

Daniel

Chapter 11

11 “Also in the first year of Darius the Mede, I, *even I*, stood up to confirm and strengthen him.) **2** And now I will tell you the truth: Behold, three more kings will arise in Persia, and the fourth shall be far richer than *them* all; by his strength, through his riches, he shall stir up all against the realm of Greece. **3** Then a mighty king shall arise, who shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will. **4** And when he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken up and divided toward the four winds of heaven, but not among his posterity nor according to his dominion with which he ruled; for his kingdom shall be uprooted, even for others besides these.

Warring Kings of North and South

5 “Also the king of the South shall become strong, as well as *one* of his princes; and he shall gain power over him and have dominion. His dominion *shall be* a great dominion. **6** And at the end of *some* years they shall join forces, for the daughter of the king of the South shall go to the king of the North to make an agreement; but she shall not retain the power of her **[a]**authority, and neither he nor his **[b]**authority shall stand; but she shall be given up, with those who brought her, and with him who begot her, and with him who strengthened her in *those* times. **7** But from a branch of her roots *one* shall arise in his place, who shall come with an army, enter the fortress of the king of the North, and deal with them and prevail. **8** And he shall also carry their gods captive to Egypt, with their **[c]**princes *and* their precious articles of silver and gold; and he shall continue *more* years than the king of the North.

9 “Also *the king of the North* shall come to the kingdom of the king of the South, but shall return to his own land. **10** However his sons shall stir up strife, and assemble a multitude of great forces; and *one* shall certainly come and overwhelm and pass through; then he shall return to his fortress and stir up strife.

11 “And the king of the South shall be moved with rage, and go out and fight with him, with the king of the North, who shall muster a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into the hand of his *enemy*. **12** When he has taken away the multitude, his heart will be **[d]**lifted up; and he will cast down tens of thousands, but he will not prevail. **13** For the king of the North will return and muster a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come at the end of some years with a great army and much equipment.

14 “Now in those times many shall rise up against the king of the South. Also, **[e]**violent men of your people shall exalt themselves **[f]**in fulfillment of the vision, but they shall fall. **15** So the king of the North shall come and build a siege mound, and take a fortified city; and the **[g]**forces of the South shall not withstand *him*. Even his choice troops *shall have* no strength to resist. **16** But he who comes against him shall do according to his own will, and no one shall

stand against him. He shall stand in the Glorious Land with destruction in his [h](#)power.

17 “He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and [u](#)pright ones with him; thus shall he do. And he shall give him the daughter of women to destroy it; but she shall not stand *with him*, or be for him. **18** After this he shall turn his face to the coastlands, and shall take many. But a ruler shall bring the reproach against them to an end; and with the reproach removed, he shall turn back on him. **19** Then he shall turn his face toward the fortress of his own land; but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.

20 “There shall arise in his place one who imposes taxes *on* the glorious kingdom; but within a few days he shall be destroyed, but not in anger or in battle. **21** And in his place shall arise a vile person, to whom they will not give the honor of royalty; but he shall come in peaceably, and seize the kingdom by intrigue. **22** With the [i](#)force of a flood they shall be swept away from before him and be broken, and also the prince of the covenant. **23** And after the league *is made* with him he shall act deceitfully, for he shall come up and become strong with a small *number of* people. **24** He shall enter peaceably, even into the richest places of the province; and he shall do *what* his fathers have not done, nor his forefathers: he shall disperse among them the plunder, [k](#)spoil, and riches; and he shall devise his plans against the strongholds, but *only* for a time.

25 “He shall stir up his power and his courage against the king of the South with a great army. And the king of the South shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand, for they shall devise plans against him. **26** Yes, those who eat of the portion of his delicacies shall destroy him; his army shall [b](#)e swept away, and many shall fall down slain. **27** Both these kings’ hearts *shall be* bent on evil, and they shall speak lies at the same table; but it shall not prosper, for the end *will still be* at the appointed time. **28** While returning to his land with great riches, his heart shall be *moved* against the holy covenant; so he shall do *damage* and return to his own land.

The Northern King’s Blasphemies

29 “At the appointed time he shall return and go toward the south; but it shall not be like the former or the latter. **30** For ships from [m](#)Cyprus shall come against him; therefore he shall be grieved, and return in rage against the holy covenant, and do *damage*.

“So he shall return and show regard for those who forsake the holy covenant. **31** And [u](#)forces shall be mustered by him, and they shall defile the sanctuary fortress; then they shall take away the daily *sacrifices*, and place *there* the abomination of desolation. **32** Those who do wickedly against the covenant he shall [c](#)orrupt with flattery; but the people who know their God shall be strong, and carry out *great exploits*. **33** And those of the people who understand shall instruct many; yet *for many* days they shall fall by sword and flame, by captivity and plundering. **34** Now when they fall, they shall be aided with a little help; but many shall join with them by [i](#)ntrigue. **35** And *some of*

those of understanding shall fall, to refine them, purify *them*, and make *them* white, *until* the time of the end; because *it is* still for the appointed time.

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. **37** He shall regard neither the [\[a\]](#) God of his fathers nor the desire of women, nor regard any god; for he shall exalt himself above *them* all. **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. **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 [\[i\]](#) gain.

The Northern King’s Conquests

40 “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. **41** He shall also enter the Glorious Land, and many *countries* shall be overthrown; but these shall escape from his hand: Edom, Moab, and the [\[s\]](#) prominent people of Ammon. **42** He shall stretch out his hand against the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape. **43** 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. **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. **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.

Notes

2,7,8 REVISITED

3-13 ARE POWER OF GREECE

BASICALLY EXPANDING, ENLARGING 2,7,8

14 PAGAN ROMAN EMPIRE

Notes For Verse 2

a [Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than they all ...] The 17th and last prophecy in Daniel (Dan. 11:2--Dan. 12:13; Dan. 11:2-34 have been fulfilled; Dan. 11:35--Dan. 12:13 are yet to be fulfilled).

b [three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than they all]

Four Persian Kings

Cyrus reigned 2 years after Astyages or Darius the Mede had taken to Babylon in 538 B.C. and reigned 9 years (note, Dan. 10:1). Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, reigned 7 years over Persia, 527-520 B.C. (See pt. 6, The Seventy Weeks)

Darius I reigned 35 years, 520-485 B.C. (see pt. 6, The Seventy Weeks). He was the first king of Persia to invade Greece, but was defeated at the battle of Marathon 490 B.C. Xerxes reigned 21 years, 485-464 B.C. (see pt. 6, The Seventy Weeks). He was the Persian king that stirred up all against the realm of Grecia, fulfilling Dan. 11:2. He also was defeated by the Greeks in 480-479 B.C.

Darius had conquered Thrace as far west as the Strymon river and added it to the Persian Empire. This brought the Greeks and Persians face to face in a death struggle, and a crises in history. Persia had completely adopted oriental culture. She represented the fullest possible growth of the ancient civilization of Egypt and Babylon. She was rooted deeply in the traditions of the past and was unable to produce a better civilization.

The Greeks, on the other hand, were a fresh and youthful people. They were giving the world new ideas of literature, art, and individual rights in self-government. If the Persians had conquered, the progress of the world would have been set back many centuries. When the two powers started to fight it was a war which could only end in the destruction of one type of civilization or the other, the Western or Eastern. The struggle was not continuous, but broke out again and again over a period of 150 years.

During this time the Greeks were developing in unity and culture. By 337 B.C. they were united in one nation under Philip of Macedon. In 336 B.C. Alexander the Great came to the throne. His northern Greek subjects rebelled. He soon crushed the rebels and was recognized as head of all Greek forces for a war against Persia which Philip had been making preparation for. In 13 years Alexander the Great had conquered the whole Persian Empire and the Greeks had become the masters of the known world.

Kings of Persia After Xerxes:

Artaxerxes I (surnamed "The longarmed") reigned 40 years, 464-424 B.C. Xerxes II reigned only 1 year, 423 B.C. Darius II reigned 19 years, 423-404 B.C. Artaxerxes II reigned 46 years, 404-358 B.C. Artaxerxes III reigned 20 years, 358-338 B.C. Darius III reigned 8 years 338-330 B.C.

This is the king that was defeated by Alexander the Great whose empire succeeded the Medo-Persian Empire as the 5th world empire oppressing Israel in the times of the Gentiles, and the 3rd world empire of Dan. 2:37-45; 7:3-8; 8:3-8,20-21.

Notes For Verse 3

a [mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will] This is Alexander the Great who carried out the plans of his father, Philip of Macedon, to invade the Persian Empire. The war began in 336 B.C. when Alexander came to the throne of Greece and Macedon. He had

only 35,000 soldiers and \$75,000 to start the war with, while the Persian king had a yearly revenue of \$11,000,000, many millions in the treasury, and hundreds of thousands of soldiers, besides a great navy. He hired 50,000 Greek soldiers with Greek generals. But in 13 years Alexander conquered the whole Persian Empire and beyond. He literally did "according to his will," fulfilling Dan. 11:3.

Notes For Verse 4

a [kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven] This refers to the breaking up of the Grecian Empire into 4 divisions after the death of Alexander the Great. The period from Alexander to the conquest of these 4 kingdoms by the Romans (336-100 B.C.) is called the Hellenistic or Alexandrian Age. For a time the generals of the army agreed to rule the various parts of the empire until Alexander's son by Roxane became of age to take the throne, but they all really desired to become king of the province they held. In 311 B.C. the child and his mother were murdered. Then the struggle for power became an open contest. Antigonus, one of the most able generals of Alexander, used Syria as a base to conquer the whole empire for himself. In 301 B.C. he was defeated by 4 other generals and slain. The 4 great generals then divided the empire. See The Angelic Interpretation pt. 7.

b [not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled] This simply means that Alexander's kingdom was to be divided among others who were not of his posterity nor according to the dominion by which he ruled. In 15 years not one of Alexander's family, including 3 wives, 2 sons, his brother and wife, and mother, was left alive.

c [his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those] His kingdom was to be plucked up, even for others besides the 4 generals that would seize the greatest part of his empire. Minor parts of the empire did go to others from which they were taken.

Notes For Verse 5-14

a [the king] Ptolemy I, king of the south, the founder of the Egyptian division of the Grecian Empire, which continued 323-30 B.C. when Rome took over Egypt.

Ptolemy I

He was the son of Lagus, Macedonian nobleman of Eordaea, one of Alexander's trusted general's and among his 7 bodyguards. Ptolemy I played a principal part in Alexander's campaigns in Afghanistan and India. His first occupation of Palestine was in 318 B.C. He left there in 315 B.C. due to a war with Antigonus. In 312 B.C. he and Seleucus, the fugitive satrap of Babylonia, invaded Palestine and defeated Antigonus at Gaza. Again Ptolemy I occupied Palestine and again a few months later he had to leave because his general lost another battle and Antigonus then entered Syria in force. He also lost Cyprus at this time. In 306-305 B.C. Antigonus invaded Egypt but was defeated. In 302 B.C. Ptolemy I joined in a coalition in a war against Antigonus. He invaded Palestine a 3rd time. On the report that Antigonus had won a great victory against Lysimachus in Asia Minor he left Palestine again. But when he learned

Antigonus was defeated in 301 B.C. by Lysimachus and Seleucus, he entered Palestine the 4th time. The other members of the coalition had decided to give Palestine to Seleucus because they considered Ptolemy had deserted the coalition; and so, for the next 150 years the Seleucid and Ptolemaic dynasties fought over Palestine. Ptolemy I died in 283 B.C. leaving a strong realm after 50 years of wars.

b [south] South with reference to Judea.

c [strong] He became strong, for he added Cyprus, Phoenicia, Caria, Corinth, etc. to his kingdom of Egypt.

d [one of his princes] This was Seleucus I, called Nicator, the Conqueror, founder of the Seleucid Empire, 312-280 B.C. He lost out to Antigonus who conquered Babylonia in 316 B.C. Seleucus fled to Egypt and distinguished himself as one of the commanders of Ptolemy I, hence, he is called a prince of Ptolemy (Dan. 11:5). In the victory won by Ptolemy at Gaza, 312 B.C., the way was opened for Seleucus to return to Babylonia. In 9 years he won the whole of the eastern part of Alexander's empire. In 301 B.C. he added Syria and part of Asia Minor to his empire. The Seleucid era was from 312-65 B.C. when the kingdom of Syria was reduced by Pompey to a Roman province.

c [also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves] The Jews who rejected their religion and joined Ptolemy under Scopas, the Egyptian general defeated by Antiochus the Great in 198 B.C.

d [to establish the vision; but they shall fall] To take the side of Syria to help fulfill the prophecy of liberating Judea. In doing so they fell under the wrath of the Egyptians, for Scopas came with a large army, while Antiochus was engaged in other parts, and subdued Palestine taking much spoil into Egypt.

Notes For Verse 15

a [the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount, and take the most fenced cities] This refers to Antiochus the Great coming to recover Judea. He defeated Scopas, taking several fenced cities; none of the Egyptian generals were able to oppose him (Dan. 11:15-16).

Notes For Verse 16

a [But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him] This refers to Antiochus the Great coming against Ptolemy and doing as he pleased in his conquests.

b [and he shall stand in the glorious land] Antiochus the Great was helped by the Jews who supplied him with provisions and assisted him in reducing the garrison of Scopas in the citadel at Jerusalem. Antiochus showed the Jews great favor at this time, bringing back the dispersed and freeing the priests from all tribute.

c [which by his hand shall be consumed] Palestine was greatly reduced to poverty through the long wars.

Notes For Verse 17

a [He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom] Antiochus the Great had purposed to march into Egypt, but chose instead to make a covenant of peace with Ptolemy, giving him his own daughter, Cleopatra.

b [upright ones with him] Antiochus the Great acted as if being influenced by nothing but upright views in his covenant with Ptolemy.

c [the daughter of women] This term denotes the beauty of Cleopatra.

d [corrupting her: but she shall not stand on his side, neither be for him] Antiochus planned to corrupt Cleopatra causing her to be a snare to Ptolemy, but instead she helped her husband and put him on guard against her father.

Notes For Verse 18

a [After this shall he turn his face unto the isles, and shall take many] After making peace with Egypt, Antiochus the Great prepared a great fleet of ships, subdued most of the maritime places on the coast of the Mediterranean and took many islands, including Rhodes, Samos, Colophon, and others.

b [but a prince for his own behalf shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease; without his own reproach he shall cause it to turn upon him] This refers to the Roman consul who defeated Antiochus, causing him to withdraw from Greece to Asia. The Romans then defeated him in Asia Minor, compelling him to abandon all the country north of the Taurus. Thus the reproach Antiochus planned to cause Rome to suffer was turned upon himself.

Notes For Verse 19

a [Then he shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land: but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found] This refers to Antiochus the Great turning back to his own fort in Antioch. He was obliged to raise 15,000 talents for Rome, to pay for the war. He marched into his eastern provinces to exact the unpaid taxes and perished in a war in Luristan, 187 B.C.

Notes For Verse 20

a [Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes] The tax raiser who succeeded Antiochus the Great was his son, Seleucus IV, called Philopater, who reigned 187-176 B.C. His kingdom then consisted of Syria, Cilicia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Media, and Persia.

b [raiser of taxes] Seleucus IV was called a raiser of taxes because he was compelled to pay a yearly war indemnity exacted by Rome. He raised money from many new sources, even sending his minister, Heliodorus, to Jerusalem to plunder the temple. Seleucus IV was assassinated by Heliodorus who sought to be king.

c [but within few days] What is meant by the "few days" is not stated. It could not be that he ruled only a few days, for he reigned 11 years. This perhaps refers to his quick death from the time he sought to plunder the Jewish temple at Jerusalem to get the money deposited there, which is here called "the glory of the kingdom."

d [he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle] This refers to the manner of death of Seleucus IV--not in anger and not in battle fighting with the enemy, but basely and treacherously assassinated by one in whom he trusted. He died of poison.

Notes For Verse 21

a [in his estate shall stand up a vile person] This refers to Antiochus IV, called Epiphanes, the Illustrious, who reigned 175-163 B.C. All of Dan. 11:21-34 refers to him. Several details are given concerning things which the last Syrian king, the Antichrist, will also do, and that more completely.

Ten Proofs Antiochus Epiphanes Was Not Antichrist

1. The expression "in his estate" is used in Dan. 11:7,20,21,38 of immediate succession, without a time break of over 2,000 years as would be the case if Antichrist had been referred to in Dan. 11:21-34.
2. There is no break mentioned in Dan. 11:21 as would be the case if there was to be a long period between Seleucus IV of Dan. 11:20 and the future Antichrist of Dan. 11:35-45. There is such a break at the end of the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes, Dan. 11:34, and the beginning of the prophecy of the future Antichrist in Dan. 11:35 where it is clear that the reference is to the end time.
3. The kingdom was not given to Antiochus Epiphanes (Dan. 11:21), but in the case of Antichrist, he is given a crown (Rev. 6:1-2) and power to rule (Rev. 13:1-5).
4. Antiochus Epiphanes was forced to go back into his own land by the Romans (Dan. 11:28-30), but Antichrist is not to be so forced by the Romans or anyone else until Christ comes. He will do according to his own will (Dan. 11:36).
5. Antiochus Epiphanes made 2 invasions of Egypt (Dan. 11:25-31), while Antichrist will make only one (Dan. 11:40-45).
6. In the 2nd invasion of Egypt Rome forced Antiochus Epiphanes to return to Syria (Dan. 11:29-30), but when Antichrist takes Egypt (Dan. 11:40-45) the Romans will surrender to him (Dan. 7:23-24 Rev. 17:12-17, notes).
7. Antiochus Epiphanes was deeply grieved at the Roman opposition but finally yielded to their demand to liberate Egypt (Dan. 11:30-31), while Antichrist will have no such opposition nor will he yield to Rome or any other power desiring to liberate Egypt (Dan. 11:40-45 Rev. 17:12-17, notes).
8. The exploits of the Maccabees are definitely referred to in Dan. 11:32-33, as proved in the books of 1 and 2 Maccabees of the Apocrypha (1 Macc. 1:10-24, 5:4 2 Macc. 4:4-22; 5:11-21; 6:2).
9. The spoiling of Israel many days by the sword, flame, and captivity could not apply to Israel in the days of Antichrist, for the woman representing Israel at that time reaches the wilderness safely, without destruction or captivity (Rev. 12:6,14-17).

10. The whole passage (Dan. 11:21-34) was too literally fulfilled concerning Antiochus Epiphanes, not to refer to him as we shall see in the comments on this passage. It seems very clear that prophecy of the future Antichrist begins in Dan. 11:35.

b [to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom] The true heir, Demetrius, another son of Seleucus IV, was being held in Rome as a hostage. This gave Antiochus Epiphanes the opportunity of seizing the throne.

c [but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries]

How Antiochus Epiphanes Became King

Antiochus Epiphanes was on his way from Rome when his father, Seleucus IV, died. Heliodorus who poisoned the king had already declared himself king, as had several others, but Antiochus came home peaceably (not in war) and obtained the kingdom with flattery. He flattered Eumenes, king of Pergamos, and Attalus his brother, and got their assistance. He flattered the Romans, and sent ambassadors to court their favor, paying them tribute which was in arrears. He flattered the Syrians, gained their favor, and took the throne with their backing. Here Antiochus Epiphanes is called a "vile person" because he was every man's companion. He resorted to the common shops and taverns, drank with the lowest characters, and sang debauched songs with them. For this he was called by some Epimanes, the Madman.

Notes For Verse 22

a [with the arms of a flood shall they be overflown from before him, and shall be broken] With the help of the arms of his supporters, his competitors for the throne were overthrown and broken.

b [also the prince of the covenant] Not only were his competitors overthrown but the high priest, Onias, was deposed and Jason, who had given him a great sum of money, was installed in his place (2Macc. 4:4-10).

Notes For Verse 23

a [after the league made with him he shall work deceitfully] The agreement between Antiochus Epiphanes and Jason was broken and Antiochus put wicked Menelaus in the position of high priest because he offered him more money than Jason did. Thus he acted deceitfully in his agreement with Jason (Dan. 11:22).

b [for he shall come up, and shall become strong with a small people] This refers to his coming back from Rome where he had been a hostage for the payment of the tax laid on his father. On his return Antiochus found but few to espouse his cause of becoming king, for the people were divided among many claimants to the throne. Being supported by the king of Pergamos and his brother, his few followers increased until he became strong enough to get the throne.

Notes For Verse 24

a [He shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province] After becoming king, Antiochus Epiphanes laid claim on Coelesyria, Palestine, and Phoenicia, so war broke out between Syria and Egypt (Dan. 11:23).

b [and he shall do that which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers' fathers: he shall scatter among them the prey, and spoil, and riches] This refers to the policy of Antiochus in dividing the spoils of war among his friends and subjects, as well as his own revenues. He spent much in public show and in many ways manifested his liberality more than all other kings before him. He would even go out in the street and throw handfuls of money to any who would get it.

c [he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds, even for a time] Antiochus planned in various ways to prevent an invasion of his kingdom by Egypt, and strengthened the strongholds of defense on his borders while making preparation for a war on Egypt. This he did for a time.

Notes For Verse 25

a [he shall stir up his power and his courage against the king of the south with a great army; and the king of the south shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand] After much preparation Antiochus Epiphanes finally made war on Egypt and was victorious. Ptolemy was taken prisoner. Antiochus then had himself crowned king of Egypt (171-167 B.C.).

b [for they shall forecast devices against him] This refers to using means of corruption to turn away from Ptolemy certain key men who helped defeat Egypt. They that were fed by Ptolemy were corrupted by Antiochus and caused the fall of Egypt (Dan. 11:26).

Notes For Verse 27

a [both these kings' hearts shall be to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table]

Deceitfulness of Antiochus Epiphanes and Ptolemy Philometer

The hearts of these kings, Antiochus Epiphanes of Syria and Ptolemy Philometer of Egypt (whom Antiochus took prisoner), were equally deceitful. Antiochus, the uncle of Ptolemy, pretended to have the interest of Ptolemy at heart, since the Alexandrians had rebelled and made Ptolemy's brother their king. When Antiochus came to Memphis, he and Ptolemy had frequent conferences at the same table. They both professed love for each other, yet both were planning how to ruin the other. Neither one prospered with his lies (Dan. 11:27). The reason Antiochus did not prosper was because the Romans demanded that he surrender Egypt. In this he yielded but retained Coelesyria, Palestine, and Phoenicia. Ptolemy did not prosper because of this settlement demanded by the Romans. The reason is given in Dan. 11:27; "for yet the end shall be at the time appointed." That is, the end of the appointed time was not yet come.

Notes For Verse 28

a [Then shall he return into his land with great riches; and his heart shall be against the holy covenant] After conquering Egypt, Antiochus returned to Antioch with the spoils of Egypt (1Macc. 1:19-20). Hearing that there had been

great rejoicing in Jerusalem because they heard a report of his death, he turned against the Jews.

Notes For Verse 29

a [At the time appointed he shall return, and come toward the south; but it shall not be as the former, or as the latter] Antiochus Epiphanes made a second invasion of Egypt, but it was not as successful as the first when Egypt was conquered and plundered. "The former" refers to his victory over the Egyptian army at Pelusium, and "the latter" to his subjugation of all Egypt, except Alexandria.

Notes For Verse 30

a [the ships of Chittim shall come against him: therefore he shall be grieved] The reason given here for Antiochus not continuing his war on Egypt is the ships of Chittim coming against him. This refers to the Romans who ordered him to cease his war on his two nephews. Antiochus said he would consult with his friends, but the Roman legate drew a circle around him demanding that he give his answer before stepping out of the circle. Antiochus yielded to the Roman demand and left the country after being within seven miles of Alexandria. This is what grieved him.

b [return, and have indignation against the holy covenant: so shall he do; he shall even return, and have intelligence with them that forsake the holy covenant] While in Egypt he heard that Jason, who had been deceived by him and deposed of the high priesthood, had gathered an army and marched against Jerusalem to take it from the wicked Menelaus who was besieged in the castle (see notes, Dan. 11:22-23). Antiochus then came against Jerusalem and took it by storm; slew 40,000 Jews; sold many as slaves; boiled swine's flesh and sprinkled the broth in the temple and on the altar; broke into the holy of holies; took away the golden vessels and other sacred treasures; restored Menelaus to office; and made Philip, a Phrygian, governor of Judea (1Macc. 1:24 2Macc. 5:21). He also prohibited Jewish worship and consecrated the Jewish temple to Jupiter Olympius. After taking away the Jewish sacrifices in the Jewish temple, Antiochus offered a swine upon the altar and made the temple desolate of divine worship (Dan. 11:30-31 1Macc. 1:44-50). All this brought about the rebellion of the Jews under the Maccabees (Dan. 11:32-34). This war with Antiochus lasted about four years after which he died in a war in Persia.

This ends the historical section of this vision (Dan. 11:2-34), which was all prophecy when Daniel received the revelation of these events. Other kings continued in Syria and Egypt until these countries were taken over by the Romans about 30 B.C.

Notes For Verse 32

a [but the people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits] A reference to the exploits of the Jews under the Maccabees (Dan. 11:32-33 1 and 2Macc.).

Notes For Verse 33

a [yet they shall fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil, many days] See note b, Dan. 11:30.

Notes For Verse 34

a [Now when they shall fall, they shall be holpen with a little help: but many shall cleave to them with flatteries] The Jews received little help in all their struggles with Antiochus Epiphanes.

Notes For Verse 35

a [even to the time of the end: because it is yet for a time appointed] This verse emphasizes the fact that the main purpose of the vision was to show what would befall Israel in the last days (Dan. 10:14).

Notes For Verse 36

a [And the king shall do according to his will] From here to the end of the book the future Antichrist and events connected with the last Syrian king before the second coming of Christ are predicted.

Verse 37

a [Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers, nor the desire of women, nor regard any god: for he shall magnify himself above all]

Seven Facts: Antichrist and Deities

He will disregard the God of his fathers, the true God (Dan. 11:37; Jn. 5:43).

He will reject the gods that women desire. He will reject every idol god (Dan.

11:37). He will exalt himself above every idol god, and even the true God (Dan.

11:36-37, 2Th. 2:4 Rev. 13). He will honor the god of forces (Dan. 11:38). He will

honor a god whom his fathers knew not (Dan. 11:38). He will honor a strange

god (Dan. 11:38-39 see 2Th. 2:4; Rev. 13:1-18).

Notes For Verse 38

a [in his estate shall he honour the God of forces: and a god whom his fathers knew not shall he honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things] In place of the God of his fathers he will honor the god of forces by dedicating gold, silver, precious stones, and pleasant things to it in all strongholds (Dan. 11:38-39).

Notes For Verse 39

a [them to rule over many] Referring to the god of forces and the strange god whom he will honor (Dan. 11:38).

b [shall divide the land for gain] He will be liberal, sharing the spoils and riches taken from many sources, and in this he will be similar to Antiochus

Epiphanes (Dan. 11:24).

Notes For Verse 40

a [at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships] This definitely identifies the time of fulfillment of the main purpose of the vision (Dan. 11:40; 8:19; 9:27; 11:35,45; 12:1,7-13). The vision concerns the very end of the Gentile world powers symbolized by the image of Dan. 2 and the beasts of Dan. 7 and Dan. 8 Rev. 13; 17:8-17. At the time of the end of this age in which we live, "shall the king of the south (Egypt) push at him (that is, the king of the north); and the king of the north (Syria)

shall come against him (that is, the king of the south) like a whirlwind" with his armies and navies and conquer many countries (Dan. 11:40).

Revival of the Grecian Empire:

The above quotation refers to the little horn or Antichrist coming out of the 10 horns of Revised Rome, and after them to get power over them in the first half (3 1/2 years) of Daniel's 70th week. He subdues 3 of them (Dan. 7:23,24). The others submit to him without further struggle (Rev. 17:12-17). He comes from Syria, one of the 4 divisions of the Grecian Empire (Dan. 8:9,23; 11:36-45) and overthrows the other 3 divisions--Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. He thus revives the old Grecian Empire, which is symbolized by a leopard (Dan. 7:6 Rev. 13:1-2). The other 6 kingdoms of the old Roman Empire submit to him, making him their leader in a war with the north and east (Dan. 11:44 Rev. 17:12-17).

b [the countries] The "countries" here are the ones of the old Grecian Empire divisions, as dealt with in this chapter, as well as Dan. 8:8-9,20-23.

Notes For Verse 41

a [He shall enter also into the glorious land, and many countries shall be overthrown] After Antichrist from Syria has conquered Greece, Turkey, and Egypt and the countries making up these last-day divisions of the Grecian Empire, he then breaks his covenant with the Jews (Dan. 9:27), entering into Palestine as well as taking over the many countries of the other six kingdoms of Revised Rome.

b [but these shall escape out of his hand, even Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon] The Antichrist's kingdom will be limited. Here, three countries escape out of his hand even though they border on his empire. See Extent of Antichrist's Reign.

Notes For Verse 42

a [He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries] The countries referred to here must be the three kingdoms he will subdue (Dan. 7:24), besides the rest of the ten kingdoms of Revised Rome that will submit to him (Rev. 17:12-17), plus Libya and Ethiopia (Dan. 11:43).

b [the land of Egypt shall not escape] If the wars of Dan. 11:5-34 are only between Syria and Egypt, and if the last-day war of Dan. 11:40-43 is between Syria and Egypt, ending with the overthrow of Egypt (the king of the south) by Syria (the king of the north), then it settles the question as to where Antichrist comes from. He arises from Syria and will fulfill Dan. 7:8,19-27; 8:9-14,22-25; 9:27; 11:40-45; 12:1-7 Rev. 6:1-8; 13:1-18; 16:13-16; 17:8-17; 19:19-21.

Notes For Verse 43

a [Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps]

Notes For Verse 44

a [But tidings out of the east and out of the north] This verse predicts the third tri-continental war of the future

Three Great Future Tri-Continental Wars

The first tri-continental war will be for the purpose of forming the 10 kingdoms inside the old Roman Empire territory, fulfilling Dan. 7:23-24. The 24 states now inside this territory will be reduced to 10 kingdoms. This will require a war in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the defeat of Russia who now controls part of

the territory. These 10 kingdoms will be the Revised Roman Empire symbolized by the 10 toes on the image of Dan. 2, and the 10 horns of the beasts of Dan. 7, Rev. 12, Rev. 13, and Rev. 17. The second tri-continental war will take place after the 10 kingdoms are formed and the Revised Roman Empire continues a short space (Rev. 17:10). The little horn or future Antichrist will come from one of these 10 kingdoms and from among them to form the eighth kingdom of Rev. 17:8-17. In this second war he will overthrow 3 of the 10 kingdoms before the others submit to him (Dan. 7:23-24 Rev. 17:12-17). The third tri-continental war will be after Antichrist gets power over the 10 kingdoms, in the middle of Daniel's 70th week, or 3 1/2 years before the second coming of Christ (Rev. 13:5). The 10 kingdoms under Antichrist will fight this third war with the countries of the north and east of the old Roman Empire territory (Dan. 11:44). When Antichrist conquers these new enemies he will lead the nations down to Jerusalem to battle and then Christ will come to defeat them at Armageddon (Ezek. 38-39 Zech. 14 Rev. 19:11-21).

It literally predicts that plans of war against him and his ten kingdoms inside the old Roman Empire will become known to Antichrist and he will lead his armies to victory against the combined nations, east and north of his ten kingdoms.

Notes For Verse 45

a [he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain] The Antichrist, or king of the north (Syria), will make his capital the Jewish temple in Jerusalem between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean Sea in the glorious holy mountain, Mount Moriah; yet he shall come to an end at Armageddon (Dan. 7:11,26-27; 8:25; 9:27; 2Th. 2:8; Rev. 19:19-21).

b [his end] His end will be the lake of fire (Dan. 7:11; Isa. 11:4; Rev. 19:20; 20:10).

c [none shall help him] His army will be destroyed except a sixth part (Ezek. 39:2). His supernatural backers (Satan, angels, and demons) will be cast into the bottomless pit (Rev. 20:1-3 Isa. 24:21-22), and he will be left alone to die as all men must do (Rev. 19:20).