

Daniel 11 Student Chart

The Prophecy in Daniel 11	Fulfillment from History
*v.2. Three kings in Persia and the fourth shall be richer than them all	
*v.2. The fourth, richest and powerful, will stir up all against Greece.	
*v.3. A mighty king stands up who will rule with great power and do as he pleases	
*v.4. His empire will be broken up and parceled out toward the four winds. It will not go to his descendants.	
*v.5. King of the South shall be strong. One of his princes shall be strong above him. (In succeeding verses, the King of the South is always referring to the ruler of Egypt although to a succession of kings.)	Ptolemy received Egypt to the south of Israel, so he is called King of the South. One of his generals, Seleucus ruled more territory than Ptolemy. (Since Seleucus reigned in Syria, he was King of the North. He and his successors are called by that name in the prophecy.)
*v.6. These two rulers shall be joined through the marriage of the daughter of the King of the South and the King of the North.	Ptolemy II became king in 285 BC. In 281 BC, Seleucus was murdered and succeeded by his son Antiochus I. Antiochus II became king in 261 BC. Hostilities between the kings of north and south had been going on for several years but were ended when Bernice, daughter of Ptolemy II married Antiochus II. Antiochus had already separated from his wife, Laodice.
She shall not retain her power and his power shall not last.	After her father died in 250 BC, Antiochus II divorced Bernice, taking back Laodice who then poisoned Antiochus and encouraged her son Seleucus II to murder both Bernice and her child. So the whole plan for the political marriage fails.
v.7. One from her family line will successfully attack the King of the North	The brother of Bernice, Ptolemy III, becomes King of the South. He successfully attacks Seleucus II.
v.9. King of the North will attack the King of the South but will return to his own land.	Seleucus II, in 240 BC, regained much of his territory but was defeated when he attacked the King of the South.
v.10. Sons of King of the North shall attack the King of the South.	Three sons of Seleucus II attacked Palestine in 221 and 219, a territory of the King of the South. By 217, they had taken all of Palestine but Ptolemy IV defeated them at the Battle of Raphia.

V.13. King of the North returns with a larger army	Antiochus III becomes strong and wins Battle of Panion and the Egyptian general flees to Sidon. In 198 BC, Scopus, the Egyptian general surrenders.
v.16-17. King of the North now occupies all of the “glorious land” and comes with equitable conditions. He shall give his daughter in a political marriage but this will not bring success.	Antiochus III occupies all of Palestine. He deals equitably with them, sending money for the temple service and releasing the jews from some taxes. He betroths his daughter Cleopatra to the 7 year old Ptolemy V. The marriage is consummated five years later but Cleopatra sides with her husband and not her father, so the ploy fails. (not the famous Cleopatra).
v.18. He shall turn is face to the isles and shall take many but a prince shall bring him down	After Hannibal was defeated by the Romans in 202 BC, he came to Antiochus III and encouraged him to move toward Greece and the Islands. He made efforts to do this but was soundly defeated by the Romans (prince) at Thermopylae in 191 BC and at Magnesium in 190 BC. The Romans taxed him heavily and took his son, Antiochus IV, Epiphanes, to insure payment.
v.19. He shall turn his face towards the fortresses of his own land but shall fall.	Antiochus III marched against the revolting Armenians and robbed their temples but was slain by Elamites. So he died in disgrace.
v.20. His successor will send out a tax-collector who shall be destroyed but not in anger or in battle.	Seleucus IV comes to the throne. He sends a tax-collector named Heliodonis to take money from the temple in Jerusalem. Soon after, Seleucus IV is removed from the throne, perhaps by poison.
*v.21. He will be succeeded by a contemptible person who obtains the kingdom by flatteries.	
He will invade the kingdom and by intrigue shall win. An overwhelming army shall be swept away before him. Both it and the prince of the covenant shall be destroyed.	He wins over Ptolemy VI (170) and deposes Onias II, prince of the covenant, the high priest, so he can put in another who will pay him more and do more to force the Hews toward Grecian culture.
v.25. He shall fight with the King of the South who will have a great army, but shall lose.	Ptolemy VI fights against Antiochus IV but loses.
v.27. The Kings of the South and of the North meet at one table but it shall not prosper.	Antiochus IV and Ptolemy Philometer called a truce and met at a conference table. They lied to each other and formed an alliance but they failed to throw out the claimant to the throne, Ptolemy Physcon.
The King of the North then returns to his own country and his heart shall be against the holy covenant.	Antiochus IC returns with spoils of war through Palestine on his way to Syria. He plunders even through the land of the Jews.

v.29. He will again attack the South but without as much success.	In 168 AD, Antiochus attacked Egypt again, but was not victorious.
*Ships of the western coastland will come against him and he will have indignation against them.	Egypt asks for help from Rome which sends ships and soldiers. They come and defeat Antiochus. As he returns to Syria, he passes in anger through Israel.
*v.31. He shall profane the temple and take away the continual burnt offering. He shall also set up an abomination that makes desolate.	He seeks to get the Jews to be more like Greeks. He offers swine on the altar and made observing the drunken orgy to Baccus compulsory. He prevents form their practice of the Sabbath and feasts.
v.32. Some will go against the covenant but others will be faithful and strong.	Some accept his ways but many others refuse to participate in his idolatry.
v.34. Some resist Antiochus. They will be purified by the trial even to the time of the end, because the time is appointed.	Judas Maccabeas (a Jew) leads a resistance against Antiochus IV starting in 166 BC, but not with complete success. They eventually succeed in driving him out when he has problems elsewhere to which he must attend.

Starting in Daniel 11:36 through the end of chapter 12, the interpretation can be less certainly given. Some consider these additional verses as still being about Antiochus IV while others think they refer to the rising of the Roman Empire. It is beyond the scope of this study to delve into these last few verses of Daniel's last prophecy.