

Fulfilled Prophecies

(Daniel 11:1-35)

I. Fulfilled Prophecies About Persia (Daniel 11:1-2)

A. The spiritual battle

1. angel stood to confirm and strengthen Darius, the uncle of Cyrus in the first year.
 - confirm — courageous, to be strong, divine power
 - strengthen — stronghold, fortress
2. The angel had been fighting the demonic prince of Persia from the first year since the decree to release Israel.

B. The four kings of Persia

1. Cambyses — son of Cyrus
2. Psuedo Smerdis
3. Darius Hystaspes
4. Xerxes the Great
 - a. He was richer than all previous kings— money, possessions, and influence
 - b. By his strength (force), through his riches, he stirred up Asia against Greece.
 - c. He led an immense army across the Hellespont and invaded Greece.

II. Fulfilled Prophecies About Greece (Daniel 11:3-4)

- A. Alexander the Great would take a stand against Persia motivated by vengeance (11:3).
- B. Alexander's kingdom is weakened and divided into four divisions after his death (11:4)

III. Fulfilled Prophecies About Egypt and Syria (Daniel 11:5-20)

- A. Egyptian and Syrian rulers (Ptolemy I and Seleuces I)
 - 1. Ptolemy I Lagus was a powerful king (11:5).
 - 2. Seleuces I, Ptolemy's commander became stronger and chose to rule Syria himself (11:5)
- B. Egyptian Dominance over Syria
 - 1. Ptolemy II Philadelphus had given his daughter Berenice to be married to Antiochus II Theos to unite the kingdoms (11:6).
 - a. Ptolemy II died two years after this marriage. Antiochus II would put away Berenice and restore Laodice as queen.
 - b. Laodice did not trust her husband to keep her as queen and had him assassinated. She then killed Berenice and her children.
 - 2. Ptolemy III Euergetes, the brother of Berenice, raised an army to rescue her, but was too late (11:7).
 - a. He then conquered Syria, Cilicia, and Mesopotamia as far as the Tigris River (11:7).
 - b. Euergetes returned to Egypt with 40,000

talents of silver, 2400 gold vessels and images, which included Egyptian idols that were taken to Persia by Cambyses in 525 BC (11:8–9).

3. the sons of the late Seleucus II Calinicus, Seleucus III Ceraunus, and Antiochus III the Great, continued conquering Phoenicia, Palestine and finally Egypt's fortress (11:10).
 4. Ptolemy IV Philopater marched against Syria in rage and Antiochus III was defeated (11:11).
 - a. He had an army of 70,000 soldiers, 5000 horses, and 73 elephants.
 - b. Ptolemy subdued was not strengthened by it (11:12).
- C. The Syrian Dominance over Egypt
1. Antiochus III formed a large army and invaded Palestine, Egypt, and Phoenicia (11:13).
 - a. King Phillip V of Macedon and lawless Jews seeking to break free of Egypt joined Antiochus (11:14).
 - b. Ptolemy IV sent General Scopas to hold Palestine but was defeated by Antiochus and held under siege in the city of Sidon until they surrendered (11:15).
 - c. Antiochus III did as he pleased and laid plans to destroy the land of Israel (11:16).
 - d. Antiochus offered a peace treaty, giving his daughter Cleopatra to marry Ptolemy V (11:17)

- 1) Ptolemy was only 7-13 years old
 - 2) He was hoping that his daughter would undermine the Egyptian government, helping him take over. Cleopatra chose rather to be loyal.
2. Antiochus III begins a new campaign against the Mediterranean coastlands (11:18).
 - a. He was defeated by General Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus who led the Roman and Greek forces.
 - b. Antiochus III returned home and died (11:19).
 3. His successor was Seleucus IV Philopator, who raised taxes of the Jewish people to pay tribute to Rome. After he sent his treasurer to plunder the temple Seleucus Philopater suddenly died, probably by poisoning (11:20).

IV. Fulfilled Prophecies About Antiochus Epiphanes and Syria (Daniel 11:21-35)

- A. Antiochus IV rise to power (11:21).
 1. He obtained the kingdom through flattery not by honour.
 - a. He is called a vile person.
 - b. Antiochus claimed to be the lawful protector of the kingdom's rightful heir, Demetrius, who was a child.
 2. Antiochus IV gave himself the name Epiphanes which means, "glorious one."

B. Antiochus IV defeat of Egypt

1. He consolidated power by a victory over Egypt and destroying a prince of the covenant, Israel's High Priest, Onias III, (11:22).
2. He formed a deceitful treaty with Ptolemy VI, and was able to invade Egypt with a small army (11:23)
3. He was able to plunder land in a way that those before him have never been able, by scattering the spoil (11:24).
4. Trusted officials of Ptolemy betrayed him and thwarted his effort to fight back against Antiochus, causing his defeat (11:25–26).
5. Ptolemy and Antiochus made plans to conquer together but spoke lies to each other (11:27).

C. Antiochus IV Persecutes the Jews

1. He returns to Syria with great plunder (11:28).
2. When passing through Israel he punished the Jews due to a revolt.
3. Antiochus returned to conquer the whole Egyptian nation, but Roman ships came to help the Egyptians and demanded that Antiochus stop the invasion (11:29–30).
4. Antiochus returns home and vents his anger on the Jews (11:30–31).
 - a. He rewards the Jews that forsake the holy covenant (11:32).
 - b. He removes the daily sacrifice and sets up an

altar to Zeus in the temple.

5. True believers resisted (11:32)

- a. They encouraged the people to stand up for their faith, but they encountered many losses (11:33).
- b. Many joined them rallying to the cause but were insincere (11:34).

flatteries — slipperiness, flattery. It describes uncertain people on treacherous paths of false prophets

- c. Antiochus' persecution was overcome by those with understanding, being purged and purified by their suffering (11:35).

"For I am the LORD: I will speak, and the word that I shall speak shall come to pass; it shall be no more prolonged: for in your days, O rebellious house, will I say the word, and will perform it, saith the Lord GOD." Ezekiel 12:25

