

Biblical Prophecy	Historical Fulfillment
<p>{11:1} Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, [even] I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.</p>	
<p>{11:2} And now will I shew thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than [they] all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.</p>	<p>Persia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourth King – Xerxes (strong, rich) reigned during Persia’s territorial apex (Ahasuerus in Esther). • There were actually four kings from Daniel to Xerxes. Either the current king, Cyrus, was left out, or King Smerdis, as he ruled for less than a year and was an imposter to the throne.
<p>{11:3} And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will. {11:4} And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven; and not to his posterity, nor according to his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those.</p>	<p>Greece</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mighty King – Alexander the Great • Kingdom divided into four by his four generals. (fighting amongst heirs resulted in their murder, his half brother was mentally incapable, etc). His generals took matters into their own hands and took the kingdom. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lysimachus - who took Thrace and much of Asia Minor. ○ Cassander - controlled Macedonia and Greece. ○ Ptolemy I - ruled Egypt, Palestine, Cilicia, Petra and Cyprus. He founded the Ptolemaic Dynasty which lasted until the death of Cleopatra VII in 30 BCE. ○ Seleucus I Nicator - ruled the remainder of Asia and founded the Seleucid Empire which was comprised of Mesopotamia, the Levant, Persia, and part of India.
<p>{11:5} And the king of the south shall be strong, and [one] of his princes; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion [shall be] a great dominion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King of the South becomes stronger than the rest – Ptolemy 1 – dominates the region. • Ptolemy I had a prince named Seleucus, who rose to power and took dominion over the region of Syria. He became more powerful than his former Egyptian ruler. The Seleucids are identified with the Kings of the North, and the Ptolemies were the Kings of the South. <p>These dynasties fought for 130 years, and the stronger always controlled Israel.</p>
<p>{11:6} And in the end of years they shall <u>join themselves together</u>; for the king’s daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement: <u>but she shall not retain the power of the arm</u>; neither shall he stand, nor his arm: <u>but she shall be given up</u>, and they that brought her, and he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in [these] times.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined together by marriage. Antiochus II (of the Seleucids) married Berenice (daughter of Ptolemy II). Peace for a time • When Ptolemy II died, Antiochus 2 put away Berenice and took back his former wife, Laodice. She did not trust him and had him poisoned. • Laodice then had Berenice and her children, servants killed.
<p>{11:7} But out of a <u>branch of her roots</u> shall [one] stand up in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against them, <u>and shall prevail</u>:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of her descendants from the South would prevail over the kingdom of the North

<p>{11:8} And shall also carry captives into Egypt their gods, with their princes, [and] with their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he <u>shall continue [more] years than the king of the north.</u></p> <p>{11:9} So the king of the south shall come into [his] kingdom, and shall return into his own land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ptolemy 3, the brother of Berenice, invaded Syria to avenge his sister's death and humbled Seleucus 2 ▪ He lived four years longer than Seleucus 2
<p>{11:10} But his sons shall be stirred up, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces: and [one] <u>shall certainly come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall he return, and be stirred up, [even] to his fortress.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sons of the North King would continue to battle. • Seleucus3 and Antiochus 3 (the sons of Seleucus 2). • Antiochus 3 took back the Holy Land from the Ptolemies.
<p>{11:11} And the king of the south shall be moved with choler, and shall come forth and fight with him, [even] with the king of the north: and he shall set forth a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into his hand.</p> <p>{11:12} [And] when he hath taken away the multitude, his heart shall be lifted up; and he shall cast down [many] ten thousands: but he shall not be strengthened [by it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South King would battle the North King. Even though the Northern king would have a great multitude, he would be defeated. • Antiochus 3 was defeated at the Battle of Raphia and was forced to return the Holy Land to Ptolemy 4.
<p>{11:13} For the king of the north shall return, and shall set forth a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come after certain years with a great army and with much riches.</p> <p>{11:14} And in those times there shall <u>many stand up against the king of the south</u>: also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision; but they shall fall.</p> <p>{11:15} So the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount, and take the most fenced cities: and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither [shall there be any] strength to withstand.</p> <p>{11:16} But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him: and he shall stand in the glorious land, which by his hand shall be consumed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North would fight back with a great force. • Antiochus 3 invaded Egypt again, this time with success. • Many Jews helped Antiochus defeat the Ptolemies. • Gained control over Ptolemy 5 and the "glorious land" (Israel). • The Jews welcomed Antiochus as a liberator at first, but they would be consumed by him.

<p>{11:17} He shall also <u>set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom,</u> and upright ones with him; thus shall he do: and he shall give him the daughter of women, corrupting her: <u>but she shall not stand [on his side,] neither be for him.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoping to strengthen his kingdom and control, Antiochus 3 gave his daughter Cleopatra to Ptolemy 5 to marry. (ancestor to the famous Cleopatra who came about 100 years later). • Cleopatra was not faithful to Ptolemy, so Antiochus plan failed.
<p>{11:18} After <u>this shall he turn his face</u> unto the isles, and shall take many: 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.</p> <p>{11:19} Then he shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land: but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The northern king would turn his attention elsewhere. • This was fulfilled when Antiochus III turned his attention towards the areas of Asia Minor and Greece. He was helped by Hannibal, the famous general from Carthage. But a Roman General, Lucius Cornelius Scipio, defeated Antiochus in Greece. Antiochus planned to humiliate Greece but was humiliated instead. He returned to his former regions, having lost all that he gained and died shortly after.
<p>{11:20} Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes [in] the glory of the kingdom: but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His successor will raise taxes, but quickly be destroyed, but nor in anger or battle. • Seleucus 3, (Antiochus 3 eldest son) reigned briefly, raising taxes to increase revenue (including in the Holy Land – ‘in the glory’? • Seleucus was assassinated, probably by his brother Antiochus 4.