

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse The First Seal – A White Horse – Conquest

Rev. 6:2 I looked, and behold, a white horse, and he who sat on it had a bow; and a crown was given to him, and he went out conquering and to conquer.

<https://www.thedailybeast.com/saddam-hussein-hitler-stalin-mao-and-more-13-deadliest-dictators-photos>

Muammar Gaddafi's bloody reign has ended, but how does he compare with history's other tyrants? From Mao to Hitler to Saddam Hussein, see the dictators with the most lethal regimes. The death of Libyan dictator Muammar Gaddafi brought to a close a nearly 42-year regime that engaged in state-sponsored terrorism around the world and at home, and waged ill-conceived wars against neighbors in the Middle East and Africa. With Gaddafi out of the way, the Libyan people can begin to think about what normalcy means, even though evidence of his regime still haunts Tripoli.

Gaddafi headed one of the longest-running modern autocracies. Yet, in the annals of evil dictators who perpetrated crimes against humanity and mass murder in the last 100 years, the colonel doesn't actually rank as one of the deadliest—in terms of body count. To identify the deadliest dictators in history, The Daily Beast looked at despots to whom more than 1 million deaths have been attributed, whether through direct action like genocide, or indirect activities such as corrupt resource management that led to widespread starvation. Ranked based on death tolls, here are history's 13 most lethal dictators.

13. Enver Pasha - Turkey

Death toll: 1.1 million to 2.5 million

Years in power: 5 (1913-1918)

Worst offense: Armenian genocide

Type of regime: Military

Cause of death: Killed in battle (according to most accounts)

12. Kim Il Sung - North Korea

Death toll: 1.6 million

Years in power: 46 (1948-1994)

Worst offense: Korean War

Type of regime: Communist

Cause of death: Heart attack

11. Ho Chi Minh - North Vietnam

Death toll: 1.7 million

Years in power: 24 (1945-1969)

Worst offense: Vietnam War

Type of regime: Communist

Cause of death: Heart failure

10. Pol Pot - **Cambodia**

Death toll: 1.7 million to 2.4 million
Years in power: 4 (1975-1979)
Worst offense: Cambodian genocide
Type of regime: Communist
Cause of death: Unconfirmed

9. Saddam Hussein - **Iraq**

Death toll: 2 million
Years in power: 34 (1969-2003)
Worst offense: Kurdish genocide
Type of regime: Authoritarian
Cause of death: Executed

8. Yahya Khan - **Pakistan**

Death toll: 2 million to 12 million
Years in power: 2 (1969-1971)
Worst offense: Bangladesh genocide
Type of regime: Military
Cause of death: Unknown

7. Tojo Hideki - **Japan**

Death toll: 4 million
Years in power: 3 (1941-1944)
Worst offense: WWII civilian genocide
Type of regime: Military
Cause of death: Executed

6. Vladimir Lenin - **USSR**

Death toll: 4 million
Years in power: 7 (1917-1924)
Worst offense: Russian Civil War
Type of regime: Communist
Cause of death: Cerebral hemorrhage

5. Hirohito - **Japan**

Death toll: 6 million
Years in power: 62 (1926-1989)
Worst offense: Nanking Massacre
Type of regime: Monarchy
Cause of death: Cancer

4. Chiang Kai-Shek - **China**

Death toll: 10 million
Years in power: 18 (1928-1949)
Worst offense: 228 Massacre
Type of regime: Military
Cause of death: Kidney failure

3. Adolf Hitler - **Germany**

Death toll: 17 million to 20 million
Years in power: 11 (1934-1945)
Worst offense: The Holocaust
Type of regime: Fascist
Cause of death: Suicide

2. Joseph Stalin - **USSR**

Death toll: 40 million to 62 million
Years in power: 12 (1941-1953)
Worst offense: Gulag camps
Type of regime: Communist
Cause of death: Heart attack

1. Mao Zedong - **China**

Death toll: 45 million to 75 million
Years in power: 34 (1943-1976)
Worst offense: Great Chinese Famine
Type of regime: Communist
Cause of death: Heart attack

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse
The Second Seal – A Red Horse – War

Rev. 6:4 And another, a red horse, went out; and to him who sat on it, it was granted to take peace from the earth, and that men would slay one another; and a great sword was given to him.

10 Deadliest Wars In Human History

by [Ejaz Khan](https://www.wonderslist.com/10-deadliest-wars-in-human-history/) <https://www.wonderslist.com/10-deadliest-wars-in-human-history/>

Everybody should have one simple right the right to live but sometimes people will deny innocent people these rights and murder them (genocides, ruthless dictators, civil wars, mass executions etc.) and usually when these type of things take place a Superior power will invade and stop the dictator or regime that's committing atrocities. One thing that the human kind was doing from the beginning of time is fighting with each other. Many times the fighting got out of hand and consumed the innocent people. Here we compiled a list of wars and anthropogenic disasters by death toll. It covers the lowest estimate of death as well as the highest estimate, the name of the event, the location, and the start and end of each event. Some events overlap categories.

1. World War II

Deaths Estimate: 40,000,000 - 72,000,000

Location: Worldwide

Year: 1939 to 1945

World War II, or the Second World War was a global war that was underway by 1939 and ended in 1945. It involved most of the world's nations, including all of the great powers: eventually forming two opposing military alliances, the Allies and the Axis. It was the most widespread war in history, with more than 100 million military personnel mobilized. In a state of "total war," the major participants placed their entire economic, industrial, and scientific capabilities at the service of the war effort, erasing the distinction between civilian and military resources. Marked by significant events involving the mass death of civilians, including the Holocaust and the only use of nuclear weapons in warfare, it was the deadliest conflict in human history, resulting in 50 million to over 70 million fatalities.

2. Taiping Rebellion

Estimated Deaths: 20,000,000- 100,000,000

Location: China

Year: 1851 to 1864

The Taiping Rebellion was a widespread civil war in southern China from 1850 to 1864, led by heterodox Christian convert Hong Xiuquan, who having received visions, maintained that he was the younger brother of Jesus Christ against the ruling Manchu-led Qing Dynasty. About 20 million people died, mainly civilians, in one of the deadliest military conflicts in history.

3. World War I

Estimated Deats: 15,000,000 - 65,000,000

Location: Worldwide

Year: 1914 to 1918

World War I was a major war centered in Europe that began in the summer of 1914 and lasted until November 1918. It involved all of the world's great powers, which were assembled in two opposing alliances: the Allies and the Central Powers. More than 70 million military personnel, including 60 million Europeans, were mobilized in one of the largest wars in history. More than 9 million combatants were killed, largely because of great technological advances in firepower without corresponding advances in mobility.

4. Mongol Conquests

Estimated Deaths: 30,000,000 - 60,000,000

Location: Asia, Eastern Europe, Middle East

Year: 1207 to 1472

The Mongol Empire initially named as Greater Mongol State was a great empire during the 13th and 14th centuries. Beginning in the Central Asian steppes, it eventually stretched from Eastern Europe to the Sea of Japan, covered Siberia in the north and extended southward into Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, and the Middle East. It is commonly referred to as the largest contiguous empire in the history of the world. At its greatest extent it spanned 6,000 mi (9,700 km), covered an area of 33,000,000 km² (12,700,000 sq mi), 22% of the Earth's total land area, and held sway over a population of 100 million.

5. An Lushan Rebellion

Estimated Deats: 13,000,000 - 36,000,000

Location: China

Year: 755 to 763

The An Lushan Rebellion took place in China during the Tang Dynasty, from December 16, 755 to February 17, 763. An Lushan, an ex-Tang general, declared himself emperor, establishing the rival Yan Dynasty in Northern China. The rebellion spanned the reign of three Tang emperors before it was quashed. During that time, the registered population declined by up to 36 million, though most of this was due to the breakdown of the census system during the war.

6. Qing dynasty conquest of the Ming Dynasty

Estimated Deats: 25,000,000 - 25,000,000

Location: China

Year: 1616 to 1662

The Qing Dynasty also known as the Manchu Dynasty, was the last dynasty of China, ruling from 1644 to 1912. It was preceded by the Ming Dynasty and followed by the Republic of China. The dynasty was founded by the Manchu clan Aisin Gioro in modern northeast China. Starting in 1644 it expanded into China proper and its surrounding territories, establishing the Empire of the Great Qing. Complete pacification of China was accomplished around 1683 under the Kangxi Emperor.

7. Conquests of Timur-e-Lang

Estimated Deats: 15,000,000 - 20,000,000

Location: Middle East, India, Central Asia, Russia

Year: 1369 to 1405

Timur was in his lifetime a controversial figure, and remains so today. He sought to restore the Mongol Empire, yet his heaviest blow was against the Islamized Tatar Golden Horde. He was more at home in an urban environment than on the steppe. He styled himself a ghazi while conducting wars that severely affected some Muslim states, for example the Ottoman Empire. A great patron of the arts, his campaigns also caused vast destruction.

8. Dungan Revolt

Estimated Deats: 8,000,000 - 12,000,000

Location: China

Year: 1862 to 1877

The uprising was chaotic and often involved warring factions of bands and military leaders with no goal or purpose, merely to fight, on the western bank of the Yellow River. A common misconception is that it was directed against the Qing Dynasty, but there is no evidence at all showing that they intended to attack the capital of Beijing. When that rebellion failed, mass emigration of the Dungan people into Imperial Russia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan ensued.

9. Russian Civil War

Estimated Deats: 5,000,000 - 9,000,000

Location: Russia

Year: 1917 to 1921

The Russian Civil War was a multi-party war that occurred within the former Russian Empire after the Russian provisional government collapsed to the Soviets, under the domination of the Bolshevik party. Soviet forces first assumed power in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) and subsequently gained control throughout Russia.

10. Napoleonic Wars

Estimated Deats: 3,500,000 - 7,000,000

Location: Europe, Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean

Year: 1803 to 1815

The Napoleonic Wars were a series of wars declared against Napoleon's French Empire by opposing coalitions. As a continuation of the wars sparked by the French Revolution of 1789, they revolutionised European armies and played out on an unprecedented scale, mainly owing to the application of modern mass conscription. French power rose quickly as Napoleon's armies conquered much of Europe but collapsed rapidly after France's disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812. Napoleon's empire ultimately suffered complete military defeat resulting in the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in France and the creation of the Concert of Europe.

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse The Third Seal - A Black Horse - Famine

Rev. 6:5 When He broke the third seal, I heard the third living creature saying, "Come." I looked, and behold, a black horse; and he who sat on it had a pair of scales in his hand. 6 And I heard something like a voice in the center of the four living creatures saying, "A quart of wheat for a denarius, and three quarts of barley for a denarius; and do not damage the oil and the wine."

10 Terrible Famines In History

Andrew Fitzgerald April 10, 2013 <https://listverse.com/2013/04/10/10-terrible-famines-in-history/>

Famine is often considered one of the worst natural disasters on Earth. Its effects are widespread, and the damage caused by a famine can last for months, if not years. Often times caused by other natural disasters, it can destroy whole villages, and cause mass exodus. Death by starvation and malnutrition is slow and painful, and often hits the youngest and the elderly the hardest. Unfortunately, at times it is brought upon by political incompetency, and cruelty towards others can exacerbate the situation. Below are 10 terrible famines experienced throughout human history.

10 - Great Famine Ireland - 1.5 million dead, 2 million emigrated

One of the most famous famines in history, the Great Famine was caused by a devastating potato disease. 33% of the Irish population relied on the potato for sustenance, and the onset of the disease in 1845 triggered mass starvations that lasted until 1853. The large Catholic population was suppressed by British rule, and left unable to own or lease land, or hold a profession. When the blight struck, British ships prevented other nations from delivering food aid. Ireland experienced a mass exodus, with upwards of 2 million people fleeing the country, many to the United States. At its conclusion in 1853, 1.5 million Irish were dead, and an additional 2 million had emigrated. In total, the population of Ireland shrunk by a resounding 25%.

9 - Vietnamese Famine of 1945 - 2 million dead

As a protectorate under France, Vietnam was under colonial rule for much of World War II. As Japanese expansion began in Indochina, Vietnam was taken for the Japanese, and a collaborationist French government sided with the Japanese. Agricultural focus shifted from sustenance to war-materials, specifically rubber. The Japanese exploited what little crop farms remained, and the invading forces commandeered most of these crops. This, teamed with an unbearable drought followed by biblical flooding, caused mass starvation across much of Northern Vietnam. The resulting famine killed 2 million Vietnamese.

8 - North Korean Famine - 3 million dead

As the most recent famine on this list, North Korea suffered a tremendous famine from 1994 to 1998, brought about by a combination of misguided leadership and large scale flooding. Torrential rains in 1995 flooded the farming regions, and destroyed 1.5 million tons of grain

reserves. Politically, Kim Jung Il implemented a “Military First” policy, which placed the needs of the military above the needs of the common people, food rations included. The isolated nation suffered from a stagnating economy, and was unable and unwilling to import food. As such, the childhood mortality rate rose to 93 out of 1000 children, and the mortality rate of pregnant women rose to 41 out of 1000 mothers. Over a 4-year span, an estimated 2.5-3 million people perished due to malnutrition and starvation.

7 - Russian Famine of 1921 - 5 million dead

The early 20th century was a tumultuous time for Russians, as they lost millions in World War I, experienced a violent revolution in 1917, and suffered from multiple Civil Wars. Throughout the wars, the Bolshevik soldiers often forced peasants to sacrifice their food, with little in return. As such, many peasants stopped growing crops, as they could not eat what they sowed. This resulted in a massive shortage of food and seed. Many peasants had taken to eating seeds, as they knew they could not eat any crops they grew. By 1921, 5 million Russians had perished.

6 - Bengal Famine of 1943 - 7 million dead

The Bengal Famine of 1943 was set about by a whirlwind of catastrophic events. With World War II raging and Japanese imperialism growing, Bengal lost their largest trading partner in Burma. A majority of the food the Bengalis consumed was imported from Burma, but the Japanese suspended the trade. In 1942, Bengal was hit by a cyclone and three separate tidal waves. The ensuing floods destroyed 3200 square miles of viable farmland. An unpredictable fungus, destroying 90% of all rice crops in the region, then struck crops. Meanwhile, refugees fleeing the Japanese from Burma entered the region by the millions, increasing the need for food supplies. By December of 1943, 7 million Bengalis and Burmese refugees were dead due to starvation.

5 - Bengal Famine of 1770 - 10 million dead

Yet another famine in Bengal, this horrific event killed a third of the population. Largely ruled by the English-owned East India Company, reports of severe drought and crop shortages were ignored, and the company continued to increase taxes on the region. Farmers were unable to grow crops, and any food that could be purchased was too expensive for the starving Bengalis. The company also forced farmers to grow indigo and opium, as they were much more profitable than inexpensive rice. Without large rice stocks, people were left with no food reserves, and the ensuing famine killed 10 million Bengalis.

4 - Soviet Famine of 1932-1933 - 10 million dead

Incredibly, the severity of this famine was not fully known in the West until the collapse of the USSR in the 1990s. The main cause was the policy of collectivization administered by Josef Stalin. Under collectivization, large swaths of land would be converted into collective farms, all maintained by peasants. Stalin went about implementing this by destroying the peasants

existing farms, crops, and live-stock, and forcibly taking their land. Reports of peasants hiding crops for individual consumption led to wide-scale search parties, and any hidden crops found were destroyed. In actuality, many of these crops were simply seeds that would be planted shortly. The destruction of these seeds and the forced collectivization of land caused mass starvation, killing an estimated 10 million people.

3 - Chalisa famine - 11 million dead

The Chalisa famine refers to the year in the Vikram Samvat calendar used in Northern India. Occurring in 1783, the region suffered from an unusually dry year, as a shift in the El Nino weather system brought significantly less rain to the region. Vast swaths of crops withered and died, and livestock perished due to lack of food and drinking water. The tumultuous year killed 11 million Indians.

2 - Chinese Famine of 1907 - 25 million dead

Ranking second in terms of death toll, the Chinese Famine of 1907 was a short-lived event that took the lives of nearly 25 million people. East-Central China was reeling from a series of poor harvests when a massive storm flooded 40,000 square miles of lush agricultural territory, destroying 100% of the crops in the region. Food riots took place daily, and were often quelled through the use of deadly force. It is estimated that, on a good day, only 5,000 were dying due to starvation. Unfortunately for the Chinese, this would not be their last great famine.

1 - Great Chinese Famine - 43 million dead

Much like the Soviet Famine of 1932-1933, the Great Chinese Famine was caused by Communist leaders attempting to force change upon an unwilling population. As part of their "Great Leap Forward", the owning of private land was outlawed in China in 1958. Communal farming was implemented in an attempt to increase crop production. More relevant, however, was the importance the Communist Regime placed on iron and steel production. Millions of agricultural workers were forcibly removed from their fields and sent to factories to create metal.

In addition to these fatal errors, Chinese officials mandated new methods of planting. Seeds were to be planted 3-5 feet under the soil, extremely close together, to maximize growth and efficiency. In practice, what little seeds that sprouted were severely stunted in growth due to overcrowding. These failed policies, teamed with a flood in 1959 and a drought in 1960, affected the entirety of the Chinese nation. By the time the Great Leap Forward had ended in 1962, 43 million Chinese had died from the famine.

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse
The Fourth Seal - An Ashen Horse - Death

Rev. 6:7 When the Lamb broke the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth living creature saying, "Come." 8 I looked, and behold, an ashen horse; and he who sat on it had the name Death; and Hades was following with him. Authority was given to them over a fourth of the earth, to kill with sword and with famine and with pestilence and by the wild beasts of the earth.

10 Deadliest World Events In Human History

Simon Rickards January 3, 2013

<https://listverse.com/2013/01/03/10-deadliest-world-events-in-human-history/>

Throughout human history, there have been many world events that have seen a multitude of deaths and widespread destruction. The ten entries on this list are ranked according to the number of deaths. While some of the events spanned just a few years, others occurred over centuries. Since these death toll estimates are always highly disputed, I have made it a rule to use the highest respectable estimate in every case. I have also chosen to focus this list on 'man-made' events - natural disasters have not been included.

10 - Atlantic Slave Trade - Death Toll Estimate: 15 Million

The Atlantic (or Trans-Atlantic) slave trade began roughly in the 16th century, reaching its peak in the 17th century until finally being all but abolished in the 19th Century. The main driving force behind this trade was the need for European empires to establish themselves in the New World. European and American settlers therefore began to use mainly West African slaves to fill the vast labor needs on plantations. Estimates vary on the amount of slaves who died, but it is said that for every ten slaves taken on a ship, four would perish from causes related to mistreatment.

9 - Late Yuan Warfare & Transition to Ming Dynasty - Death Toll Estimate: 30 Million

The Yuan dynasty was founded by Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan, around 1260. Yuan literally translates as 'Great is the Heavenly and Primal', though there proved to be nothing either great or heavenly about it.

The dynasty turned out to be one of the shortest-lived in the history of China, covering just a century until it fell in 1368. Chaos reigned during the twilight years of the Yuan Dynasty, and the lands were marked by warring tribes, outlaws, political struggle, famine, and bitterness among the populace. After all this carnage, the Ming Dynasty took control. Their reign is described by some as "one of the greatest eras of orderly government and social stability in human history."

8 - An Lushan Rebellion - Death Toll Estimate: 36 Million

Around 500 years before Yuan, the Tang Dynasty was in control of China. An Lushan - a general in the north of China - sought to take control, and declared himself emperor (creating the Yan

Dynasty). The An Lushan rebellion lasted from 755 until 763, when the Yan Dynasty was finally defeated by the Tang empire. Medieval warfare was always a bloody affair – and this rebellion was no exception. Millions died and the Tang Dynasty never fully recovered.

7 - Taiping Rebellion - Death Toll Estimate: 40 Million

Jump forward a thousand years and the Chinese are at it again – this time with some help from the French, the British, and some American mercenaries. In 1850, the Qing Dynasty is now in charge of China. They had suffered some major problems before the rebellion, with natural and economic disasters causing havoc – not to mention the Europeans bringing opium addiction to China. So up stepped Hong Xiuquan, who amongst other things claimed to be the younger brother of Jesus Christ. Hong established the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom – and the carnage began. The Taiping Rebellion happened at roughly the same time as the American civil war, though the latter conflict proved to be far less bloody.

6 - Great Chinese Famine - Death Toll Estimate: 43 Million

Another century later and we're now in a Communist-led China. The period 1958 to 1961 is also known as 'the great leap forward' – and it's a sombre lesson in what can happen when a government attempts to change a country too quickly.

Although droughts and poor weather conditions led to the famine, the disaster can quite easily be seen as a consequence of the government's attempts to rapidly transform the country from an agrarian economy into a modern communist society. Chinese peasants describe this period as the 'three bitter years', which is something of an understatement. Several decades later the Chinese economy became the largest in the world – but at quite a price.

5 - Soviet Crimes - Death Toll Estimate: 49 Million

Here is another example of a disaster caused by a country with a vast population trying to change its economic and social landscape in a very short period. Under the Soviet Union, from 1917 to 1953, millions of Russians died at the hands of revolution, civil war, famine, forced resettlement and other crimes. One man can take most of the blame: Joseph Stalin.

His desire to build a new and better country at any cost – and to keep hold of the power he had gained – was a direct cause of the majority of casualties under Soviet rule. It is hard to fathom how, in 1948, he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

4 - Mongol Conquests – Death Toll Estimate: 60 Million

If there is one man who could be said to have more blood on his hands than anyone else in history, it is Genghis Khan. Under the leadership of Khan (and successors after his death), the Mongol empire grew into the largest land empire the world has ever seen – at its peak covering 16% of the Earth. The Mongol army swept across Asia, killing its rivals with great ferocity for the best part of two centuries. The death toll would certainly have been much higher if the Mongols had continued to progress west and into Europe.

Aside from all the killing, it wasn't all bad under Mongol rule – with religious tolerance given to most faiths, as well as tax breaks for the poor.

3 - World War 1 - Death Toll Estimate: 65 Million

Although other wars had come close quite a few times, this was the first truly global war. The causes of the 'great war' are varied and rather complicated, but suffice it to say that in 1914 when the various European empires began to get too big for each other, they decided to form two vast alliances and fight it out for dominance.

Europe became divided, and dragged the rest of the world into its rapidly widening sinkhole. Outdated warfare tactics were deadly to the soldiers involved: these young men would often be ordered to walk very slowly towards the opponent's machine-gun fire. When the war finished in 1918, Europe and the world began to count the cost of so many lost lives. Most agreed that this madness could never happen again...

2 - World War 2 - Death Toll Estimate: 72 Million

Having taken a break from fighting for a few years, 'total war' broke out again in 1939. The two teams divided again into vast forces, and called themselves the Allies and the Axis. During the short break before the war, each country had decided to build some new killing machines – taking to the skies and to the sea, and developing more efficient land-based vehicles as well as automatic weapons their soldiers could now carry. And as if this wasn't enough, a certain country decided to build a very big bomb. The Allies eventually 'won' the war, though 85% of the death toll came from their side, with the Soviet Union and China seeing the greatest casualties. The majority of deaths also came outside of the combat zone, and can therefore be attributed to war crimes.

1 - European Colonization of the Americas - Death Toll Estimate: 100 Million

When Christopher Columbus, John Cabot and other explorers in the 15th century found a new continent, it must've seemed like the dawn of a new age. Here was a new paradise that adventurous Europeans could call their new home. There was, however, one problem: this land already had an indigenous population.

Over the following centuries, the seafaring Europeans brought vast death tolls to what is now referred to as North and South America. Although war and invasion can account for a hefty chunk of these casualties, it was the natives' lack of immunity to European diseases that caused the most deaths. Some estimates state that 80% of the Native American population died as a result of contact with Europeans.

Top 10 Horrifying Moments in the Bible

Flamehorse June 23, 2012 <https://listverse.com/2012/06/23/top-10-horrifying-moments-in-the-bible/>

The Bible is full of tales of adventure, war, nations being built and destroyed and so much more. It is a veritable source of fascinating stories and historical recollections. But, along with the good comes the bad – it is also full of horrifying moments that put the goriest modern horror films to shame. This list looks at ten such tales.

The Torment of Job - Job, chapters 1, 2, and 38-42

The Hand Writing on the Wall - Daniel 5

The Massacre of the Innocents - Matthew 2:16-18

The Obliteration of Sodom and Gomorrah - Genesis 19:1-29

The Locusts of the Abyss - Revelation 9:7-11

The Ten Plagues of Egypt - Exodus 7:14-12:29

The Flood of Noah - Genesis 6:9-8:22

God's Judgment against Jerusalem - Ezekiel 22:17-22

The Passion of Christ - Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John

The Lake of Fire - Revelation 19:20, 20:10, 14, 15

A number of cases of mass killings of people, apparently at God's behest, are recorded in the Old Testament:

1. The Flood (Genesis 6-8)
2. The cities of the plain, including Sodom and Gomorrah (Genesis 18-19)
3. The Egyptian firstborn sons during the Passover (Exodus 11-12)
4. The Canaanites under Moses and Joshua (Numbers 21:2-3; Deuteronomy 20:17; Joshua 6:17, 21)
5. The Amalekites annihilated by Saul (1 Samuel 15)

<https://www.bethinking.org/bible/old-testament-mass-killings>