

Daniel 10:14-11:35  
SA230319

**“God’s History in Advance”**

1. Today, we will finish chapter 10 and move into Chapter 11. Before we get to chapter 11, we will see the angel’s explanation of his delay in getting to Daniel.
  - **Then** once we arrive at chapter 11, we will see one of the most detailed prophecies in all the Bible.
2. And once again if anyone has any question as to the Divine nature of the Bible, this chapter should settle it once and for all!
  - **For** example, in this chapter alone there are some 135 fulfilled prophecies!
3. And while we noted in an earlier study that some claim this book must’ve been written after these events took place due to its accuracy
  - **It** simply proves they don’t believe in God Who know all things in advance.
  - **And** we have ample historical writings that prove Daniel was written in the days of Daniel.
4. You see it is impossible for man to write something like this.

- **But** man didn't write it – God did.

5. What we will see today for the most part are multiple battles between the northern and southern parts of the Middle East after the Greek Kingdom is divided.

- **We** will also see a dual prophecy unfold as we get prophetic insight into the anti-Christ.

6. Where we ended last week in verse 13, we saw the angel sent to Daniel tell him he was sent to him the moment his prayer began. But he was held up in spiritual battle by the “Prince of Persia” and the “Kings of Persia” which are the fallen angels placed over world regions by Satan.

- **And** before we leave this chapter, we will see him say he will also battle on the way back with the “Prince of Greece” which is an entirely different entity or fallen angel.
- **Let's** look at verse 14

## Chapter 11

**v.1** 1. There is some debate if this is still the angel or if it has switched to Daniel, but it seems clear to me this is indeed the angel still speaking.

- **And** notice this angel says he also helped and strengthen King Darius who was the

one ruling when Daniel was thrown the lion's den.

- **And** as a friend of Daniel he was a friend of God.

**v.2** 1. These 4 kings are as follows:

- **Cyrus**
- **Artaxerxes** (Cambyses)
- **Darius** (Hystapses)
- **Xerxes (Ahasuerus husband of Esther)**  
He was the 4<sup>th</sup> and strongest in that he was able to attack Greece and was even able to amass an army of 2 million while ruling, but was finally defeated at Salamis in 480 BC.

**v.3** Alexander the Great.

**v.4** 1. Alexander's kingdom was divided up into 4 world regions after his death between his 4 generals, not his family.

- **He** had 3 sons, two were murdered and the other one was not able to take the Kingdom, so it was divided between these 4 generals and 4 regions – (Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt.)
2. Eventually the Syrian and Egyptian regions dominated and that is who we will see today.

- **The** northern or Syrian region known as the Seleucids and the southern or Egyptian region known as the Ptolemais.

3. Now between verses 5 and 20 we will see 120 years of war between the North and the South or the Seleucids and Ptolemies.

**v.5** 1. This King of the South was Ptolemy I of Egypt and “one of his princes” mentioned here was Seleucid Nicator.

- **He** was originally an officer under Ptolemy I and eventually became the king of Syria in the North.

**v.6** 1. It was a custom of kings or rulers to exchange daughters in marriage to obtain peace with each other, and this was Ptolemy II's or Philopater's daughter Berenice.

- **She** was given to the King of the North who at that time was Antiochus II (Theos), who divorced his wife Laodicee in order to marry Berenice for peace between the Kingdoms.
- **However**, this obviously did not sit well with the wife he put away, so she sought revenge.

2. Then after Ptolemis II died and hence their peace treaty, Antiochus II decided he wanted his first wife back and got rid of Berenice.

- **But** because Laodicee felt scorned, she then poisoned Antiochus, killed Berenice and her son, then put HER son on the throne!

**v.8** 1. The “roots of Berenice” was her brother Ptolemy III who came up to avenge his sister. He defeated Callinicus, Laodicee’s son, and killed Laodicee as well.

- **And** notice it says he took with him “precious articles of silver and gold.”
- **History** tells us he took back with him 4000 talents of gold, 40,000 talents of silver, and well over 2000 idols.

**v.10** 1. His two sons were Seleucus III and Antiochus III.

- **Seleucus III** was killed so Antiochus III took the throne at 18 and desired to once again unite the entire Greek empire.

**v.14** 1. The King of the South, Ptolemy IV or Philopater, then went to war with Antiochus taking 73,000 soldiers, 5000 cavalry, and 70 elephants. He won a great victory over Antiochus.

- **But** it doesn't stop there.

**v.16** 1. After 13 years Antiochus, wanted revenge and returned to Egypt again with a greater army this time. His 100,000 soldiers were joined by Philip of Macedon plus some rebels from Egypt and some Jews as well (which is why it mentions "your people" to Daniel in verse 14).

- **And** this time HE won and defeated Ptolemas IV in Egypt and also conquered Jerusalem at this time.
- **However**, after this victory and while in Jerusalem, he entered the Holy of Holies in his arrogance. History tells us he was struck with paralysis and had to be carried back to Egypt where he dies an alcoholic.

**v.17** 1. After the defeat of Ptolemas IV, his 5 year old son Ptolemas Epiphanes temporarily took the throne but was easily defeated by Antiochus who then went on to defeat Epiphanes's commander Scopas at Baniyas, and then went on to take Sidon.

- **Then**, once the dust settled, Antiochus wanted to establish a peace treaty with the South again, so he took his daughter Cleopatra (different Cleopatra) and gave her

to Ptolemais' son. He was only 8 years old at the time.

- **Thinking** he would not only get peace but an advocate for him since he was her father.
- **But** over time, she actually fell in love with this young Ptolemais and ended up being faithful to him instead of her father, so Antiochus' plan failed.

**v.19** 1. Antiochus then tried to attack and defeat a new and upcoming power called Rome in Asia Minor and Greece. He was defeated in Magnesia in 190 BC.

- **Once** defeated, Rome charged him for the price of the battles and fined him a yearly fee, a common penalty after defeat.

2. In order to get the money for Rome, he and some of his men then entered a pagan temple to Bel in order to rob it, but the people of the town got so mad they killed him.

**v.20** After this his son Seluecus Philopater took his place and imposed taxes to raise the money for Rome who demanded a thousand talents a year.

- **So** then HE tried to rob the Temple in Jerusalem, and most believe he was poisoned because he died shortly thereafter.

**v.21** 1. At this point, we begin dealing with this character we know of as Antiochus Epiphanes, whom we talked about earlier in our study of Daniel.

- **And** remember, he was a foreshadowing of the antichrist.
- **And** we will not only see what happened with him but very possibly some dual prophecies pertaining to the anti-Christ.

2. Notice that he will come in by “intrigue.”

- **This** is the same thing the anti-Christ will do and it no doubt has to do with the demonic supernatural help they both had and will have.

**v.22** Prince of the Covenant, Onias III, was the High Priest at this time and was called the “prince of the covenant.”

- **And** Antiochus Epiphanes killed Onias at this time.

**v.24** He was different from his fathers who kept the loot for themselves, whereas Antiochus shared with his commanders.

- **And** this is probably what the anti-Christ will do as well.



**v.27** Antiochus traveled to Egypt to make a “peace treaty” that neither of them were truthful about which still goes on today.

**v.28** Returning from Egypt, remember Antiochus Epiphanes attacked Jerusalem and due to his hatred for the Jews, killed 80,000, took 40,000 captive, and sold 40,000 into slavery.

- **And** remember, it didn't help that they thought he had died in battle and had once again placed their own High Priest in rebellion to Antiochus' orders.

**v.31** 1. This time, the Roman army was in Port at Alexandria when Antiochus got there, and they turned him back from pursuing his attack upon Egypt.

- **Which** greatly humiliated and upset him since he believed he was god and had such great ambitions.

2. The Roman general Pompilious Lamas told him that the Roman Senate had ordered him to go home with his troops.

- **To** which he replied, “I will consult with my men and send Rome and answer.”

3. But Pompilious drew a circle around him and said, “make you decision before you leave this circle.”

- **Being** intimidated by this up-and-coming power, he decided to return but was enraged.
4. And because of his humiliation and anger, he returns to Jerusalem and takes it out on the Jews.
- **He** proceeded to defile the Temple and command that Temple sacrifices come to a stop and all Jewish religious law be abandoned.
  - **And** then committed the atrocities we spoke of in a different study, sacrificing a pig on the altar and defiling the sanctuary just like the anti-Christ will do.
5. How encouraged we should be that God knows all things in advance and is in total control!
- **Especially** with what we see happening today.