

Historical Cross-References for Daniel 11

<u>Verse</u>	<u>Verse Text</u>	<u>Historical Equivalent</u>
1	"In the first year of Darius the Mede, I arose to be an encouragement and a protection for him.	
2	And now I will tell you the truth. Behold, three more kings are going to arise in Persia. Then a fourth will gain far more riches than all of them; as soon as he becomes strong through his riches, he will arouse the whole empire against the realm of Greece.	<p>1. 3 Kings = Cambyses (aka "Ahaseurus" in Ezra 4:6), Pseudo-Smerdis (aka "Artaxerxes" in Ezra 4:7), Darius Hystaspes (aka, "Darius" in Ezra 4:24)</p> <p>2. 4th King = Xerxes, who attempted to invade Greece in 480 B.C.</p> <p>3. "Arouse the whole empire". Xerxes spent 4 years assembling an army of 2,641,000 troops from all corners of his empire.</p>
3	And a mighty king will arise, and he will rule with great authority and do as he pleases.	1. Alexander, the one-horned goat in chapter 7, invades Persia in 334 B.C.
4	But as soon as he has arisen, his kingdom will be broken up and parceled out toward the four points of the compass, though not to his own descendants, nor according to his authority which he wielded, for his sovereignty will be uprooted and given to others besides them.	<p>1. Upon Alexander's death his generals divided the empire into 4 kingdoms: Lysimachus took Thrace & Bithynia, Cassander took Macedonia, Ptolemy I Soter took Egypt and Seleucus I Nicator took Syria.</p> <p>2. None of them were descendants of Alexander.</p> <p>3. None of them accrued the power and authority of Alexander.</p> <p>4. "Others besides them". Refers to all the other smaller parts of Alexander's kingdom that were taken by lesser rulers. The 4 mentioned above merely possessed the largest portions.</p>
5	Then the king of the South will grow strong, along with one of his princes who will gain ascendancy over him and obtain dominion; his domain will be a great dominion indeed.	<p>1. King of the South = Ptolemy I Soter of Egypt (323-285 B.C.)</p> <p>2. "One of his princes". Seleucus I Nicator, when the empire was united under Alexander, was a subordinate or "satrap" of Ptolemy. But now Seleucus has become a king in his own right over Syria and the surrounding area.</p>
6	After some years they will form an alliance, and the daughter of the king of the South will come to the king of the North to carry out a peaceful arrangement. But she will not retain her position of power, nor will he remain with his power, but she will be given up, along with those who brought her in and the one who sired her as well as he who supported her in those times.	<p>1. "Form an alliance". They agreed to end years of war between Ptolemy I and Seleucus I that has extended into their sons' reigns.</p> <p>2. Daughter of the king of the South = Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, who is given in marriage to Antiochus II Theos, king of the North at this time, who in turn divorces his current wife Laodice for the sake of this arrangement.</p> <p>3. "She will not retain her position, nor will he remain in power". When Ptolemy dies, Antiochus takes back Laodice (his original wife) who poisons Antiochus and has Berenice and her son put to death so that Laodice's son, Seleucus II Callinicus, becomes king.</p>

7 But one of the descendants of her line will arise in his place, and he will come against their army and enter the fortress of the king of the North, and he will deal with them and display great strength.

1. "One of her descendants". Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes, takes the Egyptian throne to become the next "king of the South."

2. Ptolemy III avenged his sister's death by overrunning the Syrian kingdom ("king of the North") all the way to the Euphrates and even put Laodice to death for killing his sister.

8 Also their gods with their metal images and their precious vessels of silver and gold he will take into captivity to Egypt, and he on his part will refrain from attacking the king of the North for some years.

1. Ptolemy III returned to Egypt not just with great treasure but with over 2,400 images -- including Egyptian idols -- that the kings of Persia had taken when they conquered Egypt and ruled the Middle East previously. The Egyptians were so gratified that they gave him the name "Euergetes", which means "benefactor."

2. "Refrain from attacking". Ptolemy III lived 4 years longer than Seleucus II, not warring with the "king of the North" for a time.

9 Then the latter will enter the realm of the king of the South, but will return to his own land.

1. Seleucus II does not foray far or long into Egypt against Ptolemy III.

10 His sons will mobilize and assemble a multitude of great forces; and one of them will keep on coming and overflow and pass through, that he may again wage war up to his very fortress.

1. "His sons". Seleucus III Ceraunus and Antiochus III the Great.

2. "One of them". Antiochus III warred with next king of the South Ptolemy IV Philopater until he recovered all the parts of Syria lost to Ptolemy III.

3. "Up to his very fortress". Refers to Antiochus III's incursions all the way to the fortified city of Raphia in Gaza.

11 The king of the South will be enraged and go forth and fight with the king of the North. Then the latter will raise a great multitude, but that multitude will be given into the hand of the former.

1. Ptolemy IV defeated Antiochus III's army of 70,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry. 10,000 were slain and 4,000 taken captive.

12 When the multitude is carried away, his heart will be lifted up, and he will cause tens of thousands to fall; yet he will not prevail.

1. Instead of pursuing Antiochus III and completely overtaking the "king of the North" Ptolemy IV makes peace, thus delaying "the problem" to another day.

2. "Cause tens of thousands to fall". Ptolemy IV's depraved lifestyle/beliefs in which he now indulges in to lead the people astray are well documented.

13 For the king of the North will again raise a greater multitude than the former, and after an interval of some years he will press on with a great army and much equipment.

1. Antiochus III conducts successful military campaigns against Persia and India.

2. 14 years after his defeat at Raphia, Antiochus III engages the new "king of the South" - Ptolemy V Epiphanes - who has just taken the throne as a child.

14 Now in those times many will rise up against the king of the South; the violent ones among your people will also lift themselves up in order to fulfill the vision, but they will fall down.

1. "Many will rise up". Antiochus III was joined by Philip the king of Macedon and Egyptian rebels to war against Ptolemy V.

2. "The violent ones among your people". Refers to Jews that aided and provisioned Antiochus III as he moved through Palestine against Ptolemy V.

3. "They will fall down". Antiochus III attacks the Egyptian garrison in Jerusalem but Israel is not freed.

- 15 Then the king of the North will come, cast up a siege ramp and capture a well-fortified city; and the forces of the South will not stand their ground, not even their choicest troops, for there will be no strength to make a stand.
- 16 But he who comes against him will do as he pleases, and no one will be able to withstand him; he will also stay for a time in the Beautiful Land, with destruction in his hand.
- 17 He will set his face to come with the power of his whole kingdom, bringing with him a proposal of peace which he will put into effect; he will also give him the daughter of women to ruin it. But she will not take a stand for him or be on his side.
- 18 Then he will turn his face to the coastlands and capture many. But a commander will put a stop to his scorn against him; moreover, he will repay him for his scorn.
- 19 So he will turn his face toward the fortresses of his own land, but he will stumble and fall and be found no more.
- 20 Then in his place one will arise who will send an oppressor through the Jewel of his kingdom; yet within a few days he will be shattered, though not in anger nor in battle.
- 21 In his place a despicable person will arise, on whom the honor of kingship has not been conferred, but he will come in a time of tranquility and seize the kingdom by intrigue.
1. Antiochus III defeats the Egyptian general Scopas at the city of Paneas near the source of the Jordan river. Scopas flees to Sidon.
2. In vain Egypt sends its choicest army under the command of Eropus, Menocles and Damoxenus who are unable to rescue Scopas' army.
1. Israel comes under the control of Antiochus III but rather than gaining political independence or freedom, Israel becomes a base of military operations and the site of much of the conflict between the warring kingdoms.
1. Antiochus III gives his daughter, Cleopatra, to Ptolemy V in marriage and includes Judea and part of Syria as a dowry. Antiochus' plan is to acquire the Egyptian kingdom through this marriage but Cleopatra favors her husband over her father and thus the scheme is defeated.
1. Antiochus III, in his warring with Rome, captured many islands of the Aegean.
2. The Roman general Lucius Scipio Asiaticus turned Antiochus III back at Magnesia in 190 B.C.
3. "His scorn". A way of stating that this conflict with Rome was personal more than political.
1. Compelled by Rome to relinquish all of the territory west of the Taurus, and to pay tribute to defray the cost of the war between the two, Antiochus III garrisons the cities that are left to him.
2. Antiochus III is slain in an insurrection of his own soldiers at Elymais when he attempts to plunder its temple of Jupiter in order to raise the money he's required to pay Rome.
1. Antiochus III's son Seleucus IV Philopater ascends to the throne.
2. Seleucus IV sends Heliodorus to Jerusalem to plunder the temple and take back the "dowry" of Judea, etc. promised with the marriage of Cleopatra.
3. A few years later Heliodorus poisons Seleucus IV in attempt to usurp the throne. But Antiochus IV Epiphanes - Seleucus IV's brother - ascends to the throne, supplanting Seleucus IV's son (Demetrius) who is visiting Rome at the time.
1. "Ephiphanes" means "illustrious" but he is often called "Epimanes", a play of words that means "madman". Some of the unkingly behavior he exhibited was carousing with people of low character, bathing with them in the public baths, and throwing stones at passers-by. (First "frat boy" recorded in history.)
2. "Seize the kingdom by intrigue". Antiochus IV never had the kingship formerly conferred on him but obtained it through "flattering" Eumenes and Attalus of Pergamos to help him as well as by conducting a campaign among the Syrian people of personally embracing one and all.

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| 22 | The overflowing forces will be flooded away before him and shattered, and also the prince of the covenant. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antiochus IV Ephiphanes invades Egypt. "The prince of the covenant" refers to the new king of Egypt, Ptolemy VI Philometor, the son of Cleopatra, the sister of Antiochus IV. (Translation: Ptolemy VI is Antiochus IV's nephew.) 2. Ptolemy VI's guardians initiated a war with Antiochus IV to win back the dowry of Judea, et al but were soundly defeated. |
| 23 | After an alliance is made with him he will practice deception, and he will go up and gain power with a small force of people. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antiochus IV feigned friendship with young Ptolemy VI and offered to help "organize" Ptolemy VI's kingdom. Antiochus IV took possession of Memphis and all Egypt proper, throwing off suspicion by using such a small force. |
| 24 | In a time of tranquility he will enter the richest parts of the realm, and he will accomplish what his fathers never did, nor his ancestors; he will distribute plunder, booty and possessions among them, and he will devise his schemes against strongholds, but only for a time. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antiochus IV takes all the strongholds/major cities of Egypt with the exception of Alexandria. |
| 25 | He will stir up his strength and courage against the king of the South with a large army; so the king of the South will mobilize an extremely large and mighty army for war; but he will not stand, for schemes will be devised against him. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antiochus IV conducts formal, open warfare throughout Egypt with his army. 2. "Schemes". Antiochus IV leaves Ptolemy VI in Memphis as a puppet power, making it look like all of Antiochus IV's actions were being taken on behalf of his nephew. |
| 26 | Those who eat his choice food will destroy him, and his army will overflow, but many will fall down slain. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Those who eat his choice food". The young Ptolemy VI's advisors did not warn him as to Antiochus IV's real motives and schemes. 2. Antiochus IV subdued the Egyptian army at Pelusium. |
| 27 | As for both kings, their hearts will be intent on evil, and they will speak lies to each other at the same table; but it will not succeed, for the end is still to come at the appointed time. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each tries to manipulate the other for their own personal agenda but God's agenda is what will prevail. |
| 28 | Then he will return to his land with much plunder; but his heart will be set against the holy covenant, and he will take action and then return to his own land. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On his way back to Syria, Antiochus IV attacks and takes Jerusalem killing 80,000, taking 40,000 prisoner, and selling an additional 40,000 as slaves. 2. Antiochus IV enters the temple, takes away the gold and silver vessels, sacrifices swine on the altar and sprinkles the sacrifice throughout the temple. |
| 29 | At the appointed time he will return and come into the South, but this last time it will not turn out the way it did before. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antiochus IV assembles a great fleet and army for another invasion of Egypt, also demanding the cession to him of Cyprus, Pelusium and everything around the mouth of the Nile. Ptolemy hires Greek mercenaries to meet him in battle. 2. The Roman ambassador Popilius Loenas meets Antiochus IV in Eleusis - 4 miles from Alexandria - to deliver Rome's demand that he turn back. Antiochus IV submits. |

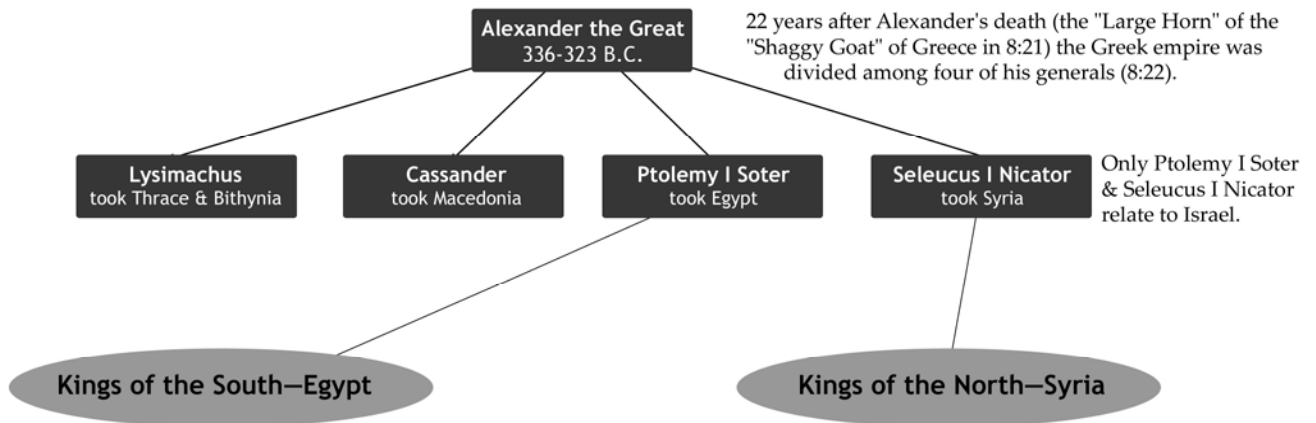
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| 30 | For ships of Kittim will come against him; therefore he will be disheartened and will return and become enraged at the holy covenant and take action; so he will come back and show regard for those who forsake the holy covenant. | <p>1. The Roman delegation actually arrived in Grecian ships from Kittim, another name for Cyprus, one of the lands Antiochus IV was demanding.</p> <p>2. On his way home, Antiochus IV sends Apollonius in 167 B.C. to destroy Jerusalem, 2 years after he first subjugated it. From a fortress outside the temple worshipers were ambushed and killed as they came to the temple, thus ending temple worship. Sources indicate that Antiochus IV's forces were aided by rebel Jews and the high priest, Menelaus, himself.</p> <p>3. Antiochus IV issued a decree that everyone had to conform to the Greek religion and the temple is dedicated to Jupiter Olympius.</p> |
| 31 | Forces from him will arise, desecrate the sanctuary fortress, and do away with the regular sacrifice. And they will set up the abomination of desolation. | <p>1. An idol-altar and image of Jupiter are erected upon the temple's alter of burnt offerings.</p> |
| 32 | By smooth words he will turn to godlessness those who act wickedly toward the covenant, but the people who know their God will display strength and take action. | <p>1. Apostasy abounds for those Jews that assisted Antiochus IV's forces and embraced the new religion, but the Maccabees and their followers revolt.</p> |
| 33 | Those who have insight among the people will give understanding to the many; yet they will fall by sword and by flame, by captivity and by plunder for many days. | <p>1. Largely a guerrilla campaign conducted by the Maccabees and their followers for about 3 years, there are many casualties inflicted on the Jews, to include Antiochus IV ordering that some be roasted alive. Many are slain on the Sabbath when they refuse to fight and profane the Lord's day.</p> |
| 34 | Now when they fall they will be granted a little help, and many will join with them in hypocrisy. | <p>1. Freedom is short-lived as the Romans and Herodians soon take control of Judea, but a great many of the apostates that had gone over to Antiochus IV's side switch to the Maccabeans upon their victory.</p> |
| 35 | Some of those who have insight will fall, in order to refine, purge and make them pure until the end time; because it is still to come at the appointed time. | <p>1. A clear indication that the above is NOT the final end nor THE "abomination" but an example of what is still to come.</p> |
| 36 | Then the king will do as he pleases, and he will exalt and magnify himself above every god and will speak monstrous things against the God of gods; and he will prosper until the indignation is finished, for that which is decreed will be done. | <p>1. This appears to make the transition from the events of Antiochus IV in the past to those of the Antichrist of the future. There are many instances where prophecy describes more than one event.</p> |
| 37 | He will show no regard for the gods of his fathers or for the desire of women, nor will he show regard for any other god; for he will magnify himself above them all. | |
| 38 | But instead he will honor a god of fortresses, a god whom his fathers did not know; he will honor him with gold, silver, costly stones and treasures. | |
| 39 | He will take action against the strongest of fortresses with the help of a foreign god; he will give great honor to those who acknowledge him and will cause them to rule over the many, and will parcel out land for a price. | |

- 40 At the end time the king of the South will collide with him, and the king of the North will storm against him with chariots, with horsemen and with many ships; and he will enter countries, overflow them and pass through.
- 41 "He will also enter the Beautiful Land, and many countries will fall; but these will be rescued out of his hand: Edom, Moab and the foremost of the sons of Ammon.
- 42 Then he will stretch out his hand against other countries, and the land of Egypt will not escape.
- 43 But he will gain control over the hidden treasures of gold and silver and over all the precious things of Egypt; and Libyans and Ethiopians will follow at his heels.
- 44 But rumors from the East and from the North will disturb him, and he will go forth with great wrath to destroy and annihilate many.
- 45 He will pitch the tents of his royal pavilion between the seas and the beautiful Holy Mountain; yet he will come to his end, and no one will help him.

1. This is clearly a reference to FURTHER actions against Egypt by the Antichrist in the End Times as there is no historical record of further incursions into Egypt by Antiochus IV. In the End Times there will be actions against countries in the Middle East IN ADDITION to Israel.

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History of Israel's Relationship to the Kings of Daniel 11



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| * 1. Ptolemy I Soter 323-285 B.C. (11:5) | | 1. Seleucus I Nicator 312-281 B.C. (11:5) |
| * 2. Ptolemy II Philadelphus 285-245 B.C. (11:5) | ← Marriage → | 2. Antiochus I Soter (not referred to in Daniel) |
| * 3. Ptolemy III Euergetes 245-221 B.C. (11:7-9) | ← 2 Wars → | 3. Antiochus II Theos 262-246 B.C. (11:6) |
| * 4. Ptolemy IV Philopater 221-203 B.C. (11:11,12) | ← 2 Wars → | 4. Seleucus II Callinicus 246-226 B.C. (11:7-9) |
| * 5. Ptolemy V Epiphanes 203-181 B.C. (11:14,15,17) | ← War/Marriage → | 5. Seleucus III Ceraunus 226-223 B.C. (11:10) |
| 6. Ptolemy VI Philometor 181-145 B.C. (11:25) | | * 6. Antiochus III the Great 223-187 B.C. (11:10, 13, 15-19) |
| | | * 7. Seleucus IV Philopator 187-175 B.C. (11:20) |
| | | * 8. Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-163 B.C. (11:21-25)
(younger son of Antiochus III the Great) |

* These kings ruled Israel