

## A Detailed Study of Daniel 11

Daniel 10:21 **But I will show thee that which is noted in the scripture of truth: and [there is] none that holdeth with me in these things, but Michael your prince.**

### Daniel Chapter 11

*{This chapter contains one of the most specifically fulfilled prophecies of the Bible, predicting history from 539 BC until the End of Probation, with amazing accuracy.}*

*{REMEMBER: Daniel 11 is a literal, historical prophecy, not a symbolic one. So we cannot introduce symbolism into this Chapter, when it is clearly a literal historical record. The 'King of the North' throughout the Chapter, occupies the territory north of Jerusalem, which was the old Assyrian empire, which became the [ISLAMIC] Ottoman empire. The Papacy does not occupy this territory. Yes, the Papacy has certain 'control' behind the scenes, but in a literal sense does not occupy this area. And the 'King of the South' throughout the Chapter, occupies the territory south of Jerusalem, which is Egypt. France does not occupy this territory.}*

*{"Beginning with the first year of Darius the Mede, it passes through the remainder of Persian history (verse 3), the brief reign of Alexander the Great (verses 3,4), followed by the long contests between the kings of Syria and Egypt, the former called "the King of the North," and the latter, "the King of the South," these countries being respectively north and south from Jerusalem (verses 5-15); then passes into Roman history (verses 16-29), notices the crucifixion of Christ (verse 22), touches upon the work of the papacy (verses 30-33), the great Reformation (verse 34), the end of papal supremacy in 1798 (verse 35) ; then introduces, and ends with, the closing portion of the history of the Turkish empire, this empire now including, as a part of its domain, the identical territory of the old Assyrian kingdom, and for this reason receiving also the name, "The King of the North." Verses 40-45. It is this introduction of the Turkish empire that connects the prophecy with the "Eastern Question;" for the Eastern Question is simply the question of how the remains of the now nearly defunct Turkish empire shall be disposed of. A definite point in the prophecy, sufficiently far back to include all that is said about the Eastern Question, is found in verse 35. With that we therefore commence the investigation." (Bible Reading for the Home Circle', 1888)}*

Daniel 11:1 ¶ **Also I in the first year of Darius the Mede, [even] I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.**

*{"Beginning with the first year of Darius the Mede in 539 BC, it passes through the remainder of Persian history (verse 3).}*

Daniel 11:1 ¶ **Also I {the angel – in all probability, this was Gabriel} in the first year of Darius the Mede, [even] I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.**

Daniel 11:2 **And now will I show 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.**

Daniel 11:2 **And now will I show thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth {Persian King Xerxes} shall be far richer than [they] all: and by his {King Xerxes} strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.** *{The angel omitted the current king (Cyrus), looking only to the future; he included King Smerdis of Persia (522-21 BC) even though he ruled less than one year and was an imposter to the throne.}*

*{Persia... Greece: These visions and insights regarding the future of the Persian and Greek Empires were relevant because each empire attempted to wipe out the people of God at some time.*

*i. The Persian Empire tried to wipe out the Jewish people during the reign of Xerxes, through the plot of Haman (as shown in the Book of Esther).*

*ii. The Greek Empire tried to wipe out the Jewish people during the reign of Antiochus IV, when he attempted to kill every Jew who did not renounce their commitment to God and embrace Greek culture.}*

Daniel 11:3 **And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.**

*{This verse relates to the remainder of Persian history and the brief reign of Alexander the Great (verses 3,4).}*

Daniel 11:3 **And a mighty king {Alexander the Great} shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.**

*{Alexander the Great was born on July 20 or 21, 356 BC in Pella, Macedonia and died on June 10 or 11, 323 BC in Babylon} {Alexander became king at age 20 after his father, Philip II, was assassinated in 336 BC.}*

*{This verse is also seen, in parallel form, as relating to Christ when He stands up – Daniel 12:1.}*

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:4 **And when he** {Alexander the Great} **shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken** {Alexander died at 32 years of age of a fever after a drunken party in Babylon.} {This prophecy does not mainly concern Alexander because he did no harm to Jerusalem, though he conquered the general area. The ancient historian Josephus records the interesting arrival of Alexander the Great to Jerusalem, and how he was shown the Book of Daniel by the high priest (whom Alexander had previously seen in a vision). Alexander was so impressed that he spared Jerusalem and granted it religious toleration.}, **and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven** {After the death of all Alexander's possible heirs, four generals controlled the Greek Empire, but none of them according to his (Alexander's) dominion.}; **and not to his posterity** {After Alexander's death, none of his descendants succeeded him. It wasn't for lack of trying. Alexander did leave three possible heirs: a half brother named Philip, who was mentally deficient; a son who was born after Alexander died; and an illegitimate son named Hercules. The half-brother and the posthumous son were first designated co-monarchs, each with a regent. But fighting amongst the regents eventually resulted in the murder of all possible heirs.}, **nor according to his dominion which he** {Alexander} **ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those.** {The rest of this prophecy focuses on two of the four inheritors of Alexander's realm, and the dynasties they established. Only two are focused on because they constantly fought over the Promised Land because it sat between their centres of power.}

Daniel 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.**

Verses 5-15 cover the long contests between the kings of Syria and Egypt, the former called "the King of the North," and the latter, "the King of the South," these countries being respectively north and south of Jerusalem.}

Daniel 11:5 ¶ **And the king of the south shall be strong** {Ptolemy I of Egypt – One of the four inheritors of the empire of the mighty king would become stronger and greater than the others.}, **and [one] of his princes** {his son Seleucus}; **and he** {Seleucus} **shall be strong above him** {Ptolemy I}, **and have dominion; his dominion [shall be] a great dominion.** {The Seleucids are identified with the Kings of the North, and the Ptolemies were the Kings of the South.} {The Ptolemaic dynasty was a Macedonian dynasty that ruled Egypt from 323–30 BC. The dynasty was founded by Ptolemy I, a general of Alexander the Great, and ended with Cleopatra. All male rulers of the dynasty had the name "Ptolemy".} {The Ptolemies dominated the region of Syria.} {The dynasties of the Seleucids and the Ptolemies fought for some 130 years. The stronger of the two always held dominion over the Holy Land.}

{Ptolemy I Soter (born 367 / 366 BC, Macedonia—died 283 / 282 BC, Egypt) was a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great, who became ruler of Egypt (323–285 BC) and founder of the Ptolemaic dynasty.} {Born around 358 BC, he reigned from 305–281 BC. He was a general of Alexander the Great and founded the Seleucid Empire after his death. He died in August or September 281 BC.}

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:6 **And in the end of years they shall join themselves together** {Joined by a marriage, the kings of the North and South would be allies for a while, but the arrangement would not last.}; **for the king's daughter** {Berenice (daughter of Ptolemy II)} **of the south shall come to the king of the north** {Antiochus I Soter} **to make an agreement** {by marriage with Antiochus II (of the Seleucids)}: **but she** {Berenice} **shall not retain the power of the arm** {Once Ptolemy II died, Antiochus II put away Berenice and took back his former wife, Laodice.}; **neither shall he stand, nor his arm** {Laodice didn't trust her husband Antiochus II; so she had him poisoned.}: **but she shall be given up, and they that brought her** {After the murder of Antiochus II, Laodice had Berenice, her infant son, and her attendants killed.}, **and he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in [these] times.** {Laodice set her son (Seleucus II) on the throne of the Syrian dominion.}

{Ptolemy II Philadelphus, (born 308, Cos—died 246 BC), King of Egypt (285–246 BC), second king of the Ptolemaic dynasty. He reigned as co-ruler (285–282 BC) with his father, Ptolemy I Soter, then purged his family of rivals, including his first wife, and married his sister, Arsinoe II.}

{Antiochus II Theos was born around 286 BC and died in July 246 BC. He reigned as king of the Seleucid Empire from 261 to 246 BC.}

Daniel 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:**

Daniel 11:7 **But out of a branch of her** {Berenice} **roots shall [one]** {Ptolemy III} **stand up in his** {Ptolemy III} **estate, which shall come with an army** {The angel told Daniel that a branch of her roots would come from the South and prevail over the kings of the North.}, **and shall enter into the fortress of the king** {Seleucus II} **of the north, and shall deal against them, and shall prevail:** {This was fulfilled in the person of Ptolemy III, who was the brother of Berenice (the branch of her roots). Avenging the murder of his sister, Ptolemy III invaded Syria and humbled Seleucus II.}

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 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 {Ptolemy III} shall continue [more] years than the king {Seleucus II} of the north. {Ptolemy III lived four years past Seleucus II.}**

*{Seleucus II Callinicus Pogon, was a ruler of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire, who reigned from 246 BC to 225 BC.}*

Daniel 11:9 **So the king of the south shall come into [his] kingdom, and shall return into his own land.**

Daniel 11:9 **So the king {Ptolemy III} of the south shall come into [his] kingdom, and shall return into his own land. {Egypt}**

*{Ptolemy III Euergetes, the third pharaoh of the Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt, was born around 280 BC and died in November or December of 222 BC. He reigned from 246–222 BC. Ptolemy III was the son of Ptolemy II Philadelphus and Arsinoe I. He married Berenice II of Cyrene, which reunited Egypt and Cyrene. During his reign, the Ptolemaic Kingdom reached the height of its military and economic power.}*

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:10 **But his sons {Seleucus II had Seleucus III Ceraunus, Antiochus III the Great, Antiochis} shall be stirred up {The sons of the kings of the North would continue the battle. One of the sons would conquer the Holy Land (overwhelm and pass through) which stood as a buffer between the kings of the South and the kings of the North.}, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces {This was fulfilled in Seleucus III and Antiochus III. Both were successful generals, but Seleucus III ruled only a short time and was succeeded by his brother.}: and [one] shall certainly come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall he return, and be stirred up, [even] to his fortress. {In a furious battle, Antiochus III took back the Holy Land from the dominion of the Ptolemies.}**

*{Seleucus III Ceraunus, the fifth king of the Seleucid Empire, ruled from December 225 BC until his death in April / June 223 BC; he was born around 243 BC.}*

*{Antiochus III the Great was born around 241 BC and reigned as the sixth ruler of the Seleucid Empire from 223 to 187 BC. He died in 187 BC near Susa, Iran.}*

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:11 **And the king {Ptolemy IV} of the south shall be moved with choler {{rage}. The angel told Daniel that the king of the South would attack and meet a great multitude of soldiers from the king of the North. The king of the North would lose in battle and his multitude would be defeated.}, and shall come forth and fight with him {Antiochus III} , [even] with the king {Antiochus III} of the north: and he {Antiochus III} shall set forth a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into his {Ptolemy IV} hand. {This was fulfilled when Antiochus III was defeated at the battle of Raphia – the small and large elephants! Because of that loss Antiochus III was forced to give back dominion over the Holy Land to Ptolemy IV.} {The Battle of Raphia was fought on 22 June 217 BC near modern Rafah between the forces of Ptolemy IV Philopator, king and pharaoh of Ptolemaic Egypt and Antiochus III the Great of the Seleucid Empire during the Syrian Wars.}**

*{Ptolemy IV Philopator, the fourth pharaoh of Ptolemaic Egypt, was born around 238 BC and died in 204 BC; he reigned from 221–205 BC.}*

Daniel 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].**

Daniel 11:12 **[And] when he {Ptolemy IV} hath taken away the multitude, his {Ptolemy IV} heart shall be lifted up; and he {Ptolemy IV} shall cast down [many] ten thousands: but he {Ptolemy IV} shall not be strengthened [by it].**

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:13 **For the king of the north {Antiochus III} 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. {The angel told Daniel that the northern dynasty would answer back and defeat the King of the South in an extended siege. This victory would give the King of the North dominion over the Glorious Land.}**

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:14 **And in those times there shall many stand up against the king of the south {Jews living in the Holy Land helped Antiochus III defeat the king of the South. This was because the Jewish people resented the rule of the Egyptian Ptolemies (violent men of your people shall exalt themselves in fulfillment of the vision).}: also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision; but they shall fall.**

Daniel 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, neither his chosen people, neither [shall there be any] strength to withstand.**

Daniel 11:15 **So the king of the north {Antiochus III} shall come, and cast up a mount, and take the most fenced cities: and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither [shall there be any] strength to withstand.**

Daniel 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.**

*{Verses 16-29 relate to Roman history.}*

Daniel 11:16 **But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him** *{This was fulfilled when Antiochus III invaded Egypt again, gaining final control over the armies of Ptolemy V and over the Holy Land.}*: **and he shall stand in the glorious land, which by his hand shall be consumed.** *{The Jewish people of the Glorious Land initially welcomed Antiochus III as a liberator from Egyptian rule. Their decision to support Antiochus III proved unwise when he turned destruction upon the Glorious Land and its people.}*

*{Ptolemy V Epiphanes was born on October 9, 210 and reigned as King of Ptolemaic Egypt from around July or August 204 BC until his death in 180 BC. Ptolemy V was the fifth ruler of the Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt. He was the son of Ptolemy IV Philopator and Arsinoe III, and became king at the age of five after his father's sudden death.}*

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:17 **He** *{Antiochus III}* **shall also set his face** *{The king of the North who ruled over the Holy Land would also attempt to dominate and destroy the king of the South. Antiochus III would make one attempt by giving the king of the South the daughter of women to destroy, but this plot would not succeed.}* **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]** *{This was fulfilled when Antiochus III gave his daughter Cleopatra to Ptolemy V of Egypt. He did this hoping to gain permanent influence and eventually control in Egypt. To the great disappointment of Antiochus III, the plan did not succeed because Cleopatra wasn't faithful to her Egyptian husband at all.},* **neither be for him.** *{Note: This was not the most famous Cleopatra from ancient history, but this was the ancestor of the more famous Cleopatra. The more famous Egyptian woman lived some 100 years after the time of this Cleopatra.}*

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:18 **After this shall he** *{Antiochus III}* **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.** *{After the disappointing effort through the daughter Cleopatra, the king of the North (Antiochus III) would turn his efforts towards the coastlands – until he was stopped by one formerly under reproach, until he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.}*

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:19 **Then he** *{Antiochus III}* **shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land: but he** *{Antiochus III}* **shall stumble and fall** *{This was fulfilled when Antiochus III turned his attention towards the areas of Asia Minor and Greece. He was helped by Hannibal, the famous general from Carthage. But a Roman General, Lucius Cornelius Scipio, defeated Antiochus in Greece. Antiochus planned to humiliate Greece but was humiliated instead. He returned to his former regions, having lost all that he gained and died shortly after.},* **and not be found.** *{After this defeat Antiochus III had an inglorious end. Needing money badly for his treasury, he resorted to pillaging a Babylonian temple and was killed by enraged local citizens.}*

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:20 **Then shall stand up in his** *{Antiochus III}* **estate a raiser of taxes [in] the glory of the kingdom** *{After the inglorious end of the king of the North, his successor would raise taxes and meet a soon end. This was fulfilled in the brief reign of Seleucus III, the eldest son of Antiochus III. He sought to tax his dominion (including the glorious kingdom, the Holy Land) to increase revenues. His plan to pillage the Jerusalem temple was set aside when his ambassador had an angelic vision of warning.}*: **but within few days he** *{Seleucus III}* **shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle.** *{Seleucus III was assassinated, probably by his brother Antiochus IV.}*

*{Antiochus IV Epiphanes (born c. 215 BC—died 164 BC) was the Seleucid king of the Hellenistic Syrian kingdom who reigned from 175 to 164 BC.}*

Daniel 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.**

Daniel 11:21 **And in his {Seleucus III} estate shall stand up a vile person {Antiochus IV, known as Antiochus Epiphanes. He did not come to the throne legitimately because it was strongly suspected that he murdered his older brother, the previous king. The other potential heir (the son of Seleucus III) was imprisoned in Rome.}, to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably {Apart from the murder of his older brother, Antiochus IV didn't use terror to gain power. He used flattery, smooth promises and intrigue.}, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries. {The angel told Daniel that after the brief reign of the former king of the North, the next king would be a vile person. He would not be recognized as royalty, but shall take power by intrigue.} {"He flattered Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and Attalus his brother, and got their assistance. He flattered the Romans, and sent ambassadors to court their favour, and pay them the arrears of the tribute. He flattered the Syrians, and gained their concurrence." (Clarke)} {Antiochus IV took the title Epiphanes, meaning illustrious. Others derisively called him Epimanes, meaning madman.}**

Daniel 11:22 **And with the arms of a flood shall they be overflown from before him, and shall be broken; yea, also the prince of the covenant.**

Daniel 11:22 **And with the arms of a flood shall they be overflown from before him {Antiochus Epiphanes}, and shall be broken; yea, also the prince of the covenant. {The "prince of the covenant" refers to the Jewish high priest Onias III. Onias III was deposed by Antiochus IV Epiphanes, who favored Onias' brother Jason. Onias III represented Israel's religious relationship to God, or the old covenant.}**

*{This verse has a dual interpretation as it relates to the crucifixion of Christ.} {The "prince of the covenant" would be broken during the reign of Tiberius, which refers to the crucifixion of Christ.}*

*{Tiberius (42 BC-37 AD) reigned as the second Roman emperor from 14-37 AD.}*

Daniel 11:23 **And after the league [made] with him he shall work deceitfully: for he shall come up, and shall become strong with a small people.**

Daniel 11:23 **And after the league [made] with him {Antiochus Epiphanes} he shall work deceitfully {The angel told Daniel that the King of the North (Antiochus IV, known as Antiochus Epiphanes) would attempt a deceitful covenant with the King of the South. This would fail, and there would be a great battle that would not change the balance of power.}: for he shall come up, and shall become strong with a small people.**

Daniel 11:24 **He shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province; and he shall do [that] which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers' fathers; he shall scatter among them the prey, and spoil, and riches: [yea], and he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds, even for a time.**

Daniel 11:24 **He {Antiochus Epiphanes} shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province; and he shall do [that] which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers' fathers; he shall scatter among them the prey, and spoil, and riches: [yea], and he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds, even for a time.**

Daniel 11:25 **And he shall stir up his power and his courage against the king of the south with a great army; and the king of the south shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand: for they shall forecast devices against him.**

Daniel 11:25 **And he {Antiochus Epiphanes} shall stir up his power {This was fulfilled when Antiochus Epiphanes carried on the feud between the dynasties but pretended friendship and alliance to catch them off guard. Despite massive efforts and epic battles, Antiochus Epiphanes did not stand, and his army was swept away.} and his courage against the king of the south with a great army; and the king of the south shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand {The defeat of Antiochus Epiphanes at his second campaign against Egypt was important, because Egypt beat Antiochus with the help of Rome. At the end of it all, Antiochus Epiphanes and his kingdom were under the dominion of Rome.}: for they shall forecast devices against him. {In a famous battle, the Roman Navy defeated the navy of Antiochus Epiphanes. After the battle, a Roman general drew a circle around Antiochus in the dirt and demanded to know if he would surrender and pay tribute to Rome – and demanded to know before he stepped out of the circle. From that point on there was no doubt: Antiochus Epiphanes took his orders from Rome and was under Roman dominion.}**

Daniel 11:26 **Yea, they that feed of the portion of his meat shall destroy him, and his army shall overflow: and many shall fall down slain.**

Daniel 11:26 **Yea, they that feed of the portion of his meat shall destroy him {This was fulfilled in the treachery against Antiochus Epiphanes by his own counsellors.}, and his army shall overflow: and many shall fall down slain.**

Daniel 11:27 **And both these kings' hearts [shall be] to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table; but it shall not prosper: for yet the end [shall be] at the time appointed.**

Daniel 11:27 **And both these kings' hearts [shall be] to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table; but it shall not prosper: for yet the end [shall be] at the time appointed. {This verse refers to the insincere negotiations between Antiochus and Ptolemy, who appeared to be friendly but were actually plotting against each other. The verse also states that their schemes and consultations would not succeed, and that the peace they made would not last.}**

Daniel 11:28 **Then shall he return into his land with great riches; and his heart [shall be] against the holy covenant; and he shall do [exploits], and return to his own land.**

Daniel 11:28 **Then shall he {Antiochus Epiphanes} return into his land with great riches; and his heart [shall be] against the holy covenant {When Antiochus IV, known as Antiochus Epiphanes, returned to his land, he would attack the land, people, and the temple of Israel. It will be a time of great courage and great treachery among the people of God.}; and he shall do [exploits], and return to his own land. {This was fulfilled when Antiochus Epiphanes returned from Egypt, bitter from defeat. He vented his anger against Jerusalem, which was already shaken because Antiochus sold the office of High Priest and persecuted the Jewish people to conform to Greek culture, forsaking the faith and traditions of their fathers.} {Failing in his invasion of Egypt, Antiochus Epiphanes returned home with only great plunder to soothe his wounded pride.}**

Daniel 11:29 **At the time appointed he shall return, and come toward the south; but it shall not be as the former, or as the latter.**

Daniel 11:29 **At the time appointed he {Antiochus Epiphanes} shall return, and come toward the south; but it shall not be as the former, or as the latter.**

Daniel 11:30 ¶ **For the ships of Chittim shall come against him: therefore he shall be grieved, and return, and have indignation against the holy covenant: so shall he do; he shall even return, and have intelligence with them that forsake the holy covenant.**

*Verses 30-33 touch upon the work of the papacy.} {Daniel 11:30-35 carry a parallel message as they also relate to the persecuting powers of papal Rome.}*

Daniel 11:30 ¶ **For the ships of Chittim {Chittim is the Old Testament name for Cyprus. The name originally referred to the Phoenicians, but later came to refer to the islands and settlements they occupied, and the people who succeeded them.} {"Chittim is general term for all islanders of the Mediterranean Sea-Coasts and Isles of the Mediterranean Sea" Strongs. cf. Numbers 24:24; Jeremiah 2:10. Chittim was a source of ivory. See Ezekiel 27:6} {This was naval assistance from the Romans, who helped the Egyptians turn back Antiochus Epiphanes.} shall come against him {Antiochus Epiphanes}: therefore he shall be grieved, and return, and have indignation against the holy covenant: so shall he do; he shall even return, and have intelligence with them that forsake the holy covenant. {Daniel 11:30-35 carry a parallel message as they also related to the persecuting powers of papal Rome.}**

Daniel 11:30 ¶ **For the ships of Chittim {"Chittim is general term for all islanders of the Mediterranean Sea-Coasts and Isles of the Mediterranean Sea" Strongs. cf. Numbers 24:24; Jeremiah 2:10. Chittim was a source of ivory. See Ezekiel 27:6} shall come against him {Rome - The Vandals from Carthage on the Mediterranean coast of Africa attacked the Roman empire}: therefore he {Rome} shall be grieved, and return, and have indignation {the staff to chastise} against the holy covenant {Christianity}: so shall he do; he shall even return, and have intelligence with them {priests and bishops} that forsake the holy covenant {Christianity} {Rome was weakening so it made overtures with the apostates in the church who were in the majority. The subtle change from Pagan Rome to Christian Rome here takes place. There is no change in the pronouns but this is in keeping with Daniel 8, where one horn represents both Pagan & papal Rome}.**

Daniel 11:31 **And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily [sacrifice], and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate. [Daniel 9:27, 12:11; Matthew 24:15; Mark 13:14]**

Daniel 11:31 **And arms shall stand on his part, and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength, and shall take away the daily [sacrifice], and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate. {Antiochus Epiphanes set up an image of Zeus at the temple altar. He demanded sacrifice to this image, and later desecrated the temple by sacrificing a pig on it. "It was in truth an abomination, which brought a desolate condition to the Temple, for now no one would come to worship at all." (Wood)} [Daniel 9:27, 12:11; Matthew 24:15; Mark 13:14]**

Daniel 11:31 **And arms {civil and religious} {military forces such as the Franks (French)} shall stand on his part {Shall give their strength and support to Papal Rome}, and they {the armed forces} shall pollute {Hebrew chahal- may be translated "wound, slay, pierce"} the sanctuary of strength {Hebrew maoz. - strength. The city of Rome}, and shall take away {Hebrew 'suwr' literally take away unlike Daniel 8:11 where "ruwm" means to lift up, exalt, take up} the daily [sacrifice] {Take away the self exalting spirit of antichrist in its paganism & Arian forms}, and they {Rome and those that forsake the holy covenant} shall place the abomination that maketh desolate. [Daniel 9:27; Matthew 24:15; Mark 13:14]**

Daniel 11:32 **And such as do wickedly against the covenant shall he corrupt by flatteries: but the people that do know their God shall be strong, and do [exploits].**

Daniel 11:32 **And such as do wickedly against the covenant shall he corrupt by flatteries: but the people that do know their God shall be strong, and do [exploits]. {When Antiochus Epiphanes turned on Jerusalem, the Jewish people were divided. Some forsook their covenant with God and embraced Greek culture. Those who knew their God made a stand for righteousness in the face of incredible persecution.}**

Daniel 11:33 **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.**

Daniel 11:33 **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.** *{In his attack on Jerusalem Antiochus Epiphanes is said to have killed 80,000 Jews, taken 40,000 more as prisoners, and sold another 40,000 as slaves. He also plundered the temple, robbing it of approximately \$1 billion by modern calculations.} {There are but two instances of persecution in the Bible that are covered by a prophetic period. The first is the persecution under Diocletian, from 302 to 312 AD, "ten days", which are literal years (Revelation 2:10); but this is too far in the past to reach anywhere near to the "time of the end," and consequently cannot be the one here intended. The second is the great period during which the papacy was to make war upon, and wear out, the saints of the Most High (Daniel 7:25; Revelation 13:7), - a period which the prophets five times mention as containing 1260 days / years (Daniel 7:25; 12:7; Revelation 12:6,14 ; 13:5). Papal supremacy commenced in 538 AD, and ended in 1798. Thus verses 33-35 relate to the year 1798, at the end of the 1260 years of Papal persecution.}*

Daniel 11:34 **Now when they shall fall, they shall be holpen with a little help: but many shall cleave to them with flatteries.**

*Verse 34 relates to the great Reformation.*

Daniel 11:34 **Now when they shall fall, they shall be holpen with a little help: but many shall cleave to them with flatteries.** *{The Reformation was a 16th century religious revolution that split Western Christianity into Roman Catholics and Protestants. It was a period of theological movement and events that challenged the Catholic Church's authority and the papacy. The Reformation began with the publication of Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses in 1517. Luther's theses argued that: The sale of indulgences was wrong, Catholic leaders misunderstood the Bible, and Forgiveness for sins came entirely from God. Luther believed that the Bible was the only source of religious authority, and that messages from the pope or from Luther himself lacked that authority. It was led by famous reformers such as John Calvin (1509–1564) and Huldrych Zwingli (1484–1531) in Switzerland and John Knox (1513–1572) in Scotland. Other important leaders were Philipp Melancthon (1497–1560), Martin Bucer (1491–1551), and Heinrich Bullinger (1504–1574).}*

Daniel 11:35 **And [some] of them of understanding shall fall, to try them, and to purge, and to make [them] white, [even] to the time of the end: because [it is] yet for a time appointed.**

*{Verse 35 relate to the end of papal supremacy in 1798.}*

Daniel 11:35 **And [some] of them of understanding shall fall, to try them, and to purge, and to make [them] white, [even] to the time of the end: because [it is] yet for a time appointed.** *{This terror could only last for as long as God had appointed it, and God had a purpose even for such persecution and blasphemy.}*

Daniel 11:36 **And the king shall do according to his will; and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak marvellous things against the God of gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished: for that that is determined shall be done.**

*{Having brought us to "the time of the end" in verse 35 the prophecy goes back in time in verse 36 to add further identifying points, bringing us back to the "time of the end" in verse 40.}*

Daniel 11:36 **And the king {the pope/papacy} shall do according to his will; and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak marvellous things against the God of gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished: for that that is determined shall be done.** *{his, he and himself = Catholicism, which includes the papacy and the Jesuit Order} {"The king here spoken of is the same as Daniel's little horn, which came up among the ten horns. It is the same that blasphemed the God of heaven. It is mystical Babylon (Isaiah 14:2-15; Revelation 13:5-6). The same Paul described in his epistle, 2Thessalonians 2:19," William Miller, Evidence from Scripture & Prophecy, p 97-98].}*

Daniel 11:37 **Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers, nor the desire of women, nor regard any god: for he shall magnify himself above all.**

Daniel 11:37 **Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers, nor the desire of women, nor regard any god: for he shall magnify himself above all.** *{he, his and himself = Catholicism, which includes the papacy and the Jesuit Order}*

Daniel 11:38 **But in his estate shall he honour the god of forces: and a god whom his fathers knew not shall he honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things.**

Daniel 11:38 **But in his estate shall he honour the god of forces: and a god whom his fathers knew not shall he honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things.**

Daniel 11:39 **Thus shall he do in the most strong holds with a strange god, whom he shall acknowledge [and] increase with glory: and he shall cause them to rule over many, and shall divide the land for gain.**

Daniel 11:39 **Thus shall he do in the most strong holds with a strange god {very wealthy humans rather than man-made idols}, whom he shall acknowledge [and] increase with glory: and he shall cause them to rule over many, and shall divide the land for gain.**



Daniel 11:40 **And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over.**

*Verses 40-45 introduce, and end with, the closing portion of the history of the Turkish empire. This empire now includes, as a part of its domain, the identical territory of the old Assyrian kingdom, and for this reason it receives the name, "The King of the North."*

Daniel 11:40 **And at the time of the end shall the king of the south {the ruler of Egypt} push {by force / attack} at him {Napoleon}: and the king of the north {the Ottoman Sultan} shall come against him {Napoleon} like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he {Turkey / the Ottoman Sultan} shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over.** *{Pope Pius VI was taken prisoner by Napoleon - Pope Pius VI died in captivity in Valence in August 1799.} {In 1797, Napoleon Bonaparte suggested invading Egypt to threaten Britain's trade with India. The French invasion of Egypt and Syria lasted from 1798 to 1801 and ended in an Anglo-Ottoman victory. The French were defeated by the British in the Mediterranean, and the French expedition was cut off from France. Napoleon abandoned his army and returned to France.} {The Battle of the Pyramids was fought on 21<sup>st</sup> July, 1798; the French defeating the Mamluk army.} {The Mamluk dynasty: This process of usurping power was epitomized by and culminated in the establishment of the Mamluk dynasty, which ruled Egypt and Syria from 1250 to 1517 and whose descendants survived in Egypt as an important political force during the Ottoman occupation (1517–1798).} {The victorious party in this struggle was the Turks. The French, under Napoleon, found the Turkish forces strongly entrenched at Acre, in Palestine, on the Mediterranean. After sixty days spent in fruitless efforts to dislodge them, Napoleon was obliged to sound the note of retreat, and lead his forces back to Egypt. Additional reverses soon compelled the French to retire to their own country, leaving Egypt in possession of the Turks. In light of these facts, it is impossible to apply the latter part of verse 40 to any nation but the Turks.} {On 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1798, Turkey declared war against France.} {This was a triangular war against Egypt, France and the Ottoman Empire lasted until 1<sup>st</sup> October 1801, when a peace deal was signed.} {Papal supremacy ruled from 538 AD – 1798 AD; 1798 being the start of **the time of the end.**} [Daniel 7:26]*

Daniel 11:41 **He shall enter also into the glorious land, and many [countries] shall be overthrown: but these shall escape out of his hand, [even] Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon.**

*{Verses 41-43 expand upon the conflicts within the 1798 war referred to in Daniel 11:40. Verses 41-43 relate to the advantages and prestige gained by the Turkish empire in that war of 1798-1801.}*

Daniel 11:41 **He {Turkey} shall enter also into the glorious land, and many [countries] shall be overthrown: but these shall escape out of his hand, [even] Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon.** *{The Turks recovered all the places taken by the French in the "glorious land," - Palestine. They did not turn aside eastward to overrun Edom and Moab and Ammon; but did enter Egypt, putting it under a heavy tribute, and received embassies of friendship and congratulation from the Libyans and Ethiopians, located southward in the interior of Africa.} {The Hebrew word **Edom** means "red", and the Hebrew Bible relates it to the name of its founder, Esau, the elder son of the Hebrew patriarch Isaac, because he was born "red all over". As a young adult, he sold his birthright to his brother Jacob for "red pottage". The Tanakh describes the Edomites as descendants of Esau.} {Moab and Ammon were born to Lot and Lot's elder and younger daughters, respectively, in the aftermath of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. The Bible refers to both the Moabites and Ammonites as Lot's sons, born of incest with his daughters (Genesis 19:37–38).}*

Daniel 11:42 **He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and the land of Egypt shall not escape.**

*{Verses 41-43 expand upon the conflicts within the 1798 war referred to in Daniel 11:40.}*

Daniel 11:42 **He {Turkey} shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and the land of Egypt shall not escape.**

Daniel 11:43 **But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans and the Ethiopians [shall be] at his steps.**

*{Verses 41-43 expand upon the conflicts within the 1798 war referred to in Daniel 11:40.}*

Daniel 11:43 **But he {Turkey} shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans {helpers / supporters} and the Ethiopians [shall be] at his {the Turks} steps.**

Daniel 11:44 **But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him: therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.**

*{Verse 44 relates to the Crimean War of 1853-1856.}*

Daniel 11:44 **But tidings out of the east {Persia – now Iran} and out of the north {Russian Empire} shall trouble him {Turkey / the Ottoman Empire}: therefore he {Turkey} shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.** *{War again broke out with the Ottoman Empire and her European allies of France, Britain, and Sardinia against the Russian Empire from the north and Persia from the east.}*



Daniel 11:45 **And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.**

**{This is the only verse in Daniel 11 which has yet to be fulfilled.}**

Daniel 11:45 **And he {Turkey} shall plant the tabernacles of his palace {seat of government} {see Exodus 29:43 & 46; Exodus 40:34 – it is God’s presence that fills His Governmental Seat – the Tabernacle. In Leviticus 1:1 the purpose of the Tabernacle is given – God speaks to Moses through the Tabernacle} between the seas {the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean Sea} in the glorious holy mountain {Daniel 9:16 – THY City Jerusalem; THY Holy Mountain. See also Isaiah 66:20 and Zechariah 8:3 - JERUSALEM shall be called a CITY of TRUTH; and the MOUNTAIN of the LORD of HOSTS the HOLY MOUNTAIN.} {The Holy Mount is where Solomon’s temple was built}; **yet he {Turkey} shall come to his end, and none shall help him {Turkey – “the sick man of the east” – the Islamic powerhouse – will be destroyed, and this time, no nation will help him}. {The word “tabernacle” means “the place of government”}. {The Sunday Law crises precedes the event of Turkey moving its government to Jerusalem is the Close of Probation; when Michael stands up having completed His intercessory work in the heavenly Sanctuary. This ushers in the Time of Trouble leading to the Battle of Armageddon.}****

Exodus 29:43 **And there {at the Tabernacle} I will meet with the CHILDREN of ISRAEL, and [the tabernacle] shall be sanctified by my glory.**

Exodus 29:46 **And they shall know that I [am] the LORD their God, that brought them forth out of the land of Egypt, that I may dwell among them: I [am] the LORD their God.**

Exodus 40:34 ¶ **Then a cloud covered the tent of the congregation, and the GLORY of the LORD filled the TABERNACLE.**

Leviticus 1:1 ¶ **And the LORD called unto Moses, and SPAKE unto him out of the TABERNACLE of the congregation, saying,**

Isaiah 66:20 **And they shall bring all your brethren [for] an offering unto the LORD out of all nations upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts, to MY HOLY MOUNTAIN JERUSALEM, saith the LORD, as the children of Israel bring an offering in a clean vessel into the house of the LORD.**

Daniel 9:16 ¶ **O Lord, according to all thy righteousness, I beseech thee, let thine anger and thy fury be turned away from THY CITY JERUSALEM, THY HOLY MOUNTAIN: because for our sins, and for the iniquities of our fathers, Jerusalem and thy people [are become] a reproach to all [that are] about us.**

Zechariah 8:3 **Thus saith the LORD; I am returned unto ZION, and will dwell in the MIDST of JERUSALEM: and JERUSALEM shall be called a CITY of TRUTH; and the MOUNTAIN of the LORD of HOSTS the HOLY MOUNTAIN.**

*{The reason why Michael MUST “STAND UP” “AT THIS TIME” is because the heathen nation of Turkey relocates its governmental seat in the VERY SAME PLACE where GOD HAD HIS EARTHLY TABERNACLE - HIS GOVERNMENTAL SEAT.*

**Mount Moriah** is located in Jerusalem, between the Kidron Valley and the "Hagai" Valley, and between Mount Zion to the west and the Mount of Olives to the east. Mount Moriah is also known as:

*Har HaMoriyah: A Jewish name for Mount Moriah*

*Har haBayit: A Jewish name for Mount Moriah, which translates to "Temple Mount"*

**Zion:** A name for Mount Moriah that appears in the Bible.

Psalms 2:6 **Yet have I set MY KING upon MY HOLY HILL of ZION.**

Psalms 2:7 **I will declare the decree: the LORD hath said unto ME, THOU [art] MY SON; THIS DAY have I BEGOTTEN THEE. [Acts 13:33]**

Psalms 76:1 ¶ **In Judah [is] God known: His name [is] great in Israel.**

Psalms 76:2 **In SALEM also is HIS TABERNACLE, and HIS DWELLING PLACE in ZION.**

Psalms 125:1 ¶ **They that trust in the LORD [shall be] as MOUNT ZION, [which] cannot be removed, [but] abideth for ever.**

Psalms 132:13 **For the LORD hath chosen ZION; He hath desired [it] for HIS HABITATION.**

Psalms 135:21 **Blessed be the LORD out of ZION, which DWELLETH at JERUSALEM. Praise ye the LORD.**

Isaiah 24:23 **Then the moon shall be confounded, and the sun ashamed, when the LORD of HOSTS SHALL REIGN in MOUNT ZION, and in JERUSALEM, and before His ancients gloriously.**

Isaiah 31:4 **For thus hath the LORD spoken unto me, Like as the lion and the young lion roaring on his prey, when a multitude of shepherds is called forth against him, [he] will not be afraid of their voice, nor abase himself for the noise of them: so shall the LORD of HOSTS COME DOWN TO FIGHT for MOUNT ZION, and for the HILL THEREOF.**

Isaiah 31:9 **And he shall pass over to his strong hold for fear, and his princes shall be afraid of the ensign, saith the LORD, whose FIRE [is] in ZION, and HIS FURNACE in JERUSALEM.**

*As can be seen from the above verses, God [and Jesus] has chosen Mount Moriah / Zion / Jerusalem as His dwelling place, His holy city, and His seat of government. He remains very protective regarding this place. The intrusion of the heathen and ferrous country of Turkey, to adopt the same place as their governmental seat / tabernacle, He must prohibit.*

*Many events took place on Mount Moriah, including:*

*According to Jewish tradition, the world was Created on Mount Moriah, and the Foundation Stone (the Even-ha-Shetiyah), is there.*

*Abraham and his son Isaac went to Mount Moriah, and Abraham almost sacrificed Isaac as a burnt offering. An angel stopped Abraham and provided a ram to sacrifice instead. Genesis 22:2-14*

*Jacob had a dream of a ladder reaching from the ground to the sky, with angels going up and down it. Genesis 28:10-22*

*David purchased a threshing floor on Mount Moriah, built an altar, and sacrificed offerings on it. God sent down fire on the altar to confirm his approval. 2 Samuel 24:18-25*

*David brought the Ark of the Covenant into his city on Mount Moriah. 2 Samuel 6:11-15*

*Mount Moriah is where the Temple of Solomon was built - the Temple of the Lord. 2 Chronicles 3:1-2 Chronicles 5:1*

*All sacrifices were made at the temple. 2 Chronicles 7:4; etc.*

*The Great Sacrifice of Christ - Jesus was crucified at Golgotha / Calvary, only 2 kilometres from Mount Moriah.*

***The message to God's people is to watch, wait and pray that each one of us will be fully sanctified in Jesus by the time that we see the ANY movement of Turkey towards Jerusalem. By that time our / everyone's Probation will be almost ended and many will have no oil for their lamps.***

Psalm 77:13 **THY WAY, O GOD, [IS] IN THE SANCTUARY: who [is so] great a God as [our] God?**

## **Daniel Chapter 12**

**Daniel 12:1 ¶ And at that time shall Michael stand up, the GREAT PRINCE which standeth for the children of thy people: and there shall be a TIME OF TROUBLE, SUCH AS NEVER WAS since there was a nation [even] to that same time: and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book.**