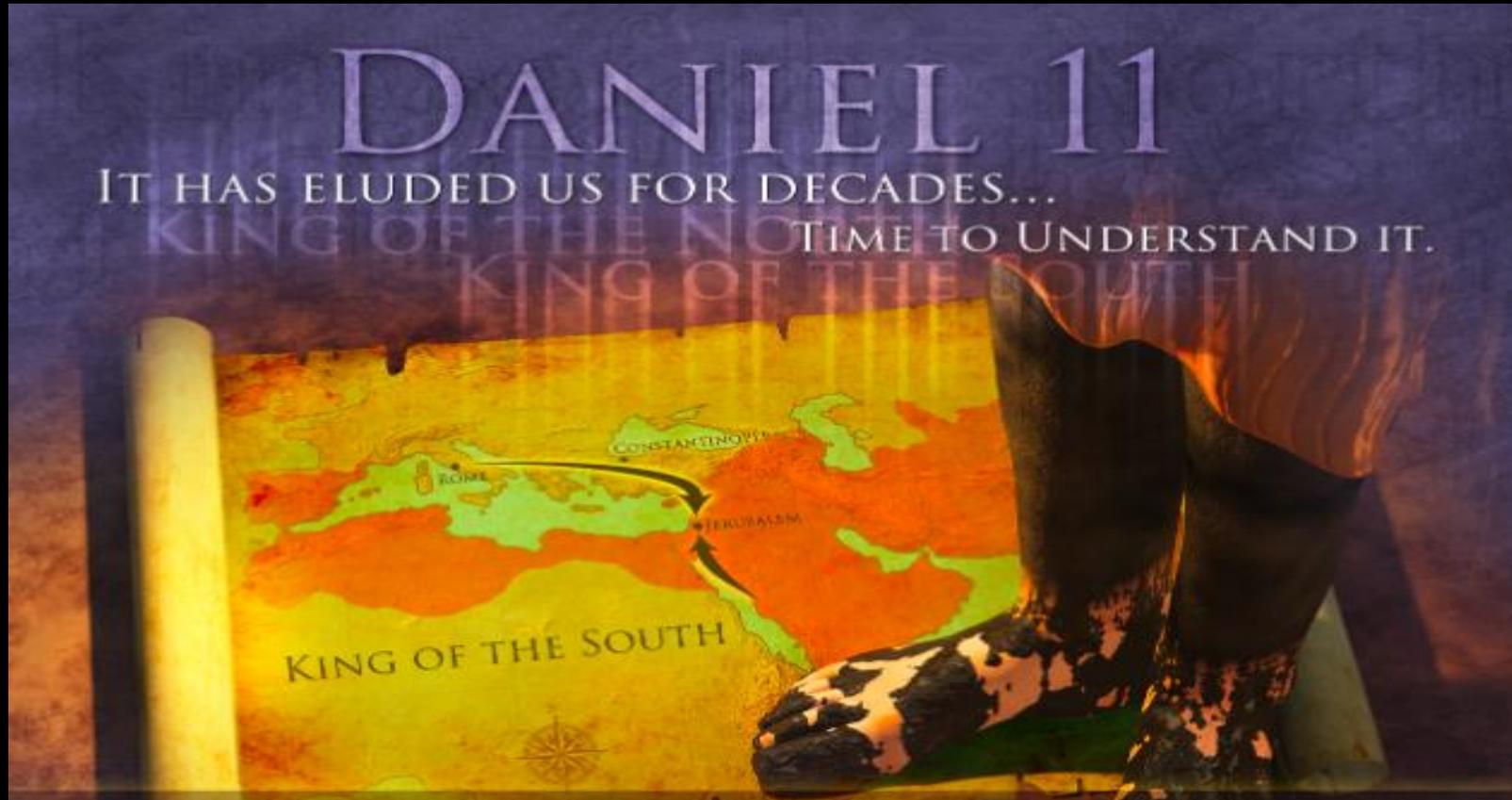


# ***Daniel Chapter 11 – Part 1***

## ***Daniel's Final Climax***



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The Great Controversy between God and  
Satan is primarily over

**“WORSHIP”**

Who will you Choose?



# ***Get into the Ark*** **Sanctuary**



**And let them  
make me a  
sanctuary;  
that I may dwell  
among them.**

– Exodus 25:8

**Psalms 77:13**



# Health Snippet – Garlic

## Health Benefits of Garlic (Seek Medical Advise)

Historically, Ancient Greek athletes ate garlic before an event to improve their performance. Garlic was one of the earliest “performance enhancing” substances. It was traditionally used in ancient cultures to reduce fatigue and improve the work capacity of labourers.

### **7. Athletic performance improve with garlic supplements**

- In one small study, people with heart disease who took garlic oil for 6 weeks had a 12% reduction in peak heart rate and better exercise capacity.
- Other studies suggest that exercise-induced fatigue may be reduced with garlic.

Sulphides present in garlic can help body's red blood cells produce hydrogen sulphide gas, which in turn helps blood vessels dilate and keep blood pressure in check. This can also help runners as blood vessel dilation will allow more blood and oxygen transportation to working muscles.

The administration of single dose of garlic was thus shown to increase volume of oxygen and endurance performance time of college endurance athletes during a treadmill running test according to the Bruce protocol.



# Can We Trust Bible Prophecy?



# Yes we Can!

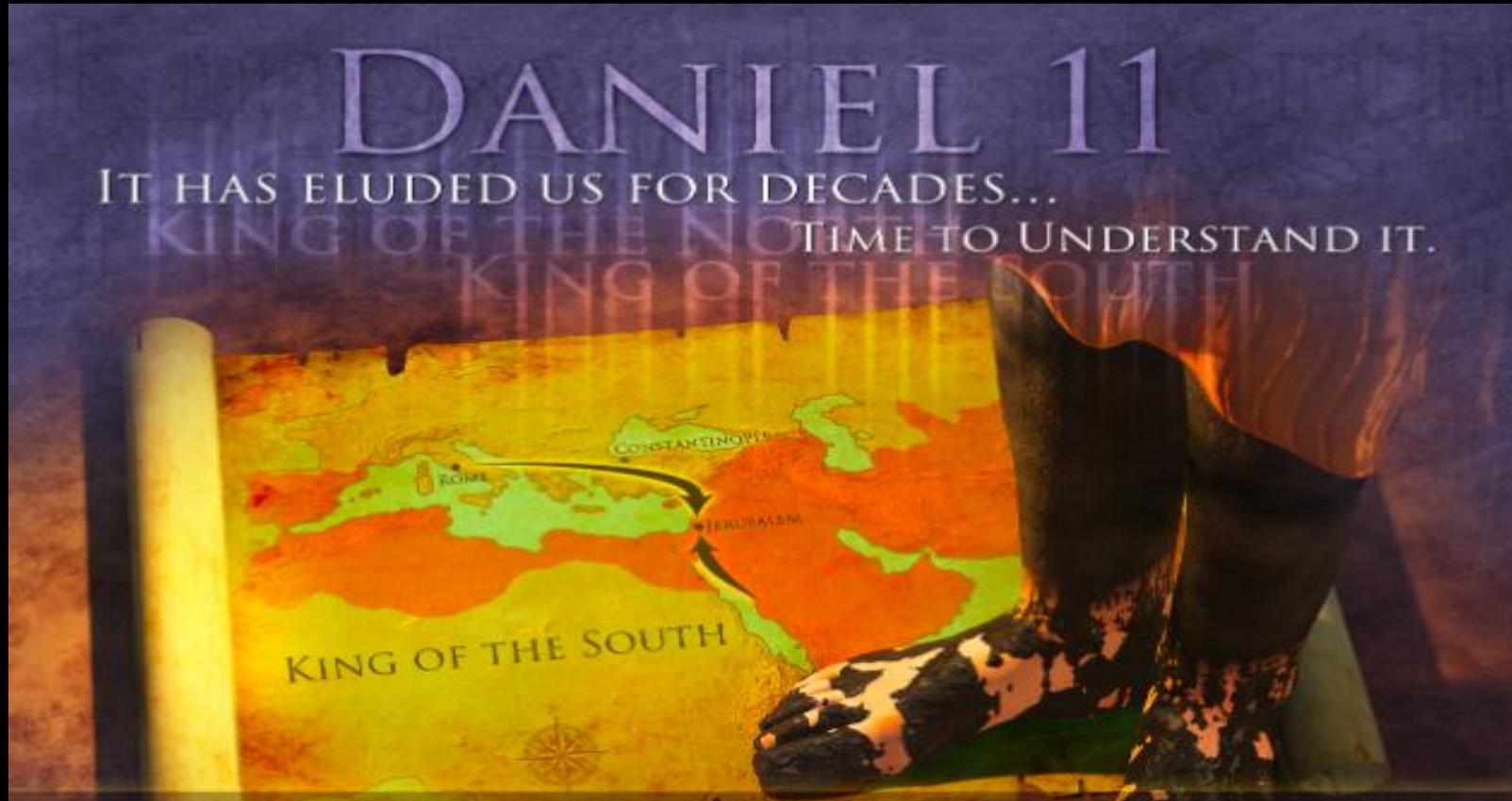
The people who  
**know their God**  
*shall* **BE STRONG,**  
and carry out  
**great exploits.**

DANIEL  
ELEVEN  
THIRTY-TWO



# ***Daniel Chapter 11 – Part 1***

## ***Daniel's Final Climax***



**Past > Present > Future**



# Introduction

Some people care only for themselves. They are not interested in the future of the human race, the future of the people of God, or even the future of their children or grandchildren.

- Others care deeply.

Daniel belonged to the second category, and God revealed to him large portions of the plan of salvation and the destiny of the community of faith.

Daniel 11 provides an outline, an overview of a vast sweep of prophecy. Here Gabriel gives to Daniel a detailed history from the time of Darius the Mede, through the time of Christ's crucifixion in Daniel 11:22, and covering events during the time of the end. This is a repeat and enlargement of the prophecies that we have already looked at from Daniel 2, 7, and 8.

DANIEL 2		DANIEL 7	DANIEL 8	DANIEL 11, 12
GOLD	BABYLON	LION	NONE	NONE
SILVER	MEDO-PERSIA	BEAR	RAM WITH TWO HORNS	FOUR KINGS (Verse 2)
BRASS	GREECE	LEOPARD	HE GOAT	MIGHTY KING (Verses 3-13)
IRON	ROME	FIERCE BEAST	LITTLE HORN FROM FOUR HORNS	KING OF THE NORTH (Verses 14-35)
IRON AND CLAY	DIVIDED KINGDOMS 1260 YEARS	TEN HORNS	LITTLE HORN GREAT	KING OF THE NORTH (Verses 36-39)
STONE CUT OUT WITHOUT MAN'S HANDS	INVESTIGATIVE JUDGMENT	JUDGMENT SCENE	CLEANSING OF HEAVENLY SANCTUARY	TIME OF THE END (Verses 40-45)
STONE FILLS WHOLE EARTH	CHRIST'S KINGDOM	KINGDOM GIVEN TO SAINTS	EXECUTIVE JUDGMENT	MICHAEL STANDS UP (Chapter 12:1-3)



# Introduction (cont'd)

As we begin this challenging chapter, a few points should be made at the outset.

First, Daniel 11 stands in parallel overall with the previous prophetic outlines in Daniel. As in Daniel 2, 7, 8, and 9, the prophetic message extends from the days of the prophet until the end of time.

Second, a succession of world powers emerges, powers that often oppress God's people.

Third, each prophetic outline climaxes with a happy ending.

In Daniel 2, the stone obliterates the statue.

In Daniel 7, the Son of Man receives the kingdom.

And in Daniel 8 and 9, the heavenly sanctuary is cleansed through the work of the Messiah.



Babylon  
Lion

Persia  
Bear

Greece  
Leopard

Rome  
Dragon

Divided Europe  
Ten Horns

# Introduction (cont'd)

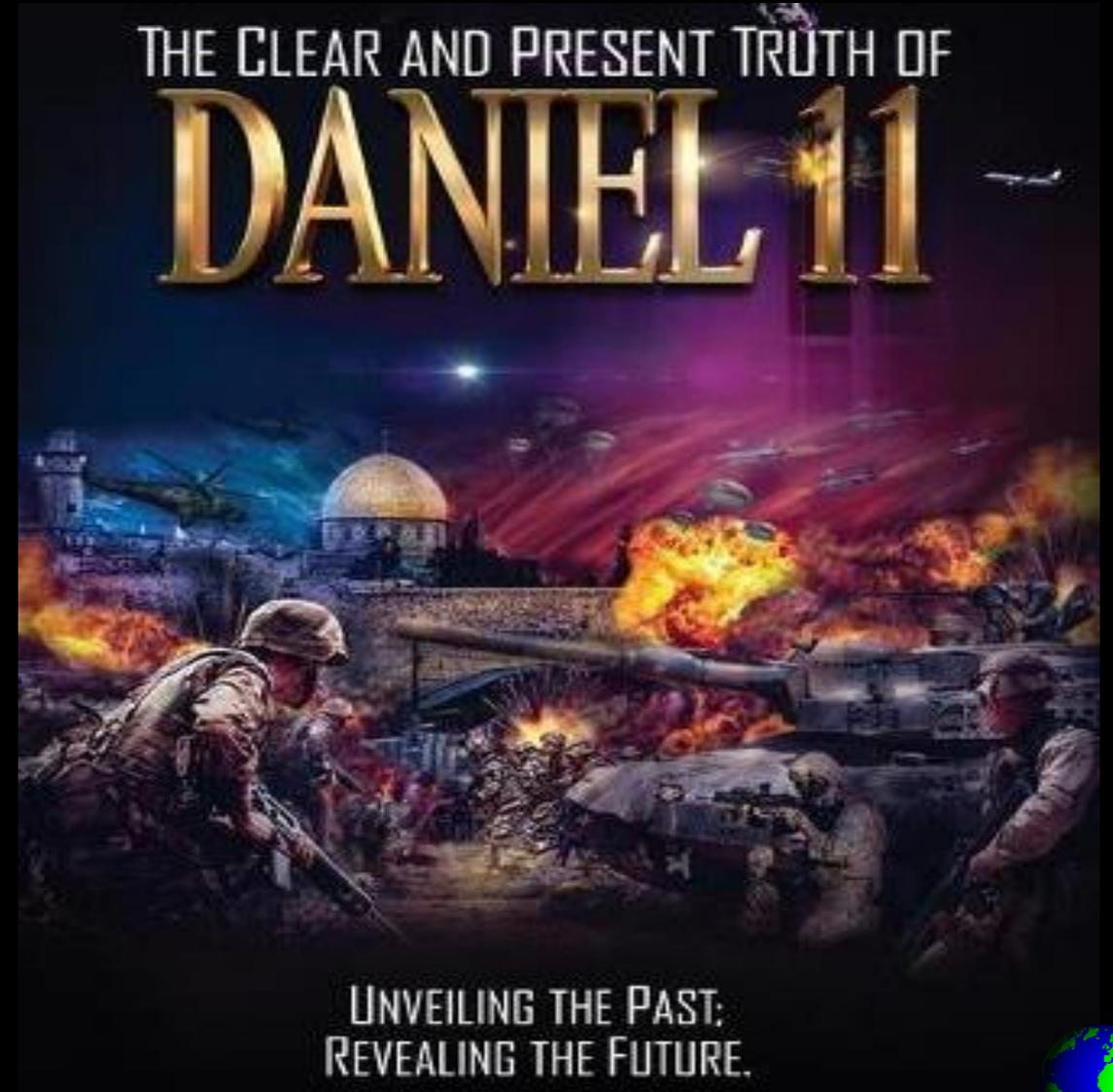
Daniel 11 follows three basic points.

First, it begins with the Persian kings and discusses their fates and the time of the end, when the king of the north attacks the holy mountain of God.

Second, a succession of battles between the king of the north and that of the south and how they affect God's people is described.

Third, it concludes with a happy ending as the king of the North faces his demise by the "glorious holy mountain" (Daniel 11:45).

Such a positive conclusion signals the end of evil and the establishment of God's eternal kingdom.



# The Broad Structure of the Vision in Daniel 10–12

Chapters 10–12 of the book of Daniel contain the following broad structure, which will later be broken down into smaller units:

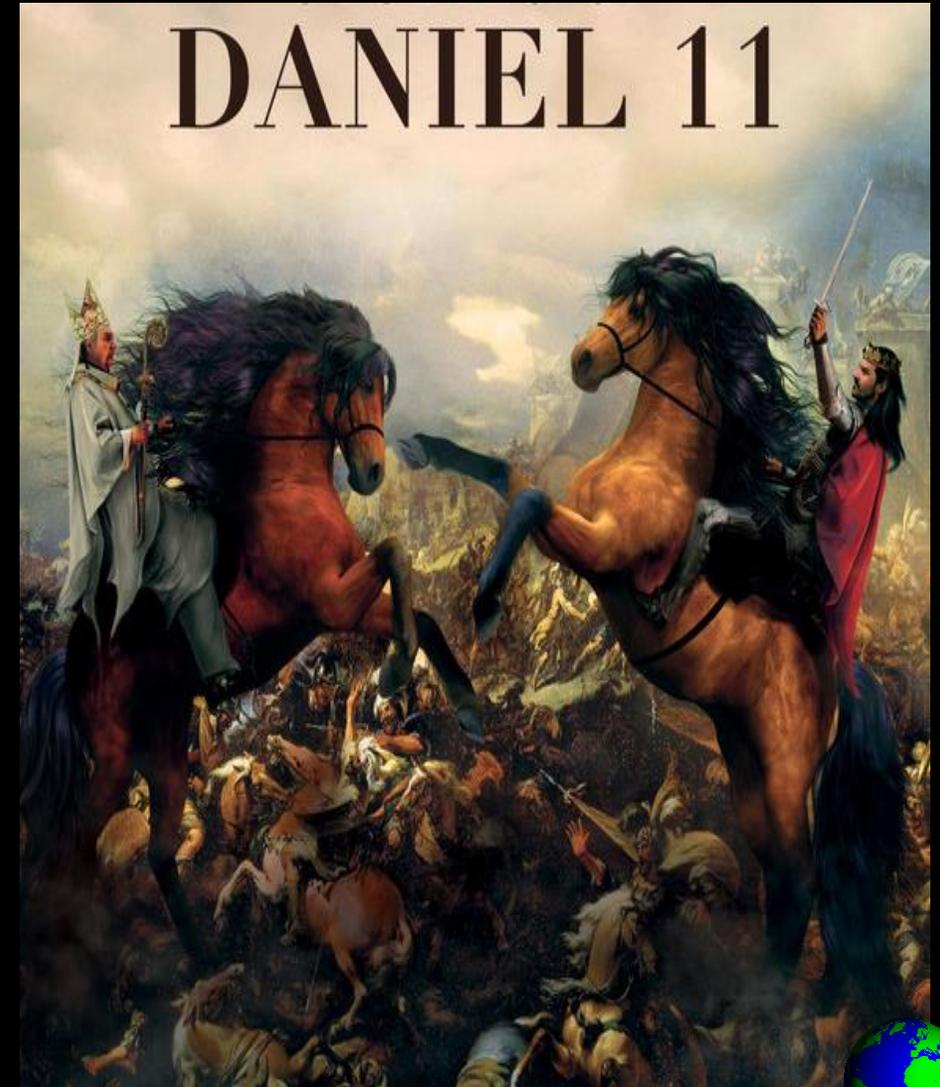
- **Prologue to the last vision of Daniel** (Daniel 10:1–11:1)
- **The vision of the kingdoms** (Daniel 11:2–12:4)
- **Epilogue to the last vision and of the entire book** (Daniel 12:5–13)

In our previous study the emphasis was on the introduction to the vision of the kingdoms (Daniel 10).

This time the focus will be on Daniel 11 and 12, the vision proper, and the epilogue.

Daniel as a person appears five times in Daniel 10 and three times in Daniel 12.

But other more important characters also appear in both chapters—the man in linen clothes and Michael. While in the beginning Michael is involved in a geographically limited situation (Daniel 10), at the end He is involved in a drama of universal dimensions (Daniel 12).



# A Cosmic Scenario

The major visions in the preceding part of the book of Daniel all had some reference to the heavenly world.

In Daniel 2 God's kingdom was completely established on earth with the falling of the stone from heaven, which became an all-encompassing mountain.

In Daniel 7 a heavenly judgment was portrayed before the saints received participation in God's kingdom at the end of time.

In Daniel 8 the heavenly sanctuary was presented as it was attacked by the little horn.

The last vision of Daniel differs insofar as a cosmic conflict appears right in the beginning (Daniel 10) and climaxes in Daniel 12.

This is important because we need to see the big picture apart from the details.

**Daniel 11:14-20**

King of the South: PTOLEMY V Epiphanes

King of the North: ANTIOCHUS III The Great

INSURGENTS

FIFTH SYRIAN WAR (202 - 195)

daughter

CLEOPATRA I

Antiochus Epiphanes Daniel 11:31

Pig Sacrificed in the Temple

THE APOSTOMATION OF DESOLATION

The People who KNOW their GOD shall be STRONG and do EXPLOITS. Daniel 11:32

Is the Little Horn of Daniel 8 ANTIUCHUS IV. EPIPHANES

Alexander The Great

Map labels: Seleucus King of the North, Ptolemy King of the South, Israel



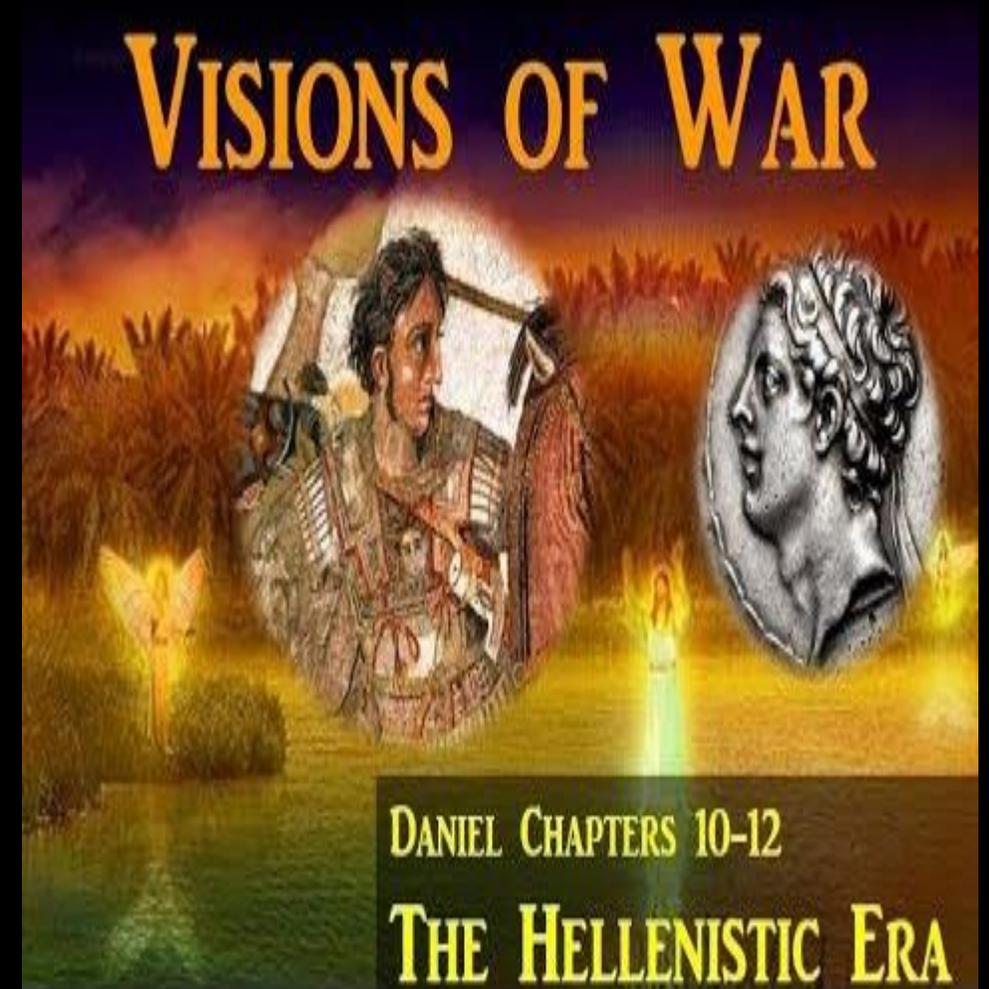
# The Time Frame of the Vision

Which time elements appear in this vision?

- Daniel 11:2 clearly begins in Persian times and continues to the Greek empire.
- The vision informs us specifically about various time elements. It progresses from “the appointed time” (Daniel 11:27, 29) to “the time of the end” (Daniel 11:35, 40; 12:4, 9), “the time of trouble” (Daniel 12:1), and to “the time” of deliverance (Daniel 12:1) which is associated with resurrection (Daniel 12:2–3) and in the epilogue is called “the end” (Daniel 12:13).
- Specific time elements occur in the epilogue. These are long prophetic periods of three and a half times (Daniel 12:7), 1,290 prophetic days (Daniel 12:11), and 1,335 prophetic days (Daniel 12:12).

Why is this time frame extremely important?

- It helps us understand the vision as it progresses from about 535 BC to the establishment of God’s kingdom of glory at Christ’s second coming.
- It also encourages us to focus specifically on the end of this period.



# Literal Elements and Symbolic Elements

Daniel 11 begins with a reference to kings, kingdoms, and politics in literal language. **Persia is not a bear or a ram as in previous visions but is described as a kingdom with kings.** Initially, the kings of the north represent the Seleucids and the kings of the south the Ptolemaic rulers. **But later the king of the north and the king of the south become symbolic entities, as do Edom, Moab, and Ammon. This is not unusual, since a mixture of literal and symbolic descriptions is also found in other parts of Scripture (e.g., the seven churches in Revelation).**

Since the Seleucids and the Ptolomies vanished in history, the appearance of the king of the south and the king of the north in the time of the end must be understood symbolically, at a time when a global widening of the vision develops and a narrow geographical frame is being abandoned.



# The Religious Dimension

Unlike the image of many metals in Daniel 2, which refers to political entities only, Daniel 11 also contains a religious dimension. The characters appearing in this vision are not only kings, but obviously also religious leaders, the Messiah, and the God of gods (Daniel 11:36).

Where does such a dimension surface?

- In the introduction to the vision (Daniel 10) and especially the struggle behind the scenes.

- In the epilogue of the book. For instance, the “holy people” occurs (Daniel 12:7) and Daniel is promised resurrection (Daniel 12:13).

## DANIEL'S 4<sup>th</sup> BEAST

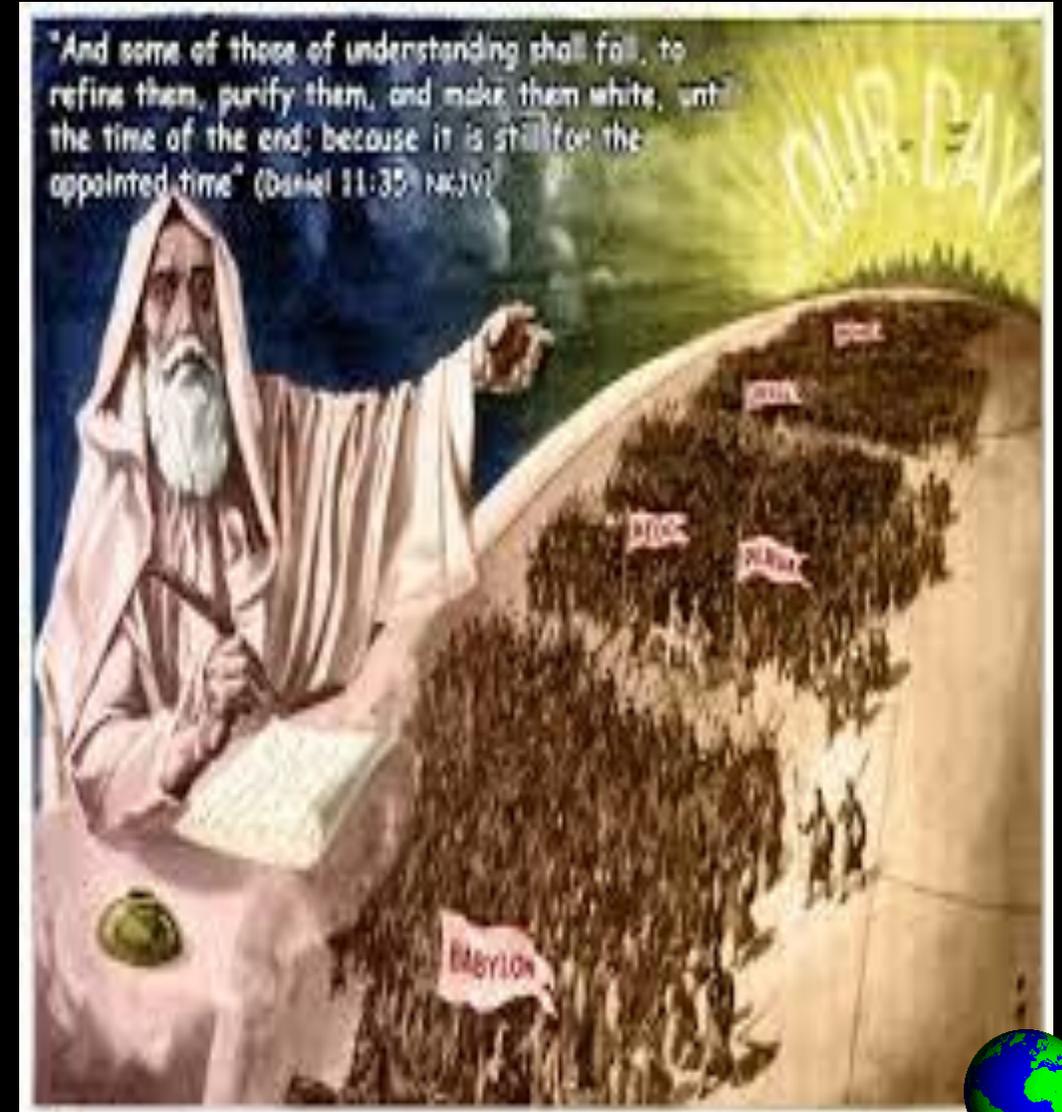
DANIEL 2	DANIEL 7	Daniel's 4 <sup>th</sup> Beast Amplified
	 Babylon	 Rev 12
	 Medo-Persia	 Rev 13
	 Greece	 Rev 17
	 Rome	



# The Religious Dimension (cont'd)

## In the vision proper:

- Their gods—paganism (Daniel 11:8)
- The beautiful land—Palestine and the people of God (Daniel 11:16, 41)
- The prince of the covenant—Jesus (Daniel 11:22)
- The sanctuary and the daily—Jesus' heavenly ministry (Daniel 11:31)
- Persecution of God's people (Daniel 11:32–35)
- The king's self-exaltation and blasphemy against God (Daniel 11:36–37)
- Reliance on the god of fortresses and a foreign god (Daniel 11:38–39)
- Holy mountain—attack against God and His people (Daniel 11:45)
- Rescue of those written in the book by Michael (Daniel 12:1)
- Resurrection from the dead (Daniel 12:2–3)
- Sealing of the book of Daniel and later understanding of its prophecies (Daniel 12:4)



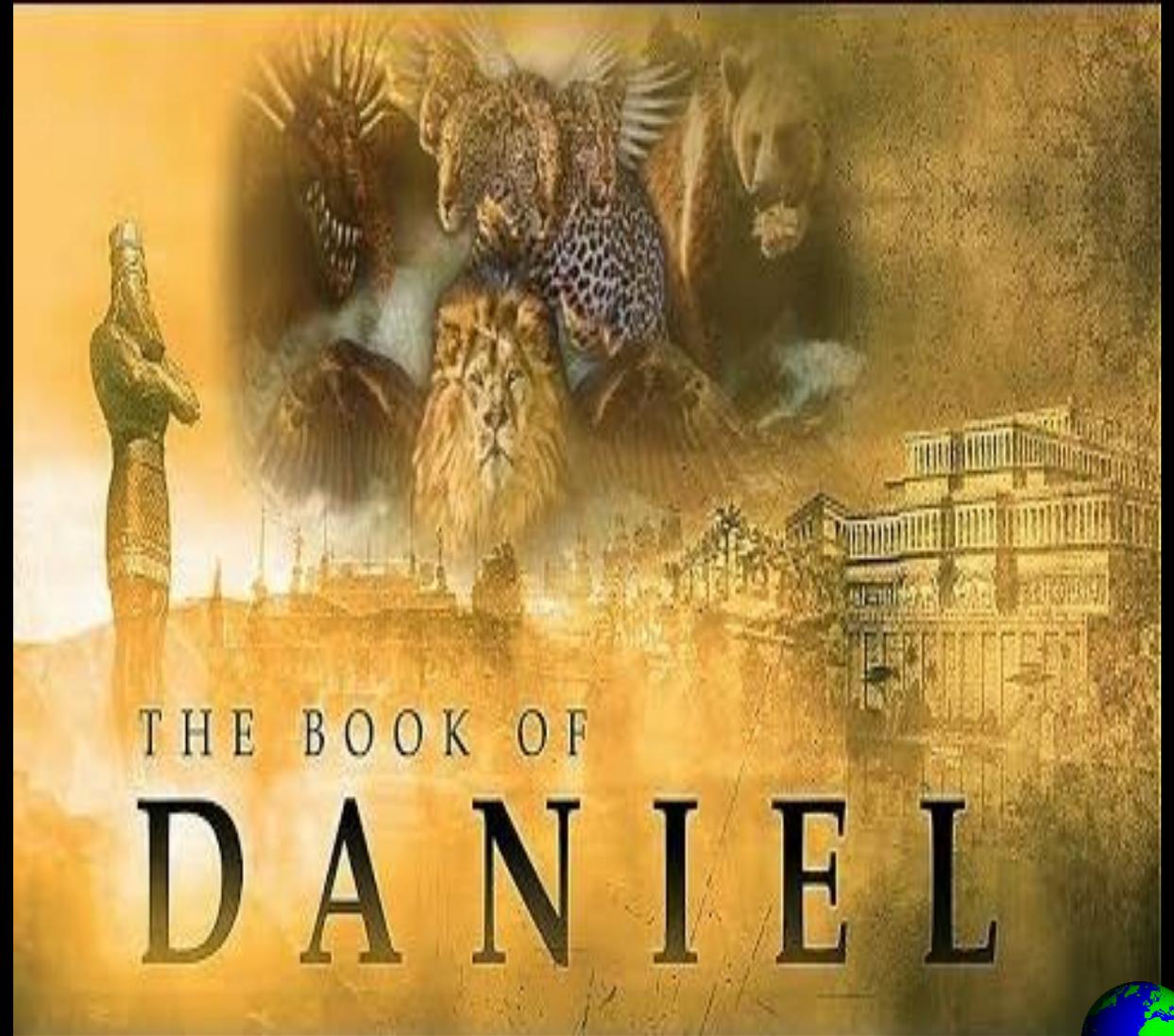
# Connections to Other Visions in Daniel

Daniel 11 is the most difficult chapter in Daniel and has been interpreted differently.

It is important to understand the big picture, even though we may not be able to explain all the details satisfactorily.

However, parallels to clearer chapters help us interpret this chapter.

This table suggests that the same empires are found in Daniel 11 that also occur in Daniel 7 and 8, and also in Daniel 2, although the latter is not displayed here. In Daniel 11 these empires are described with more details than in the other visions, but as soon as the next kingdom appears, the previous one is no longer considered. The italicized terms or phrases are either using the same vocabulary or the same concepts.



<i>Daniel 7</i>	<i>Daniel 8 and 9</i>	<i>Daniel 11–12</i>	<i>Period</i>
Bear (7:5)	Medo-Persia (ram, 8:3–4, 20)	Kings of Persia (11:2)	<b>Persia</b>
Leopard (7:6)	Greece (goat; 8:5–7, 21) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Large horn (8:5, 21)</i></li> <li>• <i>Four horns (8:8, 2)</i></li> </ul>	Greece (11:3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Mighty king (11:3)</i></li> <li>• <i>Four parts (11:4)</i></li> </ul>	<b>Greece</b>
• <i>Four wings and four heads (7:6)</i>			
Terrible beast (7:7)	Little horn (first phase, 8:9) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Beautiful land (8:9)</i></li> <li>• <i>Messiah the Prince (9:25)</i></li> </ul>	Invader and other rulers (11:16–21) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Beautiful land (11:16)</i></li> <li>• <i>Prince of covenant (11:22)</i></li> </ul>	<b>Rome</b>
Little Horn (7:8)	Little horn (second phase, 8:9)	Ruler/King of north (11:29)	<b>Papacy</b>
<i>Changes of time and law (7:25)</i>	<i>The daily (8:11)</i>	<i>The daily (11:31)</i>	
<i>Persecution (7:25)</i>	<i>Abomination of desolation (9:27)</i>	<i>Abomination of desolation (11:31)</i>	
<i>Self-exaltation (7:8, 25) three and a half times (7:25)</i>	<i>Persecution (8:10, 24)</i>	<i>Persecution (11:32–35)</i>	
	<i>Self-exaltation (8:10, 25)</i>	<i>Self-exaltation (11:36–39)</i>	
	2,300 evenings & mornings (8:14)	<i>three and a half times, 1,290 days, and 1,335 days (12:7, 11–12)</i>	
The Son of Man (7:13)	<i>Time of the end (8:17)</i>	<i>Time of the end (11:40)</i>	<b>Time of End</b>
	Prince of princes (8:25)	Michael (12:1)	
God's Kingdom (7:14, 27)		Resurrection (12:2–3, 13)	<b>The End</b>



# Daniel 11:1 - Gabriel comforts Darius

**Daniel 11:1** Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, even I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.

- **Daniel 10:21 should be verse #1 of this chapter.** In fact, all of chapter 10:1 to 11:1 is background and introduction.

**There is no break between these chapters, it simply continues on. So we are still at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Let us see what else Gabriel had to tell Daniel.**

**I = Gabriel is speaking here:** This explains why Darius was so kind to Daniel, especially regarding the lions den.

**When man finds favour on God's people it's always due to ministering angels softening the heart.**

**I stood to confirm and to strengthen him:** Gabriel is helping Darius in the same way he helped Cyrus.

**Even in the first year of Darius, when the Medes and Persians overtook Babylon, Gabriel was there by Darius' side to confirm/help/establish him and strengthen him. This truly shows that God is ultimately in control of world events. As the writing on the wall sealed the probation of Babylon and God's protection withdrew from them, He in turn strengthened Darius the Mede to overrun Babylon as we have already seen in chapter 5.**



# Daniel 11:2 - The Kings of Persia

**Daniel 11:2** And now will I shew thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than they all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.

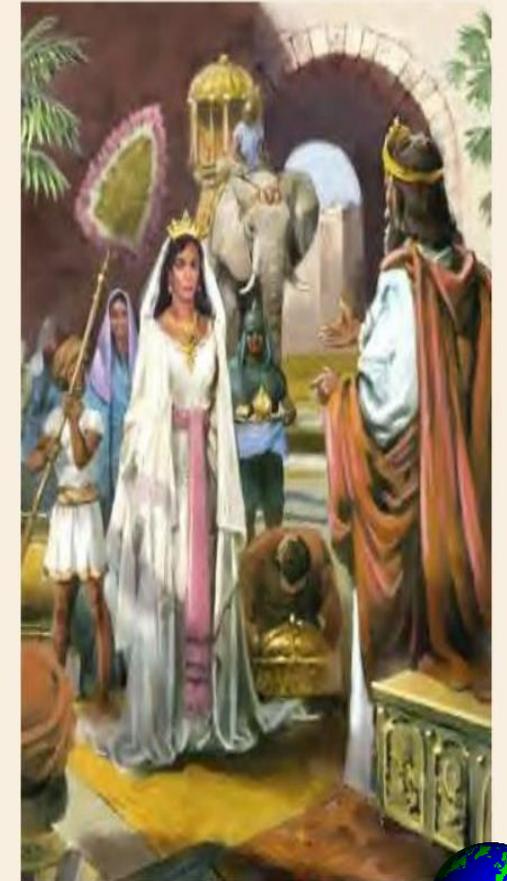
**This vision was given in 534BC: After the death of the present king Cyrus, the next four kings were..**

1. **Cambyses 530-522 (of Persia)**
2. **Smerdis (Bardiya) 522 (assassinated) (of Persia)**
3. **Darius I 522-486 (of Persia)**
4. **Artaxerxes (Ahasuerus) (486-465) who was husband to Esther, did in fact "stir all" when he came against the Greeks with help from 40 other nations to defeat Greece.**

**This causes Alexander to step up in revenge, and start the next global kingdom.**

## Kings of Medo-Persia

KING	B.C. DATE
■ Cyrus II	539 - 530
■ Cambyses II	529 - 522
■ Bardiya (6 months)	522
■ Nebuchadnezza III (3 months)	521
■ Nebuchadnezza IV (3 months)	521 - 486
■ Darius I	485 - 465
■ Xerxes I	482
■ Bel-Shimanni	482
■ Shamash-Eriba	464 - 424
■ Artaxerxes I	423 - 405
■ Darius II	404 - 359
■ Artaxerxes II Mnemon	358 - 338
■ Artaxerxes III Ochus	337 - 336
■ Arses Darius III	335 - 331



# The 4<sup>th</sup> King of Persia: Ahasuerus

The fourth shall be far richer than they all: = Artaxerxes.

*Esther 1:1,4* - "Now it came to pass in the days of Ahasuerus, (this is Ahasuerus which reigned, from India even unto Ethiopia, over an hundred and seven and twenty provinces:) When he showed the riches of his glorious kingdom and the honour of his excellent majesty many days, even an hundred and fourscore days."

His strength through his riches: his riches made him proud.

He shall stir up: At the time of Artaxerxes all nations were under Persian rule except Greece. This is why it was easy for him to "stir up" the 40 nations against them.

According to Herodotus: (who lived at that age) his army amassed to 5,283,220 from the East alone. But not content with this, he enlisted the Carthaginians of the West which added another 300,000 men. In total he had raised over five and three quarter million men to go against the Greeks. He defeated the Greeks at Thermopylae, lost the battle of Salamis in 480 B.C. he lost after this at Plataea in 479 B.C. The war ended in 467 B.C.

We now skip over nine minor rulers as Xerxes was the last Persian king to invade Grecia.



# **Daniel 11:3 - Alexander the Great**

## **The Macedonia Empire**

**Daniel 11:3** *And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.*

**Mighty king:** = **Alexander the great (336 to 323BC)**

In **Daniel 2** Alexander is "thighs of brass."

In **Daniel 7** he is "the leopard."

In **Daniel 8** he is "the he-goat" with the notable horn that breaks and four others come up.

**Great dominion:** = **Alexander's rule.**

**At the time of his early death it was the largest empire the world had every known.**

**Alexander finally defeated the Persians at the battle of Arbela in 331 B.C.** He continued his campaign all the way to the borders of India and south through to Egypt. His dominion was far greater than that of the Persian empire.



# Daniel 11:4 - Demise of Alexander

**Daniel 11:4** *And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those.*

When he shall stand up = when "he" is at the height of his power.

He = Alexander the great

Shall be broken = Alexander was getting ready to build his "capital city" at the site of old Babylon in 323BC when what a swamp fever fuelled to fatal levels by alcohol killed him at age 32 after a night of drunken debauchery.

He was said to have drunk equal to the twenty one quests and then twice drank full the Herculean cup containing over one gallon.

- Daniel and the Revelation pg. 56, by Uriah Smith.

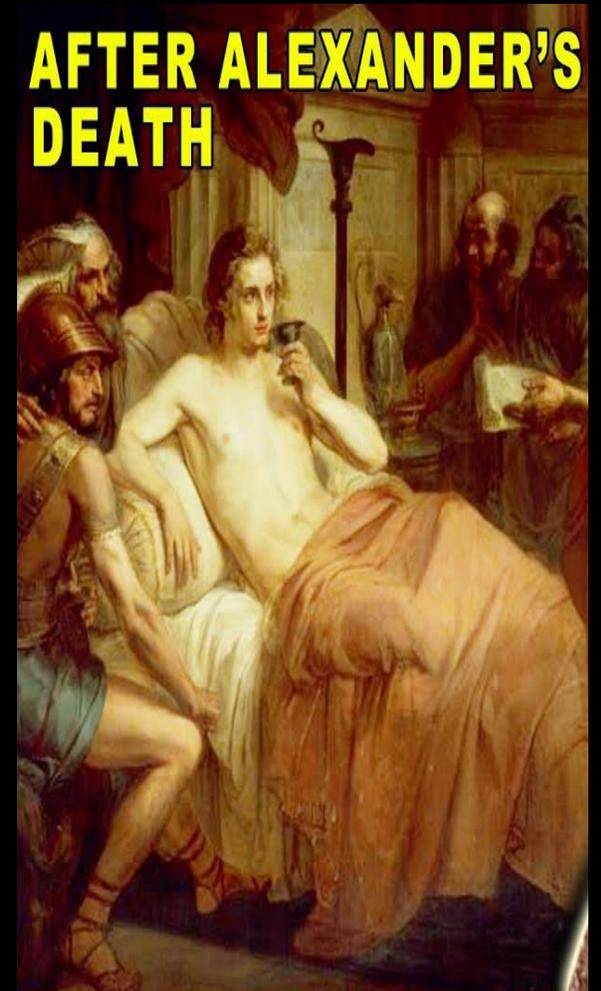


# Untimely death of Alexander the Great

When Alexander was at the height of his power, a fever killed Hephaestus, at Ecbatana, who was a young man dear to him. On returning to Babylon a vast funeral was erected costing over ten million dollars. To drink to intoxication at a funeral was required as a token of respectful sympathy toward the deceased. Alexander spent two nights in unmeasured indulgence, which so aggravated the germs of fever in his system that he continually grew worse and in a few days died. He was asked to who the kingdom would go, his reply was to the strongest. - by Justus Grant Lamson pgs. 35, 36 1909.

Alexander died in 323 B.C. Immediately 36 generals scrambled for power and by 314 B.C. Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander formed a league against Antigonus who had the largest influence in the remains of Alexander's realm. The contest ebbed and flowed. Seleucus gained Babylon in 312 B.C. and established a long line of kings. Lysimachus and Ptolemy assumed the title of kings in 305 B.C. and Cassander about the same year, so that three years later this league of four planned a campaign against Antigonus which brought on the battle of Ipsus 301 B.C. and definitely established the four division of Alexander's former kingdom into north, south, east, and west, or the four winds.

These four directions are according to Palestine, Daniel's homeland.



# The 4 Generals of Alexander

Divided toward the four winds = Alexander's empire was divided by his four Generals after his death. Cassander took the west, Lysimachus took the north, Seleucus took the east, and Ptolemy took the south.

Four winds = NSEW When Alexander died his four generals became kings of the north, south, east and west. (see Daniel 7:6's leopard with "four heads." Also see Revelation "four corners")

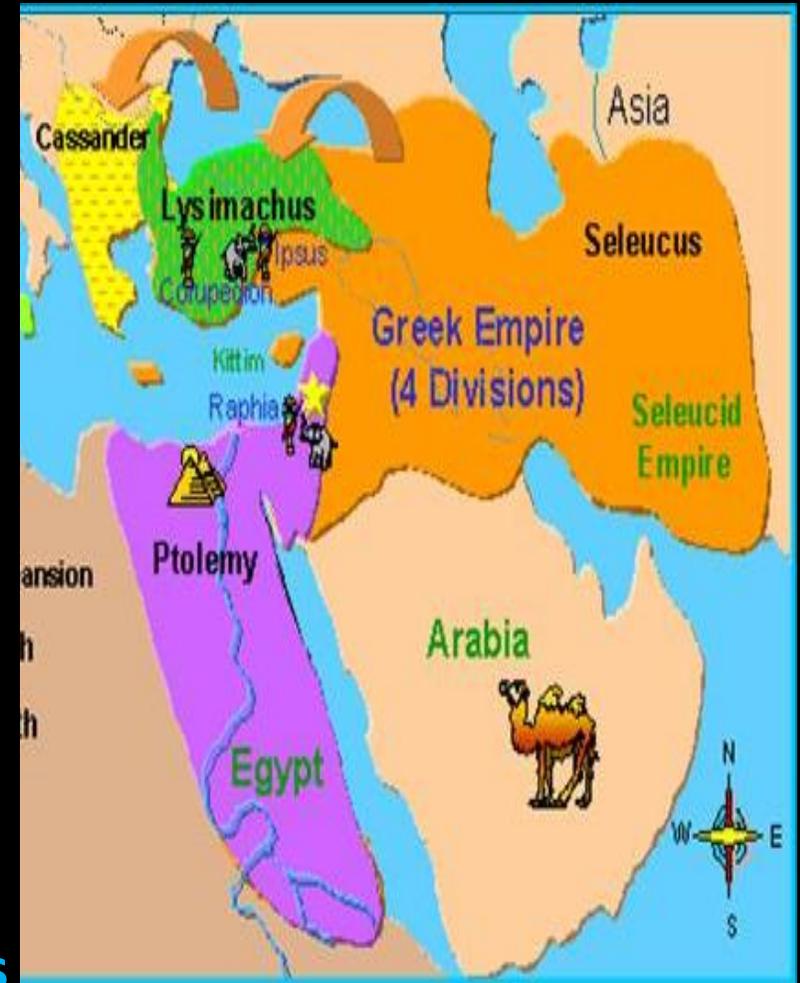
Not to his posterity = Alexander's posthumous son was called king but was killed as a child when the four generals were arguing about dividing the empire.

No descendent of Alexander ruled. Hence it was "not to his posterity" or "according to his dominion."

His kingdom shall be plucked up = Cassander took the west, Lysimachus took the north, Seleucus took the east, and Ptolemy took the south.

They became the kings of the N.S.E.W for this time.

Even for others besides those = Alexander's sons and relatives were slain. No one of his "posterity" or "dominion" ruled. (The word "those" in this passage can also be translated, "these." )



# God is in control of History

Compare Daniel 11:2-4 with Daniel 8:3-8, Daniel 8:20-22. How do these texts together help identify Alexander as the power here?

What can we learn from this assortment of names, dates, places, and historical events?

First, we learn that the prophecy is fulfilled as predicted by the divine messenger.

- God's Word never fails.

Second, God is the Lord of history.

We may get the impression that the succession of political powers, leaders, and kingdoms is propelled by the ambition of emperors, dictators, and politicians of all stripes.

However, the Bible reveals that God is in ultimate control and will move the wheel of history according to His divine purpose, which ultimately will lead to the eradication of evil and the establishment of God's eternal kingdom.



God has the  
final Say  
- proverbs 16:1 -



# Daniel 11:5 - The 1<sup>st</sup> king of the south

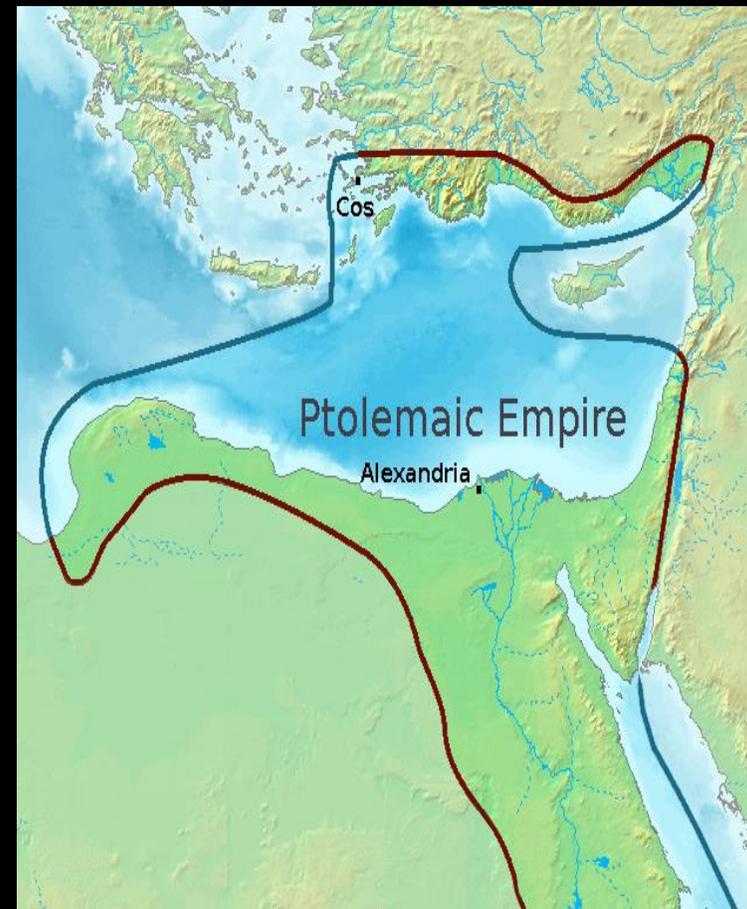
## The Ptolemaic Kingdom

**Daniel 11:5** And the king of the south shall be strong, and one of his princes; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion shall be a great dominion.

The terms “King of the North” and “King of the South” appear frequently in **Daniel 11**. They designate those countries or kingdoms which were physically located to the north or south of Palestine, the dwelling place of God’s people. Here the angel portrays God’s people caught between the great struggles of opposing powers that Satan would manipulate for his own ends.

**King of the south** - Ptolemy Soter, who had Egypt, Palestine and part of Syria in the south, is the king of the south at this point of the prophecy. **He was to be strong.**

At the present time in history, the "king of the south" here refers to the southern part of Greece's divided empire which included Egypt. (see **verse 8**) **Ptolemy I Soter (305-285BC) was the first "king of the south."** "One of the best known south Arabian inscriptions, (Glaser no. 1155) refers to a war between Persia and Egypt and calls the respective kings, the Lord of the North and the Lord of the South." - Exhaustive EGW on Daniel p 324



# The 1<sup>st</sup> king of the North

## The Seleucid Kingdom

One of his princes - One of the mighty kings/Alexander's princes. Seleucus I Nicator (312-281BC) He was another one of Alexander's generals. He was seeking to take the Eastern portion of Alexander's kingdom but was having trouble, so he placed himself under the command of Ptolemy. As fighting continued Seleucus gained and became stronger than Ptolemy.

Strong above him, have dominion, great dominion - Lysimachus took over Cassander's territory and then Lysimachus lost all of it to Seleucus Nicator who now has three quarters of Alexander's kingdom, leaving Ptolemy in the south with a quarter.

Seleucus, who at one time could be considered one of Ptolemy's princes later became stronger than the Egyptian king." (Exhaustive EGW on Daniel -p 324) Seleucus was "the greatest king of those who succeeded Alexander." (Anabasis of Alexander vii. 22) Due to his success, the Eastern portion of Alexander's Empire and most of the Northern territories were united as one Empire by Seleucus in 281BC.



# Daniel 11:6 - North & South join in marriage

**Daniel 11:6** *And in the end of years they shall join themselves together; for the king's daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement: but she shall not retain the power of the arm; neither shall he stand, nor his arm: but she shall be given up, and they that brought her, and he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in these times.*

**End of years** - After Seleucus' death and the fighting between the north and south ends.

**They shall join themselves** - Antiochus II Theos (261-246 BC the third king of the north) who was grandson to Seleucus I married Berenice, a daughter of the Egyptian king, Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246 BC the second king of the south) for the sole purpose of generating "peace."

**The king's daughter of the south** - Berenice, a daughter of the Egyptian king Ptolemy II.

## THE KINGS



# ***Marriage union does not really Unite***

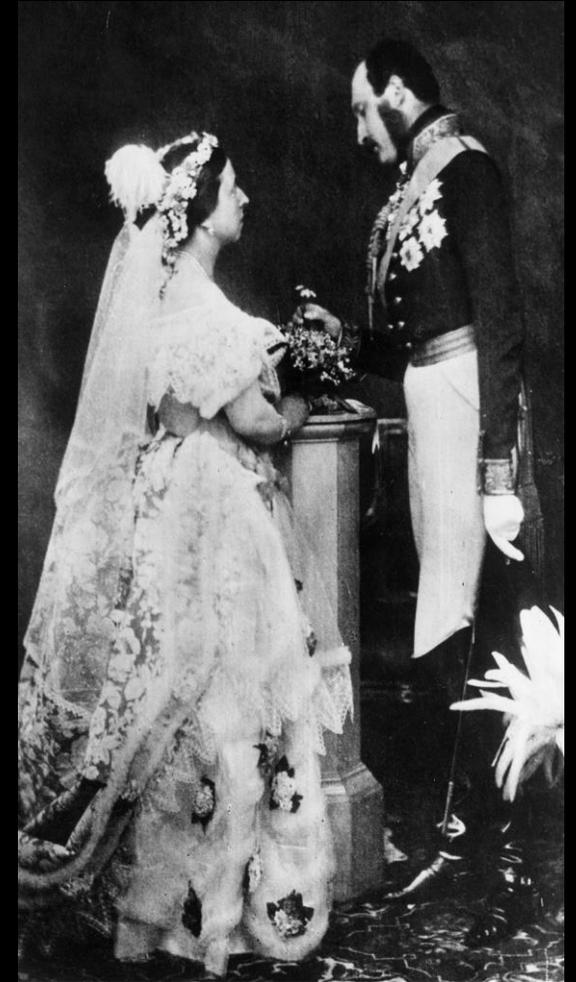
**King of the north** - At the present time of this vision, the "king of the north" is speaking of the "Seleucids" whose territory was North of Palestine today and ruled by Antichious II.

**Come to...make an agreement** - Berenice was to come to Antiochus Theos and become his wife, to try and join the kingdoms in this way. **For the son to be born to this pair was to rule the kingdom.** So Antiochus divorced Laodice his wife and married Berenice.

**She shall not retain the power of the arm** - **Berenice was not to retain any power that Antiochus had.** After a son was born to Berenice, it caused Antichious and Laodice to reconcile.

**Antichious came to power.**

**Neither shall he stand** - **Antiochus was not to stand either.** **This was true about the two of them.** Berenice's father died in 247 B.C., and when word carried to Antiochus he immediately threw Berenice out and took back his ex-wife Laodice, with her two sons Seleucus Callinicus, and Antiochus Hierax. **Laodice then had Antiochus Theos poisoned, 246 B.C., and had Seleucus Callinicus pronounced as king in his stead.** Antichious II dies suddenly.



# **Marriage union does not really Unite (cont'd)**

Nor his arm - Antiochus' son that he had with Berenice was not to retain the strength. Antiochus' son by Berenice was prevented from ruling by being killed by Laodice.

She shall be given up, they that brought her - Berenice was put to death by the orders of Laodice and also all of Berenice's Egyptian attendants that she had with her.

He that begat her - Berenice's father Ptolemy who died earlier in Egypt. The son that Berenice had to Antiochus was also murdered at the same time. This completely cleared the path for Laodice's son, Seleucus Callinicus, to rule.

He that strengthened her - Ptolemy the father was the one strengthening Berenice, for whilst ever he was alive Berenice was in safety, he died. And also Antiochus, Berenice's husband who died suddenly.

After all the killings, Seleucus II Callinicus, and Laodice became the next king of the north from 246 - 226BC.



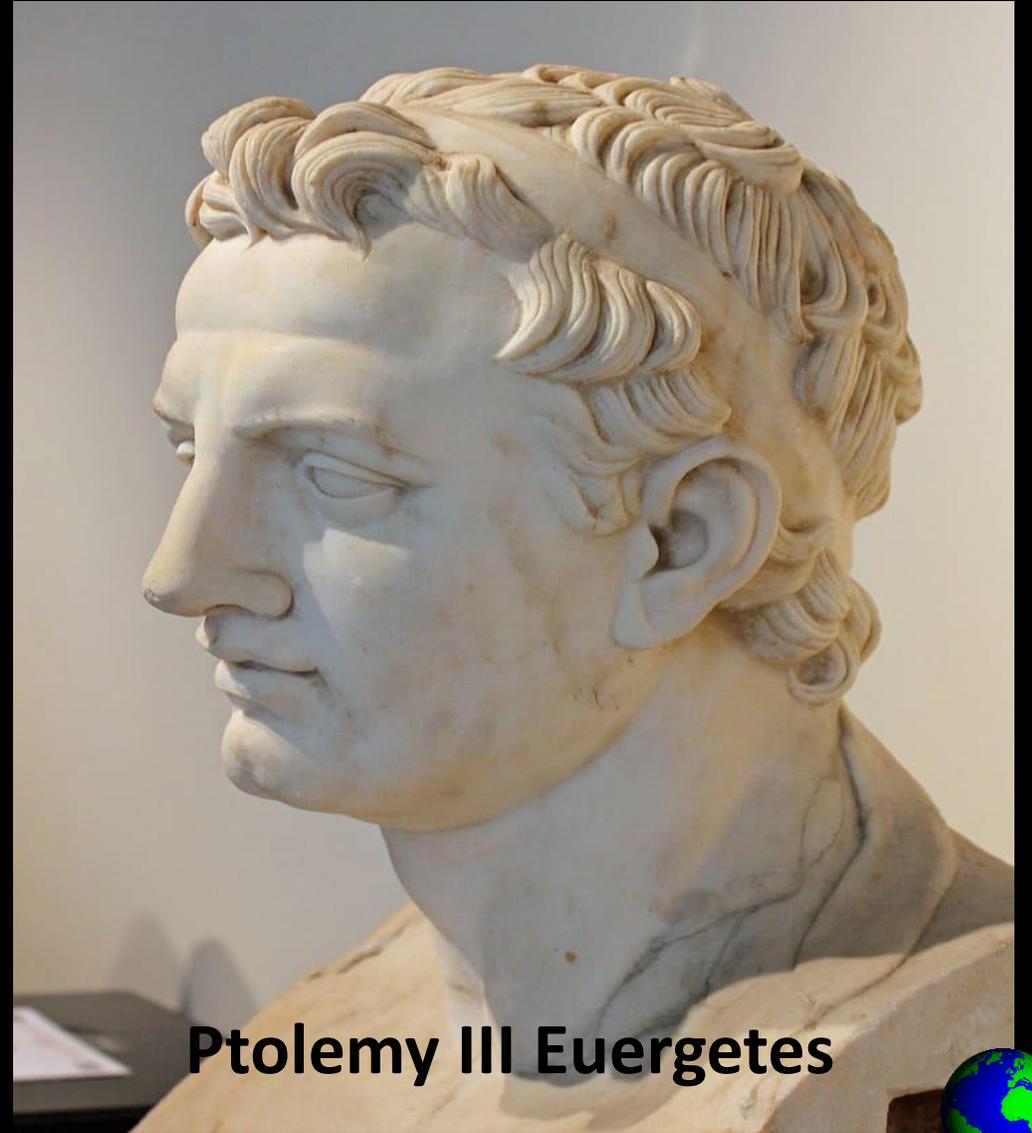
# Daniel 11:7 - Revenge takes place

**Daniel 11:7** *But out of a branch of her roots shall one stand up in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against them, and shall prevail:*

**Branch of her roots = Her roots refers to Berenice's roots, which is her father Ptolemy Philadelphus.** Ptolemy III Euergetes, son of Ptolemy II and brother of Bernice, succeeded his father in 246-221BC.

**Stand up in his estate ... enters fortress of king of the north = One was to stand up in Ptolemy's estate/office.** This was his son, Berenice's brother, Ptolemy Euergetes. Euergetes means benefactor. He now is seated on the throne.

**Come with an army - Euergetes, with his army, was marching to the aid of his sister but was too late.** Ptolemy III invaded Syria in revenge for his sister's (Bernice) murder.



Ptolemy III Euergetes



# ***After revenge ambition continues...***

Enter into fortress of king of north and prevail

- Euergetes and his army continued to march northward, and with many of the cities opening their gates to him, because of their hatred toward Seleucus Callinicus, the king of the north, he was soon in possession of a large portion of land. Euergetes gained Seleucia, the capital of Syria, and a large part of Asia Minor and would have continued to gain more if it were not for a call to come back to Egypt because of trouble there.

King of the north = At the time of this vision, the "king of the north" was the "Seleucids" whose territory was North of Palestine today.

Shall prevail = Ptolemy III was victorious against Seleucus II who died in exile.



Seleucus Callinicus



# Daniel 11:8 - Their gods taken to Egypt

**Daniel 11:8** And shall also carry captives into Egypt their gods, with their princes, and with their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he shall continue more years than the king of the north.

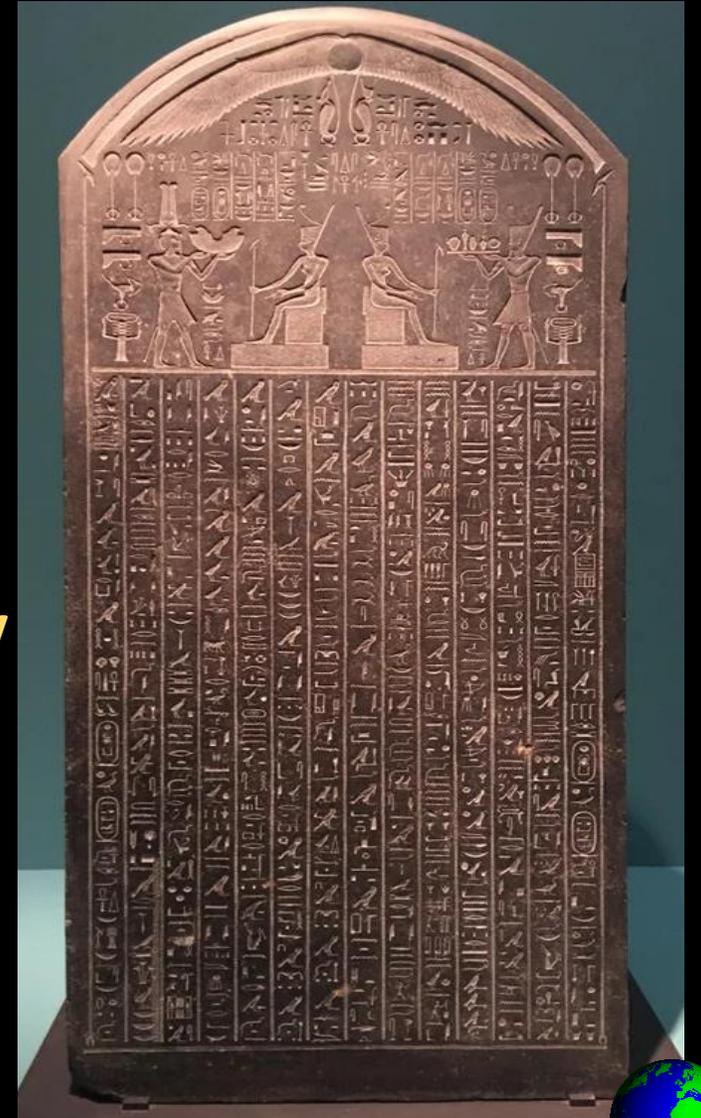
**Egypt** = This confirms who the "king of the south" is that is spoken of in v5. It also proves it is the king of the south attacking the king of the north and prevailing in v7.

**Their gods** = The Decree of Canopus (239-238BC) speaks of Ptolemy III brought the Persian "sacred images" back into their Egyptian temple as booty.

**With their precious vessels of silver and of gold** = this simply deals with the booty that Euergetes collected whilst on his conquest. This conquest was in the year 246 B.C.

**Continue more years than king of north** - Euergetes reigned from 247 B.C. to 222 B.C., whereas Seleucus Callinicus reigned from 246 B.C. to 227 B.C. **Ptolemy III Euergetes died in 222BC, two years after Seleucus III Ceraunus (226-223BC).**

**NOTE:** Strongs # 05979 translates the word "continue" as "stood, stand, endure, remain, etc" ...



# **Daniel 11:9 - The saga continues...**

**Daniel 11:9** *So the king of the south shall come into his kingdom, and shall return into his own land.*

**King of the south** = **Ptolemy III** returns to **Egypt** causing **Seleucus** to march on Egypt to regain power and prestige.

**Return to his own land** = **Seleucus III** was **defeated** and forced to return to **Syria** empty-handed (about 217BC).

One can also see that "returning to his own land" was necessary to defend it.

**Verse 9** reaffirms that **Euergetes**, king of the south, would come into **Seleucus Callinicus'**, king of the north, territory and then return to his own.



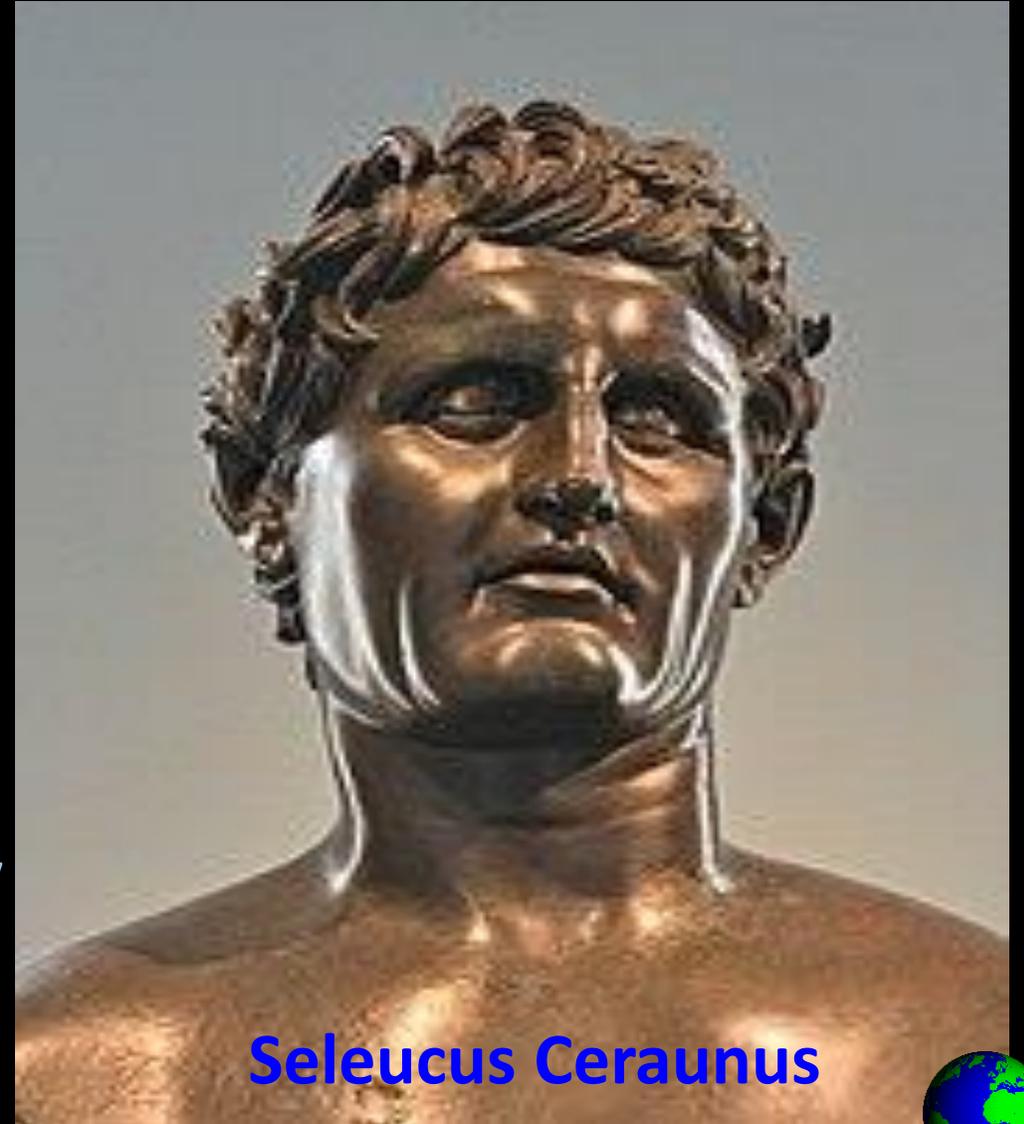
# Daniel 11:10 - Revenge time again...

**Daniel 11:10** *But his sons shall be stirred up, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces: and one shall certainly come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall he return, and be stirred up, even to his fortress.*

**His sons** - The king of the North's sons or Seleucus Callinicus' sons, Seleucus Ceraunus and Antiochus Magnus. Sons of Seleucus II, king of the north. They were Seleucus III also called Ceraunus Soter who reigned 226 - 223BC and Antiochus III the Great who reigned 223 - 187BC.

**Shall be stirred up** - These two sons, Seleucus being the older, were stirred up because of the land that had been taken from them and to reclaim the rich booty that was taken by Ptolemy III.

**Assemble a multitude of great forces** - They gathered an army together to avenge what had happened.



Seleucus Ceraunus



# ***KON and KOS keep fighting***

**One shall certainly come** - Seleucus Ceraunus was a weak leader destitute of money and unable to keep his army in obedience to him. He only reigned for 3 years and was then poisoned by two of his generals. This left Antiochus Magnus to be proclaimed as king, and it was he who came to avenge.

**Overflow and pass through** - In 219BC Antiochus III retook Seleucia and then Palestine from his rival Ptolemy IV Philopator. He was also able to "penetrate Transjordan" at this time. Some places were taken by force and others by treaty.

**Stirred up** - Antiochus III returns home having failed in reclaiming all that he wished in regards to territory and booty. Being "stirred up" he seeks revenge. Talking of the ongoing revenge, as Antiochus overcame in battle Nicholas, the Egyptian general, and had thoughts of invading Egypt itself. This revenge peaks in [verse 11](#).



# **Daniel 11:11 - The war continues...**

**Daniel 11:11** *And the king of the south shall be moved with choler, and shall come forth and fight with him, even with the king of the north: and he shall set forth a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into his hand.*

**King of the south** - **Euergetes had passed off the scene by now and Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-205BC) had taken the throne of the south in Egypt**

**Moved with choler** - **Philopater was moved with choler because Antiochus Magnus was getting to close. The same as it did in Daniel 8:7 wherein Alexander moved with choler.** It means Ptolemy IV Philopater will defeat king of the north just as easy as Alexander defeated his foes.

**king of the north** = **Antiochus III, the Great.**

**Come forth and fight with him...king of north - Philopater, south, went out to meet Antiochus, north, at the battle of Raphia near Gaza in 217 B.C.**



**Ptolemy IV Philopater**



# ***KOS overtakes KON in battle***

**He** - is referring to the king of the north, which is Antiochus.

**Shall set forth a great multitude** - The great multitude that Antiochus set forth consisted of the following: **62,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry and 102 elephants.**

**But the multitude...given into his hand** - **Philopater met Antiochus with a larger army.** Even though he had less elephants, only 73 elephants, his total army with foot and horse amounted to a greater amount than his opponent.

**Philopater defeated Antiochus by slaying 10,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, and taking captive over 4000 prisoners. Philopater suffered the loss of only 700 cavalry and 1400 infantry. So the multitude was given into the hand of the king of the south, Philopater.**



# **Daniel 11:12 - KOS is proud in victory**

**Daniel 11:12** *And when he hath taken away the multitude, his heart shall be lifted up; and he shall cast down many ten thousands: but he shall not be strengthened by it.*

When he hath taken away the multitude -  
**After this fight previously mentioned when Philopater has defeated Antiochus.**

Heart shall be lifted up – **Philopater's heart was lifted up by his success, just as proud as was Nebuchadnezzar in his day.**

He shall cast down many ten thousands -  
On his way back home, Philopater stopped at Jerusalem to sacrifice to the God of Israel.  
**He also tried to enter within the temple itself, but was struck with terror and confusion of mind and had to be carried from the place as if he were half dead.** He left Jerusalem filled with great wrath against the whole nation of the Jews because of what had happened.



# *Pride goeth before a fall*

Philopater sought revenge upon the Jews many times but was unsuccessful, until in 213 B.C. there was an insurrection of the Egyptians, of which he made occasion to gain revenge upon the Jews, slaying 40,000 of them at Alexandria.

Not be strengthened = Ptolemy IV failed to make the best of his victory at Raphia. This victory didn't last long or even strengthen his power. His lack of effort or control after his victory allowed Antiochus the chance to recoup his losses in the eastern territories all the way up to the border of India. Ptolemy died in 204BC and his 5 year old son Ptolemy V Epiphanes ruled from 204 to 180BC.

The king of the north who was Antiochus III at this time took advantage of Ptolemy III's early death and young successor to invade and take Palestine in 201BC.



# **Daniel 11:13 - KON becomes great**

**Daniel 11:13** *For the king of the north shall return, and shall set forth a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come after certain years with a great army and with much riches.*

King of north...return...greater multitude than the former - Antiochus III, the Great took advantage of the king of the south, Ptolemy V's young age in 201BC and invaded Palestine. They controlled Palestine until 63BC when Rome took it.

After certain years with a great army - After fourteen years peace between Philopater and Antiochus dissolved. **Philopater died in 204 B.C. from intemperance and debauchery leaving his son, Ptolemy Epiphanes, to take the throne at the age of 4 or 5 years. Seeing this, Antiochus thought it an excellent opportunity to enlarge his kingdom by coming upon Egypt and upon such a young king.**

With much riches - **Antiochus had successful campaigns against the eastern parts of Iran and India, also he managed to snuff out rebellion in other parts of his kingdom. Through this he had acquired much wealth and military support.**



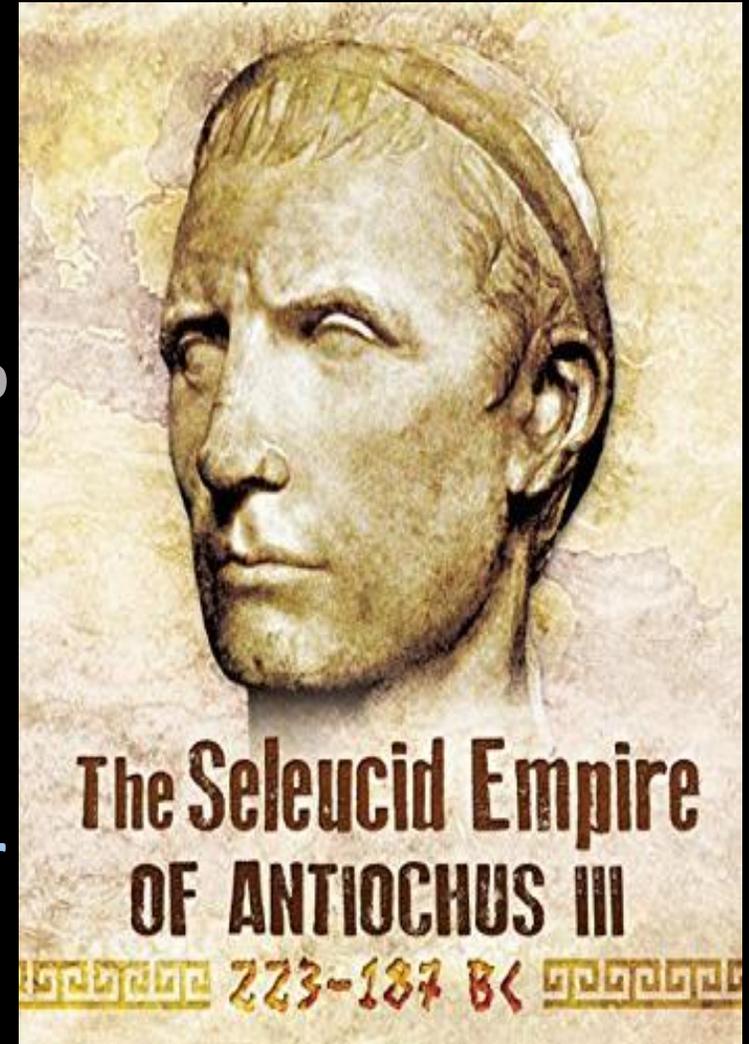
**The Great Antiochus III** 

# Daniel 11:14 – Many against the KOS

**Daniel 11:14** And in those times there shall many stand up against the king of the south: also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision; but they shall fall.

**Many stand up against the king of the south - Stand up against Ptolemy Epiphanes.** During this time of Antiochus wanting to invade Egypt, he made a league with king Philip of Macedonia. **The two of them agreed to divide the Egyptian empire by taking what was the closest and most convenient parts to them. Philip was to take Caria, Libya, Cyrenaica, and Egypt with Antiochus taking all the rest.** Antiochus entered into Coele-Syria and Palestine and was soon the conqueror.

At the same time that this was going on, the provinces of Egypt were rebelling against Agathocles the prime minister of Egypt, who was conducting the affairs of the kingdom for the young king. **The power that he could exercise was going to his head, with Egypt itself being disturbed by seditions. The Alexandrians rose up and caused him, his sister, mother, and their associates to be put to death.**



# Imperial Rome comes on the Scene

**Robbers of thy people** - The word robbers, *periyts* in Hebrew, means **destroyers**. Gabriel is now introducing to Daniel who would be the ones to finally destroy his people, the Jews. We know from **Daniel 9** that the destroyers of the Jews was Rome.

- **Rome's first appearance**: They (Rome) will eventually "rob" the Jews of their independence in 63BC and then later in 70AD destroy their temple. They are called "robbers of the people" because of how Rome robbed people of their promised rewards in politics. To this day, Rome makes political promises to gain friends and then later reneges on the promise to conquer and merge them into the Roman empire.

**Shall exalt themselves** - Rome sent Scopas to lead the Egyptian forces to Palestine in 202 B.C. He took back Coele-Syria and Palestine and brought all of Judea into subjection to the authority of Egypt. This was done because Rome had accepted the guardianship of Epiphanes the young king of Egypt. This also shows that Rome did not rise out of Alexander's kingdom, which was divided into two at this point, north and south. For Rome went on behalf of the south, against the north. See **Daniel 8:8-9**.

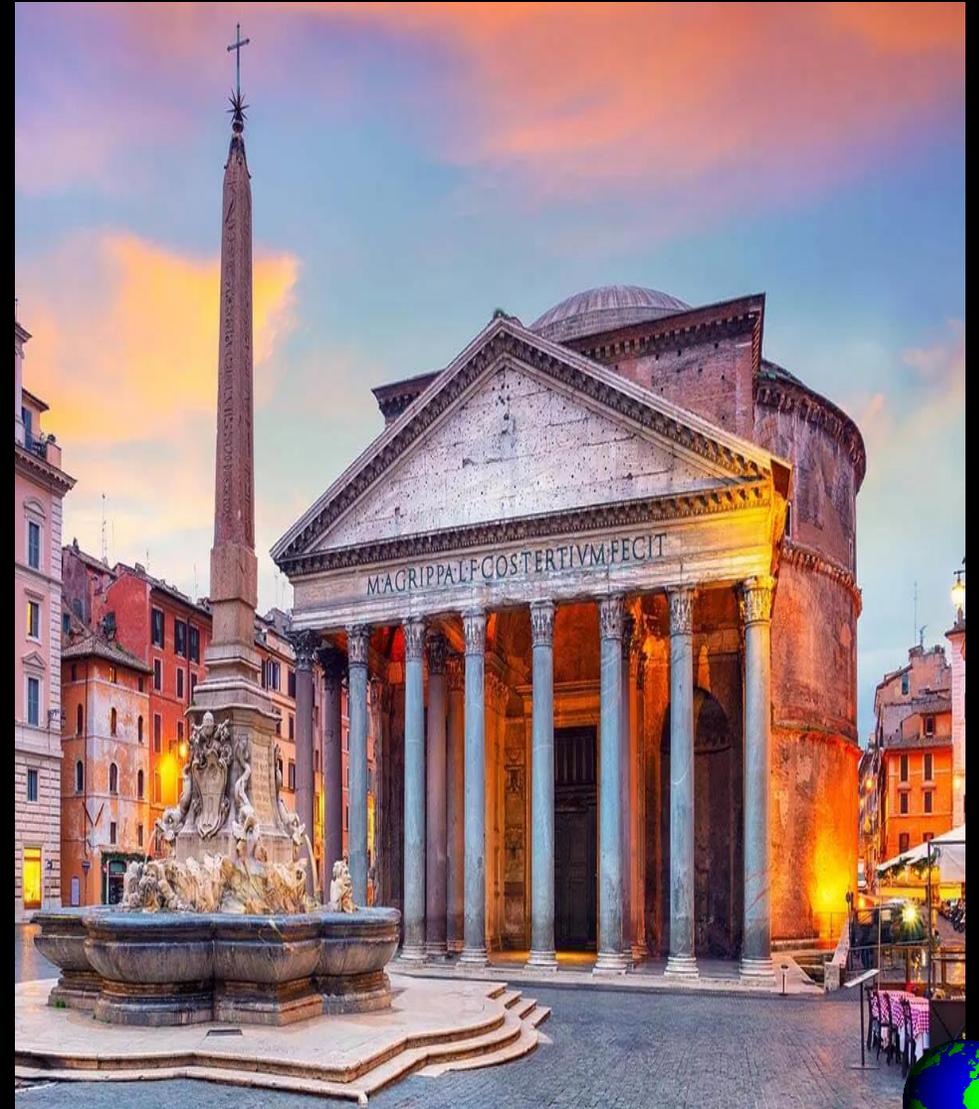


# *Imperial Rome coming into play now*

From 176 - 164BC Antiochus IV set out to exterminate the religion and culture of the Jews. They killed many, plundered Jerusalem, burned the Scriptures, and offered swine's flesh on the temple's altar.

Establish the vision - With Rome coming onto the scene at this time, it establishes or demonstrates the truth of previous visions showing that Rome was going to be a world player.

But they shall fall - The king of the north at this time will eventually fall. Rome was gaining power and eventually won a victory over Antiochus IV in 190BC and gained the territory as far east as the Taurus mountains in southern. Then they gained more territory from Alexander's western region in 168BC. Rome warned Antiochus IV not to cause problems in Egypt and he obeyed till 63BC. Rome also entered an alliance with the Jews in 161BC to protect them from Grecian powers.



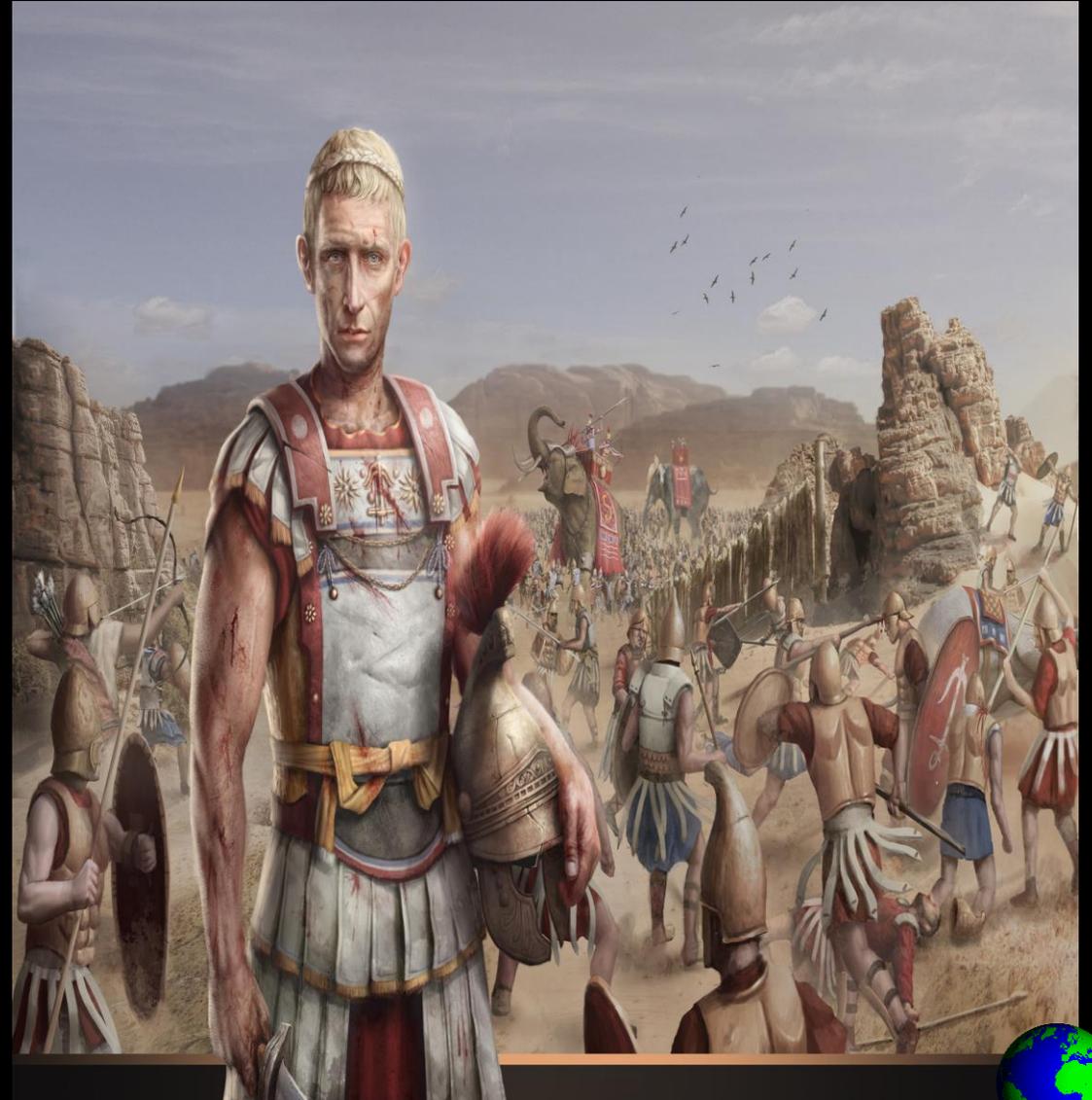
# Daniel 11:15 - KON overpowers again

**Daniel 11:15** *So the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount, and take the most fenced cities: and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither shall there be any strength to withstand.*

King of north shall come - **This is a carry on from the previous verse.** Antiochus Magnus was to come back at Scopas.

Take most fenced cities - **Antiochus III was quick to make steps in recovering Palestine and Coele-Syria from the hands of the Egyptians. He took back the lost territory including Sidon, which was, in situation and defences, one of the strongest cities of those times.**

Arms of south not withstand - **Ptolemy Epiphanes could not withstand him. Egypt fails to defeat Antiochus III.**



# ***None able to withstand the KON***

**Neither his chosen people** - Gabriel is reviewing the punishment of the Jews by the king of the north.

**Scopas was sent to meet Antiochus near the sources of the Jordan. Scopas was defeated and chased to Sidon where a siege was laid against it by Antiochus. Three of the ablest generals of Egypt went to aid against the siege, but without success.**

**With famine and an opponent Scopas could not cope with, he had to surrender on the dishonourable terms of life only.**

**Scopas and his 10,000 men were let go stripped and naked.**

**Neither shall there be any strength to withstand** - the king of the south and the Jews were absolutely powerless against the king of the north. **No person could withstand the assault of Antiochus Magnus.**



# Summary

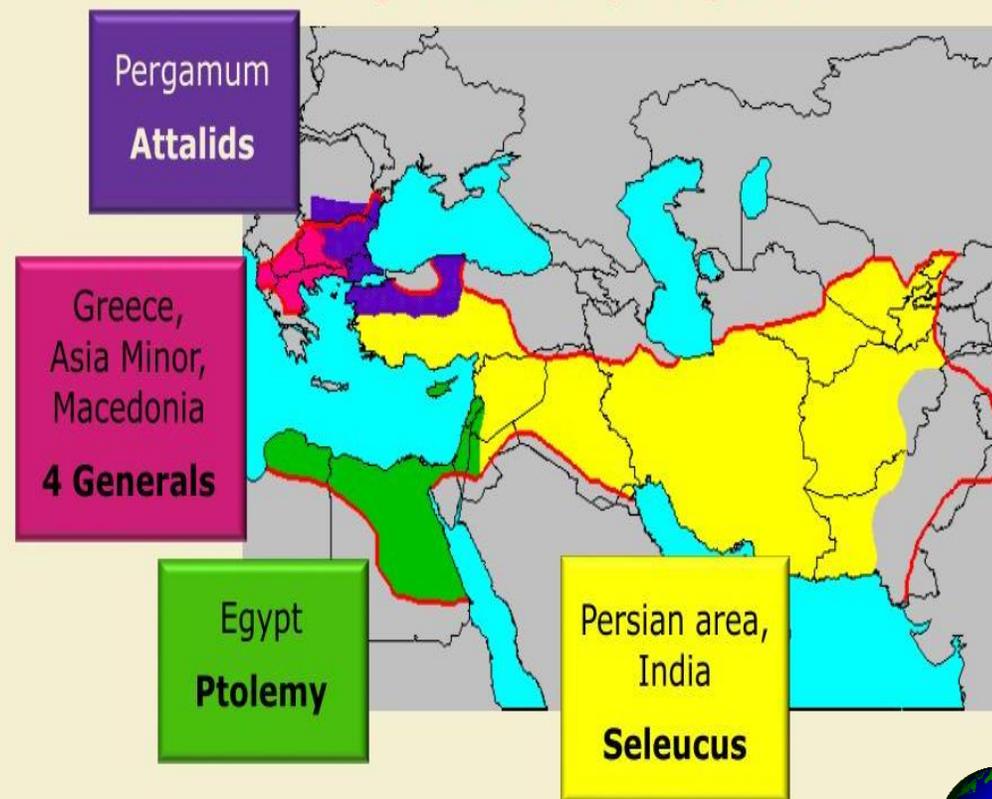
Gabriel tells Daniel that three kings will still rise from Persia. **They will be followed by the fourth king, who will be the richest one of all and will provoke the Greeks.** After Cyrus, three successive kings exert dominion over Persia: Cambyses (530-522 B.C.), the False Smerdis (522 B.C.), and Darius I (522-486 B.C.). **The fourth king is Xerxes, mentioned in the book of Esther as Ahasuerus. He is very wealthy (Esther 1:1-7) and marshals a vast army to invade Greece, as predicted in the prophecy. But, in spite of his power, he is repelled by a smaller force of valiant Greek soldiers.**

It is not difficult to recognize Alexander the Great as the mighty king who arises in [Daniel 11:3](#), and who becomes the absolute ruler of the ancient world. **At the age of 32, he died without leaving an heir to rule the empire.** So the kingdom was divided among his four generals: Seleucus over Syria and Mesopotamia, Ptolemy over Egypt, Lysimachus over Thrace and portions of Asia Minor, and Cassander over Macedonia and Greece.

## Post-Alexander Empire

One year old son did not receive the throne

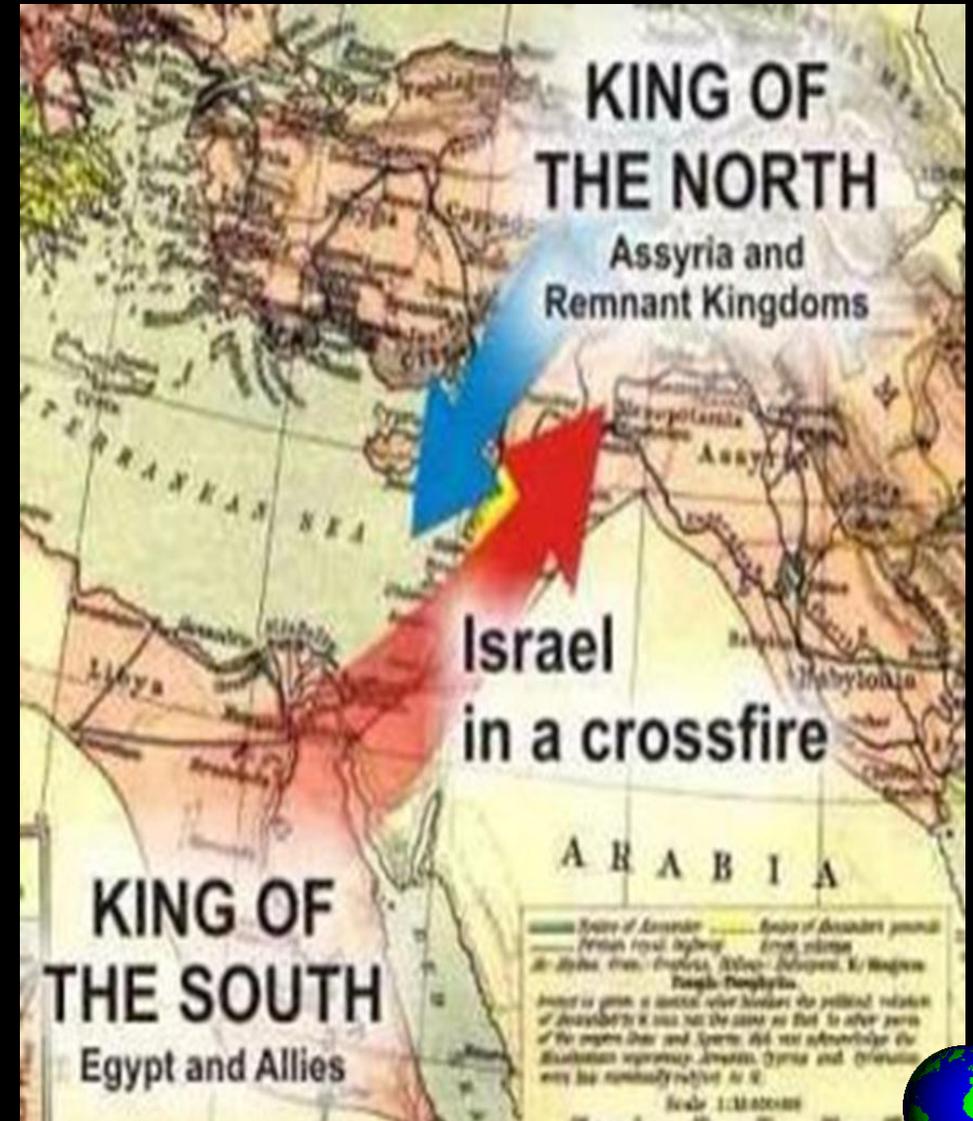
Empire divided by the generals



# Summary (cont'd)

Upon the death of Alexander the Great, the vast Greek empire was divided among his four generals. Two of them — Seleucus in Syria (North) and Ptolemy in Egypt (South) — managed to establish dynasties that would fight each other for control of the land.

Most Bible students understand the wars between the king of the North and the king of the South prophesied in Daniel 11:5-14 as referring to the many battles involving these two dynasties. According to the prophecy, an attempt would be made to unite these two dynasties by marriage, but that alliance would be short lived (Daniel 11:6). Historical sources inform us that Antiochus II Theos (261-246 B.C.) grandson of Seleucus I, married Berenice, a daughter of the Egyptian king, Ptolemy II Philadelphus. However, that agreement did not last, and the conflict that directly involved the people of God soon resumed. Thus, Daniel 11 deals with some important events that will touch the lives of God's people during the centuries after the prophet Daniel passes from the scene.



## Summary (cont'd)

Again, we can ask the question of why the Lord reveals ahead of time all these details about wars involving kingdoms fighting each other for supremacy in that part of the world. The reason is simple: these wars affect God's people. So the Lord announces beforehand the many challenges His people will face in the years to come. Also, God is the Lord of history, and as we compare the prophetic record with the historical events, we can again see that the prophetic word is fulfilled as predicted. The God who predicts the vicissitudes of those Hellenistic kingdoms fighting each other is the God who knows the future. He is worthy of our trust and faith. This is a big God, not an idol manufactured by human imagination. He not only directs the course of historical events, but He can also direct our lives if we allow Him to do so.



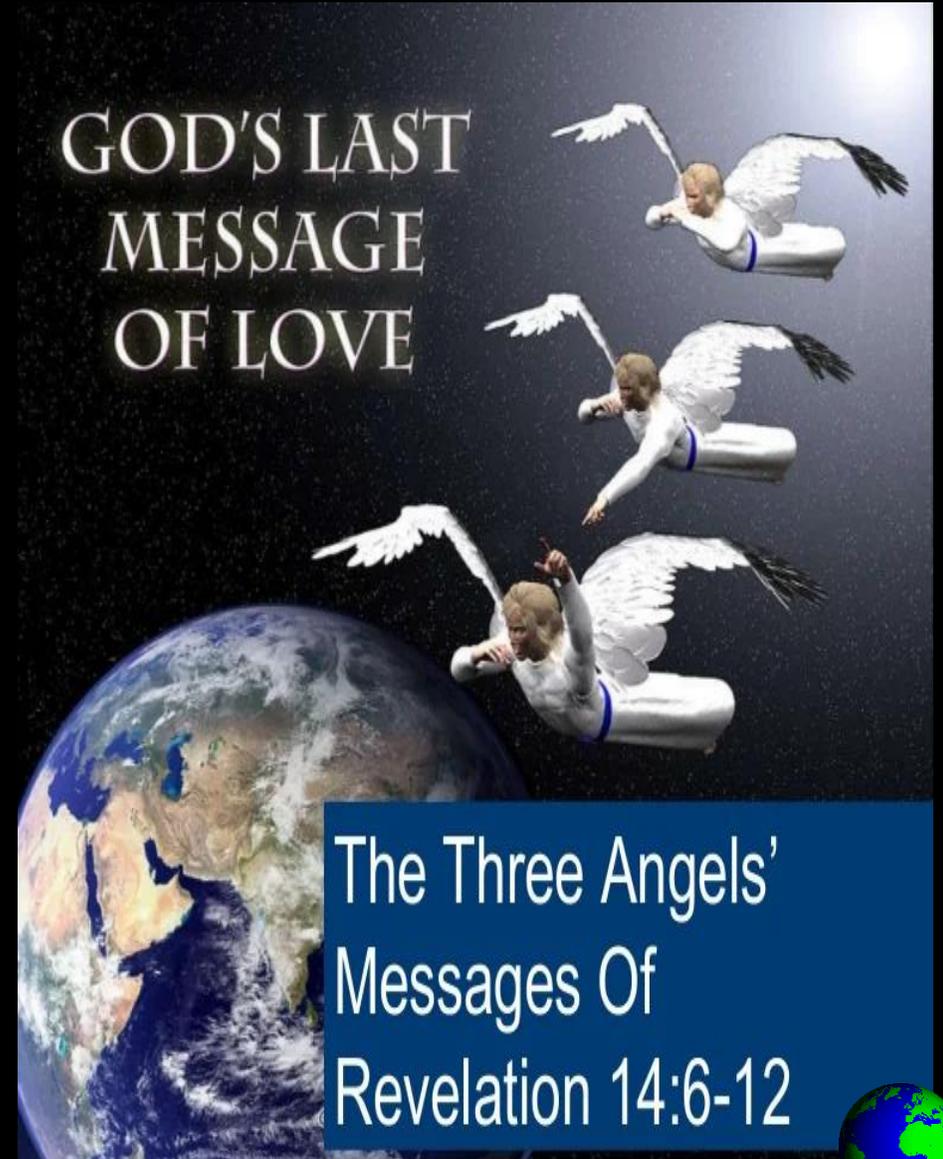
# Conclusion

All that God has in prophetic history specified to be fulfilled in the past has been, and all that is yet to come in its order will be. **Daniel, God's prophet, stands in his place. John stands in his place.** In the Revelation the Lion of the tribe of Judah has opened to the students of prophecy the book of Daniel, and thus is Daniel standing in his place. He bears his testimony, that which the Lord revealed to him in vision of the great and solemn events which we must know as we stand on the very threshold of their fulfilment.

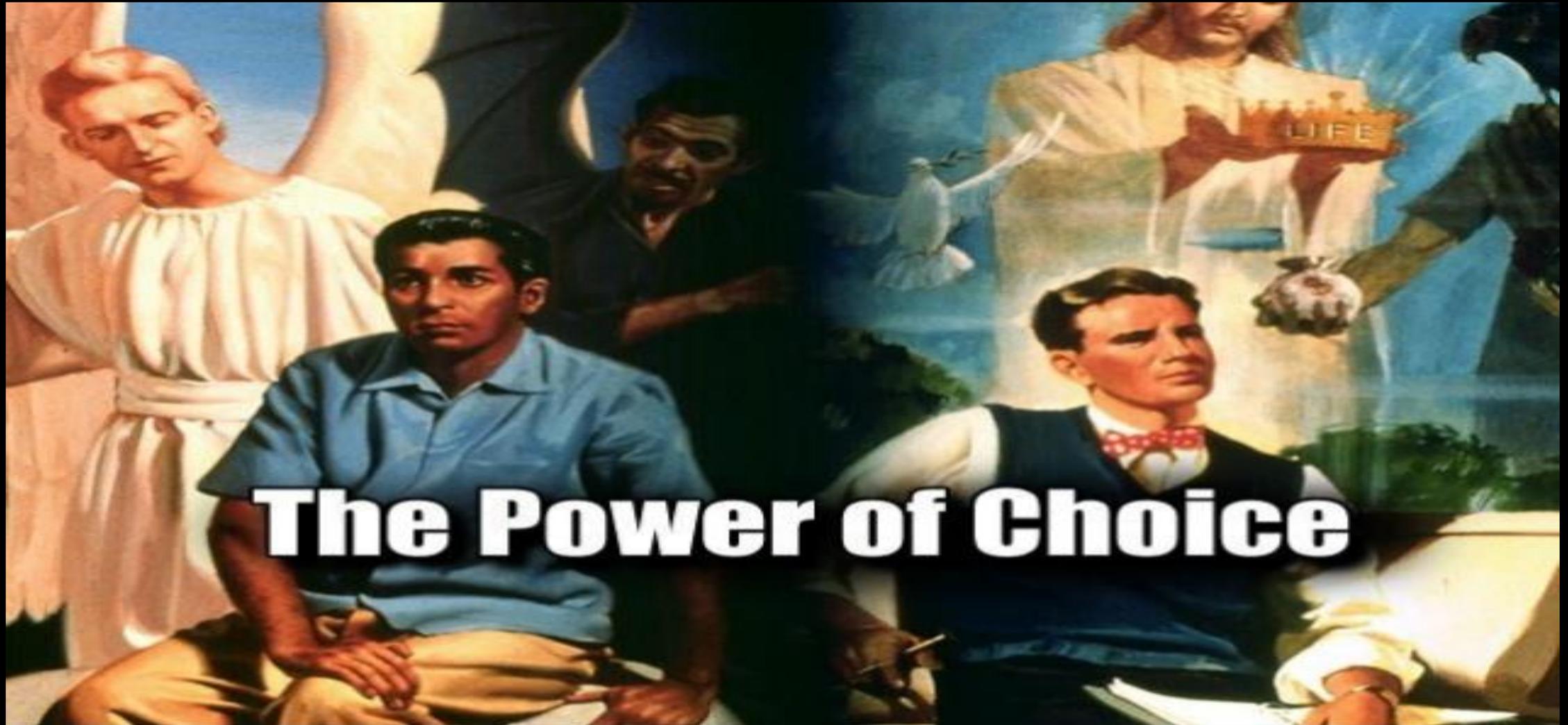
In history and prophecy the Word of God portrays the long continued conflict between truth and error.

**That conflict is yet in progress.** Those things which have been, will be repeated. **Old controversies will be revived, and new theories will be continually arising.**

But God's people, who in their belief and fulfilment of prophecy have acted a part in the proclamation of the first, second, and third angels' messages, know where they stand. They have an experience that is more precious than fine gold. **They are to stand firm as a rock, holding the beginning of their confidence steadfast unto the end.**—Selected Messages, book 2, p. 109.

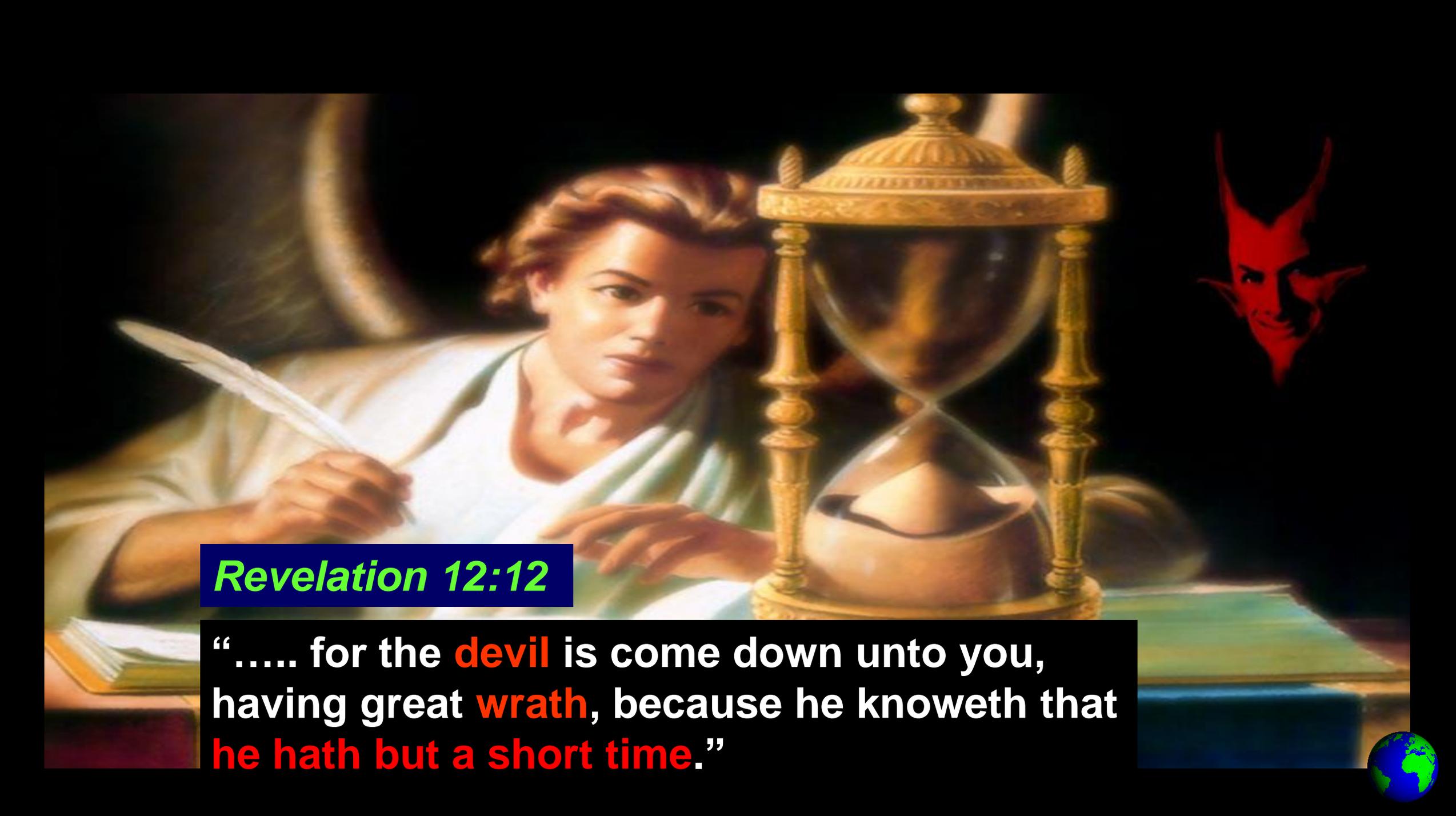


*God has given all:*



**The Power of Choice**



An angel with a halo and wings is shown writing in a book with a quill pen. To the right of the angel is a large, ornate golden hourglass. In the background, a red devil's face with horns is visible. The scene is set in a dimly lit room with a book on a desk.

*Revelation 12:12*

“..... for the **devil** is come down unto you, having great **wrath**, because he knoweth that **he hath but a short time.**”



# Enter The Ark of Hope

And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, *and* one shepherd.

– John 10:16



The Ark of the Covenant



**Psalms 77:13**

Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me. –  
Revelation 3:20





**THE END**



**ARE YOU READY TO MEET JESUS?**