

# Daniel Part-19, Chapter 11

(Daniel's 4<sup>th</sup> Vision ... cont.)

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Alexander the Great (1-4)

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Battles between kings of North & kings of South (5-20)

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Antiochus IV (21-35)

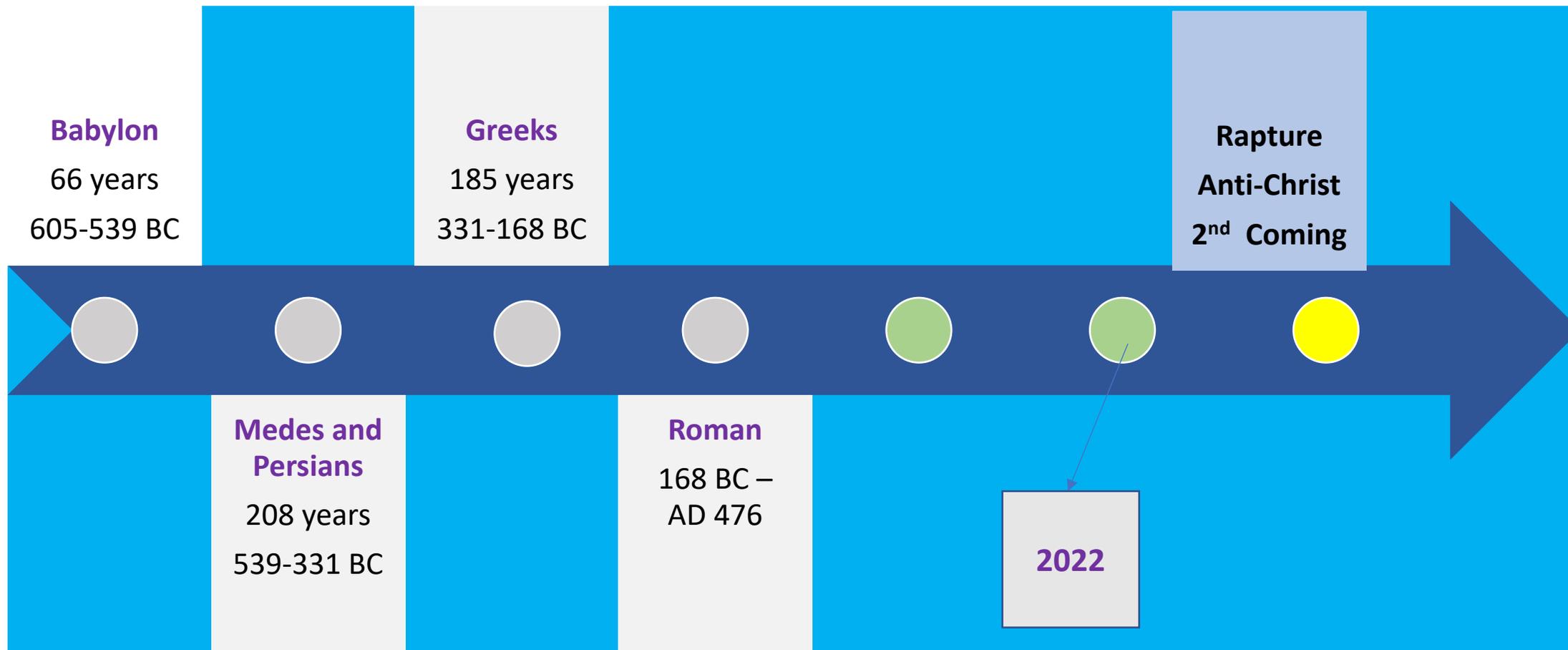
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antiChrist, Battle of nations, victory of Christ (36-45)

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Many fulfilled prophecies in this chapter

# 4 prophetic visions of Daniel: 7,8, 9, 10-12





# History (1-35) & Prophecy (36-45)

Battles                      Quest for Power  
   Jealousy                      Rage                      Ego  
Betrayal    Bitterness  
   Marriage    Divorce  
Victory    Murder  
Blasphemy    Persecution  
   Temple Desecration  
   Idol worship

What is the  
inspiration  
for wars and  
desire to  
conquer?



# Wars within us and wars among us

**JAMES 4:1-2** Where do wars and fights *come* from among you? Do *they* not *come* from your *desires for* pleasure that war in your members? You lust and do not have. You murder and covet and cannot obtain. You fight and war. Yet you do not have because you do not ask.

First murder: Cane Kills Abel

Wars continue in our families, churches, communities and nations.

Root: Sin; fruit of sin (lust, greed, pride, jealousy)

There is no peace to the wicked (Isaiah 48:22)

Wars will continue so long as sin exists

# Alexander, the Great (1-4)

What made Alexander Great?

What made him not-so-great?

# kings of Persia (1-2)

**Messenger – Gabriel**

**First Year of King Darius ...** Babylon destroyed, and Jews released

**Kings of Persia:** Darius, Cyrus, Arthaxasta, Ahasuerus

**4<sup>th</sup> King** was Xerxes (Greek name for Ahasuerus)

- Husband of Queen Esther
- He attacked Greece around 480 BC
- Attack was unsuccessful

Persia followed  
by  
Greece (3-4)

A mighty King

Ruled with great dominion

Ruled according to His will

- Points to Alexander the Great of Greece,
- a Great warrior
  - Alexander was taught by Aristotle (Aristotle by Plato, Plato by Socrates)

He ruled  
“according to  
his will” which  
made  
Alexander  
*Not-so-great*

- To depart from God’s will ... is to depart from greatness
- Mistake of many kings (and many of us ☹)... success is measured by power and material possessions
- **MARK 8: 36** For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?

Following  
Alexander  
the Great's  
death  
(323 BC)

## Kingdom broken & Divided

- Kingdom not given to his heirs  
(Alexander's mother poisoned and killed two of his sons)
- Kingdom divided among 4 generals  
at Macedonia, Asia Minor, Syria  
under Seleucus, Egypt under  
Ptolemy
- **Syria and Egypt** play a prominent  
role in the history of Israel, and in  
Daniel 11.

# Jewish oppression

- Israelites, God's chosen people, have a long history of oppression, persecution, and suffering.
- Babylonian, Persian and Greek empires were against Jews
  - **Babylonian** empire kept Jews under bondage (under king Nebhuchadnezzar)
  - **Persian empire** attempted to wipe out Israel (under King Xerxes, Ref: Esther)
  - **Greek empire** attempted to wipe out Israel (under Antiochus IV)

# kings of North versus kings of South (5-20)

Who are the kings of north & south, and what region do they represent? Why is God concerned about these kings and battles? How do Jews respond to these kings?

\* There are differences of opinion in interpreting these verses

# kings of North and South

- kings of the North - Seleucids (**Syria**)
- kings of the South - Ptolemies (**Egypt**)
- Conflict continued for nearly 150 years
  - Israel is between Syria and Egypt so is affected by these conflicts
  - These conflicts highlighted because of God's interest in Israel.



One of the  
4 dominates  
initially (5)

One of the 4 becomes stronger

... King of the south dominated for a while  
(Ptolemy I)

# The short-lived N+S alliance (6)

## Political Marriage

- Antiochus II ( grandson of Seleucus I) and Berenice (daughter of Ptolemy II)
- Short lived marriage and political alliance
- After Ptolemy II dies, Antiochus II leaves Berenice and returns to his former wife, Laodice
- What does Laodice do?

# The rage and wickedness of Laodice

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Laodice does not trust her husband, Antiochus II

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Laodice kills Antiochus II by poisoning him

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Laodice has her son kill Bernice and her son

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Laodice appoints her son (Seleucus II) to rule Syria

Revenge  
for  
Berniece  
(7-9):  
South  
defeats  
North

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Ptolemy III, brother of Berenice (the branch of her roots), avenges the murder of his sister by killing Laodice (7)

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Ptolemy III Invades and overcomes Syria, ruled by Seleucus II (7). Carries away captives and possessions (8). Rules for almost 50 years.

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Ptolemy III rules for almost 50 years.  
Sometime later,

Seleucus returns but is defeated by Ptolemy (9)

# Victory for sons of kings of the North (10)

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Two sons assemble a multitude of great forces (10) to revenge the loss of their father (7) – Seleucus III and Antiochus II, two sons of Seleucus II.

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Both successful but Seleucus III ruled only for two years and was succeeded by his brother who ruled for nearly 40 years. Called Antiochus the Great

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Following battle, Antiochus III took back the Holy Land from the dominion of the Ptolemies.

king of  
north  
defeated  
(11-12)

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Antiochus III (king of North)  
defeated by Ptolemy IV (king of the  
south) in the battle of Raphia

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The possession of holy land given  
to Ptolemy IV.

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Victory leads to pride ... “his heart  
lifted up” (12)

king of north  
regains control  
(Antiochus III  
versus Ptolemy  
V) (13-16)

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king of north (Antiochus III) invades Egypt again fighting with king of south (Ptolemy V) and regains control over the glorious Land.

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Many rose up against king of south ... even the Jews living in holy land welcomed Antiochus III and helped him win.

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However, later Antiochus III turned against Israelites. (A compromised life and alliance with unbelievers leads to a defeated life) (contrast with Daniel 1:8)

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“But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him: and he shall stand in the glorious land, which by his hand shall be consumed” (16)

king of North  
attempt to  
destroy king of  
the South ...  
another  
marriage for  
wrong  
reasons(17-20)

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king of North gives king of South, the daughter of  
women to destroy but this plot does not succeed

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Antiochus III gave his daughter, Cleopatra, to Ptolemy  
V of Egypt in order to gain influence over Egypt. But  
Cleopatra was not faithful to her Egyptian husband.

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“but she shall not stand on his side, neither be for  
him” (17)

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Cleopatra ... common name; the more famous  
Cleopatra lived 100 years later.

# Antiochus III defeat and death (17- 19)

After failed attempt through Cleopatra, Antiochus III turns his attention to areas in Asia Minor and Greece.

A Roman general, Lucius Cornelius Scipio, defeated Antiochus in Greece. He returns defeated, and dies soon after.

- No place to go but the 'fort of his own land' (18)
- Needing money for treasury, Antiochus III starts robbing Babylonian Temple and is killed by enraged local citizens. (he shall stumble and fall. 19)

# Seleucus IV: taxes and assassination (20)

- Antiochus III is succeeded by Seleucus IV in 167 BC;
- Seleucus IV, eldest son of Antiochus III, sought to tax his dominion (including the glorious Kingdom) to increase revenue.
  - He was assassinated within a few days probably by his brother Antiochus IV (Antiochus Epiphanes)