

The Alexander Prophecy

How the capture of the Temple Mount in 1967 was foretold in the Tanakh

The following verses from the Book of Daniel, chapter 8, foretold the capture of the Temple Mount by Israel in June, 1967 CE:

verse 13 Then I heard a holy one speaking; and another holy one said unto that certain one who spoke: “How long shall be the vision concerning the continual burnt-offering, and the transgression that causes appalment, to give both the sanctuary and the host to be trampled under foot?” **verse 14** And he said unto me: “Unto two thousand and three hundred evenings and mornings; then shall the sanctuary be victorious.” — *The Holy Scriptures according to the Masoretic Text: A New Translation* © 1917 by The Jewish Publication Society of America

To understand how the above verses foretold the capture of the Temple Mount in June, 1967, the following keys to interpretation must be applied to unlock the meaning:

- The question asked in verse 13 (“how long shall be the vision”) is answered in verse 14, and the answer states that the concluding event of the vision (“then shall the sanctuary be victorious”) will happen after 2300 “evenings and mornings” have taken place.

- The Hebrew phrase עֶרֶב בֹּקֶר (Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia), translated as “evenings and mornings” in verse 14, is a reference to the evening-until-morning timeframe of Passover (see Exodus 12:6-10), so 2300 “evenings and mornings” means 2300 Passovers, the number of Passovers that must occur after the starting point of the vision has happened and before the concluding event can happen.

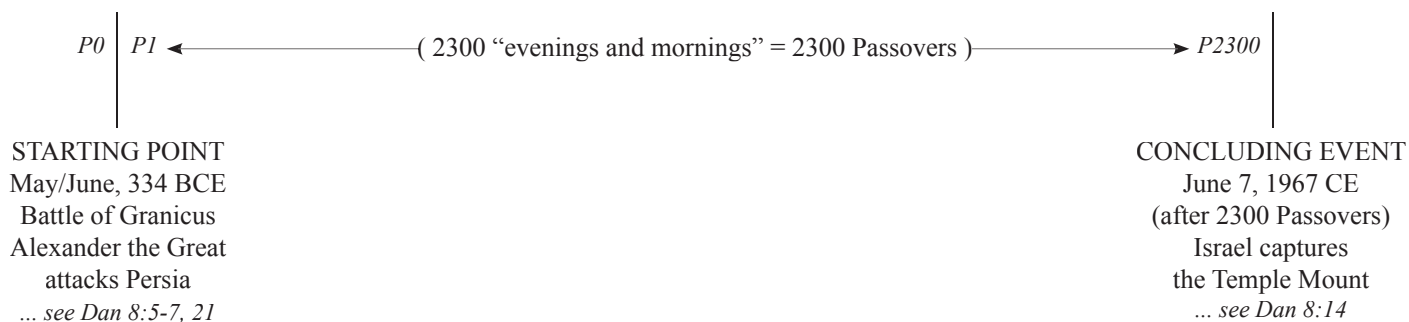
Note that the traditional interpretation of the Hebrew phrase עֶרֶב בֹּקֶר as a reference to the two daily Temple sacrifices is not supported, since Exodus 29:38-42 and Numbers 28:3-6 specifically set forth the order of offering the daily sacrifices as morning and evening, not evening-morning as required by the עֶרֶב בֹּקֶר construct.

- The starting point of the vision is the same as its first action event, in which a he-goat comes against a ram as set forth in Daniel 8, verses 5-7. Verse 21 explains that this imagery is referring to Alexander the Great attacking Persia. Thus, the starting point for calculating the duration of the vision is the Battle of Granicus, the first battle in which Alexander the Great attacked the Persian Empire.

- The Battle of Granicus took place in the Macedonian month Daesius (corresponding to May/June), 334 BCE, so that time period marks the starting point for counting the 2300 Passovers that must come afterwards. An exact date for the battle is not recorded in history, but an exact date is not needed, only knowledge that Passover happened before the battle that year. — *See Note 1 - Dating the Battle of Granicus*

The 2300 Evenings and Mornings

The diagram below shows how the keys to interpretation given above fit together to foretell the capture of the Temple Mount in 1967. From the starting point of the vision in May/June, 334 BCE, a total of 2300 Passovers must occur before the concluding event happens. Table 1 shows how the 2300 Passovers are counted. The 2300th Passover in the count occurred on 25 April, 1967, shortly before the Six Day War. This set the stage for the concluding event* of the vision to happen, which it did on June 7, 1967, when the Temple Mount was captured by Israel as predicted in Daniel 8, verse 14, which says ... after 2300 Passovers, “then shall the sanctuary be victorious.†”



P_0 = last Passover before start of events in the vision, not counted, occurred on 6 April 334 BCE (15 Nisan 3426)

P_1 = first Passover in count after start of events in the vision, occurred on 26 March 333 BCE (15 Nisan 3227)

P_{2300} = last Passover in count before concluding event of the vision, occurred on 25 April 1967 CE (15 Nisan 5727)

* Possibly the initial event in a series of “end time” events involving the Temple Mount and Jerusalem

† See Note 2 - Comments on Hebrew word נִצְרָח translated as “shall be victorious” in verse 14

Table 1 CE - Counting the 2300 Passovers

The table below shows how the 2300 Passovers that determine the duration of events in the vision in Daniel, chapter 8, are counted. Included in this count are all Passovers occurring after Alexander the Great led his Greek forces against Persia for the first time at the Battle of Granicus in May/June, 334 BCE, and before Israeli forces captured the Temple Mount on June 7, 1967 CE, the completion event foretold by the vision. Since the Passover for the year 334 BCE occurred before the Battle of Granicus, which took place in the Macedonian month of Daesius (roughly corresponding to the modern month of May or very early June), the count is initiated with the Passover that occurs in the following year, 333 BCE, and the count ends with the Passover in 1967 CE. Each year in the count, followed by the Passover count total for that year (denoted as “P#”) is shown below ...

334 BCE - P0	333 BCE - P1	332 BCE - P2	331 BCE - P3	330 BCE - P4	329 BCE - P5	328 BCE - P6	327 BCE - P7	326 BCE - P8	325 BCE - P9
324 BCE - P10	314 BCE - P20	304 BCE - P30	294 BCE - P40	284 BCE - P50	274 BCE - P60	264 BCE - P70	254 BCE - P80	244 BCE - P90	234 BCE - P100
224 BCE - P110	214 BCE - P120	204 BCE - P130	194 BCE - P140	184 BCE - P150	174 BCE - P160	164 BCE - P170	154 BCE - P180	144 BCE - P190	134 BCE - P200
124 BCE - P210	114 BCE - P220	104 BCE - P230	94 BCE - P240	84 BCE - P250	74 BCE - P260	64 BCE - P270	54 BCE - P280	44 BCE - P290	34 BCE - P300
24 BCE - P310	14 BCE - P320	4 BCE - P330*	7 CE - P340*	17 CE - P350	27 CE - P360	37 CE - P370	47 CE - P380	57 CE - P390	67 CE - P400
77 CE - P410	87 CE - P420	97 CE - P430	107 CE - P440	117 CE - P450	127 CE - P460	137 CE - P470	147 CE - P480	157 CE - P490	167 CE - P500
177 CE - P510	187 CE - P520	197 CE - P530	207 CE - P540	217 CE - P550	227 CE - P560	237 CE - P570	247 CE - P580	257 CE - P590	267 CE - P600
277 CE - P610	287 CE - P620	297 CE - P630	307 CE - P640	317 CE - P650	327 CE - P660	337 CE - P670	347 CE - P680	357 CE - P690	367 CE - P700
377 CE - P710	387 CE - P720	397 CE - P730	407 CE - P740	417 CE - P750	427 CE - P760	437 CE - P770	447 CE - P780	457 CE - P790	467 CE - P800
477 CE - P810	487 CE - P820	497 CE - P830	507 CE - P840	517 CE - P850	527 CE - P860	537 CE - P870	547 CE - P880	557 CE - P890	567 CE - P900
577 CE - P910	587 CE - P920	597 CE - P930	607 CE - P940	617 CE - P950	627 CE - P960	637 CE - P970	647 CE - P980	657 CE - P990	667 CE - P1000
677 CE - P1010	687 CE - P1020	697 CE - P1030	707 CE - P1040	717 CE - P1050	727 CE - P1060	737 CE - P1070	747 CE - P1080	757 CE - P1090	767 CE - P1100
777 CE - P1100	787 CE - P1120	797 CE - P1130	807 CE - P1140	817 CE - P1150	827 CE - P1160	837 CE - P1170	847 CE - P1180	857 CE - P1190	867 CE - P1200
877 CE - P1210	887 CE - P1220	897 CE - P1230	907 CE - P1240	917 CE - P1250	927 CE - P1260	847 CE - P1270	947 CE - P1280	957 CE - P1290	967 CE - P1300
977 CE - P1310	987 CE - P1320	997 CE - P1330	1007 CE - P1340	1017 CE - P1350	1027 CE - P1360	947 CE - P1370	1047 CE - P1380	1057 CE - P1390	1067 CE - P1400
1077 CE - P1410	1087 CE - P1420	1097 CE - P1430	1107 CE - P1440	1117 CE - P1450	1127 CE - P1460	1047 CE - P1470	1147 CE - P1480	1157 CE - P1490	1167 CE - P1500
1177 CE - P1510	1187 CE - P1520	1197 CE - P1530	1207 CE - P1540	1217 CE - P1550	1227 CE - P1560	1147 CE - P1570	1247 CE - P1580	1257 CE - P1590	1267 CE - P1600
1277 CE - P1610	1287 CE - P1620	1297 CE - P1630	1307 CE - P1640	1317 CE - P1650	1327 CE - P1660	1247 CE - P1670	1347 CE - P1680	1357 CE - P1690	1367 CE - P1700
1377 CE - P1710	1387 CE - P1720	1397 CE - P1730	1407 CE - P1740	1417 CE - P1750	1427 CE - P1760	1347 CE - P1770	1447 CE - P1780	1457 CE - P1790	1467 CE - P1800
1477 CE - P1810	1487 CE - P1820	1497 CE - P1830	1507 CE - P1840	1517 CE - P1850	1527 CE - P1860	1447 CE - P1870	1547 CE - P1880	1557 CE - P1890	1567 CE - P1900
1577 CE - P1910	1587 CE - P1920	1597 CE - P1930	1607 CE - P1940	1617 CE - P1950	1627 CE - P1960	1547 CE - P1970	1647 CE - P1980	1657 CE - P1990	1667 CE - P2000
1677 CE - P2010	1687 CE - P2020	1697 CE - P2030	1707 CE - P2040	1717 CE - P2050	1727 CE - P2060	1647 CE - P2070	1747 CE - P2080	1757 CE - P2090	1767 CE - P2100
1777 CE - P2110	1787 CE - P2120	1797 CE - P2130	1807 CE - P2140	1817 CE - P2150	1827 CE - P2160	1747 CE - P2170	1847 CE - P2180	1857 CE - P2190	1867 CE - P2200
1877 CE - P2210	1887 CE - P2220	1897 CE - P2230	1907 CE - P2240	1917 CE - P2250	1927 CE - P2260	1937 CE - P2270	1947 CE - P2280	1957 CE - P2290	1967 CE - P2300

* There was no year “0” (zero), so when counting the Passovers from 4 BCE to 7 CE, the count is done as follows: 4 BCE is Passover number P330, 3 BCE is P331, 2 BCE is P332, 1 BCE is P333, 1 CE is P334, 2 CE is P335, 3 CE is P336, 4 CE is P337, 5 CE is P338, 6 CE is P339, and 7 CE is P340, as shown on the chart above.

Note 1 - Dating the Battle of Granicus

There is no reference to a specific date for the Battle of Granicus in history except the paragraph below that is taken from a work by Plutarch of Charonea, which shows that the battle took place in the Macedonian month of Daesius. This means that Alexander the Great first moved against Persia in either May or early June of 334 BCE. Passover, which was celebrated on 6 April, 334 BCE, had already occurred before the battle began, and thus the Passover of 333 BCE is the first one to be included in the counting of the 2300 Passovers that determine the duration of the time span set forth in Daniel 8:14.

From *Life of Alexander* (section 16) by Plutarch of Chaeronea: “In the meantime, Darius’ captains, having collected large forces, were encamped on the further bank of the river Granicus, and it was necessary to fight, as it were, in the gate of Asia for an entrance into it. The depth of the river, with the unevenness and difficult ascent of the opposite bank, which was to be gained by main force, was apprehended by most, and some pronounced it an improper time to engage, because it was unusual for the kings of Macedonia to march with their forces in the month called Daesius. But Alexander broke through these scruples, telling them they should call it a second Artemisius. And when Parmenion advised him not to attempt anything that day, because it was late, he told him that he should disgrace the Hellespont, should he fear the Granicus.” ... translation by Mr. Evelyn (Dryden series), see http://www.livius.org/aj-al/alexander/alexander_105.html

Note 2 - Comments on Hebrew word *שָׁלַח* translated as “shall be victorious” in verse 14

The Hebrew word *שָׁלַח* (*Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia*) is translated as “shall be victorious” in verse 14 in the JPS 1917 edition of the Tanakh. Here is what the UBS Handbook says about the meaning of that Hebrew word: “Then the sanctuary shall be restored to its rightful state literally ‘and the sanctuary will be justified.’ The verb form used here is unique in all the Tanakh, and its precise meaning is uncertain. Some take it to mean ‘purified’ or ‘cleansed.’ Others have the idea of rededication; or ‘reconsecrated.’ Still others have a more general statement: ‘then shall the wrongs of the sanctuary be righted’ or ‘... have its rights restored.’ The term probably contains the ideas of purification from ritual defilement as well as restoration to its former physical state. The ritual side would, however, be more important.” ... from *UBS Old Testament Handbook Series*. Copyright © 1978-2004 by United Bible Societies. All rights reserved.