

Daniel 11: History Rewritten

(Bold italicized print is the text of the New American Standard Bible;
non-bold print is historical fulfillment)

2a *"Three more kings are going to arise in Persia."* Cambyses (529-522 B.C.), Smerdis (522 B.C.) and Darius I (521-486 B.C.)

2b *"A fourth will gain riches . . . and arouse the whole empire . . . against Greece."* Xerxes I, with his riches, gathered an army of 2,500,000 men but lost to Greece at Salamis (480 B.C.)

3 *"A mighty king will arise . . . and do as he pleases."* Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) virtually conquered the world.

4a *"As soon as he has arisen his kingdom will be broken."* In the prime of life, Alexander died.

4b *"His kingdom will be . . . parceled out toward the four points of the compass."* Alexander's empire was divided between four of generals. Ptolemy (Egypt), Seleucus (Syria), Lysimachus (Thrace), Cassander (Macedon).

4c *"Not to his own descendants."* Neither Alexander's son, illegitimate son nor half brother got the throne.

5a *"King of the South."* Ptolemy I of Egypt (322-305 B.C.)

5b *"One of his (Alexander's) princes"* Seleucus of Syria in the north.

5c *"will gain . . . a great dominion."* Seleucus became stronger than Ptolemy and ruled all of Alexander's empire except Egypt.

6a *"After some years they will form an alliance."* Some years later Ptolemy II and Antiochus II (Seleucus' son) allied themselves.

6b *"The daughter of the King of the south will come to the King of the North. She will not retain her position."* Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy II, married Antiochus II for political purposes. After 2 yrs. Antiochus restored his first wife who murdered Berenice.

6c *"Nor will he remain with his power."* Antiochus's first wife also murdered him.

7 *"One of the descendants in her line will arise . . . and enter the fortress of the King of the North."* Ptolemy III entered Syria (246-242 B.C.) and occupied the whole Syrian realm during the reign of Seleucus II.

8 *"Their gods . . . and their precious vessels of silver and gold he will take into captivity to Egypt."* Ptolemy confiscated 40,000 talents of silver and 2500 idols.

9 *"He (King of the North) will enter the land of the King of the South but return to his own land."* In 240 B.C. Seleucus II retaliated against Egypt (South) by land & sea. A storm defeated his fleet so he returned home.

10a *"His sons will wage war."* Seleucus II's sons continued war against Egypt.

10b *"One of them will keep on coming and overflow . . ."* But Antiochus III (King of the North) mounted successful campaigns against Egypt.

11 *"The King of the South will . . . fight with the King of the North. Then the latter will be given into the hand of the former."* In 217 B.C. Ptolemy IV fought Antiochus III. The latter was defeated and fled through the desert.

12 *"Yet he (the King of the South) will not prevail."* Ptolemy IV failed to follow up his advantage.

13 *"The King of the North will again . . . press on with a great army."* This took place in 198 B.C. (see vs. 15)

14 *"Many will rise up against the King of the South."* There were a series of native revolts in Egypt.

15 *"The King of the North will come . . . and capture a well fortified city."* Fighting in Palestine, Antiochus III defeated the Egyptian army at Sidon.

16 *"He will stay in the Beautiful Land with destruction in his hand."* Antiochus III took control of Palestine and despoiled it.

17a *"He will give him the daughter of women."* Antiochus III tried to neutralize Egypt by giving his daughter, Cleopatra (not the Cleopatra who was involved with the Roman Marc Anthony!), to marry Ptolemy II (192 B. C.)

17b *"But she will not take a stand for him."* The plan failed when Cleopatra consistently sided with her husband against her father.

18 *"He will turn his face to the coast lands . . . but a commander will put a stop to his scorn."* Antiochus III subjugated the coast of Asia Minor. But in 188 B.C. the Roman general Scripio defeated him.

19 *"He will stumble and fall and be found no more."* In 187 B.C. Antiochus III was killed trying to plunder a temple in E lam.

20 *"In his place one will arise who will send an oppressor through the Jewel of his kingdom . . . He will be shattered though neither in anger nor in battle."* Seleucus IV succeeded Antiochus III and sent his finance minister to plunder the temple treasury at Jerusalem. In 163 B.C. Seleucus IV died when his finance minister poisoned him.

21 *"A despicable person will arise and seize the kingdom by intrigue."* Antiochus IV Epiphanes through various intrigues usurped the throne.

22 *"The forces will be flooded away before him . . . and also the prince of the covenant."* Antiochus IV was militarily successful and also killed the high priest Onías III in Jerusalem.

23-24 *"He will gain power . . . and will enter the richest parts of the realm."* Antiochus IV defeated Egypt and robbed the richest places of the countries under his control.

25 *"Against the King of the South . . . so he will mobilize . . . but he will not stand."* Antiochus mounted huge campaigns against Egypt in both 173 and 170 B.C. Egypt raised a large army but was defeated.

28 *"He will return to his land . . . but his heart will be set against the holy covenants."* As Antiochus IV returned home through Judea he committed violent atrocities and murdered thousands of Jews.

29 *“He will return and come into the South . . . but it will not turn out the way it did before. Ships of Kittim will come*

30a *against him.* In 168 B. C. Antiochus IV returned to Egypt. He met a Roman general who forbade him to wage war against Egypt.

30b- *“Therefore he will . . . become enraged at the holy covenant. Desecrate the sanctuary . . . do away with the regular sacrifice*

31 *and . . . set up the abomination of desolation.”* Furiously he vented his anger on the Jews in 167 B.C. by offering a pig on the temple altar, forbidding the continuance of daily sacrifices and placing an idol of Zeus in the holy place.

32 *“People who know their God will take action.”* The Maccabeans revolted against Antiochus IV.

33 *“They will fall by the sword . . . for many days”* The Maccabeans initially were not successful and many were killed – but after a lengthy struggle were finally victorious.