

**B. The defeat of Antiochus IV in Egypt leads him to attack Jerusalem and set up the abomination of desolation (11:29-32).**

29 At the appointed time [168 BC] he [Antiochus IV] will invade the South again, but this time the outcome will be different from what it was before [Antiochus was defeated by Ptolemies and Romans in Egypt]. 30 Ships of the western coastlands [Romans, the 4th kingdom] will oppose him, and he will lose heart [story of the circle in the sand]. Then [167 BC] he will turn back and vent his fury against the holy covenant [his chief tax collector Apollonius killed people on the Sabbath]. He will return and show favor to those who forsake the holy covenant [Antiochus IV rewarded apostate Jews such as the high priest Menelaus].

31 His armed forces will rise up to desecrate the temple fortress and will abolish the daily sacrifice [on 15 Kislev (December), 167 BC]. Then they will set up the abomination that causes desolation [altar or idol to Zeus; sacrifice pig on altar]. 32 With flattery he will corrupt those who have violated the covenant [Hellenized Jews], but the people who know their God will firmly resist him [Maccabean revolt].

**C. Jewish (Maccabean) rebellion against Antiochus IV (11:33-35).**

33 Those who are wise [the faithful remnant in Israel] will instruct many, though for a time they will fall by the sword or be burned or captured or plundered [tens of thousands slaughtered; cf. Heb 11:34-35]. 34 When they [the faithful remnant] fall, they will receive a little help [small initial forces fighting Antiochus IV], and many who are not sincere will join them [not true believers greatly expand size of Maccabean army]. 35 Some of the wise [true believers] will stumble, so that they may be refined, purified and made spotless until the time of the end, for it will still come at the appointed time [the suffering will not last; Antiochus IV will die (163 BC)].

**D. The Arrogance and Destruction of the Future King (11:36-45).**

**E. The Deliverance of Israel and the Final Resurrection (12:1-3).**

**AN ANNOTATED VERSION OF DANIEL 11:2-35 (NIV)**

**I. PERSIA AND GREECE (11:2-4)**

2 Three more kings [Cambyses (530-522 BC), Smerdis (522), Darius I Hystaspes (522-486)] will appear in Persia, and then a fourth [Xerxes I (486-465)], who will be far richer than all the others. When he has gained power by his wealth, he will stir up everyone against the kingdom of Greece [Battle of Salamis in 480]. 3 Then a mighty king [Alexander the Great (336-323)] will appear, who will rule with great power and do as he pleases. 4 After he [Alexander the Great] has appeared, his empire will be broken up and parceled out toward the four winds of heaven [Alexander's four successors: Seleucus, Ptolemy, Cassander, Lysimachus]. It will not go to his descendants [his sons were murdered], nor will it have the power he exercised, because his empire will be uprooted and given to others.

**II. THE SELEUCIDS AND THE PTOLEMIES (11:5-20)**

5 The king [Ptolemy I Soter (323-285)] of the South [Egypt] will become strong, but one of his commanders [Seleucus I Nicator (312-280)] will become even stronger than he and will rule his own kingdom [Seleucia: Babylon, Syria, Media] with great power. 6 After some years, they will become allies [ca. 250]. The daughter [Berenice] of the king of the South [Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246)] will go to the king of the North [Antiochus II Theos (261-246)] to make an alliance, but she [Berenice] will not retain her power, and he and his power will not last [Antiochus II and Berenice were poisoned by Antiochus' first wife]. In those days she will be handed over, together with her royal escort and her father [alt: child] and the one who supported her [Berenice's father died in same year].

7 One from her family line [Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes I (246-221)] will arise to take her place. He will attack the forces of the king of the North [Seleucus II (246-226)] and enter his fortress; he will fight against them and be victorious [246-241]. 8 He will also seize their gods, their metal images and their valuable articles of silver and gold and carry them off to Egypt. For some years he will leave the king of the North alone [peace treaty between Ptolemy III and Seleucus II Callinicus in 240]. 9 Then the king of the North [Seleucus II (246-226)] will invade the realm of the king of the South but will retreat to his own country [no record of this; perhaps a quick retreat]. 10 His sons [Seleucus III Ceraunus (226-223) and Antiochus III the Great

(223-187)] will prepare for war and assemble a great army, which will sweep on like an irresistible flood and carry the battle as far as his fortress [Raphia? (219-218)].

11 Then the king of the South [Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-203)] will march out in a rage and fight against the king of the North [Antiochus III (222-187)], who will raise a large army [62,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, 102 elephants], but it will be defeated [at Raphia in 217].

12 When the army is carried off, the king of the South [Ptolemy IV] will be filled with pride and will slaughter many thousands [17,000], yet he will not remain triumphant [from this point, the Ptolemies weaken]. 13 For the king of the North [Antiochus III] will muster another army, larger than the first; and after several years [202-201], he will advance with a huge army fully equipped.

14 In those times many will rise against the king of the South [instability early in reign of Ptolemy V Epiphanes (203-181)]. The violent men among your own people [Jews] will rebel in fulfillment of the vision [this prophecy of Daniel], but without success [Jewish rebellion put down by Egyptian general Scopas]. 15 Then the king of the North [Antiochus III the Great] will come and build up siege ramps and will capture a fortified city [Paneas in 198]. The forces of the South will be powerless to resist; even their best troops will not have the strength to stand [Egyptians fled; Scopas surrendered in Sidon]. 16 The invader [Antiochus III] will do as he pleases; no one will be able to stand against him. He [Antiochus III] will establish himself in the Beautiful Land [Israel] and will have the power to destroy it. 17 He will determine to come with the might of his entire kingdom and will make an alliance with the king of the South [Ptolemy V]. And he will give him a daughter [Cleopatra, but not that Cleopatra] in marriage in order to overthrow the kingdom, but his plans will not succeed or help him [Antiochus hoped to gain power through his daughter, but she supported husband Ptolemy V]. 18 Then he [Antiochus III] will turn his attention to the coastlands and will take many of them, but a commander [Lucius Cornelius Scipio ("Asiaticus")] will put an end to his insolence and will turn his insolence back upon him [Antiochus III was defeated by Roman and Greek troops in 191-190]. 19 After this, he will turn back toward the fortresses of his own country but will stumble and fall [signed Treaty of Apamea in 188, surrendered 20 hostages including son Antiochus IV Epiphanes], to be seen no more [killed by mob while trying to pillage temple of Zeus in Elymais].

20 "His successor [Seleucus IV Philopater (187-175)] will send out a tax collector [Heliodorus] to maintain the royal splendor. In a few years, however, he [Seleucus IV] will be destroyed, yet not in anger or in battle [Seleucus IV was poisoned by Heliodorus].

### III. TWO FUTURE LITTLE HORNS (11:21-12:3)

#### A. Victories of Antiochus IV over Ptolemy VI (11:21-28).

21 He will be succeeded by a contemptible person [Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164)] who has not been given the honor of royalty [he took throne because the rightful heir was imprisoned in Rome]. He will invade [alt: come to] the kingdom when its people feel secure, and he will seize it through intrigue. 22 Then an overwhelming army [of Ptolemy VI Philometer (181-145)] will be swept away before him [Antiochus IV]; both it and a prince of the covenant [Ptolemy VI, who had secured his throne by means of a covenant with Antiochus IV] will be destroyed [169 BC]. 23 After coming to an agreement with him [Antiochus IV], he [Ptolemy VI] will act deceitfully, and with only a few people he will rise to power. 24 When the richest provinces [Egypt and Judea] feel secure, he [Antiochus IV] will invade them and will achieve what neither his fathers nor his forefathers did. He will distribute plunder, loot and wealth among his followers. He will plot the overthrow of fortresses—but only for a time [he was successful for a while].

25 [Narrative returns to v. 22] With a large army he [Antiochus IV] will stir up his strength and courage against the king of the South [Ptolemy VI]. The king of the South will wage war with a large and very powerful army, but he will not be able to stand because of the plots devised against him. 26 Those who eat from the king's provisions [counselors of Ptolemy VI] will try to destroy him [Ptolemy VI]; his army will be swept away, and many will fall in battle. 27 The two kings [Antiochus IV and Ptolemy VI], with their hearts bent on evil, will sit at the same table and lie to each other [welcome to the Middle East!], but to no avail [they failed to capture all of Egypt from Ptolemy VII in 169], because an end will still come at the appointed time. 28 The king of the North [Antiochus IV] will return to his own country with great wealth, but his heart will be set against the holy covenant [the covenant between God and the Jewish people]. He will take action against it [he killed 80,000 and plundered the temple of Jerusalem] and then return to his own country.