

**Daniel 11:1 Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, even I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.**

- There should be no chapter breaks between chapters 10 - 12 because it is all 1 complete vision.
- Daniel's preparation came only by self-denial, seeking God, and the Post-incarnate Christ's visit.
- Daniel's preparation was to get him ready to be able to receive the prophecy in chapters 11-12.
- Daniel's strength had left him - He collapsed falling into a deep sleep - his face to the ground.
- **"An hand touched"** Daniel strengthening and explaining the invisible heavenly warfare going on
- You see, Daniel was conducting war on earth with weapons not of this world.
- Daniel was conducting his war before the vision of the Post-Incarnate Christ.
- The New Testament instructs us that we should do the same.
- Who is this angel? - Not the man by the River Ulai in ch. 8, or the "Certain Man" of ch. 10
- This angel is the same one, however, that is speaking to Daniel in ch. 11.
- This same angel twice in chapter 10 greets Daniel with the greeting, "Greatly beloved".
- Verse one is just a continuation referring Daniel to an incident in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of Darius
- In 11:1 explained that he, the angel, had "confirmed and strengthened" Darius
- Darius' 1st year - same year of Daniel in the Lion's den (Ch. 6), 70 Weeks prophecy (Ch. 9).
- Do we know this angel's name?
- His name - Gabriel - told by the "Man by the River Ulai" (Ch. 8) to "Make Daniel understand"
- Ch. 9 - Daniel names the same angel again as Gabriel, tells Daniel that he is "Greatly beloved"

**Daniel 9:20 And whiles I was speaking, and praying, and confessing my sin and the sin of my people**

**Israel, and presenting my supplication before the LORD my God for the holy mountain of my God;**

**Daniel 9:21 Yea, whiles I was speaking in prayer, even the man Gabriel, whom I had seen in the vision at the beginning, being caused to fly swiftly, touched me about the time of the evening oblation.**

**Daniel 9:22 And he informed me, and talked with me, and said, O Daniel, I am now come forth to give thee skill and understanding.**

**Daniel 9:23 t the beginning of thy supplications the commandment came forth, and I am come to shew thee; for thou art greatly beloved: therefore understand the matter, and consider the vision.**

Does God tell us in His Word a time when King Darius needed strengthening?

Well, the same King Darius that made a vain, foolish decree made this decree with boldness:

**Daniel 6:24 And the king commanded, and they brought those men which had accused Daniel, and they cast them into the den of lions, them, their children, and their wives; and the lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den.**

**Daniel 6:25 Then king Darius wrote unto all people, nations, and languages, that dwell in all the earth; Peace be multiplied unto you.**

**Daniel 6:26 I make a decree, That in every dominion of my kingdom men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel: for he is the living God, and stedfast for ever, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed, and his dominion shall be even unto the end.**

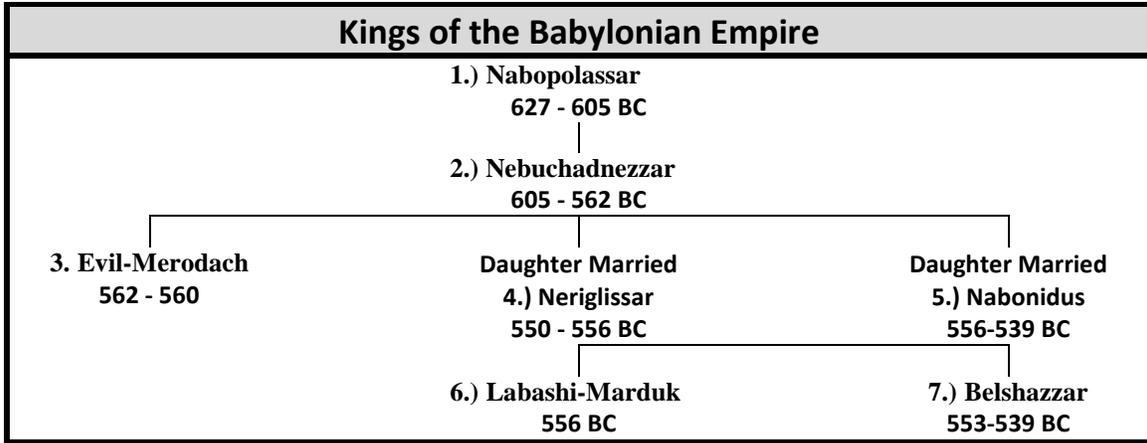
**Daniel 6:27 He delivereth and rescueth, and he worketh signs and wonders in heaven and in earth, who hath delivered Daniel from the power of the lions.**

Now God had more work for Daniel, so Gabriel confirmed and strengthened Darius, who at first was powerless over a decree that he himself made, now able to make the above decree. Why?

**Daniel 6:28 So this Daniel prospered in the reign of Darius, and in the reign of Cyrus the Persian**

**What is the vision about?**

**Daniel 10:14 Now I am come to make thee understand what shall befall thy people in the latter days: for yet the vision is for many days.**



Media - Persian Kings - All Dates BC		
King	Reign	Scripture
Darius (Father-in-Law to Cyrus & Co-regent)	559 - 556	Daniel 6 and 9
Cyrus	559 - 530	Isaiah 44; Daniel 11
Ahasuerus - (Cambyses)	530 - 532	
Pseudo-Smerdis - (Artaxerxes)	522 - 521	
Darius I	521 - 486	Ezra 4, 5, 6; Haggai; Zechariah
Xerxes - (Ahasuerus - Son of Darius I)	486 - 484	Ezra 4:6; Ester
Artaxerxes I (Artashasta)	464 - 424	Ezra 4:7-23; Daniel 7-10; Nehemiah; Malachi
Darius II	423 - 404	Nehemiah 12:23

The Kings of the North and the Kings of the South - All Dates BC			
The Seleucids		The Ptolemys	
Title	Years	Title	Years
Seleucus I (Nicator)	312-280	Ptolemy I (Soter)	323-285
Antiochus I (Soter)	280-261	Ptolemy II (Philadelphus)	285-246
Antiochus II (Theos)	261-247	Ptolemy III (Euergetes)	246-221
Seleucus II (Callinicus)	247-226	Ptolemy IV (Philopator)	221-203
Seleucus III (Soter, Seleucus Ceraunus)	226-223	Ptolemy V (Epiphanes)	203-181
Antiochus III (The Great)	223-187	Ptolemy VI (Philometor)	181-145
Seleucus IV (Philopator)	187-175	Ptolemy VII (Euergetes II, Physcon)	145-116
Antiochus IV (Epiphanes)	175-163	Ptolemy VIII (Soter II, Lathyrus)	116-108
Antiochus V (Eupator)	163-162	Ptolemy IX (Alexander)	108-88
Demetrius I (Soter)	162-150	Ptolemy VIII (Soter II, Lathyrus)	88-80
Alexander Balas	150-145	Ptolemy X (Alexander II)	80
Demetrius II (Nicator)	145-139	Ptolemy XI (Auletes)	80-51
Antiochus VI (Epiphanes)	145-142	Cleopatra VII	51-30
Antiochus VII (Sidetes)	139-129		
Antiochus VIII (Grypus)	125-96		
Demetrius II (Nicator)	129-125		
Antiochus IX (Chzicenus)	115-95		

Daniel chapters 10-12 form one narrative dealing with one vision and 35 prophecies in 375 years

## The Book of Daniel Chapter 11 Brief Outline—11:1-20

- A. This is Daniel's fourth vision and each one he receives gets longer and more detailed.
- B. Chapter 11 is really a panoramic view of history beginning with Persia thru Antichrist
- C. It is the most prophetic and detailed chapter in the Bible and predicts history over 375 years
- D. There are 135 fulfilled prophecies in the first 35 verses.
- E. Many of the prophecies, while still in the future when given to Daniel, have been fulfilled by our time, and many are still waiting fulfillment in future today.
- F. Liberals, (Unbelieving scholars and critics), claim (with no evidence) that the prophecies in Daniel (particularly Daniel 11) being so detailed and specific, could have been predicted.
- G. They cannot conceive the possibility of anyone writing in advance could produce detailed prophecy as in Daniel, therefore, they falsely contend that someone claiming to be Daniel wrote these things down centuries after the fact.
- H. In other words, they say, the Bible contains only recorded history and not future prophecy.

**Daniel 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.**

So, Gabriel begins by telling Daniel that he was going to give Daniel the Truth, **the Scripture of Truth**

After Cyrus, (the current king of Persia and the strongest), **shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than they all** would come four kings and the fourth would be very rich and the strongest of them all. This 4<sup>th</sup> King would **through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.**

- Cambyzes (Cyrus' son), who reigned from 529 to 522 B.C.
- Followed by Pseudo-Smerdis, who only reigned a short period, from in 522 to 521 B.C.
- Succeeded by Darius I otherwise known as Hystaspis who ruled from 521 to 486 B.C.
- Finally was succeeded by Xerxes the Great, (Ahasuerus), who ruled from 485 to 465 B.C.

**The fourth shall be far richer than they all** - Xerxes the Great, as recorded in history, with his riches gathered an army of several hundred thousand and had them well equipped.

**Through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia** - *He attacked Greece as the Greeks were starting to ascend to power and wanted revenge for the attack - Would take 150 years*

*History records that his empire reached from Ethiopia to India and wanted to conquer Greece. In 480 he invaded Greece, but his vast fleet was defeated at Salamis and Samos, and his army was defeated at Plataea. This all happens in chapters 1 and 2 of the Book of Esther. He went home bitter and angry desiring to mend his wounded pride. It was at this time that Esther entered the picture. Xerxes was assassinated in August 465."*

We read about Xerxes, or Ahasuerus, in the book of Esther. He became the husband of Esther where we can read how God saved the people, the very Jews who refused to return to the Land.

Artaxerxes Longimanus was the ruler who succeeded Xerxes (Ahasuerus) and gave the command to Nehemiah (Nehemiah 2) to go and rebuild the walls of Jerusalem on March 4th, 444 B.C. which was the starting date of the 70 Weeks Prophecy of Daniel chapter 9.

## Now We Have a 150 Year Gap

*Xerxes attacked Greece in 480 B.C. but was defeated - The Greeks were starting to ascend but wouldn't be the next world empire for 150 years—not until the greatest historical military tactician came along.*

**Daniel 11:3 And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.**

**Daniel 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.**

- **Mighty king shall stand up** - *In view here is none other than Alexander the Great.*
- *He began his military conquest in 334 B.C. conquering the known world in 12 years.*
- *He died in 323 B.C. age 32 - his kingdom was eventually divided among his four generals.*

Alexander's Generals Divided the Empire
a. <b>Cassander</b> took Macedonia – Western Part
b. <b>Lysimachus</b> took Turkey – Northern Part
c. <b>Seleucus</b> took Syria, Iran & Iraq – Eastern Part
d. <b>Ptolemy</b> took Egypt – South Part

**His kingdom shall be broken** - *History records that when Alexander died his kingdom was not inherited by his son or his relatives, All killed, but his four generals split his empire*

**Shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven** - *The four generals were as follows—Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus I, and Ptolemy I.*

**For his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those** - *Now, the rest of this prophecy focuses on two of the four generals that ruled territories and persecuted the Jews from the north and from the south*

Rest of the chapter deals with The Kings of the North and the Kings of the South			
The Seleucids		The Ptolemy's	
Title	Years	Title	Years
Seleucus I (Nicator)	BC 312-280	Ptolemy I (Soter)	BC 323-285
Antiochus I (Soter)	280-261	Ptolemy II (Philadelphus)	285-246
Antiochus II (Theos)	261-247	Ptolemy III (Euergetes)	246-221
Seleucus II (Callinicus)	247-226	Ptolemy IV (Philopator)	221-203
Seleucus III (Soter) Seleucus Ceraunus	226-223	Ptolemy V (Epiphanes)	203-181
Antiochus III (The Great) (Magnus)	223-187	Ptolemy VI (Philometor)	181-145
Seleucus IV (Philopator)	187-175	Ptolemy VII (Euergetes II, Physcon)	145-116
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Why did God only focus on these two and not on all four generals? - ***Because God's focus is on Israel and what affects His people. (Daniel 10:14)***

- Seleucus to the north (Syria) and Ptolemy to the south (Egypt) became enemies
- To get to each other they marched thru Israel dragging the Jews into their wars
- Whichever of the two was victorious - Israel fell under subjection to that nation.
- Seleucus and Ptolemy became dynasty names—Seleucids in the north - Ptolemys in the south.
- Verses 5-9 focuses on the southern dynasty.

**Daniel 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.**

**And the king of the south shall be strong** - Again, the king of the south is a reference to Ptolemy I Lagus who took over Egypt—

**And one of his princes** and with him was “one of his princes”, Seleucus I Nicator.

**And he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion shall be a great dominion**

*“The prince under the king of the South who would gain ascendancy over the king of the South was Seleucus I, another of Alexander’s most prominent generals. He had gained authority to rule Babylon in 321 B.C. However, in 316 B.C. another of Alexander’s generals, Antigonus, attacked Babylon. Seleucus sought help from Ptolemy I, and with Ptolemy’s sponsorship and superior power was able to retain control of Babylon. He was in this sense Ptolemy’s prince; he submitted to him to gain his military support against Antigonus. Seleucus I eventually ruled all of Babylonia, Media, and Syria, a territory much larger than Ptolemy’s. He assumed the title “king” in 305 B.C. and was “the king of the North” referred to in this verse. His dynasty lasted until 64 B.C.”*

Thus, as the prophecy said, the king of the South was strong, but one of his princes was stronger than he—the Seleucid kingdom was greater than the other three put together.

**Daniel 11:6 And in the end of years they shall join themselves together; for the king's daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement: but she shall not retain the power of the arm; neither shall he stand, nor his arm: but she shall be given up, and they that brought her, and he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in these times.**

So, here’s what the prophecy is saying and what is confirmed by history.

**in the end of years they shall join themselves together** War between the Seleucid Dynasty to the north and the Ptolemaic Dynasty to the south continued until Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246 BC) made an alliance with the king of the North, Antiochus II Theos (261-246 BC).

The alliance was a common way in those days to bring about peace between two warring nations—thru the use of marriage.

**for the king's daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north** And so, Ptolemy Philadelphus gave his daughter Berenice to marry Antiochus II along with a generous dowry—under one condition—he had to divorce his current wife Laodice and declare her two sons, Seleucus and Antiochus, to be illegitimate—he agreed and they had a giant wedding thrown for them.

**but she shall not retain the power of the arm** - However, the couple didn't live happily ever after because Ptolemy Philadelphus died two years later which caused Antiochus to dump Berenice and go back to his former wife.

**neither shall he stand, nor his arm** But once he remarried Laodice she immediately got her revenge by having her husband poisoned and then murdering Berenice and their child thus clearing the way for her son, Seleucus Callinicus, to take the throne.

Thus, the prophecy in v.6 was fulfilled. So this attempted political alliance ended in complete failure

**Daniel 11:7 But out of a branch of her roots 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, and shall prevail:**

Ptolemy Philadelphus was succeeded by Ptolemy Euergetes who was the brother of Berenice—

**“7 But out of a branch of her roots shall one stand up in his estate”.**

The new king of Egypt was outraged at the treatment of his sister and was intent on defending her honor by avenging her death.

And so he raised an army, marched north and attacked Seleucus Callinicus and his forces.

**which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north** - He captured the capital city of Seleucia, subjugated the country, **and shall deal against them** - put Laodice to death for murdering his sister, **and shall prevail:** and collected a great deal of wealth.

**Daniel 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 shall continue more years than the king of the north.**

**And shall also carry captives into Egypt their gods** - *History records that Ptolemy Euergetes brought back to Egypt four thousand talents of gold, forty thousand talents of silver, twenty-five hundred Syrian idols and their sacred vessels.*

*“His thirst for revenge slaked, Ptolemy made no further attacks on Syria. He left Seleucus on the throne, satisfied that he had taught him a lesson he was not likely to forget. A truce was signed, it seems, that lasted for ten years. Then the foolhardy Seleucus attempted to invade Egypt [240 B.C.]. His fleet was lost in a storm, his forces were routed, and he was driven back to Syria in humiliating defeat.” 8*

This was prophesied in

**Daniel 11:9 So the king of the south shall come into his kingdom, and shall return into his own land.**

*Seleucus Callinicus was killed by a fall from his horse.*

**Daniel 11:10 But his sons shall be stirred up, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces: and one shall certainly come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall he return, and be stirred up, even to his fortress.**

**But his sons shall be stirred up**, after the death of Seleucus II Callinicus, his sons Seleucus III Ceraunus and Antiochus III became co-rulers of the Syrian Dynasty. **And shall assemble a multitude of great forces** these two sons sought to restore Syria's glory.

**And one shall certainly come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall he return, and be stirred up, even to his fortress** - Seleucus Ceraunus invaded Asia Minor, and later Antiochus III attacked Egypt. Ceraunus was assassinated four years after taking the throne by some of his own soldiers.

Though Antiochus did not defeat Egypt, he was successful in gaining control of Israel during his campaign of 219-217 B.C. by driving the Egyptians back to the southern borders of Israel—thus he earned the title “the Great” because of his military successes.

By the time of this battle, the throne in Egypt had passed to Ptolemy Philopator, who had succeeded his father, Euergetes. But he was a weak, indecisive leader and didn't offer any serious resistance to the more aggressive, determined Syrian leader who defeated him easily in battle.

However, the prophecy went on to predict that the king of the South would ultimately defeat the king of the North—

**Daniel 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.**

**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** - Philopator finally ‘awakened’ by his humiliating defeat moved with rage, and raised up a huge army of soldiers, mercenaries and volunteers and marched north toward Syria.

**And he [King of the North] shall set forth a great multitude;** - Antiochus was ready for him, having amassed an army of 73,000-foot soldiers, 5000 cavalry and 73 elephants—came against Philopator confident he would defeat him.

**But the multitude shall be given into his [King of the South] hand** - However, Philopator defeated Antiochus in battle at Raphia (not far from Gaza), killing 10,000 of his infantry, 300 cavalry, 5 elephants and taking 4,000 prisoners—thus, the “great multitude” was “given into his hand,” the hand, that is, of the king of the South.

**Daniel 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.**

Ptolemy Philopator, the king of the south, was ecstatic over his victory - but being a weak leader, he failed to follow thru on his resounding victory by invading and conquering Syria - **“he shall not be strengthened by it”**

Instead, he made peace with Antiochus and returned to Egypt—but not before he annexed the land of Israel and profaned the Jewish temple in Jerusalem. He demanded entrance into the Holy of Holies but was struck down (by the hand of God) to the ground speechless before he could actually carry out his plan to fully desecrate the Temple.

Now, it is at this point that the Jews become the prophetic focus of this chapter.

“Philopator was by no means through with the Jews. All of the way back to Egypt he brooded over his mysterious humiliation in the Jerusalem temple and doubtless imagined that the Jews had used some

*kind of magic against him. But back in Egypt he had thousands of Jews who would be in his power. Accordingly, once back in his own land, he launched a wholesale persecution of the Jews. Some forty thousand Jews were martyred for refusing to embrace the idolatrous Egyptian religion. Thus, he did “cast down many tens of thousands” (v. 12). This action, however, was but another proof of the weakness of this evil king.”*

**Daniel 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**

**For the king of the north shall return** - back in Syria, Antiochus the Great was planning his counter-attack. **And shall set forth a multitude greater than the former-** Because of military conquests in the East—wealth flowed into his coffers. **And shall certainly come after certain years with a great army and with much riches** - And he was able to raise a vast army, outfitted with the finest equipment money could buy and with no lack of men.

*He further increased the size of his army by joining forces with Philip V of Macedon. With everything in place, he was ready, once again, to take on his perennial enemy—Ptolemy Philopator!*

*And so, in 201 B.C., fourteen years after his defeat at Raphia—he came against Egypt. What he didn’t realize at the time was that Ptolemy Philopator had died and had been succeeded by his five-year-old son, Ptolemy Epiphanes.*

*Many enemies of Egypt from without, and even some Egyptian rebels from within saw this ‘power vacuum’ as their opportunity to seize control and they rose up in rebellion.*

*Even some Jews allied themselves with Antiochus the Great against Egypt, seeing him as a kind of savior, hoping he’d free them from Egyptian control—a move they would later come to greatly regret.*

**Daniel 11:14 And in those times there shall many stand up against the king of the south: also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision; but they shall fall.**

[The Syrians would wind up killing many Jews].

**Daniel 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.**

**So the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount** - As Antiochus the Great came against Egypt, the Egyptian General Scopas was sent to stop him. - **and the arms of the south shall not withstand** - They met in battle in the northern part of Israel but - **neither his chosen people** - General Scopas and his troops were defeated - **neither shall there be any strength to withstand** - When Antiochus captured the city of Sidon, the ‘the most fenced cities’ (around 200 B.C.).

**Daniel 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.**

**But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will** - After his victory against Egypt—**and none shall stand before him** - Antiochus then turned his attention to Israel (“the glorious land”) **which by his hand shall be consumed** - forcing them under his control (they had previously been under Egyptian control). But once he subjugated them—he showed them favor because they had aided him in his war with Egypt.

**Daniel 11:17 He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones with him; thus shall he do: and he shall give him the daughter of women, corrupting her: but she shall not stand on his side, neither be for him.**

**He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones with him** - Antiochus was determined to completely destroy his enemy Egypt— **and he shall give him the daughter of women** - *the best way to do that was by marrying his young daughter Cleopatra to Egypt's young king Ptolemy Epiphanes (who was 7 years old! - Cleopatra was young called "Daughter of women").*

**Corrupting her** - *You see, he had hoped that she would be more faithful to him than to her husband, secretly feeding him information that he could use to bring down the Egyptian Empire once and for all.*

**But she shall not stand on his side, neither be for him.** - *However, it didn't work out the way he was hoping as his daughter was more loyal to her husband than to him.*

**Daniel 11:18 After this shall he turn his face 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.**

**After this shall he turn his face unto the isles** - Antiochus then turned his attention toward the Mediterranean coastlands and islands of Asia Minor.

**And shall take many** - *After some initial success, Rome sent ambassadors to reason with him to turn around and stop his military campaigns as Rome saw him becoming a menace to their interests. He basically told them to take a hike and so Rome sent General Lucius Cornelius Scipio to fight against him.*

*"In 191 B.C. the Romans, fighting with their Greek allies, routed the Syrians at Thermopylae and forced them to withdraw from Greece and flee to Asia Minor. Then thirty thousand Roman troops pursued Antiochus into Asia and defeated his much larger army of seventy thousand at the Battle of Magnesia near Smyrna (Turkey) in 190 B.C.*

**But a prince for his own behalf shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease** - *In 188 B.C. the Romans forced Antiochus to sign the Treaty of Apamea. Polybius reported that the Syrian king was ordered to surrender territory, much of his military force, twenty hostages (one of whom was Antiochus IV), and pay a heavy indemnity to Rome.*

**Without his own reproach he shall cause it to turn upon him.** - *After this humiliating defeat, Antiochus returned to his country, where he was killed by an angry mob in 187 B.C. In desperate need of funds, particularly those required to meet the indemnity payments to Rome, the Syrian ruler pillaged the temple of Zeus (Bel) at Elymais but was killed in the process, evidently by the citizens defending their sanctuary."*

This is what verse 19 is alluding to:

**Daniel 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.**

*Antiochus the Great died in 187 B.C. and was succeeded to the throne by his son Seleucus IV Philopator— who spent the bulk of his twelve-year reign raising taxes. To pay tribute to Rome*

*Because of the tribute he had to pay to Rome each year (a thousand talents of silver), he burdened the Jewish people with oppressive taxation so he could pay Rome. 14*

## The Book of Daniel Chapter 11 Brief Outline—11:1-20

Toward the end of his reign, being hard-pressed for money as usual, he sent his treasurer, Heliodorus, to Jerusalem (here called “the glory of the kingdom”) to raise additional funds.

*“The Jews detested Heliodorus because of the merciless taxes that he had already imposed on them, and this time he went too far. Having been apprised of the riches of the temple by one Simon (a Benjamite who had a score to settle with Onias, the high priest), Heliodorus tried to plunder it. He was prevented from doing so, however, by a supernatural apparition that rose up before him as he was about to enter the temple treasury.”*

*Shortly after he sent his treasurer Heliodorus to plunder the Jewish temple, Seleucus Philopator suddenly died of unknown causes thus fulfilling verse 20:*

**Daniel 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.**

**This opened the way for the wicked Antiochus Epiphanes to seize the throne - Type of the Antichrist.**