

Daniel 11:16-18

Bible Prophecy and Secular History

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 pdestruction in his hand.

¹⁷ H e 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.

Outline of Daniel 11

Daniel 11 has basically two parts:

A. 11:1-35

B. 11:36-12:2

1. The First part; 1-35 covers the time from Darius The Mede (whom we were introduced to in chapter 6) to Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 bc); Remember that Daniel wrote this in the 5th century, 534 bc).
2. The second part (Daniel 11:36-12:2) covers the last Gentile ruler, who is in power at the time of the coming of the Messiah, that is in the last 7 years of history promised to Israel or The Tribulation.

Seleucid Kings

Seleucus I Nicator	(312-281 bc)
Antiochus I Soter	(his son 280-261 bc)
Antiochus II	(his son 261-246 bc)
Seleucus II Callincus	(his son 312-281 bc) won control of Syria after Ptolemy III returned to Egypt (Daniel 11:9) A treaty between the two in 241 bc established peace for 20 years.
Seleucus III - The Great	(his brother 223-187 bc)
Seleucus IV Philopator	(his son 187-175 bc)
Antiochus IV Epiphanes	(his brother 175-164 bc)
Antiochus V Eupator	(his son 164-162 bc)

The Ptolemaic Dynasty

- Ptolemy I (367-283 bc) married to Bernice
- Ptolemy II Philadelphus (his son 246-221 bc)
3rd Syrian War, due to Laodice's poisoning of Bernice and her son. He was extremely successful; plundered Babylon and went as far as India. Eventually signed peace with Syria, and possibly assassinated by his own son.
- Ptolemy IV Philopater (his son(221-203 bc) (the Playboy)
- Ptolemy V Epiphanes (his son 203-181 bc)
He was King at age 7, and to establish peace between Syria and Egypt Antiochus III gave his young daughter Cleopatra to Ptolemy V, Daniel 11:14-16
- Ptolemy VI Philometor (181-?)
Gets complicated, he began ruling at age 5; Ptolemy VI is the nephew of Antiochus IV and his younger brother became king. He was Ptolemy VIII and then Ptolemy VI, VIII and Cleopatra II ruled together until 164 bc.
- Ptolemy VIII Euergetes (182-116 bc)
He ruled jointly with Ptolemy VI and Cleopatra II from 170-164 bc; then was sole ruler in 164 to 163; then in 145 he returned to seize the throne from his nephew Ptolemy VII and married his sister (Cleopatra II, the former wife of his brother VI. Then in 142 he married Cleopatra II's daughter (his niece) . Cleopatra II had all of this she could take and forced VIII out and he took refuge in Cyprus. In 127 Cleopatra II fled to Syria and VIII returned to Egypt.

16 *“But he* Antiochus III “The Great” *who comes against him* Ptolemy of Egypt *will do as he pleases, and no one will be able to withstand him;* as far as Egypt is concerned, but next phrase is where all we have been studying since verse 2 was *heading he will also stay for a time in the Beautiful Land,* Israel *with destruction in his hand.* The Jews welcomed him into their land and even rendered aid to him. And because of their reception of Antiochus, he was most generous to them, at first. But all this is setting up for the worst period in their history.

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* Ptolemy V *side.*

He Antiochus The Great *will set his face* after conquering Phoenicia and Judea now is determined to take Egypt. The Christian apologist Justin Martyr says that upon the death of Ptolemy Philopator, Antiochus king of Syria determined to seize on Egypt. The Latin Vulgate version is “that he might

come to lay hold on his whole kingdom” that is to conquer the whole kingdom of Egypt

bringing with him a proposal of peace which he will put into effect; wisdom is to always be on guard when someone has a proposal of peace, note carefully what you have to give up

he Antiochus will also give him Ptolemy IV Epiphanes the daughter of women to ruin it.

Daughter of Women was Cleopatra I. She was not Egyptian but really Greek—Syrian, daughter of Antiochus The Great.

This agreement was made in 197 bc, but the marriage was not until 193 bc. Antiochus III gave Cleopatra I to Ptolemy V hoping that his daughter, Cleopatra, would be one in the administration of the king of the South—in Egypt that would work to his advantage.

Why all this manipulation?

Because of what was going on across the Great Sea. You will recall that the Roman Republic was founded back in 509 bc, But by this time in history Rome was building up its strength and world influence, which worried Antiochus III.

Even though he had defeated Egypt he decided that he needed Egypt to be at odds with Rome, so he decided to pacify Ptolemy V Epiphanes (The boy who succeeded to the throne at age 4) who is now 10 years of age. Antiochus plotted to give this 10 year old ruler his own daughter named Cleopatra, a beautiful virgin. (As far as history can tell, she is not the direct line to the famous Cleopatra; history does not really know who her mother was.)

As it turns out in history, Cleopatra I went against her father, Antiochus III “The Great”. After being in Egypt a short time she became anti-Syrian and pro-Egypt. She became friends with the Romans.

He Antiochus III *will also give him* Ptolemy V Epiphanes *the daughter of women* (Cleopatra) *to ruin it. But she will not take a stand for him* her father, Antiochus III *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.*

Then he Antiochus III *will turn his face* his determination *to the coastlands* this refers to the islands in the Aegean and Mediterranean seas like Cyprus and Crete.

His plans for Egypt are not working out since his daughter turned against him he set his arrogant eyes on Greece. Here we learn about this Antiochus III or “The Great”.

He desired to be another Alexander and therefore he desired to conquer Greece. In fact, at Daniel 11:1 he had control over what is now Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Iran. This was not enough, so he directed his attention westward to take over Macedonia and Greece, so he set his face, his direction to the coastlands, land that belonged to Rome!

There Greece and Macedonia was caught between the Romans moving in from the west and Antiochus III moving in from the east. Rome sent a delegation telling Antiochus to stop with their westward movement into Greece. (not that different from today where US is telling Russia to stop their aggression westward) Antiochus became stubborn in his arrogance and told Rome to stay in Italy but he was taking Greece.

This is the *scorn* that Antiochus demonstrated in verse 18...

Scorn against the delegation from Rome.

But a commander old friend in Rome *will put a stop to his* Antiochus' *scorn against him;*

The Hebrew word is a little closer to what this arrogant Antiochus The Great did. The word means to have such an attitude that you *taunt* others.—you demonstrate a disrespect for them. Well, you can see why this would cause the Senate of Rome to be enraged toward Antiochus.

moreover, he Roman commander *will repay him*
Antiochus The Great *for his scorn.*

That is the scorn exhibited from Antiochus III to Rome.

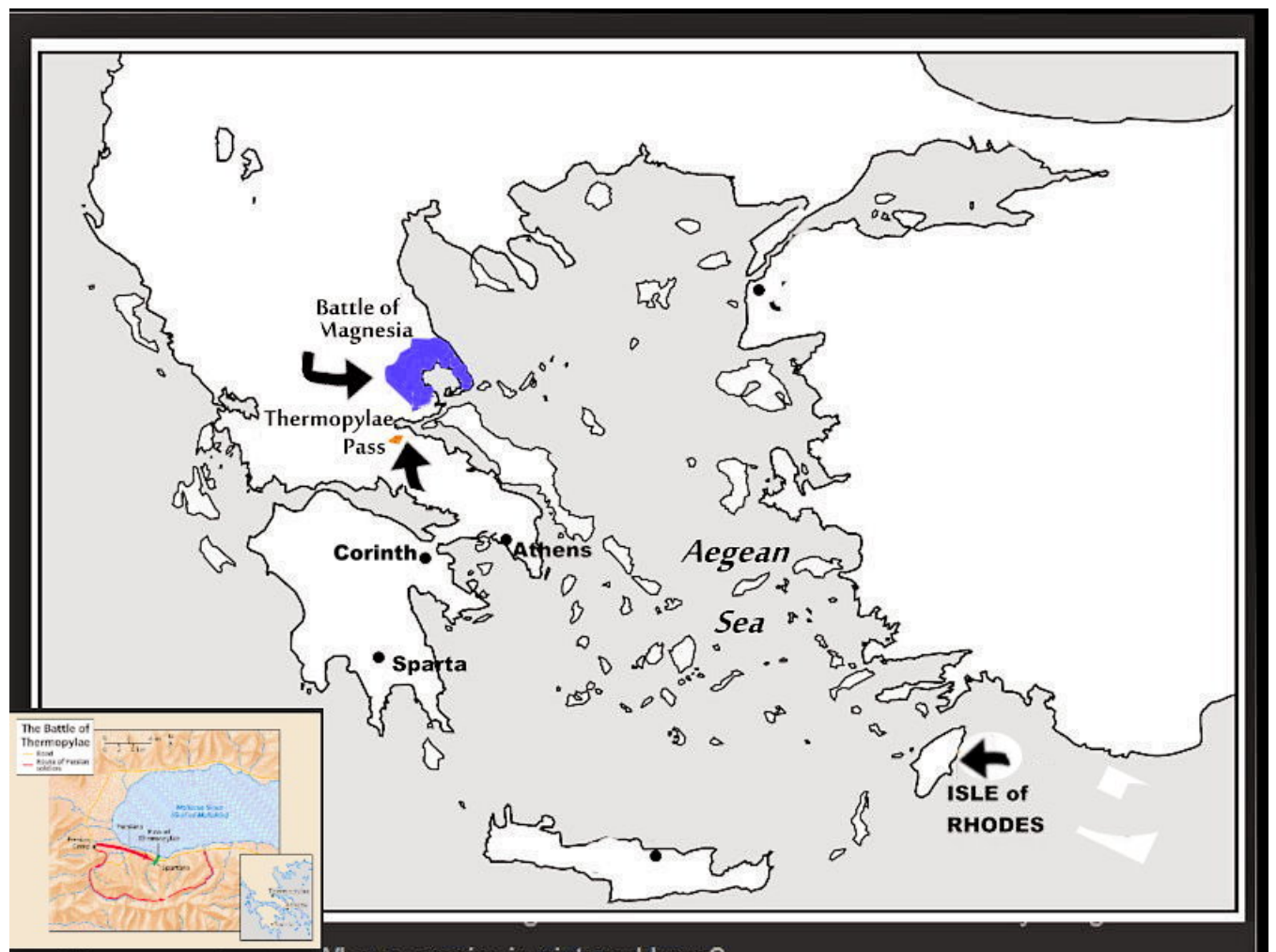
He did this by seizing on their provinces, taking their cities, doing injuries to their allies (like Egypt) and treating their ambassadors with contempt---all this caused Rome to be set on getting rid of thjs Anitochus “The Great”.

This commander from Rome will make Antiochus Great dismantle His navy and army—(drew a circle around Antiochus and said don’t step out until you decide to retreat back to Syria).

To give you some perspective of all this, at this time the Romans were involved in a confrontation with Hannibal, and finally defeated the Carthaginians in the Punic wars. Unfortunately for him, Antiochus III had entered into a secret alliance with the Carthaginians and this is another reason the Romans were coming after Antiochus and his forces.

Some of the historical details of this change in history.

1. The Romans defeated Antiochus III at **Thermopylae Pass**, (that's right), this is where the famous 300 Spartans held off Xerxes and his 180,000 man army centuries before. The Romans also defeated Antiochus III's navy in the **Aegean Sea** and they defeated him at the **Battle of Magnesia** in 190 bc.



The inset map is the **Battle of Thermopylae**

1. As a result of Rome's victory in **Battle of Magnesia**, Rome formulated the heaviest conditions ever placed on a conquered aggressor nation in the ancient world.
2. As a result of Rome's victory in **Battle of Magnesia**, Rome formulated the heaviest conditions ever placed on a conquered aggressor nation in the ancient world.
3. This Treaty was called **The Treaty of Apamea** (*you can read this treaty on Google*) But as we summarize the details of this treaty for the negotiated end of the war between Antiochus III and Rome, keep in mind the **fact that Antiochus III reigns over Judea and this is setting up for the rise of the anti-type of the dictator of the Revived Roman Empire, that is Antiochus Epiphanes who will come against the Jews with Great Persecution.**
4. "**The Treaty of Apamea** of 188 bc, was **peace treaty** between the **Roman Republic** and **Antiochus III** (the Great), ruler of the **Seleucid Empire**. It took place after the Romans' victories in the **Battle of Thermopylae** (in 191 bc), in the **Battle of Magnesia** (in 190 bc), and after Roman and Rhodian naval victories over the Seleucid navy.

The treaty was formalized at **Apamea** in **Phrygia**. It allowed the Romans to expand their political hegemony to the **East Mediterranean Sea**. But at this time Roman power was still indirect. Rome depended on its capacity to ally itself to second rank powers” (from google)

5. Summarized conditions of the **Treaty of Apamea**.

1. Antiochus III had to surrender all territories in Asia Minor west of the **Taurus River**, some of his wealthiest territories. And cut him off from seaports, manpower, and a solid tax base.
2. He had to surrender all his elephants. This would be equivalent to giving up his heavy armored divisions.
3. He had to surrender all of the ships of his fleets, except 12 cutting his lines of supply and communication.
4. He had to agree that no troops would be recruited from the Roman provinces, including Greece. The point here is that men from these areas were courageous and warlike and skillful in hand to hand combat.
5. The fifth part of this treaty will have more to do with setting the stage for the rise of Antiochus IV ‘Epiphanes’. Antiochus III had to agree to pay the Romans 15,000 talents, some estimate this to be between 3-4 billion today.

But most importantly there were to be hostages taken from the family: including Antiochus IV ‘Epiphanes, a young boy at this time.

THIS OF COURSE IS SIMILAR TO DANIEL BEING TAKEN HOSTAGE BACK TO BABYLON BY NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

So this young Antiochus IV will grow up in Rome, learning a great deal about how to defeat people.

This is the period of history from the time of the beginning of the Seleucid power over Palestine (200 bc) down to the Maccabean Wars and freedom of the Jewish state in 142 bc.

And Antiochus Great goes back to Persia in the north—***very angry and takes it out on the Jews***—He grew up in Rome but was not a Roman.

Like the Anti-Christ in The Tribulation when kicked out of heaven, he (Satan) will come to earth angry toward the Jews and seeks to annihilate all the Jews.

All this will give rise to the rise of the type of the Anti-Christ, The dictator of the Revived Roman Empire in the Tribulation. Antiochus IV (**Antiochus Epiphanes**) and sets things up for the start of the rebellion Maccabean.

Daniel 11:19-21

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.

19 “So he will turn his Antiochus “The Great” face toward the fortresses of his own land, his back to the East.

Antiochus had to raise a lot of money, to pay Rome off, so he turned against his own country. He went on a raid of all the central banks, which in the ancient world, as we are seeing on 1 Corinthians 8, were the temples. The banks were in the temples. **but he will stumble and fall and be found no more.** In one of his raids of the temples in his eastern provinces, Antiochus III was killed in 187 bc in Susa Iran. He was going to rob the temple of Bel but the people, the Persians, were informed and were ready and they entrapped Antiochus and his forces and kill most of them.

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.

Then in his Antiochus III **place one will arise** Selucas IV, the son of Antiochus III **who will send an oppressor through the Jewel of his kingdom;**

Upon the death of Antiochus III his kingdom was taken over by his elder son, Selucas IV, Philopator, the eldest son of Antiochus “The Great”. Remember that Selucas IV has a younger brother, Antiochus IV who is being held as hostage in Rome. When Selucas IV came into power he had lost virtually every source of income, and now he must find the money to pay to

the Romans. Not only to pay Rome but Philopator was a lover of money. If he did not raise the money to pay Rome they would kill his younger brother. The Antiochus Family were under pressure to come up with the money to pay off Rome

So, to pay off this small fortune owed to Rome Selucas IV continually raised taxes and went down to Judea **the Jewel of his kingdom** and he invaded and robbed all the temples securing a large sum of money from these temples including the one in Jerusalem.

yet within a few days he will be shattered, though not in anger nor in battle.

Here we go to Second Maccabees to learn that Selucas IV was in Antioch and one of his foreign ministers assassinated Selucas IV who ruled from 187-175 bc therefore he did not die in some outrage of anger nor in battle as the Word of God prophesied, Prophecy down to minute details.

With the death of Selucas IV, this left only one legal heir to the throne, Antiochus IV, who had grown up as a hostage in Rome (verses 21-22)

21 “In his place a despicable person Antiochus IV – Type of Anti-Christ **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.**

“Upon the assassination of his brother, Antiochus IV thought he would go home to rule, but Rome refused to let him go, until he provided them with a suitable hostage to replace him to insure payment of debt due them according to the terms of the Peace of Apamea, Antiochus IV then sent for his nephew, Demetrius, to take his place in Rome as a hostage and Antiochus IV went home to Syria to assume the throne.”

“While Antiochus IV was coming home he experienced a strange adventure. On the way home he stopped in Athens. As a child in Rome he had learned about the Greeks, he respected the culture of the Greeks, he had learned about Aristotle and Plato and so he went to Athens to visit on his way home. As a very wealthy young man he started handing out money in Athens and the people of Athens were so impressed they made Antiochus IV an honorary citizen, they gave him the key to the city. When he arrived home and began his reign he was enthralled with a desire for Hellenization, a desire and respect for the Greek way of life. “

“Beware of Greeks bearing gifts”

It is wisdom to be careful of a politician who gives to poor!

When Antiochus IV started his reign he was what would be called a very nice leader, he was philanthropist, he was well known for his financial generosity, he would give to the poor he would give to alleviate social condition. He was immediately accepted all over the kingdom as a wonderful man.”

Antiochus, at first was a good leader, he was a good soldier, excellent administrator, and had a wonderful sense of humor. But...he had to deal with Rome and pay the money he owed Rome via the Peace Treaty or they would kill his nephew and come into his land. Being a wise administrator he reorganized his entire administration. He started moving eastward to access new territory to gain taxes to pay off Rome. He also moved toward Egypt.

But here is wisdom; note in verse 21.

In his place a despicable person

As always you have people saying “how can you say this about this man, look at all the good he has done.” But Christian, you must be guided by Word of God in analyzing politicians.

The Hebrew word for *despicable* describes a horrible person. He was a very immoral man; given to drunkenness, lasciviousness,

uncleanness and unnatural lusts. It is interesting that the only yearly holiday in America that is named after one man is after a man who was known for his immorality. Antiochus IV will become a violent persecutor of God's chosen people. He lived a most ignoble life in Rome. What is interesting is that most hostages were changed every three years. Antiochus' father considered him of no account and left him in Rome as hostage for eleven or twelve years.

“In Rome he befriended people of low life; reveling at merry bouts with young people; putting on strange habits; throwing away his money among the rabble, and stones at those that followed him; washing at public baths among the common people; all which, and many others, are reported of him by historians; hence he was called by some “Epiphanes the madman;” though he took to himself the title of Epiphanes the "illustrious", the reverse of his character. This is the little horn in (Daniel 8:9) and who was an eminent type of anti-christ, with whom his character agrees, as well as other things.”

***21 “In his place a despicable person* Antiochus IV –
Type of Anti-Christ *will arise, on whom the honor of
kingship has not been conferred,***

Neither his father, nor his brother, nor his peers, nor the people of the land of the kingdom of Syria; ever once thought of making him king; they neither chose him, nor called him, nor crowned him

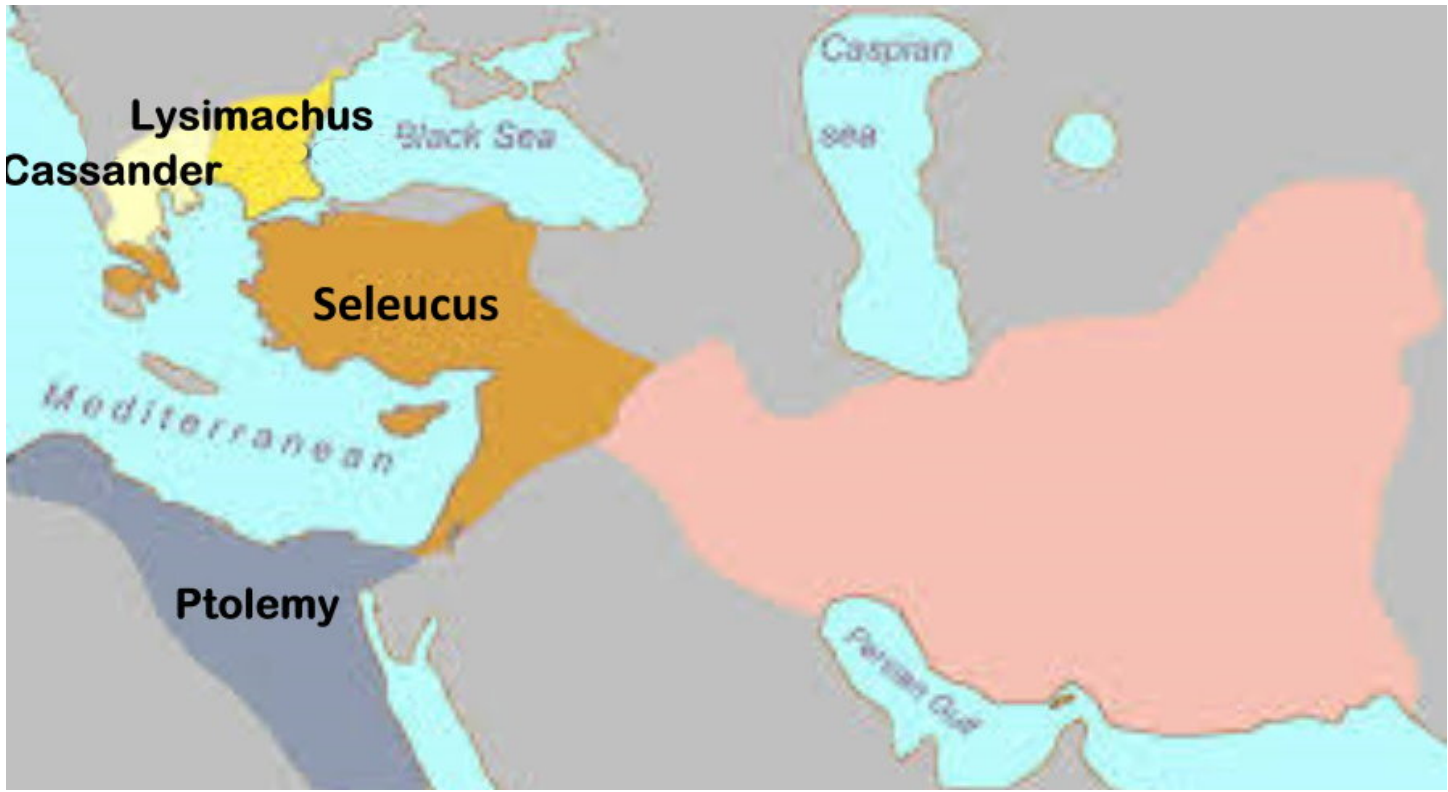
but he will come in a time of tranquility and seize the kingdom by intrigue.

The Hebrew word translated *intrigue* refers to the fact that he obtained his position by flattery, through hypocrisy; pretending to take it, not for himself, but for his nephew Demetrius, the son of his brother Seleucus, now an hostage at Rome, in his place. So the people did not oppose him but quietly admitted him, thinking all was safe for the rightful heir and successor. But he obtained it for himself by his flattering speeches to the nobles, and his gifts among the citizens, and his great pretensions to the needs of the people and his humanity; he came peaceably to rule the kingdom.

*Ancient Maps of the
Alexandrian and Post-Alexandrian Era
are found on the next page.*



Alexander Greco-Macedonian Empire Map



Always Remember - God Is In Control