

Daniel Part-19, Chapter 11

(Daniel's 4th Vision ... cont.)

Alexander the Great (1-4)

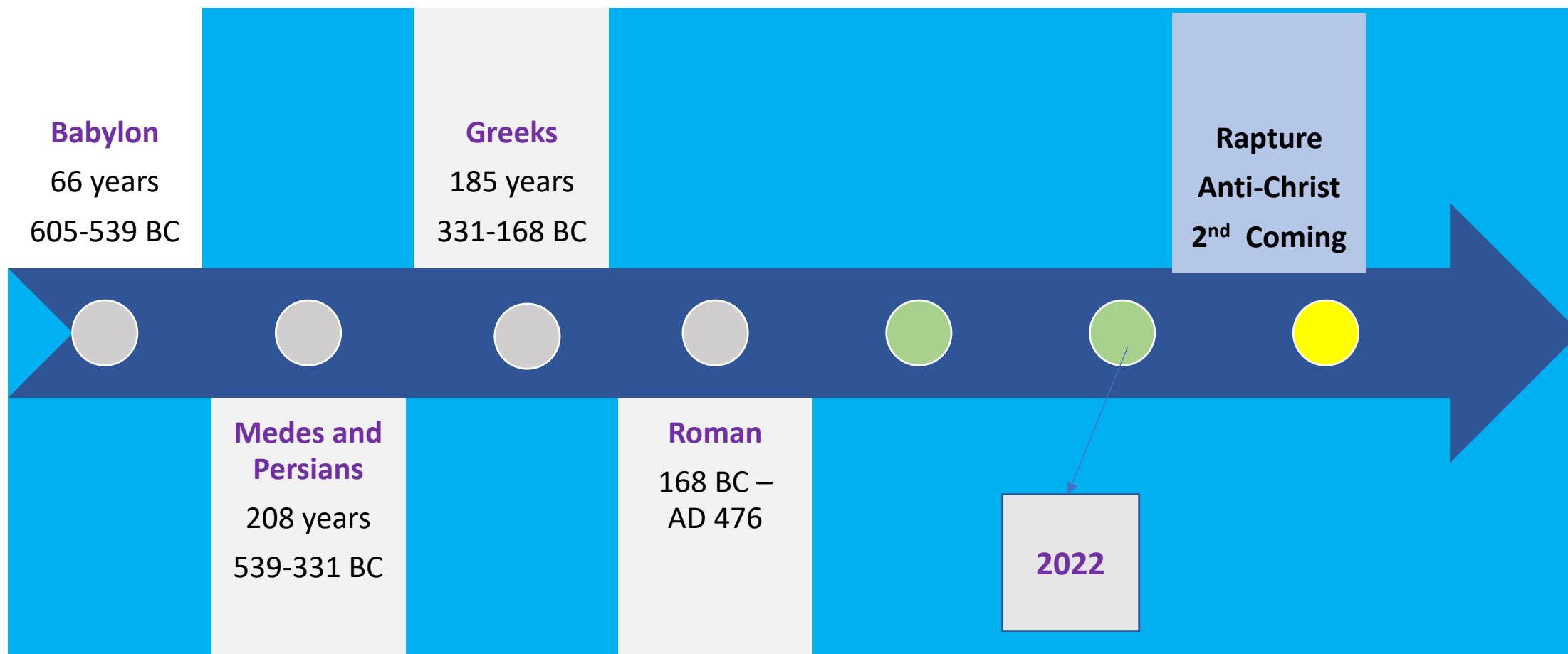
Battles between kings of North & kings of South (5-20)

Antiochus IV (21-35)

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

Many fulfilled prophecies in this chapter

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



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

4th 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

Laodice does not trust her husband, Antiochus II

Laodice kills Antiochus II by poisoning him

Laodice has her son kill Bernice and her son

Laodice appoints her son (Seleucus II) to rule Syria

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

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

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

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)

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.

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

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

king of
north
defeated
(11-12)

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

The possession of holy land given
to Ptolemy IV.

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

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

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

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

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

“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)

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

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.

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

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)