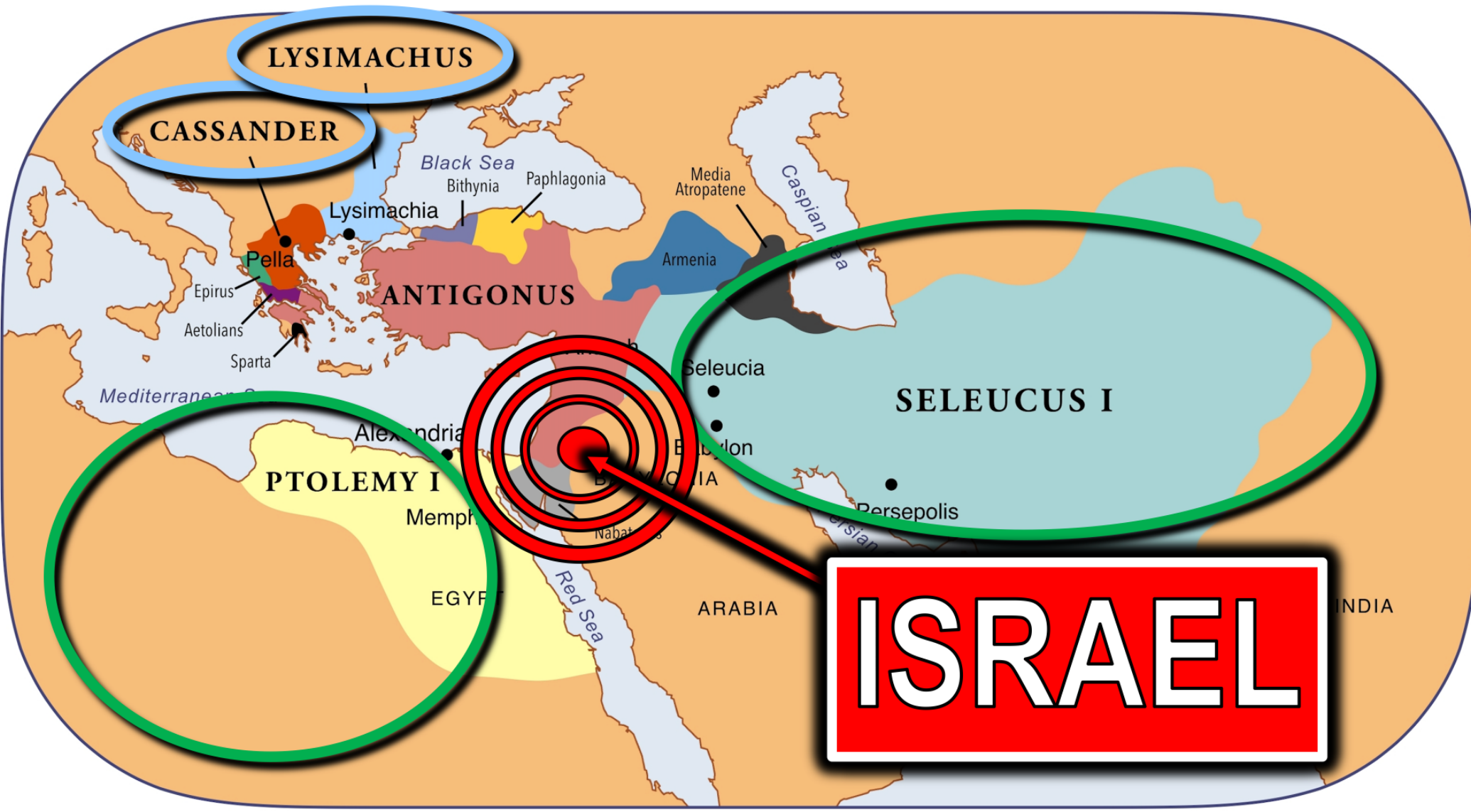


Prophecy Is History In Advance, Daniel 11 – July 25th, 2024

VERSE(S)	DANIEL 11 PROPHECIES	DANIEL 11 FULLFILLMENT
1 & 2	3 more Persian kings arise	Cambyes II (529-523BC) Smerdis (523-522BC) Darius Hystaspes (522-485BC)
2	The fourth will be richer and stronger stirring up all against the realm of Greece	Xerxes (485-465BC)
3	Mighty king shall arise and rule with great dominion	Alexander the Great (336-323BC)
4	His kingdom uprooted and divided into four but not from among his posterity	Alexander the Great's "4" Generals 1) Cassander/Macedonia 2) Lysimachus/Thrace 3) Seleucus/Syria 4) Ptolemy/Egypt
5	The King of the South becomes strong gaining power and having dominion, however one of his princes gains more power and greater dominion over him	Ptolemy I Soter (323-285BC) Seleucus I Nicator (312-280BC)
6	They join forces in a failed political marriage between the daughter of the king of the South and the king of the North	Berenice, Daughter of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246BC) Antiochus II Theos (261-246BC)
7 thru 9	One arises in his place, comes with an army in the third Syrian war, and enters the fortress prevailing over the king of the North	Ptolemy III (246-241BC) Seleucus II Callinicus (246-225BC)
10 thru 12	His sons assemble a multitude of great forces and wage the Battle of Raphia (217BC), overwhelming and defeating their opponent	Sons of Seleucus II and Seleucus III Ceraunus (225-223BC) Antiochus III the Great (223-187BC)
13	The King of the North returns with a greater multitude and at the end of some years with this greater army and much equipment in the Fifth Syrian War	Antiochus II (202-195BC) Ptolemy V Epiphanes (204-180BC)
14	Many rise up against the king of the South as violent men exalt themselves in fulfillment of the vision, but they ultimately fall	War continues between North and South with Israel at the center
15 thru 16	The king of the North builds a siege mound taking the forces of the South, as even his choice troops had no strength to resist	This was the Battle of Panium, (Caesarea Philippi) in Israel ending with the Seleucid victory in 200BC
17	He gives his daughter to destroy his kingdom, but she does not stand with him, nor is she for him	Antiochus III is engaged to be married to Cleopatra but doesn't stand with her father
18 thru 19	A ruler brings this to an end in the Battle of Magnesia in 190 BC only to then fall	Roman General Lucius Scipio Asiaticus defeats Antiochus III
20	One arises in place imposing taxes on the glorious kingdom to offset the financial deficit from these wars; but within a few days he's destroyed, but not in anger or in battle	Seleucus IV Philopater (187-175BC) sent Heliodorus to Jerusalem to seize the treasury in the Temple, but it's believed that he was poisoned
21	A vile person arises who has not been given royal authority and honor, but comes in peace to seize the kingdom using intrigue	Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164BC), the younger brother of Seleucus IV Philopater (187-175BC) was not the rightful heir, his son was
22 thru 24	The prince of the covenant acts deceitfully and becomes strong dispersing the plunder, spoil, and riches; devising his plans, but only for a time	This is believed to be the Jewish High Priest Onias III, whom Antiochus in all of his demon possessed evil had deposed
25 thru 27	The Kings of the South with a great army are stirred up to battle; but their hearts will be bent on evil and they won't prosper	Ptolemy VI Philometor (180-145BC) and the Sixth Syrian War between 170-168BC
28 thru 29	While returning to his land with great riches, his heart will be set against the holy covenant; so he does damage then returns to his own land	According to Josephus, this is Antiochus IV who deceived the Jews to forsake the law, not circumcising their children and sacrifices pigs
30 thru 35	Ships from Cyprus also known as Kittim, come against him and in his fear, he swiftly withdraws from Jerusalem	Roman Commander Gaius Popilius Laenas came against Antiochus IV who was attempting to take Alexandria in 168BC
36	"Then the king shall do according to his own will: he shall exalt and magnify himself above every god, shall speak blasphemies against the God of gods, and shall prosper till the wrath has been accomplished; for what has been determined shall be done."	Daniel's prophecy turns a corner from what we know as history to what we should know about prophecy, specifically concerning the coming Antichrist, who Antiochus Epiphanes foreshadows
37	"He shall regard neither the God of his fathers nor the desire of women, nor regard any god; for he shall exalt himself above them all."	Him having no regard for the God of his fathers speaks to the God of Israel, and having no desire for women, speaks to the desire of women at that time to be chosen as the one for the virgin birth of the Messiah
38	"But in their place he shall honor a god of fortresses; and a god which his fathers did not know he shall honor with gold and silver, with precious stones and pleasant things."	This reference to the Antichrist honoring a god of fortresses, gold, silver, precious stones and pleasant things seems to indicate that he will use military might, political power and unprecedented riches
39	"Thus he shall act against the strongest fortresses with a foreign god, which he shall acknowledge, and advance its glory; and he shall cause them to rule over many, and divide the land for gain."	This could refer to the Antichrist placing an image of a foreign god, believed to be the image of the beast, as he also seeks to rule over many and divide the land of Israel, namely, Jerusalem
40-43	"At the time of the end the king of the South shall attack him; and the king of the North shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter the countries, overwhelm them, and pass through. He shall also enter the Glorious Land, and many countries shall be overthrown; but these shall escape from his hand: Edom, Moab, and the prominent people of Ammon. He shall stretch out his hand against the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape. He shall have power over the treasures of gold and silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt; also the Libyans and Ethiopians shall follow at his heels."	While it is difficult to pinpoint the yet future prophecies these verses are referring to, there is a striking similarity to Ezekiel 38 in particular by virtue of the countries that are mentioned, and perhaps more importantly, those countries that are conspicuously absent from any mention in this battle. Regardless, this is how it ends for the Antichrist.
44	"But news from the east and the north shall trouble him; therefore he shall go out with great fury to destroy and annihilate many."	It's believed that this could be referring to the prophecy in Revelation 9 and 16 where we're told that the King of the east will come with an army of Two Hundred Million men who cross over the dried up Euphrates river
45	"And he shall plant the tents of his palace between the seas and the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and no one will help him."	Last, but certainly not least, this last verse is believed to be a prophecy about the battle of Armageddon also in Revelation 16, at the end of the 7-year tribulation



LYSIMACHUS

CASSANDER

ANTIGONUS

PTOLEMY I

SELEUCUS I

ISRAEL