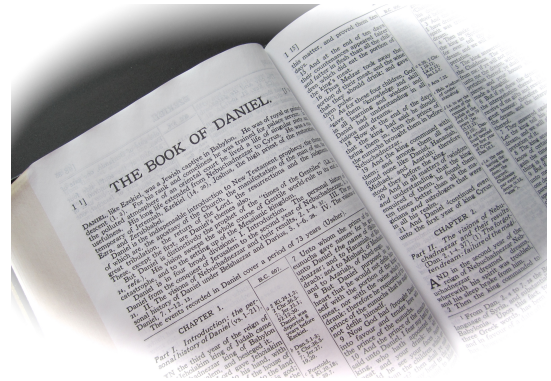


Books of The Bible

A Survey of The Prophecy of Daniel Chapter 11 - Part 1

Introduction

Daniel 10 tells of a revelation given to Daniel (Dan. 10:1) which caused him much consternation (Dan. 10:2-3). As he tells it, he was by the River Hiddekel when a man stood by him and gave to him the reason for the delay in the answer to his prayer (Dan. 10:13) and the reason he had come (Dan. 10:14). The vision and understanding is that there was going to be three more kings in Persia and then a fourth who would lead a rebellion against Greece (Dan. 11:2). This would end in failure for a mighty king of Greece (Alexander the Great) would defeat all opposition but he would be broken and his kingdom divided to the four winds (Dan. 11:4) for kingdoms.



Is it not merely a prophecy of conflicts between nations and kings or the zeroing in on a series of persons and characteristics, but has a specific goal. It is easy to see it simply as a prophecy concerning the ongoing conflict between the kings of the South and those of the North, but it is more. It is laying the groundwork for the coming Beast and a man who will be a shadow of him.

Daniel 11:2-12:4 is the longest continuous prophecy of the scriptures and covers approximately 2600 years. It is not a single prophecy but, as I can determine, over 90 prophecies making it the greatest concentration of prophesies in the scriptures. The following table tabulates them and when they were fulfilled, and by so doing provides ample evidence proving not only that God exists, but is also the God of revelation and truth. Not a single iota of any prophecy failed. It is the prophecy with some precise details of conflicts, marriages, attitudes, summit meetings, deaths, and victories, and yet it does not give every detail of prophecy. Secular history reveals that between:

- a) Verses 2 and 3 there is a time gap of 145 years
- b) Verses 5 and 6 there is a time gap of 29 years
- c) Verses 8 and 9 there is a time gap of 16 years
- d) Verses 12 and 13 there is a time gap of 13 years
- e) Verses 35 and 36 there is a period of time of approximately 2180 years, which means God moves over approximately 2100 years and tells us nothing about it.
- f) God is not giving a detailed prophecy for these “time gaps”. There are 203 years which are passed over in silence. Surely this lets me see God is exceedingly selective about that which He determined to be recorded. It does not deal with every king and every situation, but only those which were important in pointing forward to the man of sin (2 Thess. 2:3) and the full restoration of Israel in a day yet to come.

It is these facts which so greatly disturb man for he is dealing with the God who knows everything in advance and with whom nothing can be hidden.

There are certain expressions, or similar expressions, which are repeated constantly throughout chapter 11 and chapter 12, such as:

- a) “end of years” (ch. 11:6)
- b) “after certain years” (ch. 11:13)
- c) “for the end” (ch. 11:27)
- d) “time of the end” (ch. 11:35, 40; 12:4, 9)
- e) “the end of these wonders” (ch. 12:6)
- f) “end of the days” (ch. 12:13)”

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In Daniel 2 the kingdom of Babylon is followed by Medo-Persia, followed by Greece, followed by Rome, and then on to the future. Daniel 11 deals with the last four of these, that is, with the kingdoms of Media and Persia, Greece, Rome, and the future.

The Prophecies

The following table is material gained from the “Histories” by Polybius; “Antiquities” by Josephus; “Histories” by Herodotus; and multiple present day authors such as Archer, Wood, Montgomery, Tatford, etc. While the dates given are not necessarily exact, they are as close as I can find them.

Prophecy	Reference	Fulfillment in B C	Extra material
	510		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persians advanced to Europe and broke the power of the Paeonians (approximately modern Macedonia). • Amyntas I (540-498) was put over lower Macedon. His successor was Alexander I.
	495		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander I took over upper Macedon, outwardly he had to serve the coalition forces under Xerxes but inwardly he worked with the states that resisted Xerxes.
	499		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ionian coast was under Persia which tried to revolt with the help of the Greeks against Persia. This continued for 5 years.
	494		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revolt was squashed when a large Persian fleet crossed the Aegean but were defeated on the 12th Aug. 490.
(This was during the reign of Darius)	Dan. 11:1		

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Prophecy	Reference	Fulfillment in B C	Extra material
Yet three kings in Persia	Dan. 11:2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambyses II (Ahasuerus) (Ezra 4:6) 529-522 • Semerdis (Ezra 4:7-23) 522-521 • Darius I Hystaspes (Ezra 4:24) 521-485 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyrus was the reigning monarch (ch. 10:1). • Cambyses was an ambitious, cruel individual whose sword slipped around him and mortally wounding him in the thigh and he died. • The ancient kings had several designations much as our Queen has. She can be referred to as the Monarch, sovereign, or queen. So in ancient days, depending on language and description, several terms were used. • Thus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Cambyses was called Ahasuerus ▸ Semersis was called Gaumata or Artaxeres ▸ Hystaspes was a governor who was firm and wise.
The fourth will be richer than the others and will gain power by his wealth	Dan. 11:2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xerxes who was Ahasuerus (Est. 1:1) 485-465 had great wealth from the conquests of his PREDECESSORS over Libya, Babylon, and Egypt, plus a severe tax by his father Darius III. This explains why he could have the great feast of 180 days (Est. 1:1-12) and it is he who banished Vasthi (Est. 1:19); Esther was made his Queen (Est. 2:17); it was his life Mordecia saved (Est. 6:1-3). • He stirred up, that is by pep talks, etc., he psyched the troops to action against Greece. • In the museum behind the Acropolis in Athens there can be seen sculptures which his army broke. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was not the end of the Persian Empire for there was also Artaxerxes Longimanus (465-424); Xerxes II (424-423); Darius II Nothus (423-404); Artaxerxes II Mnemom (404-359); Artaxerxes III Ochus (359-338); Arses (338-336); and Darius III Cosomannus (336-331)
Having gotten his power he will stir up against the realm of Grecia	Dan. 11:2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He amassed an army of 2,641,000, And they invaded the fourth King of Persia Xerxes in 480. But at Salamis he was beaten at sea in 479. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was because Xerxes amassed a military campaign against Greece, and was defeated by Alexander. • Xerxes was assassinated in 465
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 478 Persia again posed a threat, therefore the Greek formed a covenant with the cities of Asia minor and cleared the area of the Persians.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 449 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace was formally made between Greece and Persia.

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Prophecy	Reference	Fulfillment in B C	Extra material
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 412 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The peace agreement collapsed and the Persians rose up again
There is a time gap here of 148 years			
A mighty king shall stand up	Dan. 11:3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was Alexander the great at 331. At 20 years of age Alexander the great was acknowledged as the king of the Aegean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He attacked the Medo-Persian army in 334 and defeated them by 331
Rule with great dominion	Dan. 11:3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander ruled Persia, Asia, India, and part of Europe 	
Would do according to his own will	Dan. 11:3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander declared himself to be called "king of all the lands of the world" • Was president of the council of the Greek league and had the final say in everything. 	
His kingdom shall be broken	Dan. 11:4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Alexander was at the height of his power and glory he died in the city of Shushan, eleven days after a drunken orgy. It was not immediate but several years later the kingdom began to get dismantled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The division was not immediate. • The kingdom was in disarray for 20 years.
The four winds of the heavens	Dan. 11:4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The four generals where: • Cassander took over Macedonia and Greece • Lysimachus took over Thrace and Asia minor • Seleucus I Nicator took over Babylon, lower Syria. • Ptolemy I Soter took over Egypt and Palestine. • In the course of time, Ptolemy I Soter (323-285) became the King of the South and Seleucus I Nicator became the King of the North. These are the two major kingdoms of the chapter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phillip appointed Ptolemy, was the son of a commander in Alexander's army to the satrapy in Egypt. • In 305 Ptolemy proclaimed himself king of Egypt, calling himself "Ptolemy I Soter" (the saviour). From these men came the Ptolemaic or Egyptian or Kings of the South and the Seleucid (Syrian) or Kings of the North. • The Seleucid empire lasted from the death of Alexander until the rise of Antiochus IV Epiphanes who reigned from 175-163.
Not according to his dominion which he ruled		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the four rulers had the same power and authority as Alexander had. 	

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Prophecy	Reference	Fulfillment in B C	Extra material
His kingdom would be given to others, not to his prosperity	Dan. 11:4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The kingdom did not go into a democracy, nor does his family receive any part of it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alexander's brother Philip married Olympus who killed him and his wife Eundice in 317. His daughter Roxana was killed by Cassandra. Young Alexander and Hercules were assassinated by Berenice in 310 and 309. Alexander had a bother (Philip) who had mental problems, a son Alexander who was born posthumously by Roxana, and an illegitimate son Hercules by Barsine daughter of Darius. By this time all his relatives were murdered and the kingdom was divided among the four generals.
The king of the South shall be strong and one of his officers (Seleucus I Nicator) stronger have a great dominion	Dan. 11:5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 323 Ptolemy 1 Sotor took Egypt and in his army was Seleucus I Nicator who became stronger, and in 310 took the vast empire. Before his death he ruled from Hellsport to the Punjab and died in 281. This meant that Israel was between the King of the North and the king of the South. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having spoken of the four major divisions of the empire, the angel focused on two, the Ptolemies and Seleucids. Seleucus I Nichor was a general under Alexander. He was a satrap in Babylon then in 316 he fled to Ptolemy to serve under him and became one of his commanders. In time he returned to Babylon where he increased in power. By his power the Seleucid dynasty was inaugurated and included Babylon, Syria, and Media.
There is a time gap here of 29 years			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During this time Ptolemy died (283), and Seleucus died (281) Ptolemy's son Ptolemy II Philadelphus ruled in Egypt and Seleucus's grandson Antiochus II Theos ruled in Syria
They shall join together	Dan. 11:6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 249 B C Antiochus 11 Theos, who as king of the north, and Ptolemy II Philadelphus who was king of the south, made an alliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ptolemy I died in 285 and the wars between the two empires continued until Antiochus II and Ptolemy's I son Ptolemy II Philadelphus made this treaty.

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Prophecy	Reference	Fulfillment in B C	Extra material
The king of the South's daughter came to the king of the North to make an agreement	Dan. 11:6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the terms for the alliance was both matrimonial and military. It involved Ptolemy's daughter (Berenice) becoming the wife of Antiochus II. In marrying her she married a man who was 23 years younger than her father! In marrying her Antiochus she was forced by Ptolemy II to divorce Laodice and disinherited her sons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The marriage produced a son who then became heir to the Seleucid throne and not the son of Laodice.
She shall not retain the strength of her arm- she shall be given up	Dan. 11:6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When Berenice's father Ptolemy died, Antiochus II rejected Berenice and her infant son reinstated Laodice with her two children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the divorce, Laodice murdered Antiochus II, Berenice and her child. Consequently, the agreement between the two parties did not last very long. Laodice was queen regent while her son Seleucus II Callinicus (246-226) was a minor.
Neither shall he stand	Dan. 11:6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowing the fickleness of Antiochus II Laodice poisoned Antiochus II and promoted her son Callinicus to the throne of Syria thus he became the king of the North in 246 as Seleucus II Callinicus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Callinicus had two sons, Seleucus III Soter (226-223), and Antiochus III the Great (223-187). Seleucus II was killed in Asia minor.
She shall be given up	Dan. 11:6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laodice then arranged for the murder of Berenice and her son Ptolemy IV Philopator in 203 	
That brought her	Dan. 11:6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Negotiators for the alliance and marriage 	
He that strengthened her	Dan. 11:6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiochus II her husband 	
A branch from her (Berenice) roots	Dan. 11:7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ptolemy III Euergetes was the eldest son of Ptolemy II and brother of Berenice and he took his fathers place. Went against Seleucus II who was the son of Antiochus II and Laodice to avenge the events in Syria, but was too late to prevent his sisters death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That is Ptolemy Philadelphus in taking the place of Ptolemy II also took the name Ptolemy III Euergetes.
Shall one stand up	Dan. 11:7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berenice's brother Ptolemy III Euergetes was angry at this sister's (Berenice) disgrace and murder and decided to avenge it. 	
Shall come with an army	Dan. 11:7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ptolemy IV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ptolemy IV attacked Syria (the king of the North) and there was a war which lasted five years

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Enter into the fortress of the king of the North, and shall deal against him and prevail	Dan. 11:7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ptolemy smashed the forces of Syria (the king of the North) and took the fortress at Seleucia and put Laodice to death 	
Come in to his own land with captives and gold etc	Dan. 11:7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He returned with 4000 talents of gold approx. 524,000 pounds; 40,000 talent of silver, approximately 4,680,000 pounds; and 2500 images 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ptolemy III being victorious was to the ancient mind a manifestation that the god of the victories was greater than the gods of the losers so the ultimate victory was taking their gods. Thus, as the Persian Cambyses had taken the gods of Egypt, Ptolemy returned them to Egypt and for this generosity the Egyptians gave him the title of Ptolemy III Euergetes which means benefactor. Ptolemy made a peace treaty with Seleucus II in order to gain Aegean conquests.
There is a time gap of approximately 16 years			
The king of the North shall come to his (the king of the South's kingdom) and shall return to his own land	Dan. 11:9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seleucus 111 came to war against Ptolemy but being caught in a storm lost his fleet and his forces were destroyed, he came back to his own land in shame. 	
His sons shall be stirred up	Dan. 11:10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That is the King of the North's sons came against Ptolemy who came to the capital Seleucia which was taken and then returned home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When Seleucus II died his two sons Seleucus III (was murdered after three years) and Antiochus III (the Great so called because of his military success) continued the war with the Ptolemy's.
The king of the South comes against the king of the North but the multitude shall be given into his hand	Dan. 11:11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because Antiochus III (King of the North) had carried the war to the fortress, Ptolemy IV Philopator (King of the South) launched a counter attack. Ptolemy had an army of 70,000 infantry, 5000 cavalry, and 73 elephants. Antiochus had an army of 62,000 infantry and 6000 cavalry and 102 elephants. Ptolemy won the victory at Raphia killing between 10,000 -17,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 5 elephants, and took 4000 prisoners. 	

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Prophecy	Reference	Fulfillment in B C	Extra material
His heart was lifted up, but not strengthened	Dan. 11:12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After such a victory Ptolemy bolstered by his success went to Jerusalem and killed 40,000 Jews because they would not accept his idols. He went into the holiest and fell down speechless to the ground • Despite his alliances and slaughtering of the Jews he was not strong. • He made peace with the king of the North and then led a lazy indulgent life. 	
<p>A time gap of 13 years during which time several major things happened:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ptolemy IV and his wife died leaving Ptolemy V (Ptolemy Epiphanes) and his 4 year old child. 2) The Ptolemies lose the dominance and the Seleucid era begins. 			

**May God grant us good understanding as He, by His Holy Spirit, deigns to guide us into all truth.
John 16:13**

Rowan Jennings, Abbotsford, British Columbia