Prophecies of the Persian & Grecian Wars

Dan. 11:2 - 35
Persian Dynasty

- **Cyrus the Great** 530-522 B.C.
- **Cambyres** 521-486 B.C.
- **Darius I** 521-486 B.C.
- **Pseudo-Smerdis** 522-521 B.C.
- **Xerxes I** 486-465 B.C.
- **Arta Xerxes** 465-424 B.C.
- **Darius II** 423-404 B.C.
- **Arta Xerxes II** 424-423 B.C.
- **Artaxerxes II** 404-399 B.C.
- **Artaxerxes III** 359-338 B.C.
- **Arses & Darius III** 336-331 B.C.
Persian Military Conquests

- Xerxes I lost against Greece 480 B.C.
- Cambyres conquered Egypt 525 B.C.
- Darius I Consolidated the Kingdom 522 - 486 B.C.
Grecian Military Succession
1) Seleucus I flees from Babylon and joins Ptolemy I in 316 B.C. - "one of his princes"

2) General Antigonus is defeated at Gaza in 312 B.C.

3) Seleucus I returns to Babylon as king in 311 B.C. and significantly expands his empire. "a great dominion"

Then the king of the South will grow strong, along with one of his princes who will gain ascendancy over him and obtain dominion; his domain will be a great dominion indeed. (NASB) Dan. 11:5
Daniel 11:6 – Ptolemy II / Antiochus II

1) Antiochus II agrees to a peace treaty with Ptolemy II in 250 B.C.
   "form an alliance"

2) Treaty required Antiochus to divorce his wife Laodice and marry Bernice

3) Antiochus marries Ptolemy's teenage daughter Bernice.
   "form an alliance"

4) Ptolemy's death motivates Antiochus to divorce Bernice and remarry Laodice.
   "and the one who sired her"

5) Laodice poisons Antiochus, murders Bernice and those who came with her in 246 B.C.
   "she will not retain her position ... those who brought her"

And after some years they will form an alliance, and the daughter of the king of the South will come to the king of the North to carry out a peaceful arrangement. But she will not retain her position of power, nor will he remain with his power, but she will be given up, along with those who brought her in, and the one who sired her, as well as he who supported her in those times.
(NASB) Dan. 11:6
Daniel 11:7-8 – Ptolemy III / Seleucus II

1) Ptolemy III was Bernice's brother. 
   "one of the descendants of her line"

2) Ptolemy III and his army went as far as the Tigris River to avenge Bernice's death in 246 B.C. 
   "will come against"

3) Laodice killed

4) Ptolemy III plunders the Seleucid empire and takes spoil:
   - 40,000 talents of silver
   - 2,500 vessels
   - idols
   "deal with them ... their gods ... vessels of silver and gold he will take ..."

7 But one of the descendants of her line will arise in his place, and he will come against their army and enter the fortress of the king of the North, and he will deal with them and display great strength.

8 And also their gods with their metal images and their precious vessels of silver and gold he will take into captivity to Egypt, and he on his part will refrain from attacking the king of the North for some years. (NASB) Dan. 11:7-8
Daniel 11:9-10 – Ptolemy IV / Antiochus III

1) Seleucus II attempted to repay Ptolemy III for his humiliating defeat but returned without success in 240 B.C. "will enter...but return"

2) He died in 227 B.C.

5) Ptolemy III died in 221 B.C.
6) Antiochus III brought a great army against Ptolemy IV.
   - 62,000 infantry
   - 6,000 cavalry
   - 102 elephants
   "great forces"
   "wage war to his very fortress"

3) The next king, Seleucus III Ceraunus, died in 223 B.C.
4) Antiochus III The Great then became king.
   "his sons"

9 Then the latter will enter the realm of the king of the South, but will return to his own land.
10 And his sons will mobilize and assemble a multitude of great forces; and one of them will keep on coming and overflow and pass through, that he may again wage war up to his very fortress. (NASB) Dan. 11:9-10
Daniel 11:11-12 – Ptolemy IV / Antiochus III

1) Ptolemy IV was angry at the failed success of his Palestinian forces. "will be enraged"

2) Gathered an army
   - 70,000 Infantry
   - 5,000 Cavalry
   - 73 Elephants
   "go forth and fight"

3) Ptolemy IV defeated Antiochus III in 217 B.C. "given into the hand"

4) Ptolemy IV successfully killed:
   - 10,000 infantry
   - 300 cavalry
   - 5 elephants
   - 4,000 Prisoners

5) Ptolemy did not secure his position but returned home. "did not prevail"

11 And the king of the South will be enraged and go forth and fight with the king of the North. Then the latter will raise a great multitude, but that multitude will be given into the hand of the former. 12 "When the multitude is carried away, his heart will be lifted up, and he will cause tens of thousands to fall; yet he will not prevail. (NASB) Dan. 11:11-12
Daniel 11:13-15 – Ptolemy IV / Antiochus III

1) Antiochus III raised an army and expanded the empire to the border of India (212-204 B.C.).
   “greater multitude”

2) He returned to conquer Egypt when he heard that a 4 year old was on the throne.
   “after an interval”

3) Philip V of Macedonia joined Antiochus III’s effort. “many will rise up”

4) Some Jews attempted a revolt against Ptolemy V in order to help Antiochus III but they failed.
   “violent ones will . . . lift up”

5) The Egyptian commander Scopas with Egypt’s elite forces was defeated at Panius.

6) The elite forces fled to the fortified city of Sidon where they were defeated.
   “well-fortified city”
   “will not stand”

13 For the king of the North will again raise a greater multitude than the former, and after an interval of some years he will press on with a great army and much equipment.

14 Now in those times many will rise up against the king of the South; the violent ones among your people will also lift themselves up in order to fulfill the vision, but they will fall down.

15 Then the king of the North will come, cast up a siege mound, and capture a well-fortified city; and the forces of the South will not stand their ground, not even their choicest troops, for there will be no strength to make a stand. (NASB) Dan. 11:13-15
Daniel 11:16-19 – Ptolemy V / Antiochus III

1) Antiochus went into Israel and the Jews rejoiced at being freed from the Egyptians. "stay . . . in Beautiful Land"

2) Antiochus III made peace with Ptolemy and offered a wife for peace. "proposal of peace"

3) Antiochus' daughter Cleopatra was given in marriage at Raphia in 193 B.C. Antiochus III expected a loyal daughter to turn over Egypt. "daughter of woman to ruin it"

4) She remained loyal to her husband. "not . . . stand for him"

5) After the wedding, Antiochus III made war with the Romans and was severely defeated in 191 B.C. "put a stop to his scorn"

6) Antiochus III was required to pay tribute and then fled to Persia. "repay him"

7) Antiochus III died in Susa in a temple of Baal. "his own land . . . stumble"

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 destruction in his hand.

17 And 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 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.

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. (NASB) Dan. 11:16-19
Daniel 11:20-23 – Ptolemy VI / Antiochus IV

3) Antiochus IV Epiphanes makes an alliance and then seizes the throne while the heir, Demetrius I Soter, is in prison in Rome.
   "seize the kingdom by intrigue"

4) Antiochus IV defeats invading armies, strikes at Egypt, and kills the Jewish priest Onias III in 172-171 B.C.
   "force of a flood ... swept away before him"

5) Antiochus IV offers an alliance to Ptolemy VI to help him against a rival.
   "league is made with him"

1) Seleucus IV collected taxes to pay Rome for his father's failed conquest.
   "one who imposes taxes"

2) Seleucus IV was poisoned by his prime minister Heliodorus.
   "destroyed ... not in battle"

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 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. (NKJV) Dan. 11:20-23

Ptolemy VI Philometor (181-145 B.C.)
1) Antiochus Epiphanes invaded Syria during a time of peace and stole their riches in order to prepare for war against Egypt. "disperse among them ... devise plans"

2) Antiochus IV attacked Ptolemy VI at Pelusium in 170 B.C. "against the king of the south with a great army and the king of the south shall be stirred"

3) Ptolemy VI is defeated. "shall not stand"

4) Antiochus IV and Ptolemy VI make an alliance. Antiochus will help Ptolemy VI claim all of Egypt from Ptolemy VII.

5) Antiochus IV hoped to acquire all of Egypt for himself, and Ptolemy VI was prepared to break the alliance. "speak lies"

6) Not realizing his goals in Egypt, Antiochus IV returns home and on the way puts down a revolt in Jerusalem. "move against the holy covenant"

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, 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 be 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. (NKJV) Dan. 11:24-28
Daniel 11:29-31 – Ptolemy VI / Antiochus IV

1) After Antiochus IV leaves, Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VII join forces against him in 168 B.C.
2) Antiochus IV brings down an army in anger two years later with the goal of conquering Egypt.
   "appointed he shall return"
3) He did not know that Egypt had made an alliance with Rome.
4) The Roman emissary, Popilius Laenas, hands Antiochus IV a letter from the Roman Senate forbidding Antiochus III from entering Egypt.
   "from Cyprus shall come against him"

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 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 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. (NKJV) Dan. 11:29-31
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