

Daniel 11

KINGDOM:	Assyria	Babylon				Medo-Persia		
KING:	Assur-uballit	Nabopolassar, Nebuchadnezzar, and their descendents				Cyrus the Persian		
					Belshazzar	Darius the Mede		
YEAR:	612 BC	605 BC	552 BC		539 BC	535 BC		
EVENTS:	Assyria Falls	Jews Taken to Babylon	Babylon Falls			Jews Return Home		
			70 Years					
			Events of Daniel Take Place					

1“In the first year of Darius the Mede, I arose to be an encouragement and a protection for him.

2“And now I will tell you the truth. Behold, three more kings are going to arise in Persia.

Darius reigned starting in 539 BC Cyrus, the Persian, reigned during Darius' reign and ruled until 530 BC.

Three more kings arose in Persia after Darius & Cyrus:
Cambyes (529-522 BC) - known for conquering Egypt.
Pseudo-Smerdis (522-521 BC) - known for pretending to be Cambyes son.
Darius I Hystaspes (521-486 BC) - Cousin of Cambyes who assassinated Pseudo-Smerdis.

KINGDOM:	Medo-Persia						
KING:	Cyrus the Persian	Cambyses	Pseudo-Smerdis	Darius I Hystaspes	Xerxes I (Ahasuerus)	Artaxerxes I (Nehemiah was cupbearer to king)	
	Darius						
YEAR:	539-530BC	529-522BC	522-521	521-486	486-465	464-424	
	535 BC				483 BC?	458	
EVENTS:	Jews Return Home under Zerubbabel			Esther Marries Xerxes	Ezra Leads more Jews Home	Nehemiah Rebuilds Jerusalem Walls	

Then a fourth will gain far more riches than all *of them*;

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Xerxes I (Ahasuerus) (486-465 BC) - Xerxes, husband of Esther, was very rich and ruled from India to Ethiopia over 127 provinces (Esther 1).

as soon as he becomes strong through his riches, he will arouse the whole *empire* against the realm of Greece.

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Xerxes invaded Greece and even burned down the city of Athens. But he was defeated at sea and had to return home.

About 130 years passed between Xerxes & Alexander.

3“And a mighty king will arise, and he will rule with great authority and do as he pleases.

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Alexander the Great (336-323 BC) - Alexander conquered from Greece to Egypt and India and indeed had great authority. He conquered Persia in 331 BC.

KINGDOM:	Medo-Persia (No Longer the Greatest World Empire)						Greece
KING:	Artaxerxes I	Darius II	Artaxerxes II	Ochus	Arses	Darius III	Alexander the Great
YEAR:	464-424	423-405	404-359	358-338	337-336	335-332	331-323

KINGDOM:	Greece								
King of North (Syria)	Alexander the Great	Seleucus I Nicator	Antiochus I Soter		Antiochus	Seleucus II		Seleucus III	
Thrace & Asia Minor		Lysimachus			II Theos	Callinicus		Soter	
Macedonia & Greece		Cassander	OTHER KINGS						
King of South (Egypt)		Ptolemy I Soter	Ptolemy II Philadelphus			Ptolemy III Euergetes			
YEAR:	331-323	323-280's		270's	260's	250's	240's	230's	220's

4“But as soon as he has arisen, his kingdom will be broken up and parceled out toward the four points of the compass, though not to his *own* descendants, nor according to his authority which he wielded, for his sovereignty will be uprooted and *given* to others besides them.



Alexander died of malaria on his way home to Greece, as soon as he had finished his conquests. Four of his generals, because he had no children, split up Alexander's empire. The four generals were Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander.

5“Then the king of the South will grow strong,



The king of the South is the king of Egypt (the nation south of Israel). The first king was Alexander's general Ptolemy I Soter (323-285 BC). He controlled Egypt and was proclaimed king in 304 BC.

along with *one* of his princes who will gain ascendancy over him and obtain dominion; his domain *will be* a great dominion *indeed*.



Alexander's general, Seleucus I Nicator was given control of Babylon, but fled from Antigonus of Babylon. He went to Ptolemy, king of Egypt and served him. They defeated Antigonus. Then Seleucus took control of all from Asia Minor to India and became king of the north. Thus his dominion became great and he became stronger than Ptolemy.

6“After some years they will form an alliance, and the daughter of the king of the South will come to the king of the North to carry out a peaceful arrangement.



Many years went by. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246 BC) became king of the South (Egypt) and Antiochus II Theos (261-246 BC) became king of the North (Syria). Ptolemy's daughter, Berenice, was given to Antiochus to be his wife.

But she will not retain her position of power, nor will he remain with his power, but she will be given up, along with those who brought her in and the one who sired her



Thus a truce was made between the two. But to marry Berenice, Antiochus had to divorce his wife, Laodiceia. Ptolemy died within a few years though and Antiochus remarried Laodiceia. In revenge, Laodiceia had Berenice killed and then poisoned her own husband, Antiochus.

as well as he who supported her in *those* times.



Again, Ptolemy II died (*see above*).

7“But one of the descendants of her line will arise in his place,



Berenice's brother and Ptolemy II's son, Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-221 BC) came to power in Egypt.

and he will come against *their* army and enter the fortress of the king of the North, and he will deal with them and display *great* strength.



Ptolemy III attacked the new king of the North, Seleucus Callinicus (247-226 BC). He took some of Syria's princes captive as hostages.

8“Also their gods with their metal images *and* their precious vessels of silver and gold he will take into captivity to Egypt, and he on his part will refrain from *attacking* the king of the North for *some* years.



Ptolemy III also took some of Syria's idols back to Egypt with him.

Here, Egypt is specifically named.

Ptolemy III rushed home when he heard of a rebellion in Egypt. He didn't go back for several years.

9“Then the latter will enter the realm of the king of the South, but will return to his *own* land.



Seleucus II Callinicus, the king of the North (Syria) retaliated and attacked Egypt in about 240 BC, but was defeated and had to return home.

10“His sons will mobilize and assemble a multitude of great forces;



Seleucus II had two sons. Seleucus III Soter (226-223 BC) was the older and he raised and attacked Asia Minor. He died in battle when he fell off his horse.

KINGDOM:	Greece									
King of North (Syria)	Seleucus II		Seleucus III	Antiochus III the Great			Seleucus IV	Antiochus IV		
Thrace & Asia Minor	Callinicus		Soter				Philopator	Epiphanes		
Macedonia & Greece	OTHER KINGS									
King of South (Egypt)	Ptolemy III Euergetes			Ptolemy IV Philopater		Ptolemy V Epiphanes		Ptolemy VI Philometer		
YEAR:	240's	230's	220's	210's	200's	190's	180's	170's	160's	150's

and one of them will keep on coming and overflow and pass through, ☐
that he may again wage war up to his *very* fortress .

Antiochus III the *Great* (223-187 BC) did the same as his older brother, only he attacked Egypt. Up to this time, Egypt controlled Israel, but Antiochus III pushed Egypt back and took over Israel.

11“The king of the South will be enraged and go forth and fight with the king of the North. ☐

Because Syria was so close to the main part of Egypt now, the king of Egypt, now Ptolemy IV Philopater (221-203 BC) created a large army and attacked Syria.

Then the latter will raise a great multitude, ☐

Antiochus III created a great army and they met for battle in 217 BC with about 70,000 soldiers on both sides.

but *that* multitude will be given into the hand of the *former*. ☐

Egypt has a complete victory under Ptolemy IV. Antiochus lost his whole army and was almost captured, but escaped.

12“When the multitude is carried away, his heart will be lifted up, and he will cause tens of thousands to fall; yet he will not prevail. ☐

Ptolemy took captive thousands and killed many more, but was too lazy to chase after Antiochus. So he didn't really win.

13“For the king of the North will again raise a greater multitude than the former, and after an interval of some years he will press on with a great army and much equipment. ☐

Antiochus came back again with another large army in 201 BC and attacked Egypt under its new infant king, Ptolemy V Epiphanes (204-181 BC)

14“Now in those times many will rise up against the king of the South; ☐ the violent ones among your people will also lift themselves up in order to fulfill the vision, but they will fall down.

15“Then the king of the North will come, cast up a siege ramp and capture a well-fortified city; and the forces of the South will not stand *their ground*, not even their choicest troops, for there will be no strength to make a stand. ☐

16“But he who comes against him will do as he pleases, and no one will *be able to* withstand him; he will also stay *for a time* in the Beautiful Land, with destruction in his hand. ☐

17“He will set his face to come with the power of his whole kingdom, bringing with him a proposal of peace which he will put into effect; he will also give him the daughter of women to ruin it. ☐

But she will not take a stand *for him* or be on his side. ☐

18”Then he will turn his face to the coastlands and capture many. ☐

Egypt had other enemies that joined Antiochus, including many Jews who wanted to revolt so that they could gain independence. But their desire was disappointed. Egypt fights back under a general named Scopas and he punished the leaders in Jerusalem and Judah for rebelling.

Egypt's success did not last long. Antiochus again attacked from the north and made General Scopas surrender in a fortified city named Sidon. Three Egyptian leaders tried to rescue Scopas, but they failed.

No one was able to stand against Antiochus III. He also stayed in Judah for a while and Israel was then completely occupied by him in 199 BC. He then had the power to “do as he pleased.”

Antiochus then tried to make a truce with Egypt and bring peace by marrying his daughter, Cleopatra, to Egypt's seven-year old king, Ptolemy V. His desire was to ruin Egypt by giving his daughter to Ptolemy.

But his plan failed because Cleopatra sided more with her new husband than with her father.

Antiochus III the Great grew proud and wanted to conquer Greece as well so he could be as great as Alexander and reunite the Greek Empire.

But a commander will put a stop to his scorn against him; moreover, he will repay him for his scorn. ☐

19 “So he will turn his face toward the fortresses of his own land, but he will stumble and fall and be found no more. ☐

20 “Then in his place one will arise who will send an oppressor through the Jewel of *his* kingdom; yet within a few days he will be shattered, though not in anger nor in battle. ☐

21 “In his place a despicable person will arise, on whom the honor of kingship has not been conferred, but he will come in a time of tranquility and seize the kingdom by intrigue. ☐

22 “The overflowing forces will be flooded away before him and shattered, and also the prince of the covenant. ☐

23 “After an alliance is made with him he will practice deception, and he will go up and gain power with a small *force of* people. ☐

He won several battles, but he was defeated by a Roman general named Lucius Scipio because Antiochus had scorned him. Antiochus was forced to surrender much of his land, his navy, his elephants, and twenty hostages including his second son, Antiochus Epiphanes, who was raised in Rome. He would also have to pay a giant tribute to Rome.

Antiochus was forced to go home to Syria. He resorted to pillaging in order to raise money for Rome, but the people revolted and killed him in 187 BC.

Antiochus' son, Seleucus IV Philopator (187-176 BC), then came to power. He raised the taxes in order to pay Rome their tribute. He also taxed the Jews, “the Jewel of his kingdom.” His treasurer/tax gatherer poisoned him after Seleucus commanded him to raid the Temple in Jerusalem.

Seleucus IV's son, Demetrius should have become king, but Antiochus III's second son, Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-163 BC) who had been in Rome and Athens heard about his father's death and came to Syria where he secured the throne by flattery. Demetrius was killed, probably at the command of Epiphanes and the old treasurer fled. Thus Antiochus Epiphanes took the throne and was despicable.

Antiochus IV had many great victories, particularly against Egypt. He also killed the high priest Onias in Jerusalem.

Antiochus made a friendship with the Egyptian king, but then when the time was right he attacked and conquered much of Egypt and deceived them.

24“In a time of tranquility he will enter the richest *parts* of the realm, and he will accomplish what his fathers never did, nor his ancestors; he will distribute plunder, booty and possessions among them, and he will devise his schemes against strongholds, but *only* for a time.



When people were at peace and not expecting it, Antiochus would attack the rich. But rather than use it for personal wealth as his father did, he gave the money to those who would cooperate with him.

25“He will stir up his strength and courage against the king of the South with a large army; so the king of the South will mobilize an extremely large and mighty army for war; but he will not stand, for schemes will be devised against him.



Antiochus IV then took a large army to Egypt against its king Ptolemy VI Philometer. Ptolemy tried to fight back, but was betrayed.

26“Those who eat his choice food will destroy him, and his army will overflow, but many will fall down slain.



Many of Ptolemy's own servants were traitors and secret agents of Antiochus IV. Generally speaking, Antiochus was victorious over the Egyptians.

27“As for both kings, their hearts will be *intent* on evil, and they will speak lies *to each other* at the same table; but it will not succeed, for the end is still *to come* at the appointed time.



Several agreements were made between Ptolemy VI and Antiochus IV, but they were both lying and their plans did not succeed.

28”Then he will return to his land with much plunder; but his heart will be *set* against the holy covenant, and he will take action and *then* return to his *own* land.



Antiochus IV returned back to Syria with great wealth, but did not return with what he wanted: to conquer all of Egypt. But he began to hate the Jews in Israel and persecuted them. He also took bribes from men to be the high priest and thus defiled the priesthood.

29“At the appointed time he will return and come into the South, but this last time it will not turn out the way it did before.



In 168 BC, Antiochus IV returned to Egypt, but did not succeed like before.

30“For ships of Kittim will come against him; therefore he will be disheartened



Instead of defeating Egypt, he was met by a Roman consul, Gaius Popillius Laenas who demanded that Antiochus leave Egypt or Rome would attack him. He withdrew from Egypt rather than risk war with Rome.

and will return and become enraged at the holy covenant and take action; so he will come back and show regard for those who forsake the holy covenant.

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Antiochus IV returned home, but before arriving home, a rumor had spread that Antiochus had died and a priest named Jason led a revolt. Antiochus came to Jerusalem and killed 80,000 people.

31“Forces from him will arise, desecrate the sanctuary fortress, and do away with the regular sacrifice. And they will set up the abomination of desolation.

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He massacred the people and desecrated the temple on December 16, 168 BC by offering a pig on the alter. He then put up an alter for the god, Zeus and demanded that the people offer sacrifices to him. This was the abomination of desolation

32“By smooth *words* he will turn to godlessness those who act wickedly toward the covenant,

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Many turned against God in Jerusalem and obeyed Antiochus IV Epiphanes.

but the people who know their God will display strength and take action.

☐

But many fought against Antiochus and would not disobey God.

33“Those who have insight among the people will give understanding to the many; yet they will fall by sword and by flame, by captivity and by plunder for *many* days.

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Antiochus persecuted the Jews to a great extent and tried to wipe out those faithful to God. Many died. Many were tortured. And many were persecuted.

34“Now when they fall they will be granted a little help, and many will join with them in hypocrisy.

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In 166 BC, Mattathias Maccabeas, a priest and father of five sons refused to obey Antiochus and he led a revolt against him, believing that the prophecy would be fulfilled in Daniel.

35“Some of those who have insight will fall, in order to refine, purge and make them pure until the end time; because *it is still to come* at the appointed time.

☐

Antiochus tried to wipe out those faithful to God, but instead, those who survived only became more devoted and were purified through the process.

36“Then the king will do as he pleases, and he will exalt and magnify himself above every god and will speak monstrous things against the God of gods; and he will prosper until the indignation is finished, for that which is decreed will be done.37“He will show no regard for the gods of his fathers or for the desire of women, nor will he show regard for any *other* god; for he will magnify himself above *them* all.38“But instead he will honor a god of fortresses, a god whom his fathers did not know; he will honor *him* with gold, silver, costly stones and treasures.39“He will take action against the strongest of fortresses with *the help* of a foreign god; he will give great honor to those who acknowledge *him* and will cause them to rule over the many, and will parcel out land for a price.

40“At the end time the king of the South will collide with him, and the king of the North will storm against him with chariots, with horsemen and with many ships; and he will enter countries, overflow *them* and pass through.

41“He will also enter the Beautiful Land, and many *countries* will fall; but these will be rescued out of his hand: Edom, Moab and the foremost of the sons of Ammon.

42“Then he will stretch out his hand against *other* countries, and the land of Egypt will not escape.43“But he will gain control over the hidden treasures of gold and silver and over all the precious things of Egypt; and Libyans and Ethiopians *will follow* at his heels.

44“But rumors from the East and from the North will disturb him, and he will go forth with great wrath to destroy and annihilate many.

45“He will pitch the tents of his royal pavilion between the seas and the beautiful Holy Mountain; yet he will come to his end, and no one will help him.

From verse 36 on has not happened yet. The king spoken of here will be very much like Antiochus IV Epiphanes and will persecute the Jews as well as have a lust for power. Only this man will be called the Antichrist and will have power over the entire world.

He has not been revealed yet, but will come and will be as awful as the Bible says he is.

Egypt will rise up again and will go to war with the Antichrist. He will wipe out countries as a result.

The Antichrist will also enter Israel, but some countries will be spared from the Antichrist.

He will attack and conquer, including the nations of Egypt, Libya, and Ethiopia.

He will hear rumors of things going on in the north and east and he will destroy many.

He will camp out in Israel, but God will destroy him and no one will be able to rescue him.