

My Gospel Workers: History of Daniel 11:1-22

“Satan is working [so] that the history of the Jewish nation may be repeated in the experience of those who claim to believe present truth. The Jews had the Old Testament Scriptures and supposed themselves conversant with them. But they made a woeful mistake. The prophecies that refer to the glorious second appearing of Christ in the clouds of heaven they regarded as referring to His first coming. Because He did not come according to their expectations, they turned away from Him. ..

The very same Satan is at work to undermine the faith of the people of God at this time. There are persons ready to catch up every new idea. ***The prophecies of Daniel and the Revelation are misinterpreted.*** . . . These persons do not consider that the truth has been set forth *at the appointed time* by the very men whom God was leading to do this special work. . . These messages, received and acted upon, are doing their work to prepare a people to stand in the great day of God. If we search the Scriptures to confirm the truth God has given His servants for the world, we shall be found proclaiming the first, second, and third angels’ messages.”
(*Manuscript Releases, vol. 17, pp. 12-15*)

I. Daniel 11 – A continuation of the narrative found in Daniel 10

A. The focus of the vision is God’s people:

1. 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. Daniel 10:14

B. The beginning of the vision deals with the transition of power from Medo Persia to Greece (Daniel 11: 1-3 and then the rise and fall of Greece (Daniel 11:3-16)

C. Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power. And in the latter time of their kingdom, when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up. And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power: and he shall destroy wonderfully, and shall prosper, and practice, and shall destroy the mighty and the holy people. And through his policy also he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify [himself] in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many: he shall also stand up against the Prince of princes; but he shall be broken without hand. (Daniel 8:22-25)

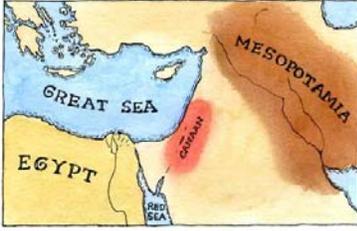
“Now I tell you before it come, that,
when it is come to pass, ye may
believe that I AM He. John 13:19 ”

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The History of Daniel 11

VERSE (S)	DATE(S)/NOTES	EVENT(S)
10:1 In the third year of Cyrus king of Persia a thing was revealed unto Daniel, whose name was called Belteshazzar; and the thing [was] true, but <i>the time appointed [was] long</i> : and <u>he understood the thing</u> , and had understanding of the vision. "...time appointed the end shall be" (8:19)	Approximately B.C. 536/535	<p>"...for yet the end shall be at the time appointed." (11:27)</p> <p>"... even to the time of the end: because it is yet for a time appointed." (11:35)</p> <p>And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: (11:40)</p>
10:14 "Now I am come to make thee understand <u>what shall befall thy people in the latter days</u> : for yet the vision is for many days."	Latter Days – 1798	<p>But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased. Then I Daniel looked, and, behold, there stood other two, the one on this side of the bank of the river, and the other on that side of the bank of the river. And one said to the man clothed in linen, which was upon the waters of the river, How long shall it be to the end of these wonders? And I heard the man clothed in linen, which was upon the waters of the river, when he held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven, and sware by him that liveth for ever that [it shall be] for a time, times, and an half; and when he shall have accomplished to scatter the power of the holy people, all these things shall be finished. (12:4-7)</p> <p>"And the vision of the evening and the morning which was told is true: wherefore shut thou up the vision; for it shall be for many days." (8:26)</p> <p>"And they that understand among the people shall instruct many: yet they shall fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil, many days." (11:33)</p>
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.	<p>Cyrus (B.C. 536-529)</p> <p>1. Cambyses (B.C. 529-522)</p> <p>2. False Smerdis (B.C. 522-521)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Artaxerxes of Ezra 4:7) <p>3. Darius Hystaspes (B.C. 521 – 485)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (See Ezra 5:5, Ezra 6:7-12) <p>4. Xerxes (B.C. 485-465)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahasuerus of the book of Esther (Esther 1:4) <p>NOTE: After his death his son Artaxerxes Longamius (B.C. 465-424), who made the decree to restore and rebuild Jerusalem, <u>made peace</u> with the Greeks.</p>	<p>"While Darius was preparing to make war on Greece he fell sick and died. His successor was his son, Xerxes. <i>This monarch invaded Greece</i> with nearly two millions of men on land, and more than half a million on board his fleet. You may well believe, that <u>a king, who could collect so large an army, had great wealth and power</u>...Xerxes had magnificent palaces; he had gold and silver in abundance, he had precious stones more than he could count; he was indeed surrounded with pomp and magnificence...." (Goodrich, 1853, p. 46-47).</p> <p>"... Xerxes was the last Persian king to invade and triumph in Greece. Alexander the Great, before invading Persia and defeating them wrote a letter to Darius that said, 'Your <u>ancestors</u> entered into Macedonia, and other parts of Greece, and did us damage, when they had received no affront from us as the cause of it; and now I, created general of the Grecians, provoked by you, and desirous of avenging the injury done by the Persians, have passed over in to Asia'" (Barnes, 1855, p. 434)</p>

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11:3 And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.	Alexander the Great (B.C. 336-323)	<p>“And as I was considering, behold, an he goat came from the west on the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground: and the goat [had] a notable horn between his eyes. And he came to the ram that had [two] horns, which I had seen standing before the river, and ran unto him in the fury of his power. And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and brake his two horns: and there was no power in the ram to stand before him, but he cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him: and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hand.” (Dan. 8:5-7)</p> <p>“And the rough goat [is] the king of Grecia: and the great horn that [is] between his eyes [is] the first king.” (Daniel 8:21)</p>
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.	<p style="text-align: center;">(B.C. 323-317)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ptolemy (Egypt, Palestine, Cilicia, Petra and Cyprus) 2. Lysimachus (Thrace and most of Asia Minor) 3. Cassander (Macedonia and Greece) 4. Seleucus (Syria, Babylon, Persia, and India) 	<p>The rivalry of these generals divided Greece “into four great monarchies, the shares of Ptolemy, Lysimachus, Cassander, and Seleucus: of these the most powerful were, that of Syria under Seleucus and his descendants; and that of Egypt under Ptolemies” (Woodhouselee, 1891, p. 96).</p> <p>“Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.” (Daniel 8:8)</p> <p>“Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power.” (Daniel 8:22)</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>EGYPT IS SOUTH: See Joshua 15:4 NOTE: Jesus called the Queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon, the queen of the South (1 Kings 10:4; Matthew 12:42; Luke 11:21). Ancient Sheba was in the region of Ethiopia, which was located in Ptolemy’s region near Egypt.</p> <p>EUPHRATES RIVER/ BABYLON/ ASSYRIA IS NORTH: See Jeremiah 46:6 & 10; Ezekiel 26:7; Zephaniah 3:13</p>	<p>NOTE: Lysimachus eventually conquered Cassander who in turn was conquered by Seleucus. Seleucus was able to conquer three of the four parts of Alexander’s kingdom and had a more powerful kingdom than Ptolemy.</p>  <p>SOUTH: Ptolemy Soter (B.C. 323 – 283) NORTH: Seleucus Nicator (B.C. 320 – 281) Antiochus I (B.C. 281-261)</p>	<p>“...Ptolemy and Seleucus emerged victorious, the one in possession of Egypt, the other of Northern Syria and the rest of Asia. Palestine lay between them, and both in the wards which lay between them, and both in the wards which led to the establishment of the two kingdoms and in those which for centuries followed Palestine became the battle-field of the Greeks....Ptolemy was Egypt to them; Seleucus, with one of his capitals at Babylon, was still Assyria, from which came the abbreviated Greek form of Syria. But unlike ancient empires, <u>these new rival lords were of one race. Whether tyranny came from Asia or Africa, its quality was Greek....</u>” (Dods, Watson, et.al., 1903, p. 667).</p> <p>“Judea, being situated between Syria and Egypt, suffered much during the whole of this period from frequent wars in which those countries were engaged, and was the arena of many bloody and destructive battles...” (Haddington, n.d., ¶ 9)</p>

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<p>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.</p>	<p>SOUTH: Ptolemy II Philadelphus (B.C. 283-246) NORTH: Antiochus II Theos (B.C. 261-246) Seleucus II Callinicus (B.C. 246 – 225)</p>	<p>Antiochus Theos, king of Syria, weakened through wars and loss of dominion through revolts, “sued to Ptolemy for peace, which was granted on the condition that he should put away his former wife, Laodice, the daughter of Achaeus and marry Bernice, the daughter of Ptolemy. He did so, and had a son by Berenice, but two years later, on the death of Ptolemy (B.D. 248), he took back Laodice, and put away Berenice. Whether from unappeased revenge, or from a doubt of her husband’s constancy, or from impatience to secure the throne to her son Seleucus, Laodice poisoned Antiochus...” (Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1843, p. 31)</p> <p>“...Laodice, not believing herself safe as long as Berenice and her son lived, concerted measures with Seleucus to destroy them also; but that princess, being informed of their design, escaped the danger for some time by retiring with her son to Daphne, where she shut herself up in the asylum built by Seleucus Nicator; but being at last betrayed by the perfidy of those who besieged her there, by order of Laodice, <i>her first son, and then herself, with all the Egyptians who had accompanied her to that retreat, were murdered in the basest and most inhuman manner</i>” (Rollin, 1869, p. 466, 467)</p>
<p>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: 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. 11:9 So the king of the south shall come into his kingdom, and shall return into his own land.</p>	<p>SOUTH: Ptolemy III Euergetes (B.C. 246-222) NORTH: Seleucus II Callinicus (B.C. 246 – 225)</p>	<p>Due to the falling out at the Seleucid court, Ptolemy III Euergetes’ eldest sister Berenice Phernophorus was murdered along with her infant son. In response Ptolemy III invaded Syria. (Bevin, 1927)</p> <p>“Ptolemaeus III., succeeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne ...With most rapid success he conquered Syria and Cilicia, and advanced as far as the Tigris, but a sedition at home stopped his progress, and he returned to Egypt laden with the spoils of conquered nations. Among the immense riches he brought, he had above 2500 statues of the Egyptian gods, which Cambyses had carried away into Persia when he conquered Egypt. These were restored to the temples, and the Egyptians called their sovereign Euergetes, in acknowledgement of his attention, beneficence, and religious zeal for the gods of his country...” (Wright, 2008, p. 526)</p> <p>“...Seleucus Callinicus died in exile of a fall from his horse, and Ptolemy Euergetes survived him about four or five years.” (Newton & Dobson, 1850, p. 270)</p>

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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.	SOUTH: Ptolemy IV Philopator (B.C. 221-205) NORTH: <i>(two sons of Seleucus II Callinicus)</i> Seleucus III Ceraunus (225 BC-223 BC) Antiochus III the Great Magnus (223-187 BC)	“Seleucus Ceraunus, and Antiochus the Great, the sons of Seleucus Callinicus, were stirred up to war against the king of Egypt, in hopes of recovering the territories which had been taken from their father. But Ceraunus was poisoned by one of his discontented captains; and Antiochus was left to pursue the war alone...Ptolemy Philopater had succeeded Euergetes, his father, in the kingdom of Egypt, before these events took place; and Antiochus made war upon him, overran the countries that he held in Asia, and spread desolations like a flood whatever regions he passed through” (Scott, 1832, p. 833).
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.	SOUTH: Ptolemy IV Philopator (B.C. 221-205) NORTH: Antiochus III the Great Magnus (223-187 BC) Egyptian Victory at Raphia: (217 B.C.)	“The king of Egypt, Ptolemy Philopater, assembled an army and marched towards the great army of Antiochus. Antiochus had assembled a great army with had 62,000 foot soldiers, 6,000 horses, 102 elephants, but Antiochus was defeated by Ptolemy. Antiochus retreated and sent ambassadors to Ptolemy to solicit peace” (Newton & Dobson, 1850).
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.	SOUTH: Ptolemy IV Philopator (B.C. 221-205) NORTH: Antiochus III the Great Magnus (223-187 BC) Slaying of Alexandrian Jews (217 B.C.) NOTE: It is known that these Jews abruptly changed allegiance from Egypt to Syria in 200 B.C.E., and this change was in part due to persecutions by Ptolemy	“After the retreat of Antiochus, Ptolemy ...came to Jerusalem. He there offered sacrifices, and was desirous of entering into the holy of holies contrary to the custom and religion of the place, being...greatly lifted up by pride and confidence. His curiosity was restrained with great difficulty, and he departed with heavy displeasure against the whole nation of the Jews. At his return therefore to Alexandria, he began a cruel persecution upon the Jewish inhabitants of that city...it appears from Eusebius that about this time forty thousand Jews were slain, or sixty thousand as they are reckoned by Jerome’s Latin interpretation. No king could be strengthened by the loss of such a number of useful subjects. The loss of so many Jews, and the rebellion of the Egyptians, added to the mal-administration of the state, must certainly very much weaken, and almost totally ruin the kingdom.” (Newton & Dobson, 1850, p. 273) (See also 3 Maccabees)

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<p>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.</p>	<p>SOUTH: Ptolemy V Epiphanes (B.C. 204 – 181)</p> <p>NORTH: Antiochus III the Great Magnus (223–187 BC)</p> <p>THOSE THAT STOOD UP AGAINST THE KING OF THE SOUTH: Antiochus III the Great Magnus, King of Syria Philip, King of Macedon Rebels in Egypt</p> <p>Antiochus wars with Egypt. (B.C. 204/5-198)</p> <p>Rome aids Egypt (B.C. 201)</p> <p>Jews Switch Allegiance from Egypt to Syria (B.C. 200)</p> <p>Antiochus defeats Egyptian general Scopas to overtake Palestine at the Battle of Panium (B.C. 198)</p>	<p>The peace treaty between Assyria and Egypt lasted 14 years. During that time Antiochus Magnus acquired great riches from his military expeditions in the east. Also during this time, Ptolemy Philopator, overcome by his vices, died of intemperance and debauchery. His four or five-year old son, Ptolemy Epiphanes, was then given the throne of Egypt. Antiochus once again set his sights on Egypt and assembled an incredible army against it, violating the peace treaty. About the same time, there were various seditions in Egypt and many provinces began to rebel against Ptolemy Epiphanes. The Bible describes these seditions and revolts as the many that “stand up against the king of the south.” With this state of affairs, Egypt was left in a vulnerable position. Antiochus Magnus, seeing this as too good of an opportunity to waste, confederated with Philip, the king of Macedon, and together they schemed against the infant king to divide Egypt’s dominion between them (Morris, 1880; Newton & Dobson, 1850).</p> <p>The Jewish people readily supported and assisted Antiochus, and in turn, he helped the Jews to rebuild Jerusalem and the temple (Graetz & Raisin, 1919; Wilson, 1824).</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>NOTE: the “they shall fall” refers to those that stood up against the king of the south from the early part of the verse</p>	<p>SOUTH: Ptolemy V Epiphanes (B.C. 204 – 181)</p> <p>NORTH: Antiochus III the Great Magnus (223–187 BC)</p> <p>Antiochus the Great defeats Scopas at Battle of Panium (B.C. 198)</p> <p>King Philip of Macedon defeated by Rome at the Battle of Cynoscephæ (B.C. 197)</p> <p>Antiochus III the Great Magnus defeated by Rome at the battle of Magnesia (B.C. 190).</p> <p>Egyptian rebels put down by Ptolemy V (B.C. 185-183)</p>	<p>“The kings of Syria and Macedon plotted to divide the dominions of the Ptolemies between them, and the incompetent ministers of Egypt had recourse only to Roman assistance. A united attack by the allies deprived Egypt of all her foreign possessions except Cyprus and the Cyrenaica. In response to the appeals of Tlepolemus for Roman aid, the Romans sent M. Lepidus, in B.C. 201, to undertake the management of Egyptian affairs. By his efforts Egypt was preserved to the young Ptolemy Epiphanes...” (Clare, 1893, p. 797).</p> <p>“Antiochus then fought and defeated Scopas, the Egyptian general,...and besieged him in Sidon; took the city, and recovered Syria and Phoenicia; the Jews also voluntarily acknowledging themselves as his subjects.” (Clarke, 1862, p. 99)</p> <p>“...Antiochus fought and routed Scopas near the fountains of Jordan, besieged him in Sidon, took the city, and recovered Syria and Phoenicia from Egypt, the Jews coming over to him voluntarily. But about three years after, preparing for a war against the Romans, he came to Raphia on the borders of Egypt; made peace with Ephiphanes, and gave him his daughter Cleopatra: next autumn he passed the Hellespont to invade the cities of Greece under Roman protection, and took some of them, but was beaten by the Romans the summer following and forced to return back with his army into Asia. Before</p>

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		<p>the end of the year the fleet of Antiochus was beaten by the fleet of the Romans near Phocaea...The Romans beat Antiochus again at sea near Ephesus, past their army over the Hellespont, and obtain'd a great victory over him by land, took from him all Asia westward of mount Taurus...and imposed a large tribute upon Antiochus" (Newton, 1733, p. 180).</p> <p>"The first of these with whom Rome went to war was Macedonia. When the Romans had conquered Hannibal, they found that Philip, king of Macedonia, was becoming too powerful, so when Athens asked for help against him, Rome began the second Macedonian war (200). In 197 the Roman general Titus Qunctius Famininus conquered Philip and Cynoscephalae, and made Greece free, as he called it; but this really meant that the Greek towns came under the power of Rome, instead of being under that of Philip. It was not long before the second of these great eastern powers, Syria, was conquered by the Romans. Antiochus, king of Syria, was obliged in 190 to give up Asia Minor, and all the kingdoms of Asia Minor looked up to Rome as their head" (Creighton, 1890, p. 47-48).</p>
<p>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, <u>neither his chosen people,</u> neither shall there be any strength to withstand.</p>	<p>SOUTH: Ptolemy VI Philometor (B.C. 180-145) Ptolemy VIII Physcon (B.C. 170-116) NORTH: Seleucus IV Philopator (B.C. 187-175) Antiochus IV Epiphanes (B.C. 175-163 B.C.)</p> <p>Antiochus IV Epiphanes attacks Egypt (B.C. 170)</p> <p>Antiochus IV Epiphanes attacks Jerusalem Palestine (B.C. 167)</p>	<p>When the guardians of King Ptolemy VI of Egypt demanded the return of Coele-Syria in 170 BC, Antiochus launched a preemptive strike against Egypt, conquering all but Alexandria and capturing King Ptolemy. To avoid alarming Rome, Antiochus allowed Ptolemy VI to continue ruling as a Puppet-king. (History of Polybius, 1927)</p> <p>While Antiochus was busy in Egypt, a rumor spread that he had been killed. The deposed High Priest Jason gathered a force of 1,000 soldiers and made a surprise attack on the city of Jerusalem. The High Priest appointed by Antiochus, Menelaus, was forced to flee Jerusalem during a riot. On the King's return from Egypt in 167 BC enraged by his defeat, he attacked Jerusalem and restored Menelaus, then executed many Jews. (Josephus, Wars of the Jews 1:1:1-2)</p> <p>To consolidate his empire and strengthen his hold over the region, Antiochus decided to side with the Hellenized Jews by outlawing Jewish religious rites and traditions kept by observant Jews and by ordering the worship of Zeus as the supreme god. This was anathema to the Jews and when they refused, Antiochus sent an army to enforce his decree. Because of the resistance, the city was destroyed, many were slaughtered, and a military Greek citadel called the Acra was established. (1 Maccabees 1:30-37; <i>Witherington</i>)</p>

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<p>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.</p> <p>Glorious land is Palestine:</p> <p><i>Isaiah 46:13</i> I bring near my righteousness: it shall not be far off, and my salvation shall not tarry: and I will place salvation in Zion for Israel my glory.</p> <p><i>Psalms 85:9</i> Surely his salvation is nigh them that fear him; that glory may dwell in our land. <i>Ezekiel 20:6</i> In the day that I lifted up mine hand unto them, to bring them forth of the land of Egypt into a land that I had espied for them, flowing with milk and honey, which is the glory of all lands: <i>Ezekiel 20:15</i> Yet also I lifted up my hand unto them in the wilderness, that I would not bring them into the land which I had given them, flowing with milk and honey, which is the glory of all lands;</p>	<p>KING OF THE NORTH IS NOW ROME: Syria conquered and subjugated by Rome (B.C. 64)</p> <p>Roman General Pompey enters Jerusalem and annexes Palestine to Rome (B.C. 63)</p> <p>KING OF THE SOUTH STILL EGYPT: Egypt's authority subject to Rome (B.C. 55)</p> <p>(NOTE: While Egypt is still an independent nation, Rome rules its affairs)</p>	<p>“‘Him’ cannot apply to the ‘arms of the south,’ but has reference to the last person mentioned,—the king of the north; and he that came against Antiochus was the western kingdom, or Rome. The will of Rome was that Antiochus ‘let that country alone;’ and he—that is Rome—‘did according to his will;’ for by the ‘declaration of the Romans,’ Antiochus ‘was driven out of all Egypt’ (<i>Jose.Ant.b.xii.c.v.s.2.</i>). ‘He obeyed the commands of the Roman ambassadors as strictly as if they had been sent from the gods.’” (<i>Rol.196</i>). (Thurman, 1867, p. 138)</p> <p>“...Pompey was appointed commander in the East; he left Rome with an army and was absent five years. Everywhere he was successful. He extended the Roman dominions to the valley of the Euphrates. He then led his army to Palestine, besieged and captured Jerusalem, the holy city of the Jews, and reduced Judea to a dependency of Rome (63 B.C.)” (Elson, 1920, p. 174).</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>First Triumvirate (Caesar, Pompey, Crassus) formed (B.C. 60)</p> <p>Julius Caesar conquers Gaul (Gallic War) (B.C. 58-51) Crassus is killed (B.C. 53) Pompey appointed sole consul of Rome (B.C. 52) Gaul becomes a Roman province (B.C. 51)</p> <p>Civil War between Pompey & Julius Caesar (B.C. 50) Julius Caesar crosses the Rubicon; & occupies Rome (B.C. 49) Pompey is assassinated in Egypt (B.C. 48) Julius Caesar campaigns in Africa, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Spain (B.C. 48-45)</p>	<p>"Because the Jews backed Julius Caesar on his way to success, he had reciprocated by granting the privilege of a tolerated religion, with the freedom to practice it and maintain independent judicial bodies even outside Palestine..." (Jackson, 1980, p. 24)</p> <p>“...once they[the Jews] knew that Pompey was defeated and Julius Caesar had the victory, they went over to Caesar's side and gave him vital support when he was besieged in Alexandria by Ptolemy XII, King of Egypt. Once he had defeated Ptolemy's army, Julius Caesar made an effort to set the affairs in Judea in order, Hyrcanus was confirmed as the High Priest and Ethnarch, the walls of Jerusalem that Pompey destroyed were rebuilt, and the port of Joffa was given back to Judea. Julius Caesar ruled Judea from 45-44 B.C. and he was sympathetic to all Jews throughout the empire, and he even regarded them as allies.” (Bible History, 2010, ¶2)</p> <p>“...When Pompey went into Egypt, he found that country divided between Ptolemy and Cleopatra. Pompey, after he had made them tributary to the Romans, compelled them to settle their differences by marriage. Afterwards, when Julius Caesar came against Pompey with his western veterans, with whom he had conquered the west part of Europe, and in the battle fought between these two contending rivals, Pompey and Julius Caesar, Cleopatra had the command of the Egyptian fleet on the side of Pompey; but in the midst of the action she deserted over to Caesar with her whole fleet, which turned the</p>

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		<p>fortune of the day in favor of Julius Caesar. Pompey then fled into the Grecian isles, where he compelled many of them to declare in his favor. But Caesar soon followed him, and at the battle of Pharsalia completely defeated Pompey, who was slain by a band of pirates or robbers. This part we have in the 18th verse, "After this shall he (Pompey) turn his face unto the isles, and shall take many; but a prince (Caesar) for his own behalf shall cause the reproach offered by him (Pompey) to cease; without his own (Caesar) reproach he shall cause it to turn upon him (Pompey) ..." (Miller, 1841, p. 90)</p>
<p>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</p> <p>Stumble and fall means to die: Isaiah 8:15 Jeremiah 46:6</p>	<p>Julius Caesar declared dictator for life (B.C 45) Julius Caesar assassinated on March 15th (B.C. 44)</p>	<p>"The Ides (the 15th day) of March, 44 B.C., ... the assassination. Seventy or eighty conspirators, headed by Praetor, Gaius Cassius and Marcus Brutus, were concerned in the plot...No sooner had he entered the hall where the Senate assembled that day, and taken his seat, than the conspirators crowded about him as if to present a petition. Upon a signal from one of their number their daggers were drawn. For a moment Caesar defended himself; but seeing Brutus, upon whom he had lavished gifts and favors, among the conspirators, he is said to have exclaimed reproachfully, "<i>et tu, Brute!</i>" (Thou, too, Brutus!), then to have drawn his mantle over his face and to have received unresistingly their further thrusts" (Myers, 1889, p. 269). He then struggled and fell at the base of Pompey's statue and died from his 23 wounds</p>
<p>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</p> <p>Luke 2:1, 2 - "And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria."</p>	<p>RULER: Caesar Augustus (BC 51 - 14 AD)</p> <p>Rome becomes a permanent Empire</p>	<p>"...for the first time since Rome began to build its empire, the provinces settled down into peace and prosperity—this peace and prosperity would be the hallmark of the Age of Augustus" (Hooker, 1996, ¶1).</p> <p>"Octavius was now sole ruler of the Empire of Rome. Octavius peopled the Senate with his own friends, strengthened and consolidated his position of power, and took the titles Augustus, Imperator or Emperor, Perpetual Tribune of the People, and 'Father of his Country.' Under the reformations of Octavius, now Augustus Caesar, Rome embarked upon a time of universal peace, but this peace was purchased by the surrender of their liberties into the hands of one individual. Roman liberty was now gone forever; and the Roman people, who had lost all the virtues and republican spirit of their ancestors, made no attempt to restore the republican constitution. The most illustrious citizens besought Octavius to take the government into his own hands; and the people, tired of the oppression of the aristocracy, gladly placed themselves under the sway of a single master." (Clare, 1893, p. 93).</p>

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VERSE (S)	DATE(S)/NOTES	EVENT(S)
<p>11:21 And in his estate shall stand up a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries.</p>	<p>RULER: Tiberius Caesar (13 -87 A.D.)</p>	<p>“...Tiberius was made Augustus’s co-regent in 13 AD and succeeded him the following year.” (Elwell & Comfort, 1920, p. 245) Tiberius was appointed successor of Augustus and came to the throne peacefully—without competition—upon the death of Augustus.</p> <p>Speaking of Tiberius, Niebuhr (1844) states: “...his personal character attracted considerable attention; for the distinguished himself both at the head of an army and in the administration of a province. He was, however, very early <i>a person of great dissimulation, with a strong inclination to vice, which he carefully endeavored to conceal...</i>” (p. 96).</p> <p>“Tiberius, the adopted stepson of Augustus, became his successor. During the first years of his reign he used his practically unrestrained authority with moderation, being seemingly desirous of promoting the best interests of all classes in his vast empire; and even to the last his government of the provinces was just and beneficent...But unfortunately Tiberius was of a morose, suspicious, and jealous nature....” (Myers, 1906, p. 281)</p>
<p>11:22 And with the arms of a flood shall they be overflowed from before him, and shall be broken; yea, also the prince of the covenant</p> <p>Luke 21:20-22 And when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that <u>the desolation</u> thereof is nigh. ... <u>For these be the days of vengeance, that all things which are written may be fulfilled.</u></p>	<p>Christ Crucified = prince broken (27 A.D.); Tiberius was Caesar when Christ was Crucified (Luke 3:1)</p> <p>Arms of the flood they shall be overthrown = Roman armies destroying Jerusalem (70 A.D.)</p>	<p>FLOOD = destruction, utter end (See Nahum 1:8; Jeremiah 46:7, 8)</p> <p>Daniel 9:26, 27 And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for himself: and the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary; and the end thereof shall be with a flood, and unto the end of the war desolations are determined. And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease, and for the overspreading of abominations he shall make it desolate, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate.</p>

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TRACE THE LINES OF PROPHECY IN THE BOOK OF DANIEL REGARDING THE WORLD'S GREAT RULERS:

DANIEL 2 GREAT IMAGE	DANIEL 7 4 BEASTS & HORNS	DANIEL 8 3 BEASTS & HORNS	DANIEL 9 TIME	DANIEL 11/12 NORTH AND SOUTH KINGS
HEAD OF GOLD: BAYLON	LION: BABYLON			
CHEST & ARMS OF SILVER: MEDO-PERSIA	BEAR: MEDO-PERSIA	RAM: MEDO-PERSIA	70-WEEKS DECLARED FOR THE PEOPLE OF GOD, BEGINNING WITH THE COMMANDMENT TO RESTORE AND BUILD JERUSALEM UNDER ARTAXERXES LONGAMIUS, KING OF PERSIA	3 + 1 KINGS STAND UP IN PERSIA
BELLY & THIGHS OF BRASS: GREECE	LEOPARD: GREECE		HE-GOAT: GREECE	A MIGHTY KING IN GREECE WILL STAND UP & HIS KINGDOM BROKEN INTO FOUR PARTS THESE FOUR PARTS BECOME KNOWN AS THE KINGS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH
LEGS OF IRON: ROME	DREADFUL & TERRIBLE BEAST: ROME	LITTLE HORN COMES OUT OF THE FOUR HORNS OF THE HE-GOAT	MESSIAH CUT OFF, JERUSALEM & THE TEMPLE DESTROYED	THE ROBBERS EXALT THEMSELVES (B.C. 202-B.C. 200) AND NO ONE CAN STAND BEFORE THEM UNTIL GRIEVED BY THE SHIPS OF CHITTIM (410 - 476 A.D.)
ROME BROKEN UP	10 HORNS	DAILY TAKEN AWAY & SANCTUARY BEING CAST DOWN	...AND THE END THEREOF SHALL BE WITH A FLOOD	ARMS GIVEN TO ESTABLISH THE ABOMINATION THAT MAKETH DESOLATE: (CLOVIS CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM AND DEFEATS VISIGOTHS IN 508 A.D., ALSO BY THIS DATE, 7 OF THE 10 HORNS HAVE CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM)
ROME MIXED WITH CLAY, BECOMING MIRY: PAPAL ROME	LITTLE HORN: 3 HORNS PLUCKED BY A HORN WITH EYES BECOMES MORE STOUT THAN HIS FELLOWS	LITTLE HORN WAXES GREAT & MAGNIFIES HIMSELF TO THE PRINCE OF HOST. HOST GIVEN TO HIM TO OVERTAKE THE DAILY-OR PAGANISM. HOST TRODDEN UNDER-FOOT, WAR MADE WITH THE SAINTS	...OVERSPREADING OF ABOMINATIONS HE SHALL MAKE IT DESOLATE	LAST OF THE THREE REMAINING UN-CATHOLIC HORNS PLUCKED UP IN 538 A.D. THE ABOMINATION THAT MAKETH DESOLATE SET UP AND RULES UNTIL THE KING OF THE SOUTH PUSHES AT IT: 508 A.D. 538 A.D. - 1798 A.D.
ROME MIXED WITH CLAY, BECOMING MIRY: AMERICA	THRONES CAST DOWN, SON OF MAN COMES TO THE ANCIENT OF DAYS, JUDGMENT SET, BOOKS OPENED:1844			KING OF THE NORTH PUSHES BACK AT THE KING OF THE SOUTH LIKE A WHIRLWIND, GLORIOUS LAND ENTERED,
ROME MIXED WITH CLAY, BECOMING MIRY: 10 KINGS-TOES OF IRON & CLAY	CHRIST RECEIVES HIS KINGDOM, AN EVERLASTING DOMINION			THE LAND OF EGYPT SHALL NOT ESCAPE, POWER OVER GOLD AND SILVER, TABERNACLES OF HIS PALACE PLANTED
STONE: CHRIST COMES	BEAST SLAIN & BODY DESTROYED BY FIRE		... EVEN UNTIL THE CONSUMMATION	MICHAEL SHALL STAND UP...
CHRIST'S EVERLASTING KINGDOM: STONE BECOMES MOUNTAIN TIME OF THE CHAFF	OTHER BEASTS LIVES PROLONGED AND DOMINION TAKEN AWAY AND GIVEN TO THE SAINTS		...AND THAT DETERMINED SHALL BE POURED UP ON THE DESOLATE	

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