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The Little Horn and the 10 Big Horns in Daniel-7: The Ancient and Modern Unifications of Italy

In the Book of Daniel, Chapter 7, we encounter the 4th beast and his 10 horns. In this essay, we will focus on the horns.

But first remember that, in general, the 4th beast represents pagan/secular Rome. This beast can represent Ancient Rome (pagan). It can also represent Modern Rome / Modern Europe (secular).

By contrast, the 4th beast does ***not*** symbolize Catholic Rome or Catholic Medieval Europe.

Now to the 10 big horns. As best as I can tell, they are the nations of Italy.

In Daniel Chapter 7, the Little Horn devours 10 big horns. First it uproots 3 of the big horns. Then it devours the other seven. In my opinion, this vision has two parallel meanings.

1) The Ancient Roman Republic's conquest of the Italian Peninsula (500-240 BC). During this conquest, Rome swallowed up about 10 nations, including the Etruscans, Samnites, Greeks, Gauls, etc. On the islands, they drove out the Carthaginians. Map: HERE

2) Sardinia's conquest of the Italian Peninsula (1859-71). During this conquest, Sardinia swallowed around 10 nations, including Lombardy, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the Papal States. Map: HERE (Watch the map as it changes – 1 minute).

Interpretation-1: The Rise of the Ancient Roman Republic (500-237 BC)

In the case of the Roman Republic, the starting point was the city of Rome.

First Rome conquered three major Italian powers. Offhand, I would identify them as the Etruscans, Samnites, and southern Greeks (Magna Graecia). They were the 3 big horns.

Rome then devoured the 7 remaining nations. It nearly completed its conquests at the conclusion of the First Punic War (264-241 BC).

A few years after this war (238-37 BC), Rome took possession of Sardinia. With the island of Sardinia, the Roman Republic (Little Horn) had conquered all 10 Big Horns.

In short, the conquests of Ancient Rome (Little Horn) began with the city of Rome and ended with Sardinia.

Interpretation-2: The Italian Risorgimento (1859-71)

The second interpretation comes straight out of Dominic Caggeso's new book -- *Vatican 2 and Antichrist*.

In this case, the conqueror was King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia. By 1861, Sardinia had swallowed up 3 major Italian powers. They were Lombardy, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and most of the Papal States (i.e., everything outside of Rome).

Thus, by 1861, Sardinia (Little Horn) had plucked up the first three big horns.

It then conquered the remaining seven. For example, in 1866, Sardinia – now called the “Kingdom of Italy” – swallowed up Venetia.

Finally, in 1870, Italian troops occupied the city of Rome. At this point, Sardinia (Little Horn) had conquered all of Italy – i.e., all 10 Big Horns.

In short, the conquests of modern Sardinia (Little Horn) began with Sardinia and ended with the city of Rome. That is, in reverse order from the conquests of the Ancient Roman Republic.

The Little Horn: An Enemy of God

Daniel describes the Little Horn is as an enemy of God, who would “make war against the saints.”

The ruler of Sardinia fit this description, as we see in *Vatican 2 and Antichrist*. Once he was in control in Rome, King Victor Emmanuel went to war against the city’s Catholic culture. He brought in Freemasonic Lodges, Jewish Synagogues, Houses of Ill-Repute, etc. Rome has never recovered from his wicked actions.

The Mystery of the 3 and ½ Years

One final question: What are the 3 and ½ years? (Verse 25)

With respect to Interpretation #1(the ancient period), the 3 and ½ years might concern Rome's final annexation of Sardinia.

This process began at the conclusion of the First Punic War (241 BC). It ended with the final evacuation of Carthaginian troops (238 or 237 BC – dates uncertain). Thus, the annexation of Sardinia took around 3 and ½ years.

With respect to Interpretation #2 (the modern period), the 3 and ½ years might concern the final Despoliation of Papal territory – i.e., the Fall of Rome.

This process began in October 1867 when Garibaldi attempted to take the city. But the French Army defeated Garibaldi at the Battle of Mentana.

However, in 1870, the Franco-Prussian War broke out.

As a result, French troops evacuated Rome. With these soldiers gone, King Victor Emmanuel seized the city.

Finally, in June 1871, Rome was made the official capital of the Kingdom of Italy.

Thus, the Fall of the Papal City of Rome began in October 1867, and it ended in June 1871. That's a little over 3 and ½ years.

Additional Notes

Note-1) We usually refer to King Victor Emmanuel as the Little Horn.

This term applies equally well to Garibaldi. Garibaldi was ferociously anti-Catholic, and he hated Pope Pius IX. In 1867, he attended a peace congress in Vienna. While there he lobbied for elimination of the papacy. He declared: "The papacy, being the most harmful of all secret societies, ought to be abolished."

Thus, Garibaldi fits the bill for Little Horn. For Daniel said about him that “he shall speak words against the High One.” (Daniel 7:25)

Note-2) In October 1867, Garibaldi tried to seize the city of Rome by force. But the French defeated him at the Battle of Mentana.

Note that “Mentana” sounds like Montana. That’s where the Battle of the Little Bighorn was fought. Here we have another sign that Garabaldi was Little Horn. (See page 8).

The Ancient Roman Republic (Little Horn) Swallows Up Around 10 Peoples

Note: The Roman Republic's final conquest was Sardinia (238-237 BC)

The Modern Kingdom of Sardinia (Little Horn) Swallows Up Around 10 Kingdoms

Note: Sardinia's final conquest was the city of Rome (1870)

The Battle of the Little Bighorn (1876)

In the first phase of the Risorgimento (1859-71), the ***Little Horn*** (Sardinia) swallowed up ***10 Big Horns*** (the kingdoms of Italy). This process fulfilled the prophecy in Daniel-7.

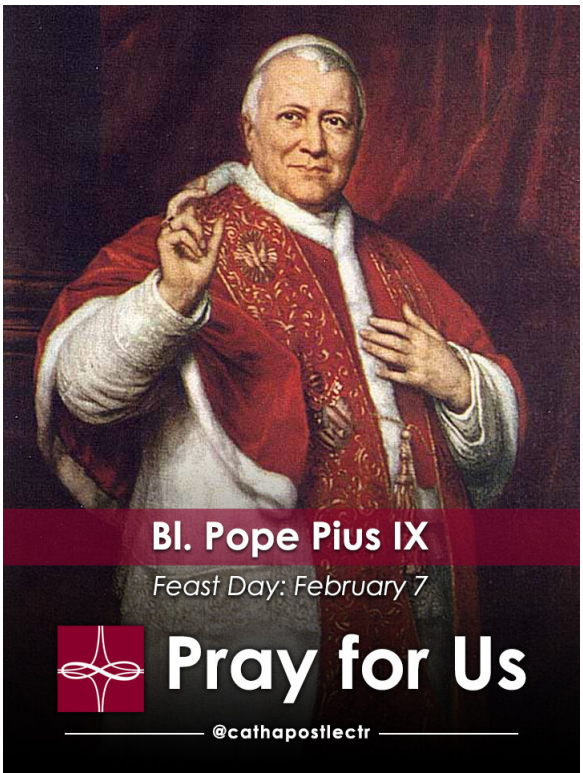
A few years later — that is in 1876 — there was the ***Battle of the Little Bighorn***. That's where Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho warriors defeated the U.S. 7th Cavalry. (Custer's Last Stand).

Consequently, the Battle of the Little Bighorn was a hint from Heaven. That is, a hint that a few years earlier, the Prophecy in Daniel 7 had been fulfilled.

Note: According to Daniel, the Little Horn first plucks up 3 big horns.

That happened during the Risorgimento. Sardinia conquered Lombardy, Two Sicilies, and the Papal States. Here the Little Horn (Sardinia) conquered 3 big horns.

The exact reverse took place at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. Three tribes –the Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho – defeated the U.S. Army. In this case, 3 little horns (the Indian tribes) destroyed the big horn.



Italian Risorgimento (1859-71)

During the Italian Risorgimento, the Little Horn (Sardinia) swallowed up three big

horns – i.e., Lombardy, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the Papal States.

Of these, only one had a great spiritual guide. That was the Papal States. The head of the Papal States (a big horn) was His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

Battle of the Little Bighorn (June 25-26), 1876

At the Battle of the Little Bighorn, the big horn (US Army) was defeated by three little horns – i.e., the Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho.

Of these, only one had a great spiritual guide. That was the Lakota. The “prophet” of the Lakota (a little horn) was Sitting Bull.

Helpful Hyperlinks

Daniel Chapter 7 / Douay-Rheims Version: HERE

The Ancient Roman Republic Conquers Italy --

Map: HERE

The Kingdom of Sardinia Conquers Italy --

Map: HERE

Italian Risorgimento / Despoliation of Papal States –

Timeline: HERE