
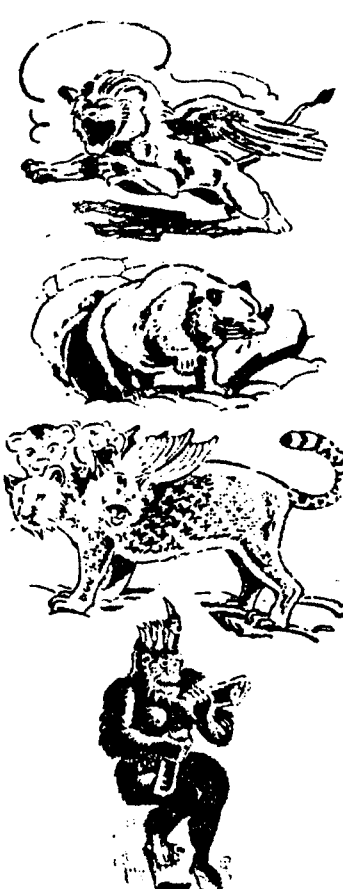



DANIEL AND HIS PROPHECIES

Time	Empires	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter
Line		2	7	8
BC 604				
BABYLONIAN EMPIRE				
BC 538				
MEDO-PERSIAN EMPIRE				
BC 330				
GRECIAN EMPIRE	4 DIVISIONS OF THE KINGDOM	2300 Days		
BC 323		Fulfilled Historically: Antiochus		
BC 30	ROMAN EMPIRE	Prophetically: End of the		
AD 32		"Times of the Gentiles"		

THE CHURCH



A MYSTERY
Eph. 3:1-6

AN INTERCALATION
1 Peter 1:11


Dan. 9:26

Rapture of Church



Dan. 2:34,35
Matt. 21:42,44





Tribulation
ANCIENT OF DAYS
SON OF MAN

THE MILLENNIAL KINGDOM



Dan. 9:24
Dan. 2:35

A Timeline of Daniel 11:1-35

Bible Verse	Historical Connection
2: three more kings will arise in Persia, and the fourth shall be far richer than them all, through his riches, he shall stir up all against the realm of Greece.	Cambyses (529-522 B.C.)Smerdis ([also called Pseudo-Smerdis] 522 B.C.) ; (Darius I [not Darius the Great or Darius the Mede] 521-486 B.C.); Xerxes I (486-465 B.C. [Ahasuerus of Esther]). Xerxes invaded Greece with an army reputed to be 2.5 million (Herodotus). His final defeat was the naval battle at Salamis.
3: Then a mighty king shall arise . . .	Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.)
4a: And when he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken up and divided toward the four winds of heaven, but not among his posterity . . .	Alexander the Great defeated the Persians and conquered most of the known world. His empire was broken up between four of his generals (Ptolemy [Egypt], Seleucus [Syria], Lysimachus [Thrace], Cassander [Macedon]). Neither his son, his illegitimate son, nor his half-brother lived long after Alexander so his posterity gained none of his empire or power.
5a: the king of the South . . .	Ptolemy I Soter of Egypt (322-305 B.C.)
5b: as well as one of his princes . . .	Seleucus I Nicator (312-281 B.C.) fled from Antigonus of Babylon to the safety of Ptolemy in Egypt. Later they two defeated Antigonus. Seleucus became stronger than Ptolemy.
5c: His dominion shall be a great dominion	Seleucus became stronger than Ptolemy and ruled all of Alexander’s empire except Egypt.
6a: at the end of some years they shall join forces	After several years, Ptolemy II and Antiochus II (Seleucus’ son) allied themselves.
6b: for the daughter of the king of the South shall go to the king of the North to make an agreement	Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy II is married to Antiochus II to establish a political union.
6c: but she shall not retain the power of her authority	Antiochus reconciles with his first wife, who then murders Berenice.
6d: neither he nor his authority shall stand	Having gotten in the groove of murdering wife number two, the first wife turns around and ends Antiochus’ life.
7: But from a branch of her roots one shall arise in his place, who shall come with an army, enter the fortress of the king of the North, and deal with them and prevail.	Ptolemy III Euergetes, the brother of Berenice (“the branch of her roots”), invaded Syria (246-242 B.C.), occupying all of Syria throughout the reign of Seleucus II Callinicus.

Studies in Daniel

8a: And he shall also carry their gods captive to Egypt	Ptolemy confiscated 2500 Syrian idols and brought them to Egypt.
8b: with their princes and their precious articles of silver and gold	Ptolemy plundered the Syrians of 40,000 talents of gold and silver.
9: Also the king of the North shall come to the kingdom of the king of the South, but shall return to his own land	Seleucus II Callinicus invades Egypt by land and sea (240 B.C.) His fleet is destroyed by a storm and he returns to Syria.
10a: his sons shall stir up strife	Seleucus II Callinicus' sons (<i>lit.</i> , his successors: Seleucus III and Antiochus III the Great) defeat Ptolemy Philopator.
10b: and one shall certainly overcome and overwhelm and pass through	Seleucus III did not see victory but Antiochus III, his successor, did.
10c: then he shall return to his fortress and stir up strife	Seleucus IV Philopator ruled Syria briefly. He oppressed the people with taxation because of heavy tribute demanded by Rome. He died suddenly (probably poisoned) after levying a tax on the temple in Jerusalem.
11 And the king of the South shall be moved with rage, and go out and fight with him, with the king of the North, who shall muster a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into the hand of his enemy.	In 217 B.C., Ptolemy IV fought Antiochus III. Antiochus was defeated and fled across the desert.
12: but he will not prevail	Ptolemy IV failed to follow up on his advantage.
13: For the king of the North will return and muster a multitude greater than the former	Antiochus III attacked Egypt in 198 B.C.
14a: Now in those times many shall rise up against the king of the South	There were a series of civil revolts in Egypt during this time.
14b: Also, violent men of your people shall exalt themselves	Some factions of Jews joined with Antiochus III to defeat Ptolemy. See also verse 17.
15a: So the king of the North shall come and build a siege mound, and take a fortified city	Antiochus III defeated an Egyptian army during the siege of Sidon in Palestine.
15b: and the forces of the South shall not withstand him	A relief force, sent from Egypt, could not deliver Sidon.
16: He shall stand in the Glorious Land with destruction in his power	Antiochus III conquered the land of Israel and plundered it.
17: And he shall give him the daughter of women to destroy it; but she shall not stand with him, or be for him.	Under threat of retaliation by the Romans, Antiochus III offers his daughter Cleopatra (not the famous one) as wife of Ptolemy V Epiphanes (192 B.C.) She sides with her husband against her father, so the plan to destroy Egypt from inside fails.

Studies in Daniel

18: After this he shall turn his face to the coastlands, and shall take many. But a ruler shall bring the reproach against them to an end; and with the reproach removed, he shall turn back on him.	Antiochus III subjugated the Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor, but the Roman General, Lucius Scipio Asiaticus (not the more famous Scipio Africanus who defeated the Carthaginians), defeated him in 189 B.C. He was defeated, first at Thermopylae, then at Magnesia on the Maeander River. This ended Asian dreams of conquering Europe but also opened the door to the later expansion of Rome into the Middle East.
19: he shall stumble and fall, and not be found	He was murdered while looting a temple in Elam.
20a: There shall arise in his place one who imposes taxes on the glorious kingdom	Antiochus III's successor, Seleucus IV Philopator (187-175 B.C.) sent his finance minister, Heliodorus, to Jerusalem to levy new taxes to pay tribute to Rome of 1,000 talents annually. To do this, Heliodorus plundered the temple in Jerusalem.
20b: but in a few days he shall be destroyed, but not in anger or in battle	Seleucus IV was poisoned by Heliodorus, the finance minister.
21a: And in his place shall arise a vile person	Antiochus IV Epiphanes, through intrigue and flattery gains the throne. He is a type of the Antichrist and is the most important character of the Seleucid Empire because of this, even though he ruled only a few years (175-164 B.C.)
21b: to whom they will not give the honor of royalty	Because of the way Antiochus IV seized the throne, he was not considered true royalty.
22a: With the force of a flood they shall be swept away from before him and be broken	Antiochus IV was successful militarily.
22b: and also the prince of the covenant	Antiochus killed Onias III in Jerusalem in 172 B.C.
23: And after the league is made with him he shall act deceitfully	Antiochus IV sided with Ptolemy Philometor against Ptolemy Euergetes (both of them his nephews) for control of Egypt. His only purpose was to strengthen himself.
24: He shall enter peaceably, even into the richest places of the province	The first clause means that, during a time of peace, he invaded Egypt, plundering it.
26: Yes, those who eat of the portion of his delicacies shall destroy him	In going to defeat against Antiochus IV, Ptolemy Philometor was turned on by many of his vassals.
27: Both these kings' hearts shall be bent on evil, and they shall speak lies at the same table	Ptolemy Philometor and Antiochus IV Epiphanes were both involved in trying to beat the other through intrigues and lies.

Studies in Daniel

<p>28: While returning to his land with great riches, his heart shall be moved against the holy covenant</p>	<p>Antiochus IV became increasingly greedy for gold, particularly the gold in the temple in Jerusalem. It was greed that began his hatred of the Jews.</p>
<p>29: At the appointed time he shall return and go toward the south; but it shall not be like the former or the latter</p>	<p>Antiochus IV begins a new invasion of Egypt.</p>
<p>30a: For ships from Cyprus [literally: <i>kittim</i>: western lands of the Mediterranean] shall come against him</p>	<p>In 168 B.C., Antiochus IV entered Egypt but encountered Roman legions under the leadership of the Roman consul, Gaius Popillius Laenas, who warned him that an attack against Egypt would mean war with Rome. Antiochus angrily returned to Syria through Israel.</p>
<p>30b-31: therefore he shall be grieved, and return in rage against the holy covenant, and do damage And forces shall be mustered by him, and they shall defile the sanctuary fortress; then they shall take away the daily sacrifices, and place there the abomination of desolation</p>	<p>He takes out the anger of his humiliation on Israel, offering a sow on the altar in Jerusalem, after erecting an idol of Zeus in the holy place. This was the “abomination which makes desolate.”</p>
<p>32: but the people who know their God shall be strong, and carry out great exploits</p>	<p>This refers to the Maccabees who rose up against Antiochus IV because of his oppressive taxation. The defilement of the sanctuary was the last straw.</p>
<p>33: And those of the people who understand shall instruct many; yet for many days they shall fall by sword and flame, by captivity and plundering</p>	<p>It was during the time of the Maccabees that the Pharisees began as a sect, to help Israel return to the Law of Moses. Throughout most of this time, Israel suffered greatly at the hands of the Syrians.</p>
<p>35: And some of those of understanding shall fall, to refine them, purify them, and make them white, until the time of the end; because it is still for the appointed time</p>	<p>The strong implication of this verse is that the persecution of the Jews will continue until some designated time of the end, the appointed time. This moves us, beginning in verse 36 to end-times prophecy.</p>