

Times to Come
Daniel 11

v. 1 ~ Historical confusion (part 1):

Q. At the beginning of chapter 10 we have the setting as “the third year of Cyrus so how can this be the first year of Darius the Mede?”

A. The angel is not dating the beginning of the chapter, he is simply saying, “I was standing up to support King Darius (co-regent with Cyrus at that time) in the _____ from Babylon according to the divine plan of God.”

v. 2 ~ Historical confusion (part 2):

Q. Three more kings will appear in Persia. Who are they?

A.

Q. Who is the fourth? What do we know about him that may historically help us?

A.

1. He will be far _____ than the others.

2. When he has gained _____ by his wealth, he will stir up everyone against the king of _____.

Note: Historically, this was Artaxerxes V – son of Darius II; killed by Alexander the Great

Q. Who comes on the scene next? (v. 3)

A.

Q. What happened to his empire? (v. 4)

A.

1. His empire is _____ and parceled out to the four winds of heaven.
2. It will not go to his _____
3. It will not have the same _____ he exercised because of its division.

Note: The four winds are:

1. _____ over Greece and Macedonia.
2. _____ over Thrace and Bithynia.
3. _____ over Syria, Babylon, and as far east as India.
4. _____ over Egypt, Libya, Arabia, and Ethiopia.

Q. What happens next? (v. 5)

A.

Seleucus was good friends of Ptolemy and was one of his generals in Egypt before being able to take the territory allotted to him. He later becomes more _____ than Ptolemy. (300 B. C.)

Note: The capitol city for the Seleucid kingdom was _____, hence, Antiochus Epiphanes.

Q. What transpires? (v. 6)

A.

Ptolemy II gives his daughter, _____, to Antiochus II Theos to make peace. Her stepson, Seleucus II, murders both her and her children. (250 B. C.) Some historians believe it was Antiochus' divorced wife, Laodice.

Q. Next? (vv. 7-9)

A.

_____ goes to war with Seleucus II because of the murders (240 B. C.) and wins. Seleucus II attempted to attack after a two-year period but was soundly defeated and only escaped with his life and a small company of men.

Q. Next? (vv. 10-12)

A.

Antiochus III (a.k.a., Antiochus the Great) forms a massive army after successful campaigns in the north and comes south for revenge. He meets Ptolemy III at Raphia in southern Israel and is _____. Ptolemy kills 10,000 of his men, captures 40000. (217 B. C.)

Ptolemy, instead of pressing forward and potentially taking the whole Seleucid kingdom, goes back home and basks in his glory. Before the campaign he killed his father, mother, and brother.

Q. Does Antiochus III ever get a victory? (vv. 13-15)

A.

Antiochus is joined by Phillip of _____, and factious Egyptians against Ptolemy and ends up defeating the Egyptian army at Sidon. He then took the whole coastal region of Tyre all the way down to Gaza in the south.

Q. Where does Antiochus make his home base? (v. 16b)

A.

He establishes himself in the _____. (Battle of Paneas, 200 B. C.)

Q. What does Antiochus do to try and make an alliance with Egypt?

A.

Antiochus sent his daughter, _____, to marry Ptolemy V in hopes of overthrowing him without force, but she betrayed him and sided with her husband. He needed this because he was taking his troops to the upper coastlands and toward _____ itself.

Q. What happens to Antiochus III? (v. 19)

A

Antiochus ran up against _____ as he moved into Greece. The Romans defeated him twice and exacted heavy tribute on him. He was killed trying to pillage the Temple of _____ at Elymais at night by the inhabitants of the city. Elymais is north of the Persian Gulf.

Q. Who succeeded Antiochus III? (v. 20)

A.

His son, Seleucus IV replaced. He placed heavy _____ upon the people to pay tribute to Rome.

Second Maccabees chapter 3 records Heliodorus, his finance minister, attempting to rob the _____ in Jerusalem but was turned back.

Heliodorus kills Seleucus the IV by _____.

Q. Who follows him and how is he described? (v. 21)

A.

1. This person is a _____ person. Some translations have "vile."

2. He was not in the normal _____ of rule.

3. He will invade Israel when during a time of _____. This word in Hebrew (*Shalwah*) can also mean, "carelessness" as in "unheeding" or "taken off guard."

4. He will seize the kingdom through flattery rather than through _____ conflict.

This section describes the reign of Antiochus IV Epiphanes (the Illustrious One). Later called Antiochus IV Epimanes (_____). He was the youngest son of Antiochus the Great. But when his father was defeated by the Romans in 190 B.C. and was forced to pay tribute, they took his son, Antiochus IV, _____ and kept him there for fourteen years. They treated him as royalty and not like a prisoner.

When his father died, they exchanged Seleucid IV's son, _____, for Antiochus IV. But on his way home he received word that Heliodorus (his brother's murderer) was trying to take the throne.

Antiochus IV used _____ and promise to win the support of King Eumenes of Pergamum, Attalus, his brother, and other public officials. He flattered the Romans stationed in the area and sent ambassadors to court their favor. He flattered the Syrian people and made them all kinds of promises. Through flattery he gained control of the throne.

One historical writing describes Antiochus IV as "every man's companion. He resorted to the _____ shops, prattled with the workmen. He frequented the common taverns and ate and drank with the meanest of fellows, singing the debauched songs."

Reminds one of the story of King David and his son, _____.

Q. Who is spoken of in verses? (vv. 22-23)

A.

1. _____ and anyone supporting him.
2. _____ – who was the high priest (prince) at that time.
3. _____ – Onias III's brother. (v. 23)

Onias III was removed from his position by Antiochus IV when _____ his brother offered Antiochus a large bribe for the office. Onias III was removed and secretly assassinated a year later.

Unfortunately, Menelaus offered Antiochus a larger sum of money and removed Jason.

Q. When will Antiochus IV invade the richer provinces and how will he maintain his power? (v. 24)

A.

1. When they feel _____/at peace.
2. He will attain the _____ of the people that neither his father nor grandfather did.
3. He will do this by distributing the _____ of enemies and their temples to his supporters and at times to local people on the street. (See 1 Maccabees 3.30)
4. He will plot the overthrow of remaining military _____, but it will be short-lived.

Q. What will Antiochus IV's next step be? (vv. 25-28) (170-169 B. C.)

A.

1. Antiochus will raise a large army and invade _____ (v. 25).
2. Egypt will have a large army to counter but _____ conflict will end in a defeat. (v. 25)
3. Those closest to him will be _____ by Antiochus and turn on him. (v. 26)
4. Antiochus and Ptolemy Philometer came to the table for _____, but they were simply trying to undo the other. (v. 27)
5. Antiochus will _____ and head back to Antioch, Syria. (v. 28)
6. But fake news arrived in Israel that Antiochus was _____, and they celebrated in the streets.
7. Antiochus, as expected, did not take that well and set off to exact _____ on the Jews. He kills 80,000 before leaving for home. (v. 28) (Cf. 2 Macc. 5.15-21)

Q. Antiochus tries to invade Egypt again. What is the result? (vv. 29-30a)

A.

1. The outcome will be _____ than before? (v. 29)
2. Ships from Kittim (the western coastlands; _____) showed up and basically told Antiochus to go home or else. (v. 30a)

Q What is the impact upon the Jewish people? (vv. 30b-32)

A.

1. In his _____, he will again take it out on the Jews. (v. 30b)
2. He will reward those Jews who _____ their Judaism and give their allegiance to him. (v. 30c)
3. He will _____ the Temple complex walls. (v. 31)
4. He will set up an _____ (something that desecrates, pollutes, or makes unusable) in the Temple – a statue of _____ and/or Jupiter was placed upon the place of ancient sacrifice.
5. This action and their presence, forces a _____ to the sacrificial system/daily sacrifices.
6. There will end up being two types of people in Jerusalem/Israel: those who participated in the _____ and have left the faith and those who know God and firmly _____.

Note: There were many godly individuals who were disturbed by Antiochus' behavior but being simple people, they were at a loss on what to do about it. Many were in danger of being led astray and so it was incumbent upon the _____ to take the lead in organizing the resistance.

Q. How is the above notation described in verses 33-35?

A.

1. The wise (the discerning) in the community will try and _____ others who are searching for answers to the desecration of the Temple and stopping of, basically, their whole religious system. Perhaps it will be those who studied the post-exilic writings of Babylon and Assyria.
2. Initially, there will be _____ success, and many will be killed in their resistance.
3. At some point they will receive some _____ (through the Maccabees) and many who have alternative reasons other than spiritual will join them.
4. Some of their leaders will _____ (by compromising; or giving in to certain pagan demands).
5. The purpose of this is to be _____ spiritually so that they will be used in a greater way later.
6. This latter time is called "the time of the end" not the "end of time." We are seeing in this statement (section) a _____ prophetic word. One given to those under Antiochus' reign of terror and one given for one to come in Antiochus' likeness (the Antichrist).

The phrase "at the appointed time" is mentioned three times in this larger passage, i.e., 9:25, 29, and 25. The LXX translates it as, "it is now not the event time hour. (Kairos) Cp. Jesus – "Now is not my hour."

Q. List the "he will" descriptions regarding Antiochus IV Epiphanes. (vv. 36-39)

A.

1. (v. 36a) He will _____

2. (v. 36b) He will
 - a. ..._____ and magnify himself above every god.
 - b. ... say _____-of things against the God of gods.

3. (v. 36c) He will be _____ until the time of wrath is complete.

4. (v. 37) He will
 - a. ...show no regard for the _____ of his fathers
 - b. ...for the one _____ by women (Tammuz – husband of Ishtar/Ashtoreth) Cp. Ezek. 8:14
 - c. ..._____ himself above them all.

5. (v. 38) He will
 - a. ...honor (pay homage to) a god of _____ (Lit. *Mauzzim*; God of protectors; Probably Ares, the god of war but could be a veiled reference to angelic beings of whom Satan is the highest adversary).
 - b. honor him with gold, silver, _____ stones and costly gifts.

6. (v. 39a) He will
 - a. ..._____ the mightiest fortresses with the help of a foreign god.
 - b. ...greatly _____ those who acknowledge him (Antiochus/Antichrist)

7. (v. 39b) He will
 - a. ...make them _____ over many.
 - b. ...distribute the _____ at a price.

Q. Note the common "hour" in verse 40?

A. "At the time of the _____. Cf. 8:17, 19; 11:35, 40; 12:4, 9

This is important because among historical scholars the following battle in verses 41ff cannot be accounted for.

Q. Describe the battle.

A.

- a. He invades _____. (v. 41a)
- b. He conquers many countries, but Edom, Moab, and Ammon will escape (_____ and _____) (v. 41b)
- c. He will extend his power over many countries and even _____ will not escape. (v. 42)
- d. He will _____ Egypt. (v. 43a)
- e. Libya and _____ will be in submission to him. (v. 43b)
- f. Forces coming from the _____ and the _____ will alarm him. (v. 44a) Cp. Rev. 16:12
- g. He will set out in a great _____ to destroy many. (v. 44b)
- h. He will make his _____ in Jerusalem between the Mediterranean and Red seas. (v. 45a)
- i. It is here that his time will come to an _____. (v. 45b)
- j. _____ will come to his aide. (v. 45c)