

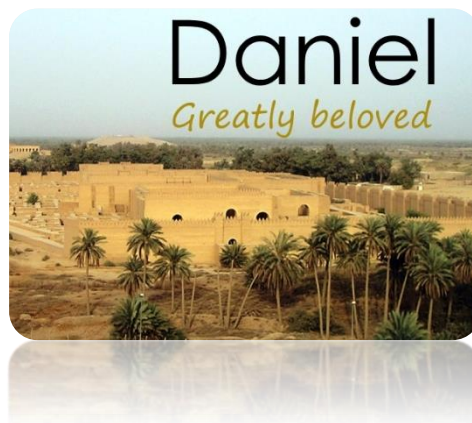
DANIEL 11 vs 1

KJV-lite™ VERSES

www.ilibros.net/KJV-lite.html

According to Jamieson, Fausset and Brown Commentary -- 1871, we learn: chapters 10 – 12 involve the last prophecy given to the greatly beloved Daniel; chapter 10, the prologue; chapter 11, the prophecy; and chapter 12, the epilogue.

These 3 chapters more fully describe the vision in chapter 8; just as chapter 7 explains more fully chapter 2. This chapter has been the conversation of scholars and novices for 2500 years... prominently detailing historic facts as archeology opened to the world in the late 1700s; facts verified in our time. We know Jesus spoke at the end of His ministry about when the warring Gentile nations will end; and He affirmed Daniel's writings to the readers of the final generation... a diluted generation, which will be the weakest, most ill-informed generation, who see these things happening.



So we will bypass much of the commentary about events 2500 years ago; since all these violent, brutal leaders are dead. Bacon wrote: Prophecies are of the nature of the Author, with whom a thousand years are like a day; and so, are not fulfilled promptly at once, but have a germinate development through many years. Now, we say prophecies have a dual fulfillment. Here we come to the time of its second and final fulfillment.

But for now, let's start with Gabriel speaking to Daniel who already said, I have come to give you understanding of what will happen to your people in the later days, the vision pertains to those days (when the eviction notice of Gentile nations runs out... with the coming again of the Messiah).

¹Also I, in the first year of Darius the Mede / October 11 or 12, 536BC,

even I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him / Gabriel supported Michael the archangel; who was sent to help in the time of Darius.

² And now I will show you the truth. Behold, three kings will arise in Persia / history tells us that is what happened; **Cambyses** – Ahasuerus of the book: Ester, **Pseudo-Smerdis** – Artaxerxes of the book: Nehemiah, and **Darius Hystaspes** – Darius of the book: Ezra;

and a fourth will be far richer than all of them / history tells us this leader was Xerxes, whose wealth was legendary.



And when he becomes strong through his riches, he will stir up all against the kingdom of Greece / Persia reached its climax and showed its greatest power as Xerxes took 4 years amassing an army from his empire, numbering 2,641,000 men, for his grand invasion of Greece in 480BC. Sometime later, after his overthrow in Salamis, Persia is viewed as politically dead... and his successor is ignored.

DANIEL 11 vs 1

KJV-lite™ VERSES

www.ilibros.net/KJV-lite.html

Next, the major player on the stage of history is Alexander of Greece who invaded Persia in 334BC avenging the wrongs to Greece on Persia, as stated in a letter from Alexander to Darius Codomanus.

³ Then a mighty king will arise, who will rule with great dominion, and do as he wills / and history tells us this is Alexander.

⁴ And when he arises, his kingdom will be broken / and did you notice how all that greatness got stepped over; in other words: Alexander is already dead; erased from history's stage,

and divided toward the four winds of heaven, but **not to his posterity /** and history tells us that is what happened; Alexander's two sons were killed, and his 4 generals divided the realm: **Seleucus**, in the east, obtained Syria, Babylon, Media; **Cassander**, in the west, Macedon, Thessaly, Greece; **Ptolemy**, in the south, Egypt, Cyprus; and **Lysimachus**, in the north, Thrace, Cappadocia, and the north parts of Asia Minor,

and **not according to the authority with which he ruled:**

for his kingdom will be plucked up, for others beside these / they were relatively weak, and ultimately inconsequential.

And the prophecy moves from Greece and Asia Minor to take up Egypt and Syria. Jerome of the early church wrote: the Bible handles external history only so far as it is connected with God's people, Israel.

⁵ Then the king of the **south (of Egypt) will be strong /** Ptolemy Soter, son of Lagus; king of Egypt 312BC, he had the next large empire after Greece, called Nicator = Conqueror,

but one of his princes will be stronger than he, and will rule / Seleucus at first was a satrap under Ptolemy Lagus – who was merely a regional governor; he later became greater than his former boss;

and his dominion will be a great dominion.

⁶ And after some years / after a space of time determined by God,

they will make an alliance, and the **daughter of the king of the **south** (of Egypt) **Berenice**,** daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus,

will come to the king of the **north (of Syria) Antiochus Theus;** though not mentioned by name because at the time Daniel wrote, Assyria was a prosperous nation; whereas by then, Syria was a mere dependency of Assyria and Babylon;

to make an agreement / in order to end the regional feuding between them, Ptolemy Philadelphus gave his daughter **Berenice** in marriage to Antiochus Theus, to which he agreed and divorced his wife Laodice and disinherited her son **Seleucus Callinicus**.



DANIEL 11 vs 1

KJV-lite™ VERSES

www.iLibros.net/KJV-lite.html

But **she will not retain the power of the arm** / the strength of her army. Short and simple Ptolemy died and Antiochus took back Laodice, who then poisoned him, and caused **Berenice** and her son to be put to death; and raised her own son Seleucus Nicator to the throne; so their plans are being frustrated;

and he and his army will **not stand** / no one is standing; everyone is falling:

but **she will be given up** / definitely the plans of **Berenice** went unrealized,

and **her** attendants, and he who fathered **her**, and he who supported **her** in those times / yes, history tells us, they all died.

⁷ But from a branch of **her** roots **one will stand up in his estate** / this phrase is a literary marker used repeatedly to advance this prophecy, indicating the next one who will take **the spotlight**. Stepping into the spotlight was **Ptolemy Euergetes**, the brother of Berenice;

He will come with an army, and will enter the fortress of the king of the **north** (of Syria) now **Seleucus Callinicus**,

and will deal against them, and will prevail / Ptolemy Euergetes avenged his sister's death by overrunning Syria; and then had Laodice killed:

⁸ their gods, and their princes, and with their precious vessels of silver and of gold, he will also carry captive to Egypt / being victorious, Ptolemy plunder Syria taking 40,000 talents of silver; 1 talent = 100 pounds; so, there were 40,000 bags with lots of silver; precious vessels, 2400 images, including Egyptian idols which Cambyses carried from Egypt to Persia. The idolatrous Egyptians were so gratified, that they name him **Euergetes** = Benefactor;

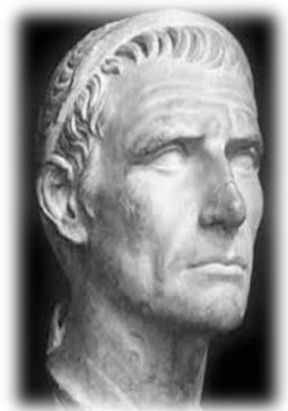
and he will continue more years *attacking the king of the north* (of Syria) **Seleucus Callinicus**.

⁹ So the king of the **south** (of Egypt) Ptolemy Euergetes... will come to his kingdom,

and will return to his own land / and that's what history tells us happened, he came with great spoils.

¹⁰ His sons will be stirred up and assemble a multitude of great forces / **Seleucus Callinicus**, he had two sons, who waged war: **Seleucus Ceraunus** and **Antiochus the great**, upon the death of their father who fell from his horse; the two brothers prosecuted the war, until Seleucus the one weaker brother was poisoned by his friends and died, leaving Antiochus who reigned for 37 years;

and one will certainly come, and overflow / and that is what history tells us happened, **Antiochus the great** fought against **Ptolemy Philopater**, son of Euergetes, until he had recovered all the parts of Syria under Euergetes control,



DANIEL 11 vs 1

KJV-lite™ VERSES

www.ilibros.net/KJV-lite.html

and pass through / like a flood his armies moved to Dura near Caesarea, where he bigheartedly gave to Ptolemy a 4-month truce.

then will he return, and wage war, even to his fortress (of Egypt) / and that is what happened, at a border-fortress of Egypt near Gaza where **Antiochus the great** was greatly defeated.

¹¹ **Then the king of the south** (of Egypt) **Ptolemy Philopater**, / some say with 70,000 soldiers, 6000 horses and 73 elephants,

moved with rage, will come out and fight against him, even the king of the north. **Antiochus the great** had an infantry of 62,000, a cavalry of 5000; along with 102 elephants – whatever are the actual numbers it really doesn't matter; it was fierce;

He will raise a great multitude; but it will be given into his hand / and history tells us that is what **Antiochus the great** did, he raised a large army, but Egypt led by **Philopater** = Father lover... put up a good fight, and they were able to greatly destroy 10,000 of the army of **Antiochus**, and take 4000 captive back to Egypt.



¹² **And when the multitude is taken away,**

his heart will be lifted up / **Ptolemy in Egypt** instead of following up with his victory and making himself master of all Syria; for whatever reason, **Ptolemy** decided to make peace with **Antiochus**, and he chose to indulge in immoral decadence;

and he will cast down tens of thousands: but he will not prevail / he will lose the power gained by his victories.

¹³ **For the king of the north** (of Syria) **Antiochus the great** with much patience and a little deception... **will return,**

and will set forth a multitude greater than the former,

and will certainly come after certain years / after 14 years of warring and several successful campaigns in Persia and India, **Antiochus the great** returns; but this time... with Philip, King of Macedon and rebel forces to combine and fight against **Ptolemy in Egypt**.



with a great army and with much riches / **Antiochus** is well equipped, with abundant supplies.

¹⁴ **In those times, many will arise against the king of the south** (of Egypt) **Ptolemy**; Philip of Macedon was confederate with Antiochus against Egypt:

and **the violent** among your own people... will exalt themselves to establish the vision;

but they will fall / and that is what history tells us happened, even the Jewish people assisted Antiochus with provisions for his armies; they thought in doing so, they could make **Judea** an independent state; so somewhere in these detailed verses... all these *footballs of fortune*; all these... *tools of providence*: these players like chess pieces in God's creative foresight of life... are found.

¹⁵ Then the king of the **north** (of Syria) **Antiochus the great** will come and throw up a rampart, and take a well-fortified city / Scopas, the Egyptian general, met Antiochus at the headwaters of the Jordan, and was defeated and fled to Sidon defenses on the western coast.

The arms / the forces... of the **south** (of Egypt) will **not** withstand, nor his best troops,

there will be no strength to withstand / that is where Scopas the Egyptian was forced to surrender.

¹⁶ But he **Antiochus** who comes against him will do as he wills,

and none will stand before him.

And he **Antiochus** will stand in the glorious land, with subjection in his hand / Josephus the roman historian, details these various conquests, and indicates this phrase does **not** favor total destruction since Antiochus spared them for taking part against Ptolemy, but their land should be subjected to him.

¹⁷ He will set his face to enter with the strength of **his whole kingdom**, and upright ones with him; thus will he do / a few points to note, the upright ones – the Jewish mercenaries were previously referred to as **thugs and violent types** and nere-do-wells; **Antiochus** is a politician, working his program to reconnect all parts of his expanding realm; as he planned to be in control:

and he will give him **the daughter of women** to destroy the kingdom: but it will not stand or be to his advantage.

Daughter of women -- i.e., a woman. Jerome explains, "*ut evertat Ptolemæum sive regnum ejus.*" This speaks to the marriage of Ptolemy Epiphanes with **Cleopatra**, the **daughter** of Antiochus the Great. It was convenient to come to terms with Ptolemy. Antiochus wanted Asia Minor or Europe: but opposed by the Romans, he was on good terms with Egypt; so, he betrothed his **daughter Cleopatra** to Ptolemy Epiphanes, promising **she** receive a dowry that was understood by the Egyptians to be: the provinces of Coele-Syria, Phœnicia and Palestine; although this was denied by Rome. The marriage took place in the winter of 194–3, Antiochus took his **daughter** to Raphia for that purpose. The dowry was **not** the provinces, but their revenues. In 196, Roman legates were sent to Lysimacheia in Thrace, demanding he should restore the cities taken from Ptolemy. Antiochus replied he was on friendly terms with Ptolemy, **and he will give him the daughter of women**. **Cleopatra** jointly ruled with her father **Ptolemy XII Auletes**, later with her brothers Ptolemy XIII, Theos Philopator and Ptolemy XIV, whom **she** married per Egyptian custom, eventually **she** became sole ruler. As **queen**, **she** consummated a liaison with **Julius Caesar** that solidified **her** grip on the throne.



DANIEL 11 vs 1

KJV-lite™ VERSES

www.iLibros.net/KJV-lite.html

Later **she** elevated Caesarion, **her** son with Caesar to co-ruler. After the assassination of Julius Caesar in 44 BC, **she** aligned with **Mark Antony** opposing Caesar's legal heir, Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus (later known as **Augustus**). With Antony, **she** bore twins and a son. Antony committed suicide after losing the Battle of Actium to Octavian's forces, and **Cleopatra** followed. Popular belief says **she** killed herself by means of a viper bite on August 12, 30BC. Sometime later, Egypt became the Roman province of Aegyptus.

➡ What is the point? Notice this chapter started out with **Greece** the king of the North.

➡ Clearly the king of the north now is: **Rome**.

18 Afterward, he the king of the north will turn his face to the **isles**, and will capture many of **them** / read the history of Rome's conquest in the west for 300 years, including the Isles of Briton... and the several unsuccessful attempts of Rome to fully secure those islands; read the words of **Tacitus** in the first century AD, as **Caradoc / Caractacus**... military leader of the Silurians of western England (modern Wales), the only foreign leader ever to address the Roman Senate... who was captured and living under house arrest at the Palatium Britannicum in Rome. Is this specifically mentioned here? We do not know; but it certainly includes the time the king of the north will turn his face to the isles:

but a ruler will put an end to his insolence;

without his own reproach he will cause it to turn upon him.

19 Then he will turn his face toward the fortresses of his own land,

but he will stumble and fall, and will not be found / so clearly that roman king of the north – some honorable, highly decorated Caesar... died.

20 Then will stand up in his estate / entering the spotlight...

this precedes the vial politician who is coming;

a roman... raiser of taxes in the glory of the kingdom / as the glorious global kingdom of the world comes to a close: a repressive time of roman taxation... will foreshadow the coming antichrist, undoubtedly a time of stealing from the kingdom; ostensibly the controlled, scripted news broadcasts: *to give to the poor*. Don't you sort of wonder if the citizenry starts to ask: *where did the millions and billions and trillions go?* -- this roman raiser of taxes; this roman pilfering of the kingdom – thankfully, did not last long:

but within a few days he will be destroyed -- not in anger, not in a battle.