

Daniel 10-12
part 1
8/10/2016

Kilgore Bible Church



The Message of Daniel 10-12:

God rules over the details of the future, even as that future consists of “wars and rumors of wars,” great tribulation for God’s people, and the increase of wickedness, all leading, however, to the grand climax of God’s judgment and the salvation of the remnant in the resurrection of the dead.

* From verse 5, 16 verses
cover almost 150 years;
verses 21-35 → 15 verses
cover about 12 years

Daniel 11 (ESV)

539 BC

11 "And as for me, in the first year of Darius the Mede, ^{the angel} I stood up to confirm and strengthen him.

Skip 9 years 2 "And now I will show you the truth. Behold, three more kings shall arise in Persia, and a fourth shall be far richer than all of them. And when he has become strong through his riches, he shall stir up all against the kingdom of Greece. 3 Then a mighty king shall arise, who shall rule with great dominion and do as he wills. 4 And as soon as he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken and divided toward the four winds of heaven, but not to his posterity, nor according to the authority with which he ruled, for his kingdom shall be plucked up and go to others besides these.

530-465 BC (65 years) Skip 135 years 5 "Then the king of the south shall be strong, but one of his princes shall be stronger than he and shall rule, and his authority shall be a great authority. 6 After some years they shall make an alliance, and the daughter of the king of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement. But she shall not retain the strength of her arm, and he and his arm shall not endure, but she shall be given up, and her attendants, he who fathered her, and he who supported her in those times.

330-323 BC (7 years) Skip 62 years 7 "And from a branch from her roots one shall arise in his place. He shall come against the army and enter the fortress of the king of the north, and he shall deal with them and shall prevail. 8 He shall also carry off to Egypt their gods with their metal images and their precious vessels of silver and gold, and for some years he shall refrain from attacking the king of the north. 9 Then the latter shall come into the realm of the king of the south but shall return to his own land.

250-248 BC (2 years) Skip 2 years 10 "His sons shall wage war and assemble a multitude of great forces, which shall keep coming and overflow and pass through, and again shall carry the war as far as his fortress. 11 Then the king of the south, moved with rage, shall come out and fight against the king of the north. And he shall raise a great multitude, but it shall be given into his hand. 12 And when the multitude is taken away, his heart shall be exalted, and he shall cast down tens of thousands, but he shall not prevail. 13 For the king of the north shall

246-242 BC (4 years) Skip 25 years again raise a multitude, greater than the first. And after some years he shall come on with a great army and abundant supplies.

217 BC 14 "In those times many shall rise against the king of the south, and the violent among your own people shall lift themselves up in order to fulfill the vision, but they shall fail. 15 Then the king of the north shall come and throw up siegeworks and take a well-fortified city. And the forces of the south shall not stand, or even his best troops, for there shall be no strength to stand. 16 But he who comes against him shall do as he wills, and none shall stand before him. And he shall stand in the glorious land, with destruction in his hand. 17 He shall set his face to come with the strength of his whole kingdom, and he shall bring terms of an agreement and perform them. He shall give him the daughter of women to destroy the kingdom, but it shall not stand or be to his advantage. 18 Afterward

204-198 BC (6 years) Skip 13 years he shall turn his face to the coastlands and shall capture many of them, but a commander shall put an end to his insolence. Indeed, he shall turn his insolence back upon him. 19 Then he shall turn his face back toward the fortresses of his own land, but he shall stumble and fall, and shall not be found.

197-187 BC (10 years) 20 "Then shall arise in his place one who shall send an exactor of tribute for the glory of the kingdom. But within a few days he shall be broken, neither in anger nor in battle.

187-175 BC (12 years) 21 In his place shall arise a contemptible person to whom royal majesty has not been given. He shall come in without warning and obtain the kingdom by flatteries. 22 Armies shall be utterly swept away before him and broken, even the prince of the covenant. ^{High Priest Onias III?}

175-163 BC (12 years)

23 And from the time that an alliance is made with him he shall act deceitfully, and he shall become strong with a small people. 24 Without warning he shall come into the richest parts of the province, and he shall do what neither his fathers nor his fathers' fathers have done, scattering among them plunder, spoil, and goods. He shall devise plans against strongholds, but only for a time. 25 And he shall stir up his power and his heart against the king of the south with a great army. And the king of the south shall wage war with an exceedingly great and mighty army, but he shall not stand, for plots shall be devised against him. 26 Even those who eat his food shall break him. His army shall be swept away, ^{by God} and many shall fall down slain. 27 And as for the two kings, their hearts shall be bent on doing evil. They shall speak lies at the same table, but to no avail, for the end is yet to be at the time appointed. 28 And he shall return to his land with great wealth, but his heart shall be set against the holy covenant. And he shall work his will and return to his own land.

29 At the time appointed he shall return and come into the south, but it shall not be this time as it was before. 30 For ships of Kittim shall come against him, and he shall be afraid and withdraw, and shall turn back and be enraged and take action against the holy covenant. He shall turn back and pay ^{favorable} attention to those who forsake the holy covenant. 31 Forces from him shall appear and profane the temple and fortress, and shall take away the regular burnt offering. And they shall set up the abomination that makes desolate. 32 He shall seduce with flattery those who violate the covenant, but the people who know their God shall stand firm and take action. 33 And the wise among the people shall make many understand, though for some days they shall stumble by sword and flame, by captivity and plunder. 34 When they stumble, they shall receive a little help. And many shall join themselves to them with flattery, 35 and some of the wise shall stumble, so that they may be refined, purified, and made white, ^{by God} until the time of the end, for it still awaits the appointed time.

36 And the king shall do as he wills. He shall exalt himself and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak astonishing things against the God of gods. He shall prosper ^{cf. 8:11} till the indignation is accomplished; for what is decreed shall be done. 37 He shall pay no attention to ^{cf. 8:12c} the gods of his fathers, or to the one beloved by women. He shall not pay attention to any other god, for he shall magnify himself above all. 38 He shall honor the god of fortresses instead of these. A god whom his fathers did not know he shall honor with gold and silver, with precious stones and costly gifts. 39 He shall deal with the strongest fortresses with the help of a foreign god. Those who acknowledge him he shall load with honor. He shall make them rulers over many and shall divide the land for a price. ^{cf. 8:17,19} ^{cf. 9:26}

40 At the time of the end, the king of the south shall attack him, ^{and} but the king of the north shall rush upon him like a whirlwind, with chariots and horsemen, and with many ships. And he shall come into countries and shall overflow and pass through. 41 He shall come into the glorious land. ^{cf. 9:26, Flood} And tens of thousands shall fall, but these shall be delivered ^{by God} out of his hand: Edom and Moab and the main part of the Ammonites. 42 He shall stretch out his hand against the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape. 43 He shall become ruler of the treasures of gold and of silver, and all the precious things of Egypt, and the Libyans and the Cushites shall follow in his train. 44 But news from the east and the north shall alarm him, and he shall go out with great fury to destroy and devote many to destruction. 45 And he shall pitch his palatial tents between the sea and the glorious holy mountain. ^{God} Yet he shall come to his end, with none to help him.

skip 230 years
AD 67-69
(3 years)

AD 70
NE of Egypt
↓
Jerusalem

The Players of Daniel 11

Daniel 11 (ESV)

1 “And as for me, in the first year of Darius the Mede, I stood up to confirm and strengthen **Darius the Mede**.

2 “And now I will show you the truth. Behold, three more kings shall arise in Persia, and **Xerxes** shall be far richer than all of them. And when he has become strong through his riches, he shall stir up all against the kingdom of Greece. **3** Then **Alexander the Great** shall arise, who shall rule with great dominion and do as he wills. **4** And as soon as he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken and divided toward the four winds of heaven, but not to his posterity, nor according to the authority with which he ruled, for his kingdom shall be plucked up and go to others besides these.

5 “Then **Ptolemy I** shall be strong, but one of his princes **Seleucus I** shall be stronger than he and shall rule, and his authority shall be a great authority. **6** After some years they shall make an alliance, and the daughter of **Ptolemy II** shall come to **Antiochus II** to make an agreement. But **Berenice** shall not retain the strength of her arm, and he and his arm shall not endure, but she shall be given up, and her attendants, he who fathered her, and he who supported her in those times.

7 “And from a branch from her roots **Ptolemy III** shall arise in his place. He shall come against the army and enter the fortress of **Seleucus II**, and he shall deal with them and shall prevail. **8** He shall also carry off to Egypt their gods with their metal images and their precious vessels of silver and gold, and for some years he shall refrain from attacking **Seleucus II**. **9** Then the latter shall come into the realm of **Ptolemy III** but shall return to his own land.

10 “**Seleucus II**’s sons shall wage war and assemble a multitude of great forces, which shall keep coming and overflow and pass through, and again shall carry the war as far as his fortress. **11** Then **Ptolemy IV**, moved with rage, shall come out and fight against **Antiochus III**. And he shall raise a great multitude, but it shall be given into his hand. **12** And when the multitude is taken away, his heart shall be exalted, and he shall cast down tens of thousands, but he shall not prevail. **13** For **Antiochus III** shall again raise a multitude, greater than the first. And after some years he shall come on with a great army and abundant supplies.

14 “In those times many shall rise against **Ptolemy V**, and the violent among your own people shall lift themselves up in order to fulfill the vision, but they shall fail. **15** Then **Antiochus III** shall come and throw up siegeworks and take a well-fortified city. And the forces of the south shall not stand, or even his best troops, for there shall be no strength to stand. **16** But he who comes against him shall do as he wills, and none shall stand before him. And he shall stand in the glorious land, with destruction in his hand. **17** He shall set his face to come with the strength of his whole kingdom, and he shall bring terms of an agreement and perform them. He shall give him **Cleopatra I** to destroy the kingdom, but it shall not stand or be to his advantage. **18** Afterward he shall turn his face to the coastlands and shall capture many of them, but **Scipio** shall put an end to his insolence. Indeed, he shall turn his insolence back upon him. **19** Then he shall turn his face back toward the fortresses of his own land, but he shall stumble and fall, and shall not be found.

20 “Then shall arise in his place **Seleucus IV** who shall send **Hiliodorus the tax collector** for the glory of the kingdom. But within a few days he shall be broken, neither in anger nor in battle. **21** In his place shall arise **Antiochus IV** a contemptible person to whom royal majesty has not been given. He shall come in without warning and obtain the kingdom by flatteries. **22** Armies

shall be utterly swept away before him and broken, even the prince of the covenant. **23** And from the time that an alliance is made with him he shall act deceitfully, and he shall become strong with a small people. **24** Without warning he shall come into the richest parts of the province, and he shall do what neither his fathers nor his fathers' fathers have done, scattering among them plunder, spoil, and goods. He shall devise plans against strongholds, but only for a time. **25** And he shall stir up his power and his heart against **Ptolemy VI** with a great army. And **Ptolemy VI** shall wage war with an exceedingly great and mighty army, but he shall not stand, for plots shall be devised against him. **26** Even those who eat his food shall break him. His army shall be swept away, and many shall fall down slain. **27** And as for the two kings, their hearts shall be bent on doing evil. They shall speak lies at the same table, but to no avail, for the end is yet to be at the time appointed. **28** And he shall return to his land with great wealth, but his heart shall be set against the holy covenant. And he shall work his will and return to his own land.

29 "At the time appointed he shall return and come into the south, but it shall not be this time as it was before. **30** For **the Roman navy** shall come against him, and he shall be afraid and withdraw, and shall turn back and be enraged and take action against the holy covenant. He shall turn back and pay attention to those who forsake the holy covenant. **31** Forces from him shall appear and profane the temple and fortress, and shall take away the regular burnt offering. And they shall set up the abomination that makes desolate. **32** He shall seduce with flattery those who violate the covenant, but the people who know their God shall stand firm and take action. **33** And the wise among the people shall make many understand, though for some days they shall stumble by sword and flame, by captivity and plunder. **34** When they stumble, they shall receive a little help. And many shall join themselves to them with flattery, **35** and some of the wise shall stumble, so that they may be refined, purified, and made white, until the time of the end, for it still awaits the appointed time.

36 "And **John of Gischala** shall do as he wills. He shall exalt himself and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak astonishing things against the God of gods. He shall prosper till the indignation is accomplished; for what is decreed shall be done. **37** He shall pay no attention to the gods of his fathers, or to the one beloved by women. He shall not pay attention to any other god, for he shall magnify himself above all. **38** He shall honor the god of fortresses instead of these. A god whom his fathers did not know he shall honor with gold and silver, with precious stones and costly gifts. **39** He shall deal with the strongest fortresses with the help of a foreign god. Those who acknowledge him he shall load with honor. He shall make them rulers over many and shall divide the land for a price.

40 "At the time of the end, **Tiberius Julius Alexander** shall attack **John of Gischala**, but **Vespasian/Titus** shall rush upon **John of Gischala** like a whirlwind, with chariots and horsemen, and with many ships. And he shall come into countries and shall overflow and pass through. **41** He shall come into the glorious land. And tens of thousands shall fall, but these shall be delivered out of his hand: Edom and Moab and the main part of the Ammonites. **42** He shall stretch out his hand against the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape. **43** He shall become ruler of the treasures of gold and of silver, and all the precious things of Egypt, and the Libyans and the Cushites shall follow in his train. **44** But news from the east and the north shall alarm him, and he shall go out with great fury to destroy and devote many to destruction. **45** And he shall pitch his palatial tents between the sea and the glorious holy mountain. Yet he shall come to his end, with none to help him.

Plotting the Future: Daniel 11 (Roman View 1: Gordon Hugenberger)

Verses	Players	Events	Dates
2-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xerxes/Ahasueras • Alexander the Great 	the fourth king of Persia, Xerxes/Ahasueras, will begin extensive hostilities with the Greeks that will culminate in the rise of Alexander the Great, who will conquer the Persian Empire, but then have his kingdom divided among 4 of his generals	530-465 BC 330 BC 323 BC
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ptolemy I • Seleucus I 	Ptolemy I ruled over Egypt and Israel, but soon another of Alexander's former generals, Seleucus, gained power over Babylonia, Syria, Israel, and Media	323-312 BC
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ptolemy II • Berenice • Antiochus II 	Ptolemy II offers his daughter Berenice to Antiochus II in order to attempt to establish an alliance, but this did not last long once her father died two years later	250-248 BC
7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ptolemy III • Seleucus II 	Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III, conquered Seleucus II, but later on Seleucus II would attempt an invasion of Egypt but fail	246-242 BC
10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ptolemy IV • Antiochus III 	Ptolemy IV wins a great victory over Antiochus III (Antiochus the Great)	217 BC
13-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiochus III • Cleopatra I • Ptolemy V 	Antiochus III takes back control over the region, including Israel, from Ptolemy V; however, he offered his daughter Cleopatra to Ptolemy V to attempt to establish an alliance, but she ends up supporting her new husband against her father	204-198 BC
18-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiochus III 	Antiochus III desired to expand his empire and set his sights on Greece and the surrounding islands; however, the Roman general Scipio attacked his forces and drove them back away from the Greek islands, and then he is killed by an angry mob	197-187 BC
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seleucus IV 	Seleucus IV sent Heliodorus to exact taxes from the Jews and to take money from the temple; eventually, Heliodorus actually murdered Seleucus IV	187-175 BC
21-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiochus IV • Ptolemy VI • Onias III 	Usurper to the Seleucid throne, vile persecutor of the Jews, Antiochus IV rises to power by gaining the support of King Eumenes II of Pergamum and overcomes Ptolemy VI's armies, though shortly thereafter Antiochus IV and Ptolemy VI join forces temporarily in order to depose his brother Ptolemy VII	175-169 BC
28-39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiochus IV 	Antiochus IV begins taking out his frustration with his campaigns against Egypt on Israel, especially after the Roman general Popillius Laenas led a fleet of Roman ships to prevent him from any further hostility against Egypt; in his rage, he defiles the temple in Jerusalem and attempts to stamp out Jewish religion by forbidding circumcision, sacrifice, and Sabbath-keeping, as well as campaigning to destroy Scripture	168-163 BC
40-45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ptolemy XII • Antiochus XIII • Pompey 	Roman conqueror Pompey puts an end to the wars between the Ptolemies and the Seleucids, conquering the whole area himself; while engaged in conquering the Nabateans of Edom, Moab, and Ammon, he is summoned to Jerusalem to deal with the Jewish high priest conflict, and he destroys the walls of Jerusalem and desecrates the temple; then, he extended his influence into Egypt, though without invading it; finally, he hears of Julius Caesar crossing the Rubicon and goes to meet him in battle and is soundly defeated	65-48 BC

Plotting the Future: Daniel 11 (Roman View 2: Jason Parry)

Verses	Players	Events	Dates
28-35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiochus IV 	<p>Antiochus IV begins taking out his frustration with his campaigns against Egypt on Israel, especially after the Roman general Popilius Laenas led a fleet of Roman ships to prevent him from any further hostility against Egypt; in his rage, he defiles the temple in Jerusalem and attempts to stamp out Jewish religion by forbidding circumcision, sacrifice, and Sabbath-keeping, as well as campaigning to destroy Scripture</p>	168-163 BC
36-39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John of Gischala 	<p>Jewish Zealot leader who elevated himself as ruler of the Jews claimed the Temple as his fortress and used Temple treasury money to fund his military power; attempting to flee from the Romans at one point, he abandoned women and children, and, as a policy, he seemed to allow and encourage his followers to rape women for sport; he also stopped allowing sacrifices to be offered in the Temple, seemingly because he had transformed the Temple into his military base; ultimately, his actions would result in the Roman destruction of the Temple</p>	AD 67-69
40-45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiberius Julius Alexander • John of Gischala • Vespasian/Titus 	<p>Tiberius Julius Alexander was appointed Prefect of Egypt by Nero in AD 66, and so he became “the king of the south,” ruling relatively independently as a “client-king” of the Roman Empire; he served as second-in-command to General Titus, under Emperor Vespasian’s command, for the final attack on Jerusalem, when the city was taken and the Temple was destroyed; fighting had gone on for the previous 3 years, but, while Vespasian was in Egypt, after conquering most of the territory between Egypt and Israel, he added Edom, Moab, and Ammon as allies, as they voluntarily contributed soldiers and swore allegiance to Rome, without becoming Roman states/provinces; also, while in Egypt, Vespasian heard a report that the conflict in Jerusalem had not abated, so he sent his son and trusted general Titus to squash the rebellion once and for all; thus, Titus, acting for Vespasian, comes from Rome to the north of Jerusalem with a great army, and Tiberius Julius Alexander also sends forces from Egypt in the south to attack Jerusalem, and they successfully destroy the Temple and conquer Jerusalem, fulfilling the prophecy of Dan. 9:26-27</p>	AD 70