

Daniel 11 - The Kings of the South and the North

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7 "One from her family line will arise to take her place. He will attack the forces of the king of the North and enter his fortress; he will fight against them and be victorious.

8 He will seize their gods, metal images and their valuable articles of silver and gold and carry them off to Egypt. For some years he will leave the king of the North alone.

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Ptolemy I Soter 323 BC. - 285 BC. /// Selucus I Nator 318 -320 BC. takes over eastern area /// the formation of the 2 kingdoms

Ptolemaic and Selucid empires make a treaty in 250 BC. Ptolemy's daughter Bernice given to Antiochus (now reigning in the north) hoping to unite their kingdoms. But, first wife of Antiochus murders them and puts her son on the throne - Selucus II Callinicus. He reigns 241 - 226 BC.

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How the Kings of the North Gain Control of the Holy Land

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12 When the army is carried off, the king of the South will be filled with pride and will slaughter many thousands, yet he will not remain triumphant.

13 For the king of the North will muster another army, larger than the first; and after several years, he will advance with a huge army fully equipped.

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<p>12 When the army is carried off, the king of the South will be filled with pride and will slaughter many thousands, yet he will not remain <u>triumphant</u>.</p>	<p>Ptolemy IV Philopater gathers massive army to attack Antiochus the Great (217 BC.). Huge casualties occur. He temporarily <u>restores Egyptian rule over Palestine</u>.</p>
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<p>8 He will seize their gods, metal images and their valuable articles of silver and gold and carry them off to Egypt. For some years he will leave the king of the North alone.</p>	<p>Takes 4,000 talents of gold, many jewels, and 40,000 talents of silver. Also the 2,500 molten images, and idolatrous vessels, which, two hundred and eighty years before (B.C. 527), Cambyses had carried away from Egypt.</p>
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<p>10 His sons will prepare for war and assemble a great army, which will sweep on like an irresistible flood and carry the battle as far as his <u>fortress</u>.</p>	<p>The sons are Seleucus III (Keraunos, B.C. 227-224) and Antiochus the Great (B.C. 224-187). They lead the first incursion into Palestine.</p>
<p>11 "Then the king of the South will march out in a rage and fight against the king of the North, who will raise a large army, but it will be defeated.</p>	<p>The port of Selucia is won back from the Egyptians and they take territory all the way to Gaza.</p>
<p>12 When the army is carried off, the king of the South will be filled with pride and will slaughter many thousands, yet he will not remain <u>triumphant</u>.</p>	<p>Ptolemy IV Philopater gathers massive army to attack Antiochus the Great (217 BC.). Huge casualties occur. He temporarily <u>restores Egyptian rule over Palestine</u>.</p>
<p>13 For the king of the North will muster another army, larger than the first; and after several years, he will advance with a huge army fully <u>equipped</u>.</p>	<p>12 years later Ptolemy Philopator dies leaving an infant son as successor. Antiochus the Great attacks and regain northern control of the holy land (202 BC.)</p>
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<p>18 Then he will turn his attention to the coastlands and will take many of them, but a commander will put an end to his insolence and will turn his insolence back on him.</p>	<p>Antiochus moves into Asia minor but is repelled by the Roman general Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus at Battle of Magnesia (BC. 190). Many insults between the two sides.</p>
<p>19 After this, he will turn back toward the fortresses of his own country but will stumble and fall, to be seen no more.</p>	<p>(B.C. 175).-Antiochus turns his attention to strengthen the fortress of his own land. Tries to raise funds by plundering temple of Belus in Elymais... and is killed by an angry mob.</p>
<p>20 "His successor will send out a tax collector to maintain the royal splendor. In a few years, however, he will be destroyed, yet not in anger or in battle.</p>	<p>The new king of the north Seleucus Philopator (B.C. 187-176) loved wealth more than war. Exacts heavy taxes on all his realm. Only reigns 12 years. Is poisoned by the chief tax collector Heliodorus.</p>

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<p>20 "His successor will send out a tax collector to maintain the royal splendor. In a few years, however, he will be destroyed, yet not in anger or in battle.</p>	<p>The new king of the north Seleucus Philopator (B.C. 187-176) loved wealth more than war. Exacts heavy taxes on all his realm. Only reigns 12 years. Is poisoned by the chief tax collector Heliodorus.</p>

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13 For the king of the North will muster another army, larger than the first; and after several years, he will advance with a huge army fully equipped.

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<p>10 His sons will prepare for war and assemble a great army, which will sweep on like an irresistible flood and carry the battle as far as his <u>fortress</u>.</p>	<p>The sons are Seleucus III (Keraunos, B.C. 227-224) and Antiochus the Great (B.C. 224-187). They lead the first incursion into Palestine.</p>
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<p>13 For the king of the North will muster another army, larger than the first; and after several years, he will advance with a huge army fully <u>equipped</u>.</p>	<p>12 years later Ptolemy Philopator dies leaving an infant son as successor. Antiochus the Great attacks and regain northern control of the holy land (202 BC.)</p>
<p>14 "In those times many will rise against the king of the South. Those who are violent among your own people will rebel in fulfillment of the vision, but without success.</p>	<p>Antiochus creates coalition with other Greek kings and gains more territory from Egyptians. Some radical Jews join the coalition of Antiochus the Great hoping to gain independence. <u>Rebellion ended by Egyptian general Scopas</u>.</p>
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<p>21 "He will be succeeded by a contemptible person who has not been given the honor of royalty. He will invade the kingdom when its people feel secure, and he will seize it through intrigue.</p>	Seleucus Philopator died B.C. 175 without an heir. This made room for a contemptible person, a reprobate, who had no legal claim to the throne. Antiochus IV was only a younger son of Antiochus the Great. He came by surprise, "when the people feel secure" and obtained the kingdom by flatteries.
<p>22 Then an overwhelming army will be swept away before him; both it and a prince of the covenant will be destroyed.</p>	Antiochus IV displaces the Jewish high priest Onias III with Joshua who begins introducing Greek elements to Jewish worship... <u>changes his name to Jason</u> .
<p>23 After coming to an agreement with him, he will act deceitfully, and <u>with only a few people he will rise to power</u></p>	Antiochus IV consolidates his rule through deceit.
<p>24 When the richest provinces feel secure, he will invade them and will achieve what neither his fathers nor his forefathers did. He will distribute plunder, loot and wealth among his followers. He will plot the overthrow <u>of fortresses but only for a time</u></p>	Invades Galilee and Lower Egypt. Lavishly scatters his gains and his booty among needy followers, plots to seize Pelusium, Naucratis, Alexandria, and other strongholds of Egypt for a time
<p>25 "With a large army he will stir up his strength and courage against the king of the South. The king of the South will wage war with a large and very powerful army, but he will not be able to stand because of the <u>plots devised against him</u></p>	(B.C. 171) his first invasion of Egypt is countered by Ptolemy Philometor (who is also his nephew). The young Egyptian king is betrayed by members of his court (Eulaeus and Lenaeus), <u>undermined by Antiochus</u> .
<p>26 Those who eat from the king's provisions will try to destroy him; his army will be swept away, and many will fall in battle. 27 The two kings, with their hearts bent on evil, will sit at the same table and lie to each other, but to no avail, because an end will still come at the appointed</p>	(B.C. 174) They are both seated at a banquet under guise of peace but actually plotting against one another. Nothing really happens, but indicates their character.
<p>28 The king of the North will return to his own country with great wealth, but his heart will be set against the holy covenant. He will take action against it and then return to his own country.</p>	(B.C. 168) Antiochus IV returns from Egypt with lots of plunder. Puts down the high priest Jason who was fighting his brother Memelaus. Many Jews are slaughtered. Antiochus loots the Jerusalem temple.
<p>29 "At the appointed time he will invade the South again, but this time the outcome will be different from what it was before.</p>	B.C. 168 Antiochus IV again invades Egypt, but without the former results. Ptolemy had gotten support of the Roman navy (western coastlands). Antiochus is greatly humbled by the Roman commissioner Gaius Popilius Laenas.

Persecution, Abomination, and Desolation

<p>30 Ships of the western coastlands will oppose him, and he will lose heart. Then he will turn back and vent his fury against the holy covenant. He will return and show favor to those who forsake the holy covenant.</p>	Antiochus IV returns and takes out his frustration on the Jews and the holy covenant. Extends his approval to those who apostasize.
<p>31 "His armed forces will rise up to desecrate the temple fortress and will abolish the daily sacrifice. Then they will set up the abomination that causes desolation.</p>	(B.C. 167) Antiochus sends troops to the Holy Land, who desecrate the sanctuary and fortress of the Temple, and abolish the daily sacrifice (Kislev 15)
<p>32 With flattery he will corrupt those who have violated the covenant, but the people who know their God will firmly resist him.</p>	His purpose is to replace biblical worship with Hellenic. Some go along with it and some resist.
<p>33 "Those who are wise will instruct many, though for a time they will fall by the sword or be burned or captured or plundered. 34 When they fall, they will receive a little help, and many who are not sincere will join them. 35 Some of the wise will stumble, so that they may be refined, purified and made spotless until the time of the end, for it will still come</p>	The Macabbean revolt begins. Lots of violence, death, betrayal etc. Against all odds the Jews prevail.

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