

Kings of the Neo-Babylonian Empire		
King	Years	Bible references
Nabopolassar	625-605 BC	
Nebuchadnezzar	605-562 BC	2 Ki. 24-25; Daniel
Amel-Marduk (Evil-Merodach)	562-560 BC	2 Ki. 25:27-30; Jer. 52:31-34
Neriglissar	560-556 BC	Jer. 39:3, 13
Labashi-Marduk	556 BC	
Nabunaid (Nabonidas)	556-539	

History of the Persian Period			
Persian King	Years - BC	Bible correlation	Greek correlation
Cyrus	539-530	Zerubbabel (Ezra 1-3)	
Cambyses	530-522	Rebuilding Jerusalem stopped (Ezra 5-6)	
pseudo-Smerdis	522-521		
Darius I	522-486	Haggai, Zechariah (520) Temple completed (516) (Ezra 5-6)	Battle of Marathon (490)
Xerxes (Ahasuerus)	486-464	Husband of Esther	Battles of Thermopylae (480); Salamis (479) Herodotus (485-425)
Artaxerxes I	464-423	Return of Ezra (458) (Ezra 7-8) Return of Nehemiah (445) (Nehemiah 1-2) Prophecy of Malachi (433)	Golden Age of Pericles (460-429) Athens dominates
Darius II	423-359		Peloponnesian War (431-404) Athens falls (404) Sparta wins Thucydides (460-395)
Artaxerxes II	404-359		Socrates (470-399) Plato (428-348) Aristotle (284-322)
Artaxerxes III	359-338		Philip of Macedon defeats Greeks at Chaeronea (358)
Arses	338-335		
Darius III	335-331		Alexander conquers Persian Empire
Alexander	336-323		Rise of Greek Empire

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Outline of Daniel 11
Bible Insert

The tenth chapter of Daniel provides the setting for Daniel 11: the longest continuous prophecy in the Bible.

V. 1 The prophecy is given in 538 B.C.

V. 2 The four kings: Cambyses, pseudo-Smerdis, Darius I, and Xerxes, who was far richer than all and attacked Greece.

V. 3 Alexander the Great defeated Persians at battle of Issus (333) and Arbella (331).

V. 4 Alexander's empire divided between four generals (plus other unimportant divisions): Ptolemy took Egypt; Cassander took Greece and Macedonia; Lycimachus took Syria and Asia Minor; Seleucus Nicator took Babylon and territories east.

V. 5 King of South is Ptolemy Soter; "his prince" Seleucus Nicator, finally seized Syria in 312 B.C.

V. 6 Marriage between Antiochus II of Syria and Bernice, the daughter of the king of the South. Antiochus' first wife, Laodice, takes vengeance by having Bernice, the Egyptians who attended her, her son (not father – translation problem), and Antiochus killed.

V. 7 Ptolemy III (Euergetes) (320 BC), brother of Bernice, conquers Syria.

V. 8 Ptolemy carries 2400 idols into Egypt as spoil. King of South outlives his rival and peace exists for a time.

V. 9 Summary verse. King of South attacked Syria (verses 7 & 8) then because of sedition in Egypt returns home.

V. 10 Of two sons of Seleucus II, one – Antiochus the Great – invaded Syria, Palestine and concluded a treaty. Renews war in 217 B.C. and attacked Raphia, near Gaza, a fortress on the border of Egypt.

V. 11 Ptolemy IV (Philopater) of Egypt defeated the king of the North at Raphia.

V. 12 Philopater annexes Palestine to Egypt, but makes a rash treaty with Syria which dissipates victory. Philopater persecutes thousands of Jews in the city of

Alexandria because he was struck with paralysis when trying to enter Temple at Jerusalem (see 3 Maccabees).

V. 13 King of North – Antiochus III (the Great)--after 14 years assembles great army to conquer Egypt which has a weak king.

V. 14 Syrians make treaty with Philip of Macedon against Egypt. Wealthy Jews who fled to Egypt to build a temple there rebel against Egypt when Syria commences invasion. Jews suffer (see Josephus). (The “vision” is found in Isaiah 19:18-25).

v. 15 Antiochus, momentarily occupied by attack from Pergamum, again attacks Egypt in 198 and defeats Egyptians ally Scopas at Paneas (Banias) and retakes Palestine.

V. 16 All of Palestine under the power of Syrians under Antiochus the Great.

V. 17 Antiochus plans to conquer Egypt by trickery. His daughter Cleopatra given in marriage to Ptolemy Epiphanes. This “deal” had appearance of uprightness or equal conditions, but it failed. Cleopatra aided her husband against her father.

V. 18 Antiochus invades Asia Minor and takes Aegean Islands. Roman general Scipio Asiaticus, 190, causes Syrian reproach to Rome to return on itself – Antiochus overwhelmingly defeated at battle of Magnesia.

V. 19 Antiochus, after returning to Antioch – a fortress – is murdered at Elymais for plundering the temple of Belus in order to pay a Roman indemnity (187 BC).

V. 20 Heliodorus sent by Seleucus IV as tax collector. Seleucus, after reign of 11 years, is poisoned by Heliodorus.

V. 21 Vile person: Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) takes throne by treachery in 176.

V. 22 Collects armies who quell foes. Onias, high priest, replaced by Jason.

V. 23 Antiochus Epiphanes deals deceitfully with Rome and with High Priest. Jason now replaced with Menelaus. (Antiochus is type of the final “beast” in Europe.)

V. 24 Antiochus distributes wealth; issues threats; uses propaganda.

V. 25 Antiochus Epiphanes reduces Egypt in four campaigns beginning in 173. “Devise plans”: bribery and propaganda.

V. 26 Ptolemy Philometor of Egypt is betrayed to Syrians and made prisoner in guise of friendship because conqueror and prisoner are uncle and nephew. Egyptians in Alexandria make Ptolemy's brother king.

V. 27 Uncle (Antiochus) and brother of king (Euergetes II) sat at a banquet table each try to deceive the other.

V. 28 Antiochus returns with plunder and persecutes Jews who rejoiced upon hearing false report that Antiochus died (2 Maccabees 1:19-20).

V. 29 King of North returns to Egypt when brothers learn of uncle's treachery. Romans demand withdrawal. Rome makes Egypt a protectorate.

V. 30 Ships of Kittim (“western lands”): Roman fleet. Renegade Jews join with Gentile Syrians to destroy what remained of true religion in Palestine.

V. 31 Climax of horror: abomination of desolation. See **Daniel 8:11-14**. Altar and/or idol of Jupiter Olympus set up in 167 by Antiochus Epiphanes. (A type of an event to come in the tribulation – **Matthew 24:15**.)

V. 32 Many Jews rejected covenant of God. “Exploits”: the Maccabean revolt.

V. 33-35 The Church of God to time of end. Jews do not truly know God, nor does persecution make them righteous. “Those of understanding” some ministers?

V. 36 Appears to merge the king of the North with Roman Emperors, rather than Antiochus; Rome occupied Syria in 65 BC. King of the North now Rome. This verse probably describes Roman emperors and successive revivals to our day.

V. 37 Proper translation: “Neither shall he regard the gods of his fathers”. (Romans never knew the true God.) “Desire of women” is possibly a reference to worship of Tammuz (Ezekiel 8:14), who was a false Christ, i.e. emperors reject authority of the false Christ. Or it may be a reference to general cruelty toward women.

V. 38 Could refer to the emperors' attitude of self-deification, their “might makes right” approach. Unmatched might of Roman Empire.

V. 39 A prophecy possibly concerning the medieval period, when there was a strong connection between Church and State. During that time the secular rulers increased the power of the Catholic Church and guarded it against foes. Translations differ. First part of the verse could mean that with the help of the Pope the secular ruler gained victories. Those who acknowledged him he increased with power.

V. 40 The Church has sometimes taught that the King of South could possibly be Ethiopia: King Menelek II defeated the Italians in 1896. Mussolini defeated Ethiopia (1935); **more likely still future**.

V. 41-45 Future events (Revelation 17:12). Palestine conquered; Jordan escapes. Russian threat (Revelation 9:13-21). Europe attacks first. Vatican moved to Jerusalem. None shall help him: Revelation 19:19-20; Zechariah 14:12.