

### Daniel Chapter 11:1-35

#### Four Kingdoms

- Daniel 11 covers the rise and fall of four Kingdoms and their impact on the people of Israel
- Persia, Greece, Syria, and Egypt

#### Persia and Greece - Daniel 11:1-4

- Verse 2 is referring to Xerxes
- There is a 150 year historical gap between verse 2 and 3
- Verse 3 and 4 are referring to Alexander the Great

#### Two Kingdoms at War - Daniel 11:5-20

- Ptolemy took Egypt and Israel
- Seleucus took Syria and Mesopotamia

<b>The South (Ptolemies in Egypt)</b> <i>All dates are BC</i>	<b>The North (Seleucids in Syria)</b> <i>All dates are BC</i>
Ptolemy I (Soter) 323–285 (verse 5)	Seleucus I (Nicator) 312–280 (verse 5)
Ptolemy II (Philadelphus) 285–246	Antiochus I (Soter) 280–261
Ptolemy III (Euergetes) 246–221	Antiochus II (Theos) 261–246
Ptolemy IV (Philopator) 221–203	Seleucus II (Callinicus) 246–226
Ptolemy V (Epiphanes) 203–181	Seleucus III (Ceraunus) 226–223
Ptolemy VI (Philometor) 181–145	Antiochus III (Magnus) 223–187

	Seleucus IV (Philopator) 187–175
	Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) 175–163

- Daniel 11:5-12 are about the period of Ptolemaic dominance or Egyptian rule (King of the South)
  - Seleucus I (Nicator) originally served Ptolemy I (Soter) but fled and became the ruler of the northern kingdom (Babylon, Media, and Syria)
- Daniel 11:6 refers to a treaty between Ptolemy II (Philadelphus) and Antiochus II (Theos)
- Daniel 11:7-8 refers to Ptolemy III (Euergetes) seeking revenge for his sister and conquering the capital of the North (Antioch)
- Daniel 11:9-10 refers to the North rallying to take ground against the South
- Daniel 11:11 refers Ptolemy IV (Philopator) achieving a great victory over Antiochus III (Magnus)
- Daniel 11:13-20 are about the period of Seleucid dominance or Syran rule (King of the North)
  - After a 15 year gap Antiochus III (Magnus) invades Ptolemaic lands after the death of Ptolemy IV (Philopator) because his son, Ptolemy V (Epiphanes), became king between the age of 4 to 6 (Daniel 11:13)
- Daniel 11:14 refers to Seleucids, Macedon, and some Jews all rising up against the King of the South - they will lose this battle
- Daniel 11:15 refers to Antiochus III (Magnus) eventual victories at Panium and Sidon
- Daniel 11:16 refers to Antiochus III (Magnus) taking control of Phoenicia and Palestine (Israel) from Egypt (the king of the South)

- Daniel 11:17 refers to Antiochus III (Magnus) giving his daughter Cleopatra to Ptolemy V (Epiphanes) as a way to secure peace - however it doesn't work because she loves her husband more and supports Egypt
- Daniel 11:18-19 refers to the end of Antiochus III (Magnus) at the hands of the Romans under General Scipio. Eventually Antiochus III (Magnus) is killed by his own people.
- Daniel 11:20 refers to Seleucus IV (Philopator) who sends a tax collector named Heliodorus to collect the payment owed to the Romans, eventually Heliodorus assassinates Seleucus IV (Philopator).

idol-statue devoted to Zeus was erected in the temple. On December 25, sacrifices including swine (cf. 1 Macc 1:47; 2 Macc 6:4-5) were offered on the altar (cf. 1 Macc 1:54,59). The temple was desecrated, and "the abomination of desolation" became a historical reality (11:31)." // Dr. Danny Akin

- "as a result the temple was rededicated (Hanukkah) to Yahweh on 25 Chislev (December 14) 164 B.C. (1 Macc. 4:52)." // Dr. Danny Akin

### **The Terror of Antiochus IV - Daniel 11:21-35**

- "All scholars without exception, liberal and conservative, see verses 21-35 as referring to the evil reign of Antiochus Epiphanes (175–163 BC) and his vicious persecution of the Hebrews and Israel." // Dr. Danny Akin
- The "despised/contemptible person" who arises in Daniel 11:21 is Antiochus IV (Epiphanes)
- Daniel 11:22 refers to Ptolemy VI (Philometor) attacking and losing to Antiochus IV and also Antiochus IV deposing the High Priest in Jerusalem, Onias III (who is eventually assassinated in 171 BC)
- Daniel 11:23-26 refers to Antiochus IV consolidating power using political deception, convincing people to betray Egypt from within and a fake peace treaty with Egypt
- Daniel 11:28 refers to the Antiochus IV returning to Israel and the beginning of his persecution of the Jews
- Daniel 11:29-30 refers to Antiochus IV humiliation by the Romans.
  - "The Roman commander famously drew a circle in the sand around Antiochus and told him that he must give an answer before stepping out of the circle." // Dr. Danny Akin
- Daniel 11:31-35 refers to the persecution under Antiochus IV, but also what becomes known as the Maccabean Revolt
  - "Desecration of the Jewish religion reached a crescendo on December 15, 167 BC (1 Macc 1:54) when an altar or