public miseries and **drank the blood of the city” (Josephus, Wars 5.8.2).**

“They **drank the blood of the populace to one another, and divided the dead bodies of the poor creatures between them” (Josephus, Wars 5.10.4).**

“...they killed without mercy and pillaged them also. And if they discovered food belonging to anyone, they seized upon it, and swallowed it down, together with their blood also” (Josephus, Wars, 6.7.3).

“Mass murder was like drinking the blood of victims...Drinking blood as a symbol for lethal violence done against the righteous, and intoxication of that blood as a symbol for the loss of all moral restraint, and therefore one’s humanity” (Brian Godawa).



“Mass murder was like drinking the blood of victims...Drinking blood as a symbol for lethal violence done against the righteous, and intoxication of that blood as a symbol for the loss of all moral restraint, and therefore one’s humanity” (Brian Godawa).

Revelation 16:8-9 -> Scorching fire and fierce heat when the fourth angel pours out his bowl upon the sun.

“This would be quite familiar to those living in Palestine, for in that region the summer heat from the sun could be deadly (Jnh 4:8; Ps 32:4; cp. Isa 4:6; 25:4)” (Ken Gentry).



**Scorching
Heat of the
Summer
During the
War.**

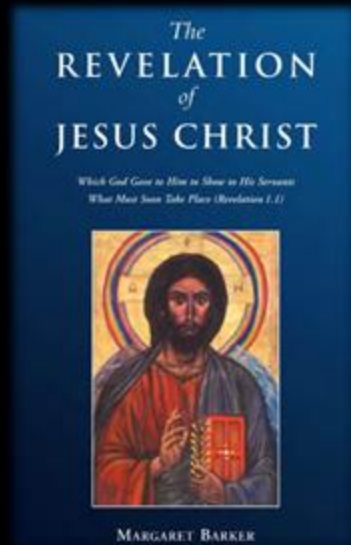


Revelation 16:8-9 -> Scorching fire and fierce heat when the fourth angel pours out his bowl upon the sun.

“Now it happened that the Samaritans, who were now destitute of water, were **inflamed with a violent heat** (for it was summer time, and the multitude had not provided themselves with necessaries) insomuch that some of them died that very day with heat, while others of them preferred slavery before such a death as this, and fled to the Romans” (Josephus, Wars, 3.7.32).

Revelation 16:8-9 -> Scorching fire and fierce heat when the fourth angel pours out his bowl upon the sun.

**“The fourth plague was the unbearable heat (16.8-9) because the siege lasted throughout the summer of 70 AD until the city was burned at the end of September”
(Margaret Barker).**



Revelation 16:10-11 -> The fifth angel pours out his bowl upon the throne of the beast, and his kingdom becomes darkened.

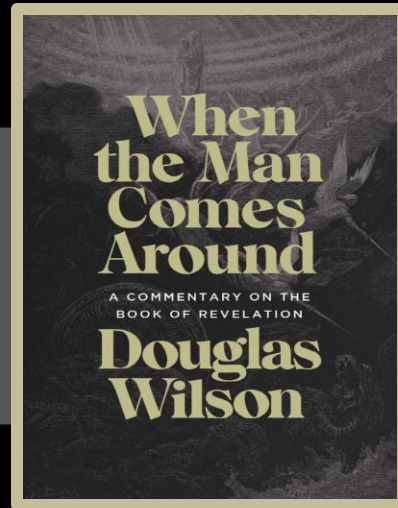
“...the hour of testing that is about to (mello) come upon the whole world (oikoumenē), to test those who dwell on the land (gē)” (Rev. 3:10).



Chaos in
Rome
Following
Nero's Death



Revelation 16:10-11 -> The fifth angel pours out his bowl upon the throne of the beast, and his kingdom becomes darkened.



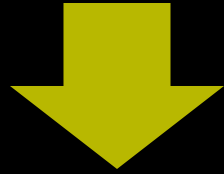
“Jerusalem is ground zero, but the rest of the Roman world was not unaffected”
(Doug Wilson).



**Chaos in
Rome
Following
Nero's Death**



Revelation 16:10-11 -> The fifth angel
pours out his bowl upon the throne of
the beast, and his kingdom becomes
darkened.



“The throne of
the beast of
course refers to
Caesar’s throne in
general” (Bruce
Gore).



Rome’s Kingdom
plunged into
darkness in the
Year of the Four
Emperors (69 AD).



Chaos in
Rome
Following
Nero’s Death



Revelation 16:10-11 -> The fifth angel pours out his bowl upon the throne of the beast, and his kingdom becomes darkened.



“...troops were wholly absorbed in their bloody work of slaughter, while the spoils fell to the rabble. Horrible and hideous sights were to be seen everywhere in the city: here battles and wounds, there open baths and drinking shops; blood and piles of corpses, side by side with harlots and the compeers of harlots.”

Revelation 16:10-11 -> The fifth angel pours out his bowl upon the throne of the beast, and his kingdom becomes darkened.

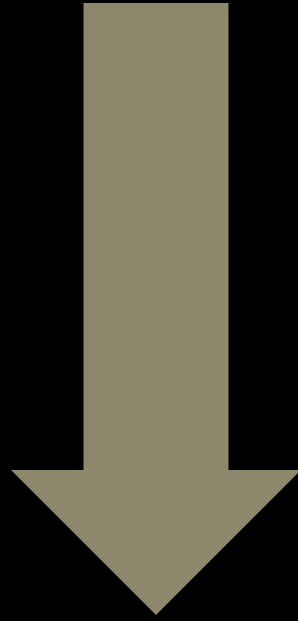


**“There were all the debauchery and passion that obtain in a dissolute peace, every crime that can be committed in the most savage conquest, so that men might well have believed that the city was at once mad with rage and drunk with pleasure...wholly indifferent... finding pleasure in public misfortune”
(Tacitus, *Histories* 3.83).**

Revelation 16:10-11 -> The fifth angel pours out his bowl upon the throne of the beast, and his kingdom becomes darkened.

**“...this is almost certainly a reference to the suicide of Nero and the year of chaos that followed it. During that year it might well have seemed to a loyal Roman that Rome’s kingdom had indeed been plunged into darkness”
(G.B. Caird, *The Revelation of St. John the Divine*, p. 204).**

**Revelation 16:12 -> The Euphrates
River is dried up to make way for the
kings of the east.**



**Eastern Forces
that Joined
Titus in His
Campaign**



**Revelation 16:12 -> The Euphrates
River is dried up to make way for the
kings of the east.**

**“There followed with him also three
thousand drawn from those that
guarded the river Euphrates”
(Josephus, Wars, 5.1.6).**



**Eastern Forces
that Joined
Titus in His
Campaign**



Revelation 16:12 -> The Euphrates River is dried up to make way for the kings of the east.

**“...that the Jews had hoped that all of their nation which were beyond the Euphrates would have raised an insurrection together with them”
(Josephus, Wars, Preface, 2).**



**Eastern Forces
that Joined
Titus in His
Campaign**



Revelation 16:12 -> The Euphrates River is dried up to make way for the kings of the east.

“Who were these kings from the east? There may be more, but the histories that we have emphasize two. Both Sohaemus and Antiochus ruled kingdoms in Eastern Turkey that would have been on the Eastern edge of the Roman Empire - from the sun's rising.”



**Sohaemus
and
Antiochus**



Revelation 16:12 -> The Euphrates River is dried up to make way for the **kings of the east.**

“King Sohaemus ruled the kingdom of Sophene, between Cappadocia and Armenia, while Antiochus was the king of Commagene. **History tells us that these kings from the east offered their military and their leadership to aid Titus in the defeat of Jerusalem**”
(Phil Kayser).



Sohaemus
and
Antiochus



**Revelation 16:12 -> The Euphrates
River is dried up to make way for the
kings of the east.**



**Sohaemus
and
Antiochus**



Revelation 16:12 -> The Euphrates
River is dried up to make way for the
kings from the east.



Not Available!



“Drying the Euphrates might allude to the massive engineering works of the Romans which enabled them to take Jerusalem. Four embankments and a new road enabled them to attack and take the Temple Mount (War 6.149-51) and earthworks were thrown up to the east and west of the upper city before that, too, was taken (War 6.374-77)” (Margaret Barker).



Euphrates River Is Drying Up And Crisis Looms, Just As The Bible Warned

A government report warned that the Tigris and Euphrates rivers could run dry by 2040.



TOM HALE [in](#) [X](#) [✉](#)

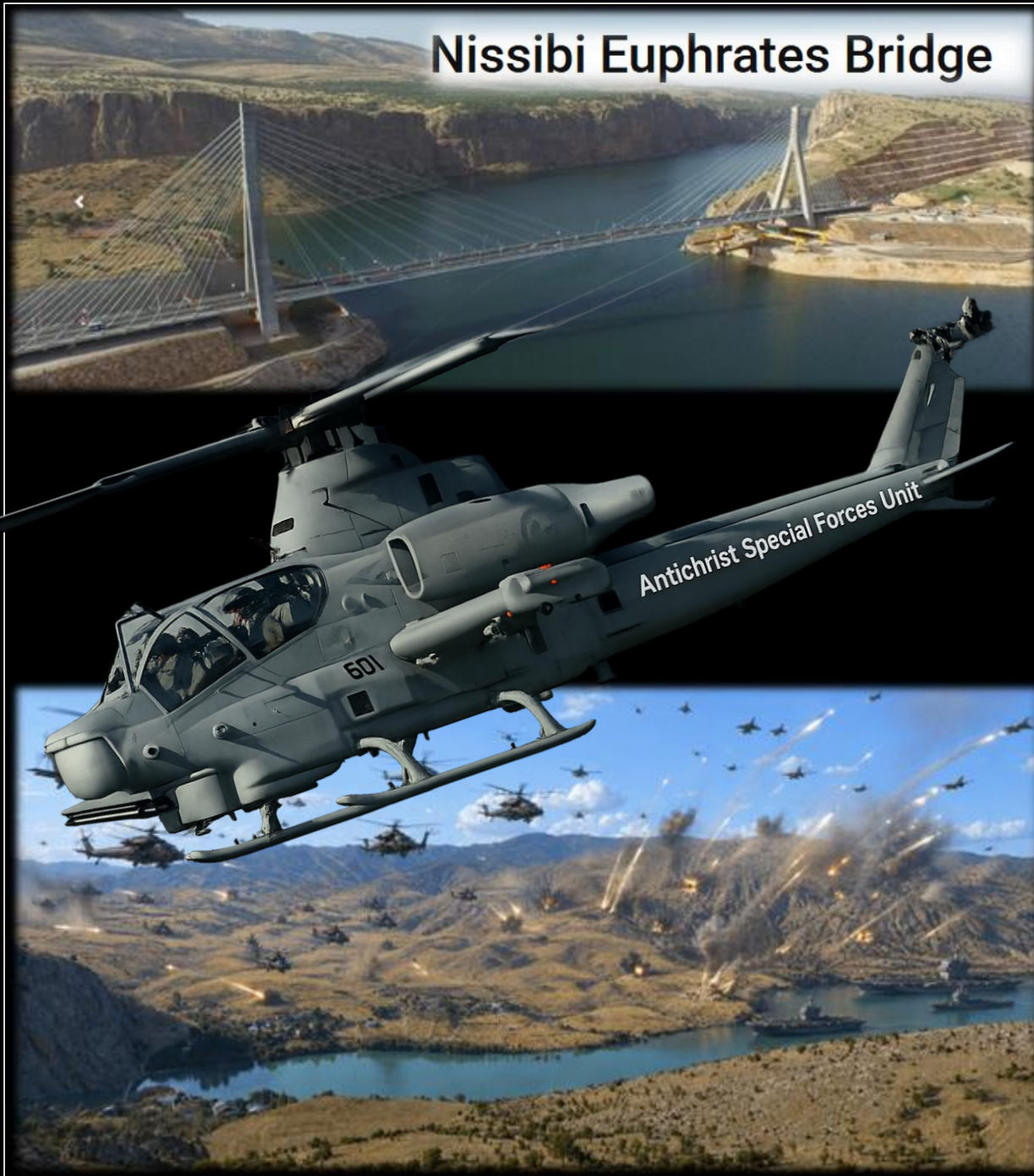
Senior Journalist

Tom has a Master's degree in Journalism. His editorial work covers anything from archaeology and the environment to technology and culture. [View full profile](#)





Nissibi Euphrates Bridge





Crossing the river would only be a problem for an ancient army (with all their horses, chariots, and equipment) but would be no problem at all for any modern army.

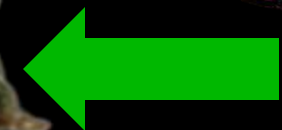


**“And I saw coming out of the mouth
of the dragon, and out of the mouth
of the beast, and out of the mouth of
the false prophet, three unclean
spirits like **frogs**; for they are spirits of
demons, performing signs, which go
out to the kings of the entire world,
to gather them together for the war of
the great day of God, the Almighty”
(Rev. 16:13-14).**





Evil!



Not Evil!

“And I saw coming out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet, three unclean spirits like frogs; for they are spirits of demons, performing signs, which go out to the kings of the **entire world, to gather them together for the war of the great day of God, the Almighty”
(Rev. 16:13-14).**

Oikouménē: “the world as an administrative unit, the Roman Empire (in the hyperbolic diction commonly used in reference to emperors, the Roman Empire equaled the whole world).”

- BDAG, 620.

entire world

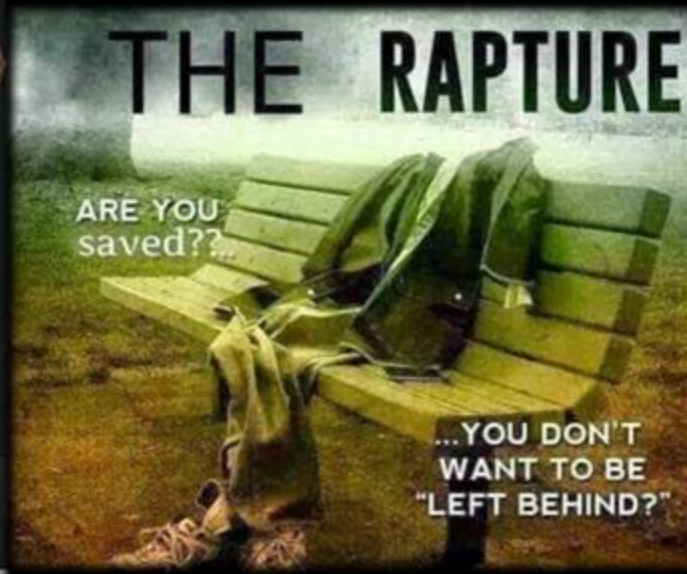
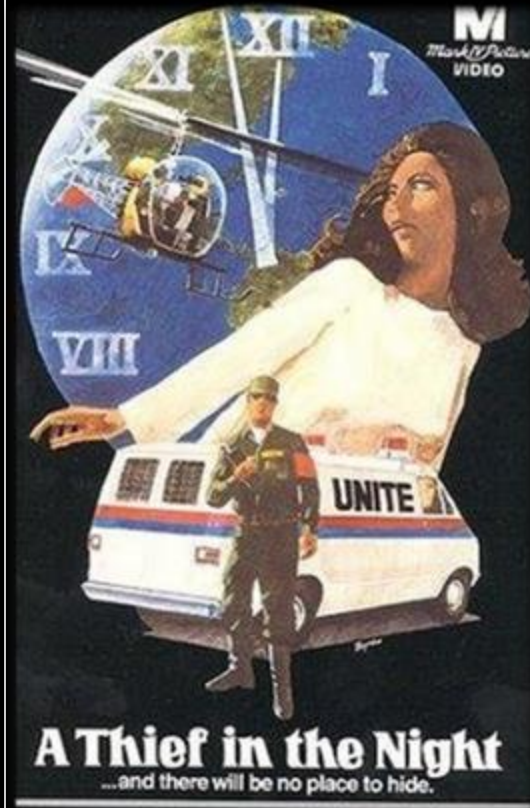
The Jews of the diaspora throughout the Roman Empire.

“...a real pest and a fellow who stirs up dissension among the Jews throughout **the whole world (oikoumene)**, and the ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes” (Acts 24:5).

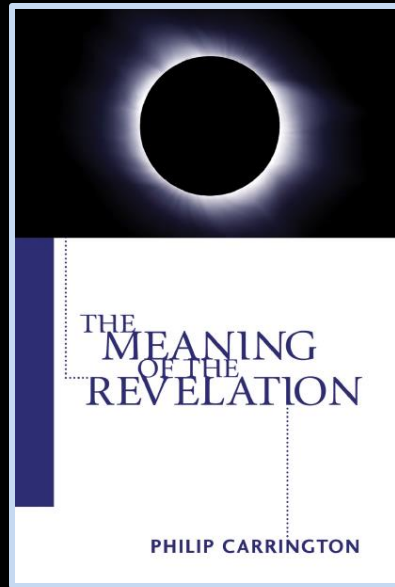
“And I saw coming out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet, **three unclean spirits like frogs**; for they are spirits of demons, performing signs, which go out to the kings of the **entire world**, to gather them together for **the war** of the great day of God, the Almighty”
(Rev.16:13-15).

These verses would be a reference to the **spiritual forces** behind what was happening in the **Roman Empire** during the **Jewish War**.

**“Behold, I am coming like a thief. Blessed is the one who stays awake and keeps his clothes, so that he will not walk about naked and people will not see his shame”
(Rev. 16:15).**



“The officer of the Temple Mount used to go round to every watch, with lighted torches before him, and if any watcher did not rise [at his approach] and say to him, ‘Shalom to you, officer of the Temple Mount,’ it was obvious that **he was asleep**. Then he used to beat him with his rod. And **he had permission to burn his clothes**. And the others would say: What is the noise in the courtyard? It is the cry of a Levite who is being beaten and whose **clothes are being burned**, because he was **asleep** at his watch”
(m. *Mid.* 1:2).



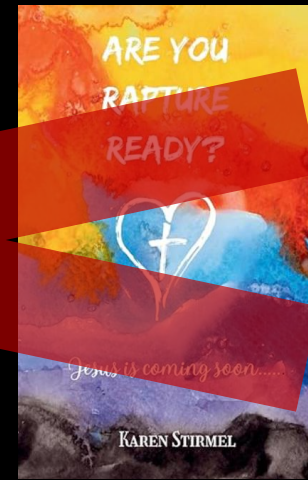
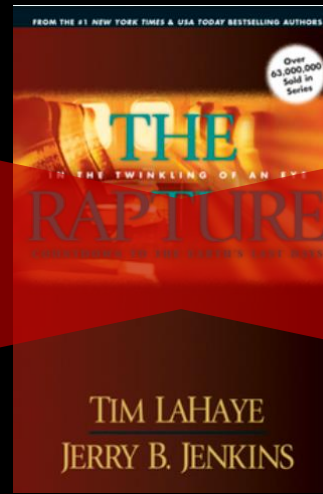
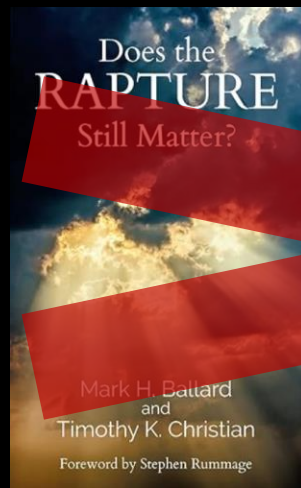
“This is the only possible explanation of this passage. It means, now is the time for those who are guarding the Temple to keep awake” (Phillip Carrington).



On the night that the Zealots and the Idumeans overtook the temple, Josephus tells us that Ananus gave the temple guards “leave to go to sleep” since “the night was far gone, and the storm very terrible” (Josephus, *Wars*, 4.4.6).



The Idumeans attacked the guards while they were asleep and killed them (Josephus, *Wars*, 4.5.1).



“I am coming like a thief” (Rev. 16:15).



**Matt. 24
Mark 13
Luke 17**



**“And they assembled them together
at the place which in Hebrew is called
Armageddon” (Rev. 16:16).**

**“Literally, this is spelled Har-Magedon,
meaning Mount Megiddo” (David
Chilton).**

**“The vocalization naturally suggests
the ‘mountain of Megiddo’ (John
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Valley of Megiddo

***Har* (Hebrew): Hill, mountain, hill
country, mount**

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Valley of Megiddo

***Har* (Hebrew): Hill, mountain, hill
country, mount**

**“...hill (*har*) of the valley...” (Josh.
13:19 ESV, NASB).**

**“...mount (*har*) of the valley...” (Josh.
13:19 ASV, ERV).**

“Valley of Arnon” (Josh. 13:16).



Valley of Megiddo

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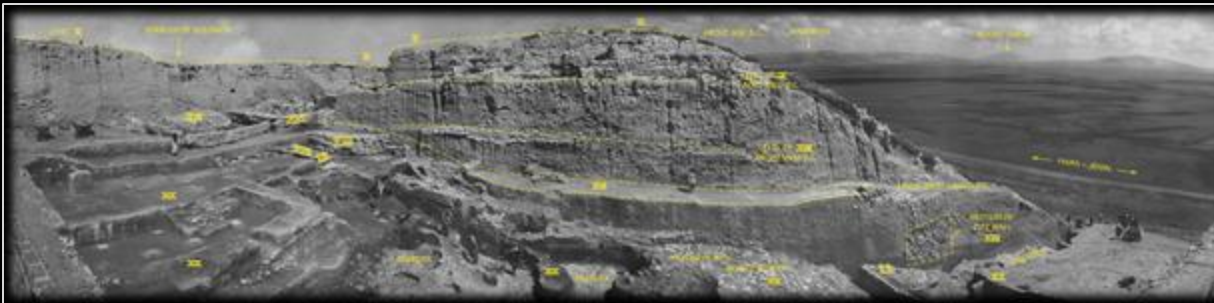
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**The geographical area that is higher in
elevation than the rest of the valley,
plain, or lowland.**



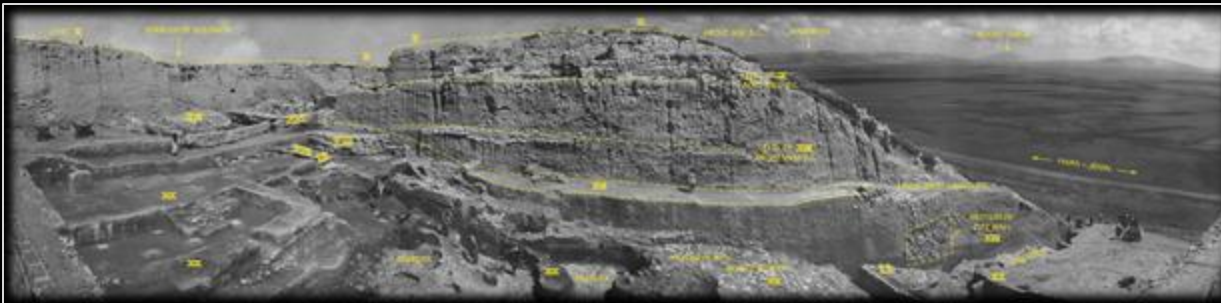
Valley of Megiddo



Layers of Tel Megiddo Panoramic (University of Chicago)

The geographical area that is higher in elevation than the rest of the valley, plain, or lowland.



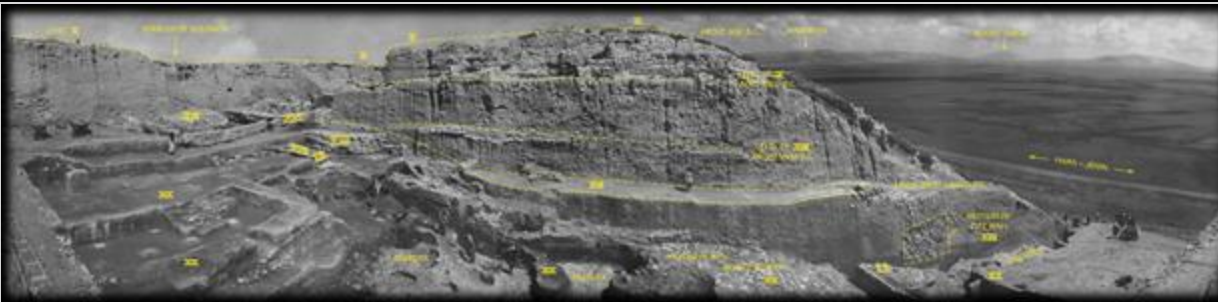


Layers of Tel Megiddo Panoramic
(University of Chicago Press)

**One city is destroyed and another is
built on top of it in exactly the same
spot**

**26 layers of destruction and
reconstruction – 26 past civilizations
piled on top of one another**

**Many of them date back to thousands
of years before Christ**



Layers of Tel Megiddo Panoramic
(University of Chicago Press)



First Archeological Dig at Tel Megiddo (1903)

NEW REVELATIONS FROM ARMAGEDDON



PALESTINE

"WE STAND AT ARMAGEDDON,
AND WE BATTLE FOR THE LORD"



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF SOLOMON'S ARMAGEDDON STABLES FOR AN HORSE



IN OTHER HANDS PALE OF AT ARMAGEDDON, IN MOUNT NORTH OF JERUSALEM



EXCAVATION BEING IN PIONEER, SUCH BEING SUPPLEMENTED A TOWER'S BUILDING



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
GRANT'S SCOTCH WHISKY

ARMAGEDDON is the name that is given to the site of the battle of Armageddon, which is the final battle of the world. It is the name that is given to the site of the battle of Armageddon, which is the final battle of the world. It is the name that is given to the site of the battle of Armageddon, which is the final battle of the world.



ARMAGEDDON STABLES FOR AN HORSE



IN OTHER HANDS PALE OF AT ARMAGEDDON, IN MOUNT NORTH OF JERUSALEM



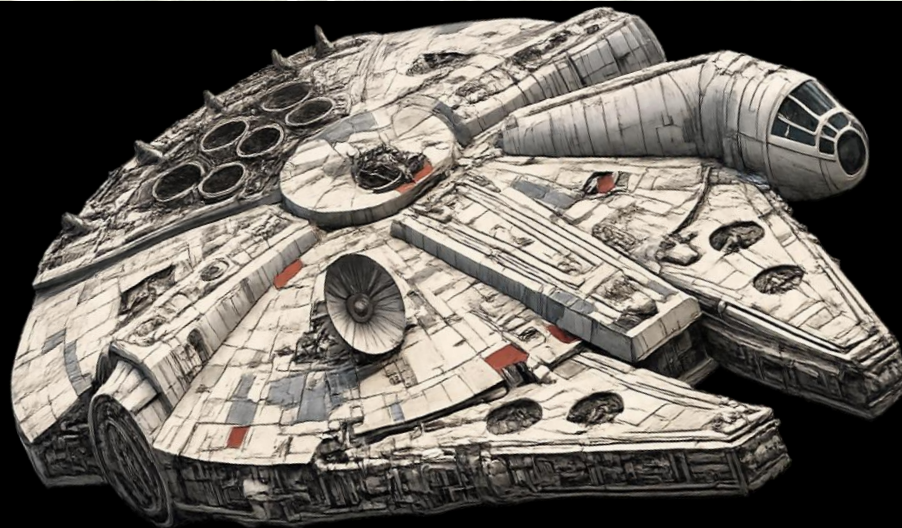
Artifacts at Megiddo confirm clash between Josiah and Pharaoh Necho II

Discovery of Egyptian and Greek pottery indicates Egyptian military presence at Megiddo in 609 BCE.

THE JERUSALEM POST



Tel Megiddo national park, Also known in Greek as Armageddon



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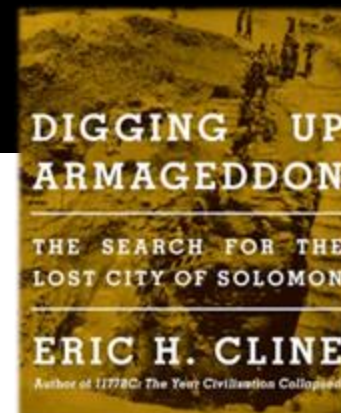


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Scandinavian Journal of the Old Testament
An International Journal of Nordic Theology

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Josiah at Megiddo: New Evidence from the Field

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THE JERUSALEM POST



Tel Megiddo national park, Also known in Greek as Armageddon

Special Exhibits



ISAC

MEGIDDO

A CITY UNEARTHED, A PAST IMAGINED





*Roman Legionary Camp
at Tel Megiddo*

*“...very unsatisfying
suggestions for how Megiddo
would be associated with the
penultimate battle...”*



Matthew J. Adams



*Roman Legionary Camp
at Tel Megiddo*

*“...now that you
understand that there's a
major Roman legionary
base here you can
understand just the simple
pure strategy behind
this...”*



Matthew J. Adams



*Roman Legionary Camp
at Tel Megiddo*

Archeologists believe that it was occupied between 120 and 300 AD and was used as a garrison to keep Jerusalem in check during the Second Jewish Revolt.



Why would the Romans choose this location the second time unless it had not already proven advantageous the first time?

Archeologists believe that it was occupied between 120 and 300 AD and was used as a garrison to keep Jerusalem in check during the Second Jewish Revolt.



Why would the Romans choose this location the second time unless it had not already proven advantageous the first time?

Did they just arbitrarily choose this chunk of land with no rhyme or reason?

Or, was it purposely chosen based on its proven strategic value during the first revolt?



2023 Tel Megiddo Excavations



Or was it purposely chosen based on
its proven strategic value during the
first revolt?



2023 Tel Megiddo Excavations



**Using GPR, the team on
the 2023 dig was able to
locate the entrance of the
Roman military base**

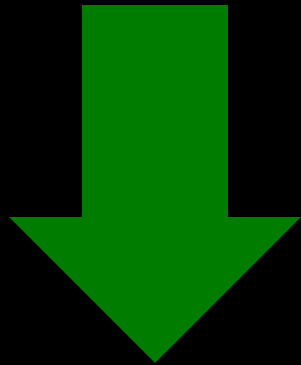


“It was in the course of uncovering the monumental entrance...that the archaeologists realized it had existed in two distinct phases: the earlier, smaller one and the later, bigger one”
(Ruth Schuster)

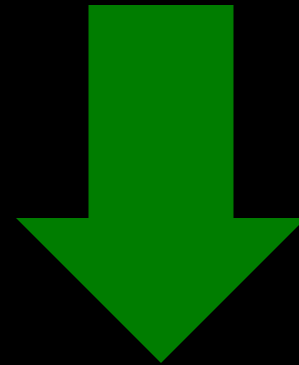
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**Roman-Jewish
War
(66-70 AD)**



**Bar Kokhba
Revolt
(132-135 AD)**



"Armageddon Experience" park

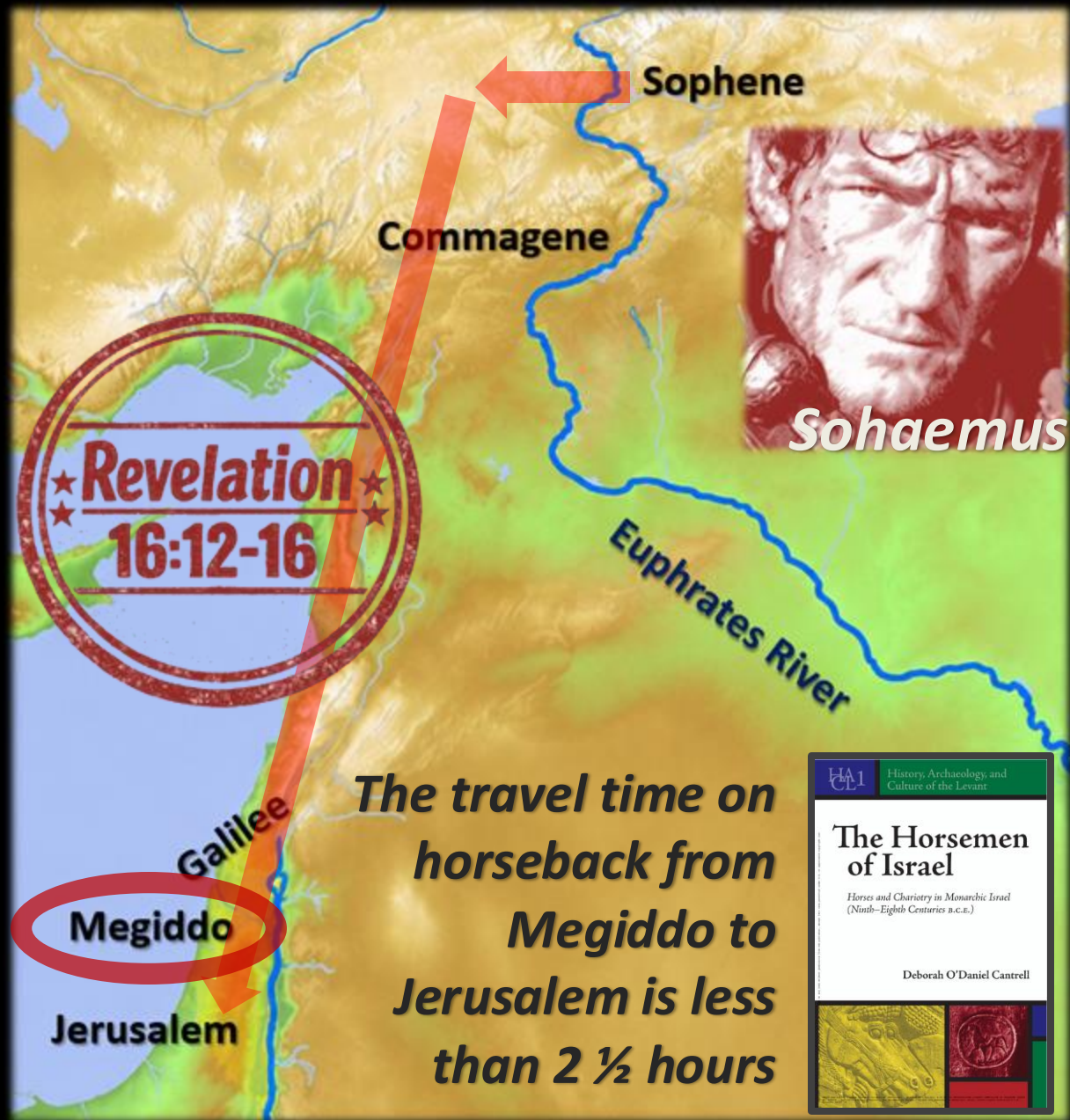


Archaeology

Destroying Armageddon: The Apocalypse as a Tourism Attraction

Snags to creating a park starring Tell Megiddo, a proto-church, a unique Roman legion camp and much more, include a pesky prison smack in the middle and the billion-shekel bill to move it – and the plan to expand a highway





**“The seventh angel poured out his bowl into the air, and a loud voice came out of the temple, from the throne, saying, ‘It is done! And there were flashes of lightning, rumblings, peals of thunder, and a great earthquake such as there had never been since man was on the earth, so great was that earthquake”
(Revelation 16:17-18).**



“For there broke out a prodigious storm in the night, with the utmost violence, and very strong winds; with the largest showers of rain; with continual **lightnings**, terrible **thunderings**, and amazing concussions and bellowings of the earth that was in an **earthquake**” (Josephus, Wars, 4.4.5).

And there were flashes of **lightning**, **rumblings**, peals of thunder, and a great **earthquake...**” (Revelation 16:18).



*A prodigious storm
broke out that night
[Wars 4.286-287
(4.4.5)]. When night
fell, there was*

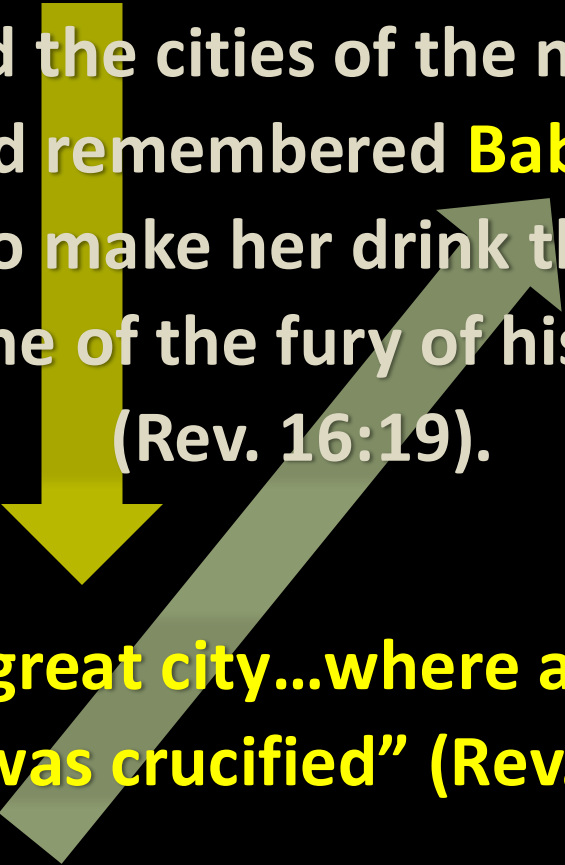
*a powerful thunderstorm, with severe
lightning, torrential downpours of
rain, high winds, and an earthquake...*

*Nor should it surprise
us if this very event
might be mentioned in
the book of Revelation*

*(Edward E. Stevens,
War Chronology, page 13).*



“The **great city** was split into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell, and God remembered **Babylon** the great, to make her drink the cup of the wine of the fury of his wrath”
(Rev. 16:19).



“...the **great city...where also their Lord was crucified**” (Rev. 11:8)”

“Jerusalem, under its present regime, had become Babylon” (N.T. Wright).

“The **great city** was split into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell, and God remembered **Babylon** the great, to make her drink the cup of the wine of the fury of his wrath”
(Rev. 16:19).



Babylon as Jerusalem in Revelation

By Robert E. Cruickshank, Jr.

“The great city was **split into three parts**, and the cities of the nations fell, and God remembered Babylon the great, to make her drink the cup of the wine of the fury of his wrath”
(Rev. 16:19).

“...it so happened, that the sedition at Jerusalem was revived, **and parted into three factions**: and that one faction fought against the other” (*Wars* 5.1.1).



**“The great city was split into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell, and God remembered Babylon the great, to make her drink the cup of the wine of the fury of his wrath”
(Rev. 16:19).**

“...the beginning of the city’s destruction...like a wild beast grown mad” (Wars, 5.1.1)



“The great city was split into three parts, and **the cities of the nations fell**, and God remembered Babylon the great, to make her drink the cup of the wine of the fury of his wrath”
(Rev. 16:19).



Ethnos: Gentiles

Heavily mixed population: 204 cities, towns, and villages in Galilee, the smallest of which numbered over 15,000 inhabitants

“Galilee of the Gentiles” (Isa. 9:1; 1 Macc. 5:15; Matt. 4:15)

“The great **city was split into three parts**, and **the cities of the nations fell**, and God remembered **Babylon** the great, to make her drink the cup of the wine of the fury of his wrath”
(Rev. 16:19).

During the Roman-Jewish War, the entire region of Galilee, along with its 204 cities, towns, and villages was “all over filled with fire and blood,” “laid waste,” and “burned” along with its “neighboring parts”
(Josephus, *Wars* 3.4.1, 5.9.4, 6.6.2).



“And every **island** **fled away**, and the **mountains** were not found” (Rev. 16:20).

“...every **mountain** and **island** was **removed** from its place” (Rev. 6:14).

“...hid themselves in the caves and among the rocks of the **mountains**” (Rev. 6:15).

“...calling to the **mountains** and rocks,
‘Fall on us and hide us from the face
of him who is seated on the throne...’”
Rev. 6:16).

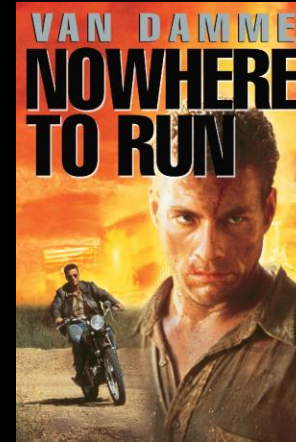
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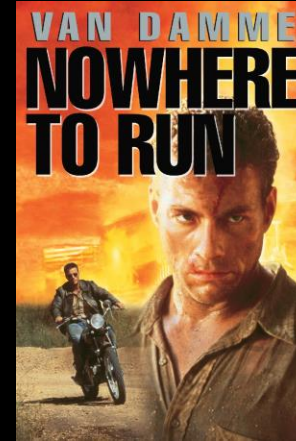
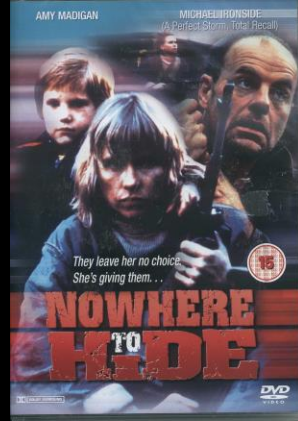
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“And every island **fled away**, and the mountains were not found” (Rev. 16:20).

“fled away” (*feugō*): “to flee, to take flight, to make an escape”

“...let those who are in Judea **flee** (*feugō*) to the mountains” (Matt. 24:16; Mk. 13:14; Lk. 21:21).



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“In this final judgment, every false refuge disappears; the mountains and rocks no longer can hide the wicked ‘from the face of Him who sits on the Throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb’ (6:16): Every island fled away, and the mountains were not found” (David Chilton).



“And huge hailstones, weighing about a talent each, came down from heaven upon people; and people blasphemed God because of the plague of the hail, because the hailstone plague was extremely severe” (Rev. 16:21).



Proving Josephus: Research on Roman ballistics confirms Second Temple battle account

“Recent excavations near Jerusalem's ancient Third Wall uncovered the exact battlefield Josephus described.

Strewn among the ruins were hundreds of Roman ballista stones...**The archaeology matches the history, and the history matches the prophecy”** (Ashton Nichols).

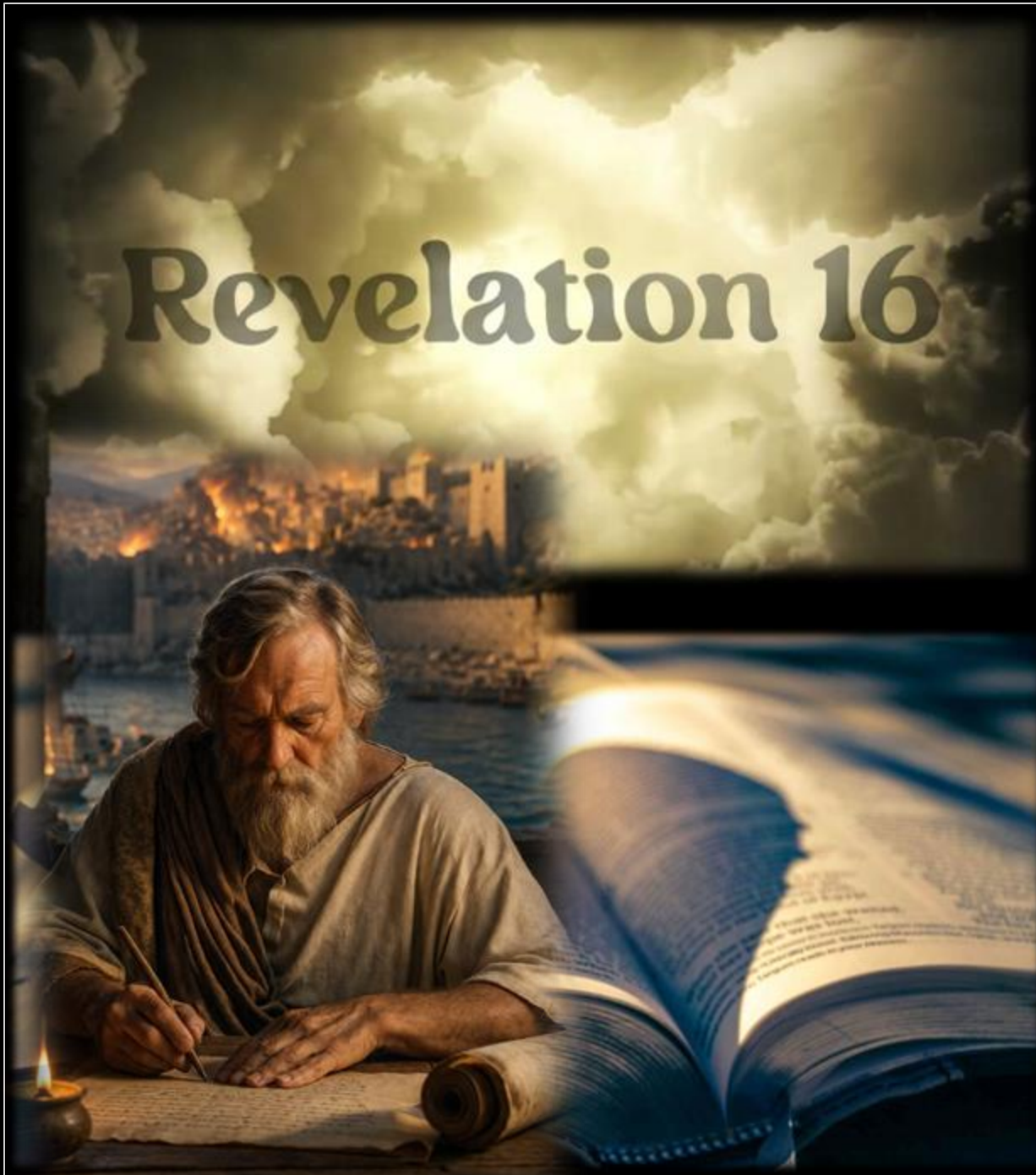








Revelation 16



Revelation 16





**Revelation 16:
1-7**



**Revelation 16:
8-11**



**Revelation 16:
12-16**



**Revelation 16:
17-21**





Revelation 16:

1-7



Revelation 16:

8-11



Revelation 16:

12-16



Revelation 16:

17-21



Are We Headin' for Armageddon?

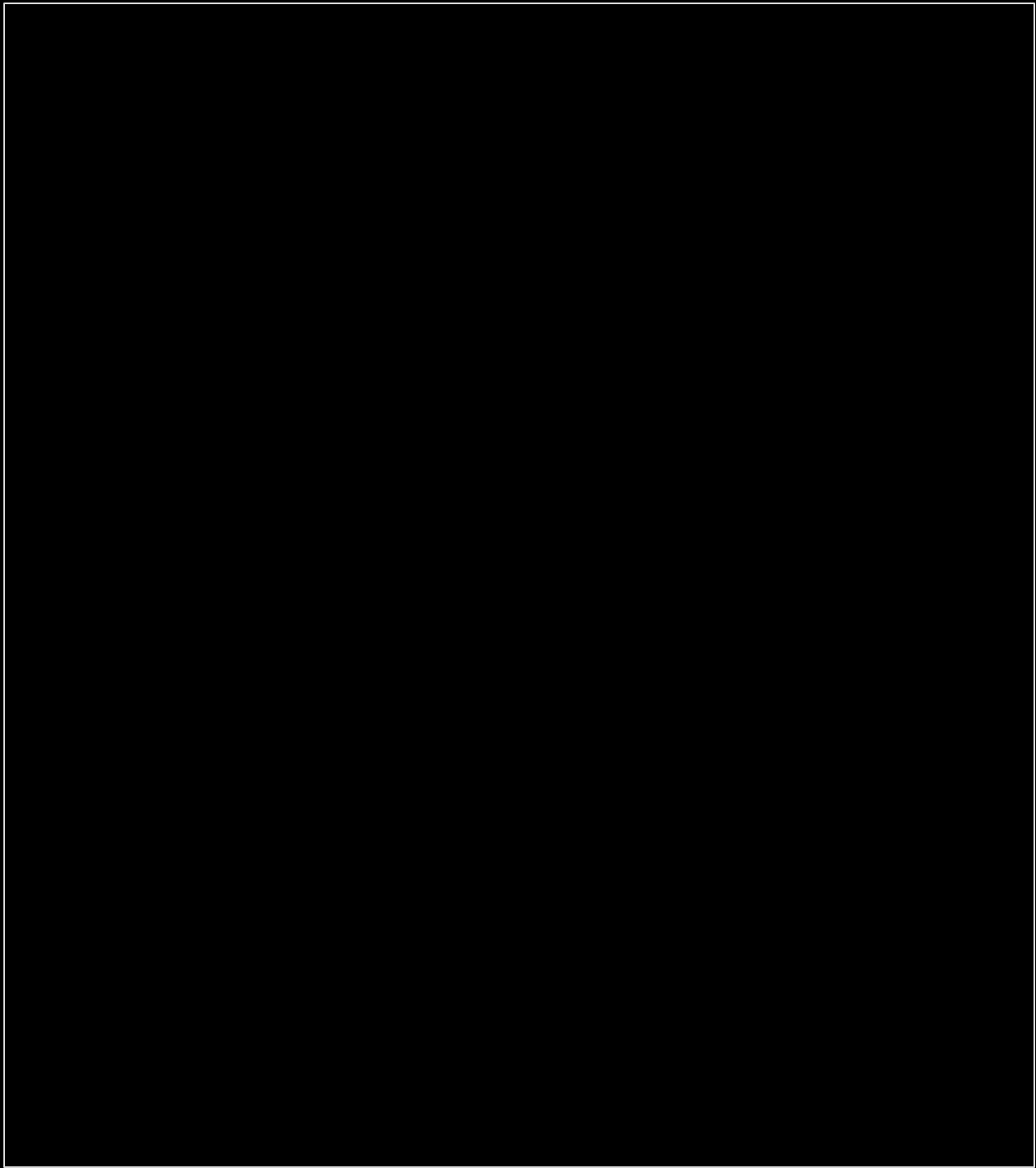
Robert E. Cruickshank, Jr.

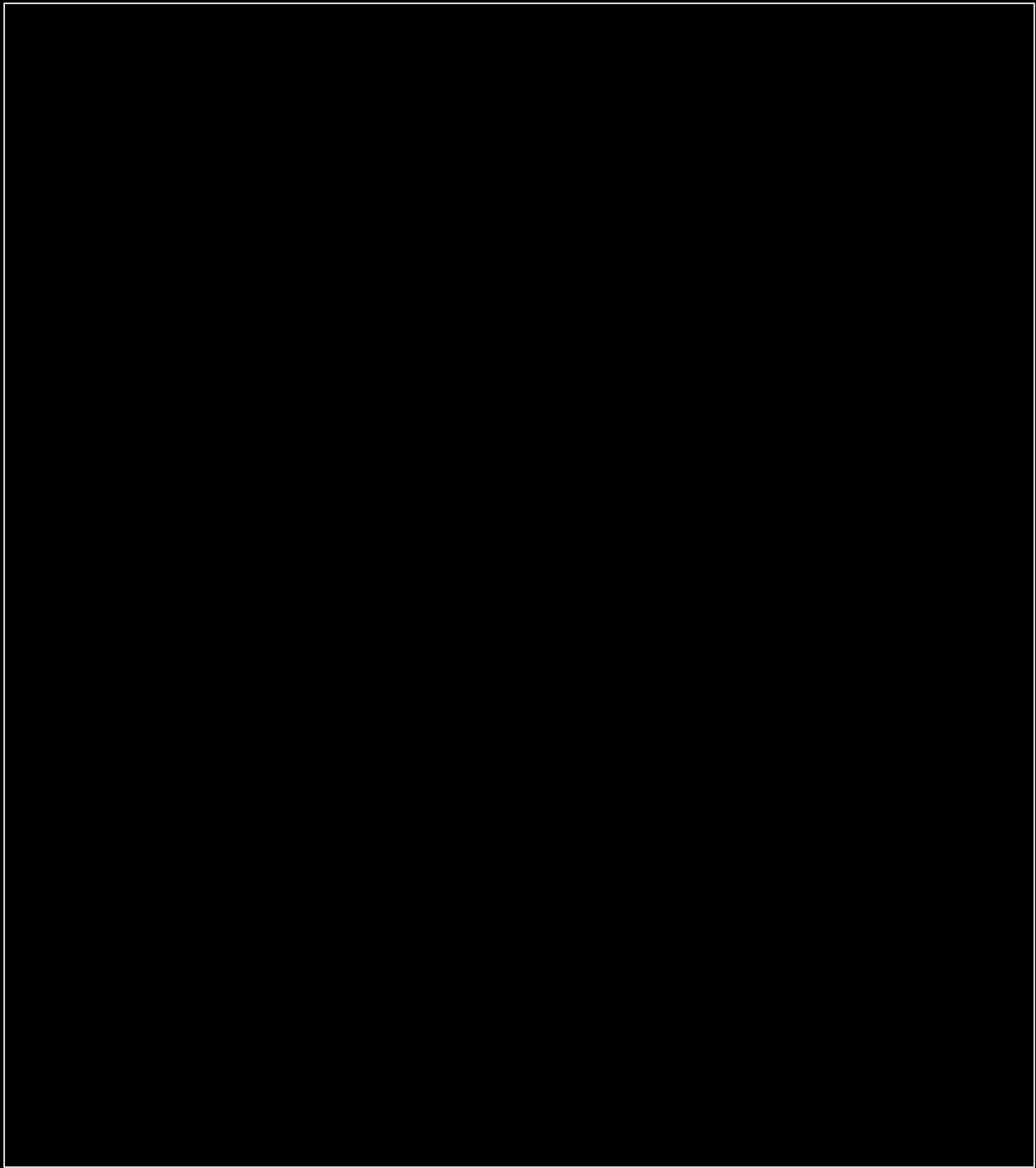
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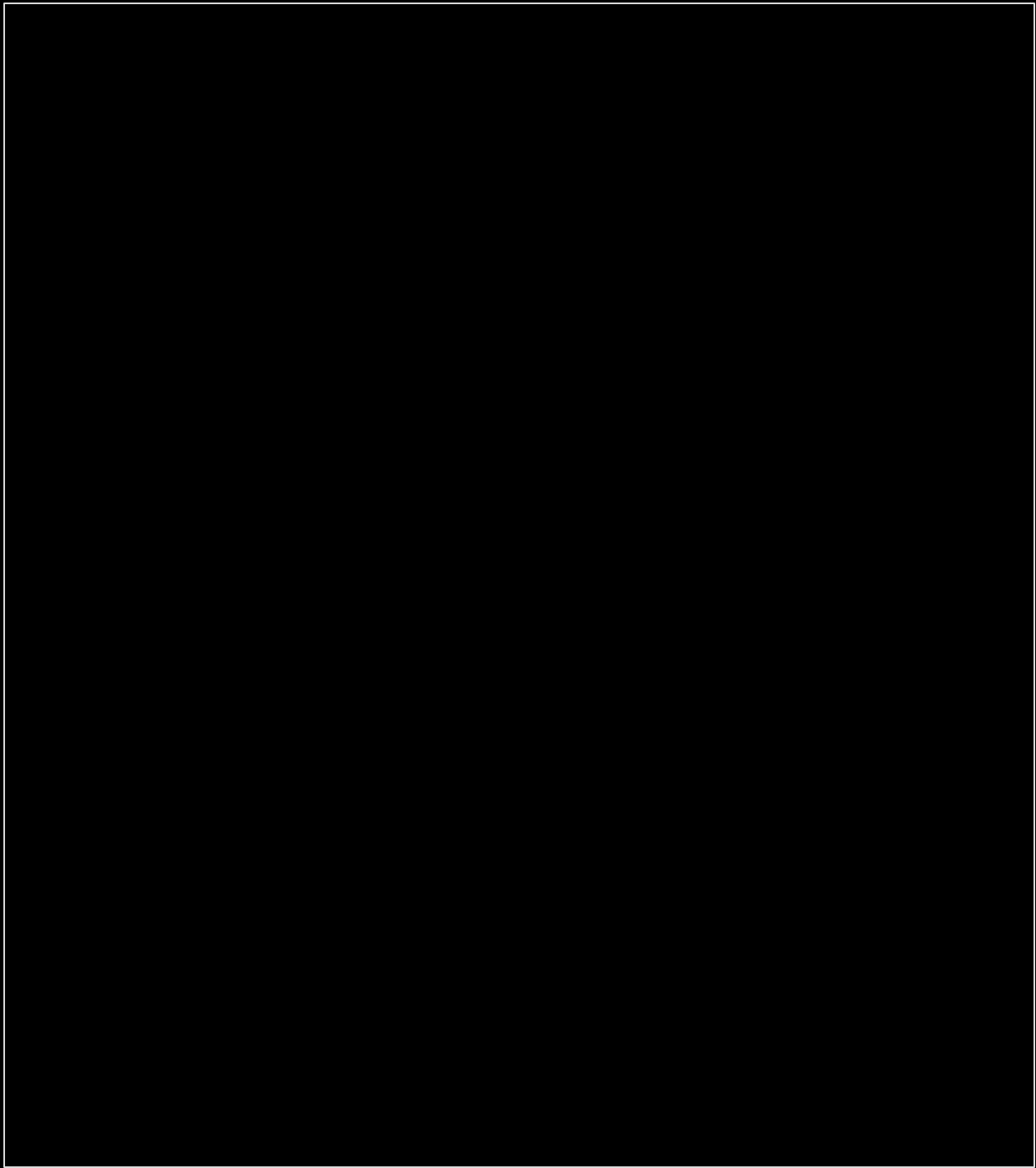
Robert E. Cruickshank, Jr.

Are We Headin' for Armageddon?

Robert E. Cruickshank, Jr.







“God is our refuge and our strength, a present help in our distress. We will not therefore be afraid, though all the earth should be removed” (Psalm 46:1-2, RPCNA Psalter).





Replica of Roman [Ballista](#) at [Gamla](#) 



Different sizes of ballista stones

[KFIR ARBIV/ISRAEL ANTIQUITIES AUTHORITY]



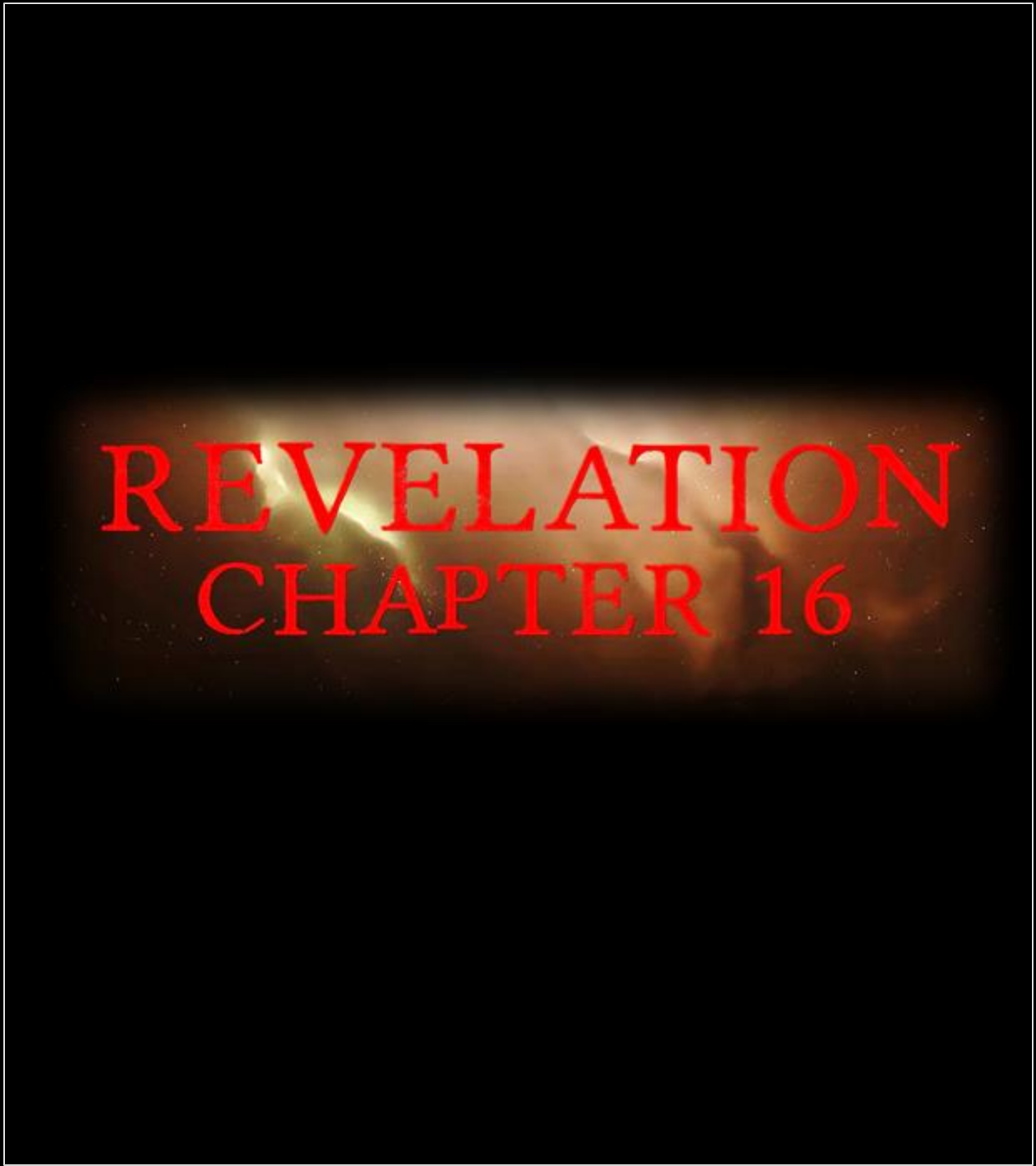
Ballista against the ruins on the ancient city of Gamla, Israel

©2014 Kfir Arbiv

Proving Josephus: Research on Roman ballistics confirms Second Temple battle account

Computer calculations of 70 CE Roman arsenal uncovered in excavations in Jerusalem demonstrate veracity of Jewish historian Josephus's report of intense fighting near Third Wall



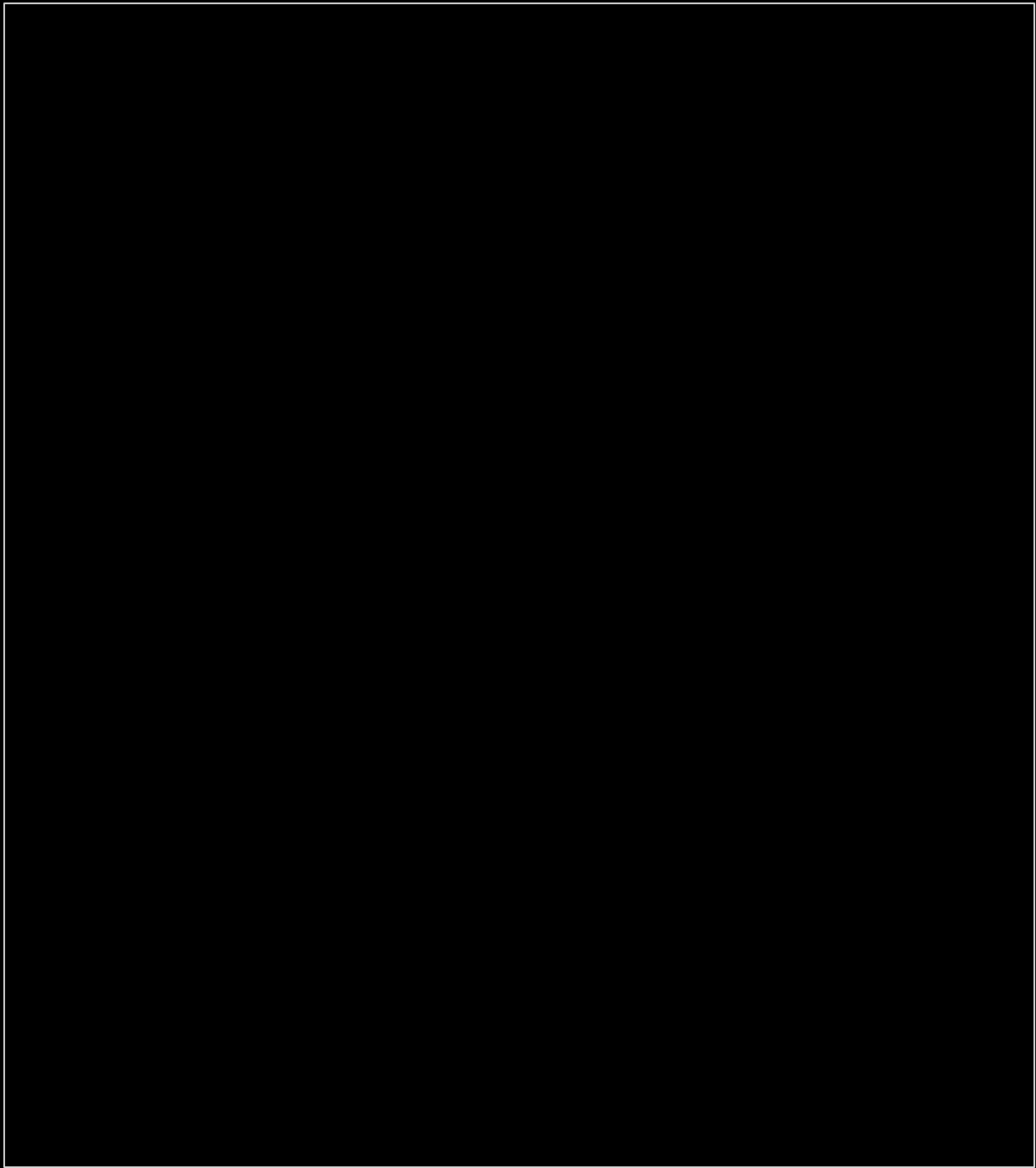


REVELATION CHAPTER 16



Josephus







The word Armageddon, *Har-Mageddon*, is commonly supposed to represent the Mountain of Megiddo better known as Mt. Carmel. The Roman kings, generals and their armies gathered in the coastal city of Caesarea immediately before marching south to attack Jerusalem in A.D. 70.³⁹ Caesarea is about eight miles east of Mt. Carmel, and Mt. Carmel is clearly visible from Caesarea. Through this region ran a highway where goods were traded between Egypt, Asia Minor and the Middle East. This highway passed near Caesarea and continued northeast along the edge of Mt. Carmel through the Valley of Jezreel.⁴⁰ Given the close proximity of the city of Caesarea and the valley of Megiddo, perhaps the mountain of Megiddo is the city of Caesarea itself? After all mountains often denote cities in the Bible. See [In the Bible Mountains Represent Cities or Kingdoms](#). It is interesting to note that Jezreel Valley where Mt. Megiddo is located and the Roman army met before beginning their siege of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 was called “the great plain of *Legio* (meaning Legion)” after the second Jewish revolt (A.D. 132-35).⁴¹

This verse indicates that the kings would meet at Armageddon though it is important to notice that no explicit mention is made in this verse or elsewhere of a battle at Mt. Megiddo itself. Therefore, the popular notion of the Battle of Armageddon at Mt. Megiddo is a teaching without meaningful Biblical support.



Caesarea and Mt. Megiddo are 15 miles apart.





Sohaemus ruled the kingdom of Sophene on the east bank of the Euphrates. Antiochus ruled Commagene on the west bank of the Euphrates.

From Morias Revelation 16b



The high, heavily fortified tell of Megiddo is strategically situated between the Jezreel/Esdraelon Valley (foreground of picture) and Mt. Carmel (background) near the "Aruna pass" (W. `Ara).

Moody Atlas, p. 131

<i>Destinations in Israel</i>	<i>Distance</i>		<i>Walking</i>		<i>Donkey</i>		<i>Horse-Drawn Chariot^a</i>		<i>Rider on Horseback</i>	
<i>(ordered by ascending distance)</i>	<i>(All distances are approx.)</i>		<i>Avg. speed: 3 mi./hr. 4.8 km/hr.</i>		<i>Avg. Speed: 4 mi./hr. 6.4 km/hr.</i>		<i>Avg Speed: 20 mi./hr. 32.2 km/hr.</i>		<i>Avg. Speed: 25 mi./hr. 48.3 km/hr.</i>	
<i>Jezreel</i>	8 mi.	13 km	2 hr.	40 min.	2 hr.			24 min.		19 min.
<i>Beth-Shean</i>	19 mi.	31 km	6 hr.	20 min.	4 hr.	45 min.		57 min.		46 min.
<i>Samaria</i>	23 mi.	37 km	7 hr.	40 min.	5 hr.	45 min.	1 hr.	9 min.		55 min.
<i>Hazor</i>	34 mi.	55 km	11 hr.	20 min.	8 hr.	30 min.	1 hr.	42 min.	1 hr.	22 min.
<i>Ramoth- Gilead (Reimun)</i>	43 mi.	79 km	14 hr.	20 min.	10 hr.	45 min.	2 hr.	9 min.	1 hr.	43 min.
<i>Gezer</i>	52 mi.	84 km	17 hr.	20 min.	13 hr.		2 hr.	36 min.	2 hr.	5 min.
<i>Dan</i>	53 mi.	85 km	17 hr.	40 min.	13 hr.	15 min.	2 hr.	39 min.	2 hr.	7min.
<i>Jerusalem</i>	59 mi.	94 km	19 hr.	40 min.	14 hr.	45 min.	2 hr.	57 min.	2 hr.	22 min.
<i>Lachish</i>	73 mi.	117 km	24 hr.	20 min.	18 hr.	15 min.	3 hr.	39 min.	2 hr.	55 min.
<i>Gaza</i>	86 mi.	138 km	28 hr.	40 min.	21 hr.	30 min.	4 hr.	18 min.	3 hr.	56 min.
<i>Beer-sheba</i>	107 mi.	172 km	35 hr.	45 min.	26 hr.	45 min.	5 hr.	21 min.	4 hr.	17 min.

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