

Daniel 11, Part 1 -“The kings of the Earth”

Here, we have a wonderful and historical book found in the book of Daniel chapter 11 which will also have three parts. There is so much drama in this chapter on the world seen in our history. All the historical events that have taken place in truthiness will be revealed and approved by the pioneers and EGW as well. All research can be verified by you by researching this out yourself if you are in disagreement about any historical events that have been revealed here, which lines up perfectly with Daniel 11 and honest historians.

This is one historical ground covering chapter where it covers a lot of historical events in regard to all that happened between the kings of the NSEW. NSEW means kings of the North, South, East and West.

If you had been paying attention to all the previous chapters that we have gone over, you will understand the historical facts that will be revealed here between the nation that have been given in past sermons of Daniel 2, 7 and 8. Remember also Daniel 10 the setting of what is going on with Daniel by the great river outside of Babylon where the Angel Michael comes and Gabriel to reveal the end-time prophecies and such. This chapter will tie everything together of all the previous chapters of Daniel. It is one of the nicest chapters to read and connect the dots. There will be some new names mentioned in this chapter that may shock some of you. For the record books that are found in our public-school systems today are corrupted to the utmost. This sermon I pray will enlighten you all to understand how wonderful Bible prophecy is so accurate. Faithful and True is our witness in heaven that is found in the Word of God. Praise His name.

Now, before I start, there are things that you need to know and understand about some of the verses or chapters in the book of Daniel and Revelation where again, we have chapters and verses being placed here and there when it should go here or there kind of a thing going on, which is also good because it keeps the child of God on his/her toes, where they will do their own searching and studying for themselves. The lazy searcher will never come to the knowledge of the truth. Those who rely on others, or their ministers to do it for them, will fail in the end. You also have to search and develop a relationship with the Holy Spirit who will teach you all things. So I pray that this will all be a blessing to you all. Let us begin.

So, Daniel 11 verse 1 says:

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

First, Daniel 10 verse 1 and Daniel 11 verse 1 are all introduction.

In verse one of Daniel 11, it is not Daniel speaking here, but it is the angel Gabriel who came to help and soften the heart of the king to do the Lord's bidding. This brings us understanding why Darius was so kind to Daniel, especially when you look into the lion's den of Daniel 6. Men of the world cannot be kind or do any good thing unless it is done by ministering angels or God Himself.

How do we know this to be true? Did not the verse say, “I stood to confirm and to strengthen him”? Gabriel is helping Darius in the same way he helped Cyrus.

Next:

Daniel 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.

In this vision, we can find from historical records that it was given in 534BC after the death of king Cyrus. The next four kings who followed were:

1. Cambyses 530-522 (of Persia)
2. Smerdis (Bardiya) 522 (assassinated) (of Persia)
3. Darius I 522-486 (of Persia)
4. Artaxerxes (Ahasuerus) (486-465) who was actually the husband to Esther who did, in fact, "stir all" when he came against the Greeks with the help from 40 other different nations to defeat **Grecia**. This had caused Alexander to step up in revenge and start the next global kingdom. How do we know? One clue is where it says in Daniel 11:2, "the fourth shall be far richer than they all", which refers to Artaxerxes, just as it says in Esther 1:1,4)

Esther 1:1,4, "Now it came to pass in the days of Ahasuerus, (this is Ahasuerus which reigned, from India even unto Ethiopia, over an hundred and seven and twenty provinces:) When he shewed the riches of his glorious kingdom and the honour of his excellent majesty many days, even an hundred and fourscore days."

We also find where it said, "his strength through his riches", which his riches made him proud as it does to most. And he "shall stir up", which at the time of Artaxerxes, all nations were under the Persian rule except for Grecia. This is why it was easy for Artaxerxes to "stir up" the 40 nations against them.

The book of Daniel 11:3 goes on to say:

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

A "mighty king" who was Alexander the great who ruled from 336 to 323BC. We find in Daniel 2 how Alexander is "thighs of brass." And in Daniel 7, he is "the leopard." And in Daniel 8, he is "the he-goat" with the notable horn that breaks and four others come up. And where it says, "great dominion" it is Alexander's rule. At the time of his early death of over drinking, it was the largest empire the world had ever known.

Moving along to:

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.

And when (he) Alexander the great shall stand up, it will be at the height of his power. And then Alexander shall be broken as he was when he was getting ready to build his "capital city" at the site of old Babylon in 323BC when what appears to be swamp fever fueled to fatal levels of alcohol poisoning which took place at the age of 32. This is what divided his kingdom towards the four winds when his four generals took over his empire. Cassander took the west, Lysimachus took the north, Seleucus took the east, and Ptolemy took the south. These "four winds" refer to the world being the NSEW. These four generals became the king of the NSEW. (see Daniel 7:6's leopard with "four heads." Also, see Revelation notes for "four.")

And when you take a look at where it says, "not to his posterity", we find in history that Alexander's posthumous son was called king but was killed as a child when the four generals were arguing about dividing up the empire. No descendant of Alexander ever ruled. Hence it was "not to his posterity" or "according to his dominion."

This is why the Bible says that "his kingdom shall be plucked up" = Cassander took the west, Lysimachus took the north, Seleucus took the east, and Ptolemy took the south. They became the kings of the N.S.E.W for this time.

We can even how not only was Alexander's son not able to rule but "even for others besides those". Alexander's sons and relatives were all slain. No one of his "posterity" or "dominion" ruled. (The word "those" in this passage can also be translated, "these.")

Moving along to Daniel 11:5:

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.

When talking about the king of the south, we would find at that present time in history, the "king of the south" here refers to the southern part of Greece's divided empire which included Egypt (see verse 8). Ptolemy was the first "king of the south." "One of the best known south Arabian inscriptions, (Glaser no. 1155) refers to a war between Persia and Egypt and calls the respective kings, the Lord of the North and the Lord of the South." -Exhaustive EGW on Daniel p 324.

And "one of his princes", which was Seleucus I Nicator (305-281BC), he was the other general of Alexander's. He was seeking to take the Eastern portion of Alexander's kingdom but was having trouble, so he placed himself under the command of Ptolemy. As fighting continued, Seleucus gained and became stronger than Ptolemy.

This is where the saying "strong above him..." and "his dominion shall be a great dominion" is fulfilled. Seleucus, who at one time could be considered one of Ptolemy's princes later, became stronger than the Egyptian king." (Exhaustive EGW on Daniel -p 324)

Seleucus was "the greatest king of those who succeeded Alexander" (see Anabasis of Alexander vii. 22). Due to his success, the Eastern portion of Alexander's Empire and most of the Northern territories were united as one Empire by Seleucus in 281BC.

And then we have in Daniel 11:6 where it says:

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.

At the "end of years", Seleucus' death and the fighting between the north and south ends at that time. Then you also have the saying about joining themselves. This is where Antiochus II Theos (261-246) who was the grandson of Seleucus I married Bernice, a daughter of the Egyptian king, Ptolemy II for the sole purpose of generating "peace."

That is why you can read where it says, "the king's daughter of the south", which was Bernice, a daughter of the Egyptian king Ptolemy II.

And we also have the "king of the north" who was at that present time of the vision, "Seleucids" whose territory was North of Palestine today and ruled by Antiochus II.

Which he would not retain his power after Bernice bore a son. This caused Antiochus and Laodice to reconcile. Antiochus then came to power. But neither shall he stand because Antiochus II would suddenly die.

And when the Bible talks about “nor his arm”, this means Antiochus' son by Bernice was prevented from ruling by being killed by Laodice.

And when the Bible says, “she shall be given up”, we find Bernice was also killed by Laodice.

And then the saying, “they that brought her”, many of Bernice's ladies in waiting were also killed.

Then the verse mentions, “and he that begat her”, we find Bernice's father Ptolemy who had died earlier in Egypt.

And then where it says, “he that strengthened her”, Antiochus, Bernice's husband also died suddenly.

After all the killings, Seleucus II, son of Antiochus II and Laodice became the next king of the north from 246-226BC.

And in Daniel 11:7, it says:

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:

Out of the branch of her roots” was referring to Ptolemy III Euergetes, son of Ptolemy II and brother of Bernice, (out of "her" roots) succeeded his father in 246BC.

And (he) Ptolemy III would then “stand up in his estate” and would seek revenge for his sister Bernice’s death by invading Syria.

And then the saying, “the king of the north”, we know to be "Seleucids" at that time for the vision, whose territory was North of Palestine today.

And where it says, “shall prevail”, we understand that Ptolemy III was victorious against Seleucus II. Just amazing how this all lines up so perfectly to the letter.

And in Daniel 11:8 we read:

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.

When it says “Egypt”, this confirms who the "king of the south" is that is spoken of in V5. It also proves it is the king of the south attacking the king of the north and prevailing in V7.

And where it stated, “their gods”, history shows the Decree of Canopus in (239-238BC) speaks of Ptolemy III who brought the Persian "sacred images" back into their Egyptian temple as booty.

And “he shall continue”, this comes from the historical evidence that Ptolemy III died in 222BC, two years after Seleucus III.

TAKE NOTE: Strong's # 05979 translates the word "continue" as "stood, stand, endure, remain, etc"

And we continue to read in Daniel 11:9 where it says:

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

The “king of the south”, Ptolemy III returns to Egypt causing Seleucus to march on to Egypt to regain power and prestige there.

Then he “returns to his own land”, Seleucus was defeated and forced to return to Syria empty-handed (about 240BC). One can also see that "returning to his own land" was necessary to defend it. Amen.

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.

The verse says, “his sons shall be stirred up”, it is referring to the Sons of Seleucus II, king of the north. Seleucus III was also called Ceraunus Soter who reigned between 226-223BC and Antiochus III the Great who reigned 223-187BC.

“And shall be stirred up”, they were stirred up to reclaim the rich booty that was taken by Ptolemy III.

The verse also talks about “the overflow, and the passing through”, we find that in 219BC, Antiochus III retook Seleucia and then Palestine from his rival Ptolemy IV Philopator. He was also able to "penetrate Transjordan" at this time.

And then “shall he return and be stirred up, even to his fortress” is where Antiochus III returns home having failed in reclaiming all that he wished in regard to territory and booty. Being "stirred up", he seeks revenge in V11.

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.

And so, the king of the south who was Ptolemy IV Philopator, he moved with choler, which was the same as it was in Daniel 8:7, wherein Alexander moved with choler. It means Ptolemy IV will defeat the king of the north just as easy as Alexander defeated his foes. And the king of the north Antiochus III, the Great had a great multitude of 62,000 infantry, 6000 Cavalry, and 102 elephants; however, looking into the word “BUT” here, it denotes even though the odds appeared against the king of the south, Ptolemy IV still defeated the larger army of Antiochus III at the Battle of Raphia in 217. Antiochus III lost 10,000 infantry, 300 cavalry and 4000 prisoners, which is why it was BUT the multitude was given into his hands.

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.

So when he, meaning Ptolemy IV Philopator, has taken away the multitude, his heart shall be lifted up, which Ptolemy IV is obviously just as proud as was Nebuchadnezzar in his day as ruler over Babylon. But Ptolemy IV would not be strengthened by it because he failed to make the best of his victory at Raphia. This victory didn't last long or even strengthen his power. His lack of effort or control after his victory gave Antiochus the chance to recoup his losses in the eastern territories all the way up to the border of India. (Ptolemy died in 204BC and his 5-year old son Ptolemy V Epiphanes ruled from 204 to 180BC.) The king of the north who was Antiochus III at

this time took advantage of Ptolemy III's early death and young successor to invade and take Palestine in 201BC.

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.

Here, we see the king of the north shall return, which was Antiochus III, the Great took advantage of the king of the south, Ptolemy V's young age in 201BC and invaded Palestine. They controlled Palestine until 63BC when Rome took it. And where it says, "after certain years", this appears to refer to the second campaign where Antiochus III came back after losing in the first campaign. Only this time with many more troops and riches to take Palestine.

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.

So, in those times, which it says in "certain years" mentioned in the previous verse, the king of the south, Ptolemy V Epiphanes and also robbers of thy people, was Rome's first appearance. They (Rome) will eventually "rob" the Jews of their independence in 63BC and then later in 70AD destroy their temple as we all know took place. We can safely understand why Rome is called "robbers of the people" because of how Rome robbed people of their promised rewards in politics and what have you. Rome is famous for making deals and then breaking the backs of others. To this day, Rome makes political promises to gain friends and then later reneges on the promise to conquer and merge them into the Roman Empire.

And where we look into the saying here, "shall exalt themselves to establish the vision", history shows that from 176-164BC, Antiochus IV set out to exterminate the religion and culture of the Jews. They killed many, plundered Jerusalem, burned the Scriptures, and offered swine's flesh on the temple's altar.

Furthermore, if you notice in the verse, it talks about the word BUT again where they shall fall. It is referring that the king of the north at this time will eventually fall. Rome was gaining power and eventually won a victory over Antiochus IV in 190BC and gained the territory as far east as the Taurus mountains in southern. Then they gained more territory from Alexander's western region in 168BC. Rome warned Antiochus IV not to cause problems in Egypt and he obeyed till 63BC. Rome also entered an alliance with the Jews in 161BC to protect them from Grecian powers.

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.

Here, we have the king of the north, Antiochus III, who would continue his campaign spoken of in V13, and would eventually siege the most fenced cities, and the arms of the south shall not withstand. Egypt fails to defeat Antiochus III.

And also where it says, "neither his chosen people" is something very interesting where we have the angel Gabriel reviewing the punishment of the Jews by the king of the north.

The Bible says that they shall have no strength to withstand. The king of the south and the Jews were absolutely powerless against the king of the north.

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.

When we look into the statement, “he that cometh against him”, it is referring to Roman powers that had attacked the Grecian king of the north. And they “shall do according to his will and none shall stand before him”. The Grecian king of the north, in the holy land, fell before the Roman general Pompey in 63BC. When it is referring to the glorious land, it is referring to Palestine. (Jerusalem's independence is taken by Rome by Pompey in 63BC.) Rome begins its prophesied rule as depicted in the dream of Nebuchadnezzar in chapter 2 and Daniel's visions in chapters 7 & 8. Jerusalem became a province of Rome in 63BC, which by his hand shall be consumed.

The Grecian dynasty was prophesied to end after 268 years of rule in Palestine. Rome takes control and becomes the next king of this part of the northern kingdom. (It's not until 30BC that Rome is able to take control of the territory of the king of the south.) Jerusalem never again regains independence. In fact, they are under Roman rule all the way up to 70AD when Titus destroys the city.

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.

The fact that it says, "he shall also..." denotes whoever is spoken of last in the previous verse is the one being spoken of in this verse, which is Rome led by Julius Caesar.

And where it states, “he shall set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom”. The word "with" means "against" in Hebrew. And as arrogant as Caesar was, he went as he pleased against the remaining portion of Alexander's kingdom, that being, of course, Egypt.

And thus, “he shall do” is where there was an agreement between the king of the north (Julius Caesar) and king of the south, which was Ptolemy XI.

And where it says, “he shall give him the daughter of women” is where Cleopatra daughter of Ptolemy XI comes in. Ptolemy XI placed his two children, Cleopatra and Ptolemy XII, under the guardianship of Rome before his death in 51BC. Cleopatra came on the scene after Alexander's death and was a member of the Ptolemaic dynasty during the Hellenistic period. (Hellenistic = the time when Alexander's four generals ruled Greece).

Caesar corrupted Cleopatra by having her as his mistress. She was also corrupted politically as history proves. After Caesar was assassinated, she tried to join her forces with Marc Antony's to defeat Octavian so as to merge Egypt and Rome. They failed and both Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide.

And when we look into the statement “neither be for him”, we find Cleopatra was not "with" Caesar politically as he originally assumed. Her loyalty remained with her father's kingdom of the south. This is confirmed after his assassination in 44BC (see verse 19) when she and Marc Antony tried to merge Egypt with Rome's growing Empire presently under the rule of Octavian her stepson (later called Augustus Caesar). Cleopatra sought to have her illegitimate son Caesarion (with Julius Caesar) rule instead of Caesar's rightful heir, Octavian. She and Antony, of course, failed in the battle at Actium. It was then they both committed suicide. When she died, the Ptolemaic dynasty ended. Rome took control of the Grecian kingdom.

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.

And so he, Julius Caesar, again for emphasis turned his face to the isles, or to the war in other parts of the empire, which drew Julius Caesar away from Egypt, where he was successful. He invaded all the remaining coastlands of Africa, Syria, and Asia Minor (isles also = sea coasts).

Caesar's military commander named G. Cassius Longinus, who was the brother-in-law to Marcus Junius Brutus, had befriended Caesar and his political desires, which brings us to understand why there would be a prince for his own behalf.

And when looking into the history of Rome, they were a republic. But after many successful conquests, Caesar was offered the title of dictator. This would be a reproach to the republic and no doubt the reason for his assassination and fulfills the statement made here, "shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease."

Caesar's insolence and arrogance were turned upon him to the point of his assassination. Reason being is, Caesar wanted to remove the Republican form of Government to become Dictator as you see going on in America today and is more proof that Satan and his Rome are working behind the scenes. And out of fear, those that were "with him" in this desire also feared death and so turned on Caesar. Hence the famous final statement of Caesar, "et tu Brute" which when translated means "and you, Brutus?" fulfills the Biblical statement here, "shall cause it to turn upon him."

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.

And so, Julius Caesar would return to Rome, his own land. His political aspirations to rule as dictator caused his fall. He literally "stumbles and falls", as the Bible says after being stabbed 23 times by Cassius, Brutus and others. His assassination happens in the Theatre of Pompey in Rome on the ides of March (March 15), 44 BC. Julius Caesar would then die as the Bible said, "and would not be found".

So, let us leave it here for now and continue next time with Daniel 11 part 2 where new people will begin to step up on the world's scene for that time period. So until then, God bless you all who are striving and contending for the faith daily. Never give up, never surrender and overcome as Christ has overcome. Peace be with you all this day.