

Cf. Ezra 1:1; Jer. 25:12-14; 29:10

Cyrus the Great orders the return of Israel out of captivity; construction of the temple – **537 BC**

Daniel 11:2

Cf. Esther; Ezra 4:6

Xerxes I (Ahasuerus) takes the throne – **486 BC**

Daniel 11:3

Alexander the Great wars against Medo-Persia and conquers the known world – **336 BC**

8 Yrs

Cambyses takes the throne – **530 BC**

Smerdis takes the throne – 522 BC

Darius the Great takes the throne – **522 BC**

Cf. Ezra 4:5

36 Yrs

Xerxes' unsuccessful campaign against Greece – **483-481 BC**

Alexander suddenly dies in Babylon. His kingdom is divided between 4 Generals – **June 323**

Daniel 11:4



Daniel 11:4

Alexander suddenly dies in Babylon. His kingdom is divided between 4 Generals – **June 323**

Daniel 11:6

Bernice of Egypt (daughter of Ptolemy II Philadelphus) is given to Antiochus II Theos of Syria to seal an alliance – **250 BC**

Daniel 11:10

Seleucus Callinicus' sons rise to power; 1st Seleucus III Ceraunus (**227-223 BC**); 2nd Antiochus III the Great (**223-187 BC**)

54 Years

Daniel 11:6

Antiochus II Theos, Bernice, her attendants, and her son are killed by his jealous wife Laodice – **246BC**

Antiochus III the Great “overflows” Egypt and pushes them back all the way to the Sinai Peninsula (**219 BC**)

Ptolemy Soter is made Satrap in Egypt (**323 BC**) and then King of Egypt – **303 BC**

Daniel 11:10

Daniel 11:5

Seleucus, a former prince under Satrap Soter (**321-213 BC**), became King of the Syria to the North – **304 BC**

Daniel 11:7-9

Bernice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes, takes the throne and successfully invades Syria to avenge his sister – **246 BC**

Daniel 11:11-12

Ptolemy IV Philopater, enraged at Syria, gathers a massive army and defeats Antiochus at Raphia, but gained no territory – **217 BC**

Daniel 11:15-16

Antiochus III takes Palestine by force, and asserted Syria as the dominant world power – **203 - 198 BC**

Antiochus III begins a vigorous campaign into the Aegean region, taking many islands – **197BC**

14 Years

“After certain years” Antiochus III attacks Egypt again with a larger force – **203 BC**

Antiochus III makes a league with Ptolemy Epiphanies which involved the marriage of His daughter, Cleopatra, to Ptolemy. Both sides intended to use this “agreement” deceitfully against the other. Antiochus’ daughter sides with Ptolemy, however, and his deceit is thwarted. - **197-193 BC**

Daniel 11:13

Philip V of Macedonia, Antiochus III of Syria, and many dishonest (robbers) Jews rise up against Egypt – **203 BC**

Daniel 11:14

Daniel 11:17

Daniel 11:18-19a

Rome commissions the Roman General Scipio Asiaticus, to halt Antiochus' progress through Greece. He does so, and Antiochus returns home – **191-188 BC**

Daniel 11:20b

Seleucus IV Philopator dies mysteriously, most likely by assassination – **176 BC**

Daniel 11:21-35 reference Antiochus IV Epiphanes, eighth Seleucid King and the type of Antichrist

Antiochus III the Great dies **187 BC**

Daniel 11:19b

Seleucus IV Philopator inherited a great empire with no money. He heavily taxed Palestine through his prime minister, Heliodorus – **178 BC**

Daniel 11:20a

Antiochus IV Epiphanes seized the throne of Syria from Demetrius Soter through insidious flattery and bribery – **175 BC**

Daniel 11:21

Daniel 11:22b

Cf. 8:14

Antiochus makes a league with Egypt, and Israel's High Priest Onias III is betrayed and killed – **171 BC**

Daniel 11:23

Antiochus IV rescinds the league made between his father and Ptolemy through the marriage with Cleopatra – **170 BC**

Antiochus IV ultimately fails to take Egypt and returns home with great wealth and wounded pride – **170 BC**

Antiochus IV Epiphanes seized the throne of Syria from Demetrius Soter through insidious flattery and bribery – **175 BC**

Daniel 11:21-22a

Ptolemy Philometor brings his army against Antiochus IV at Pelusium and is severely defeated due to treachery. Philometor is captured, and treated very kindly by Antiochus. They both tried to deceive one another – **170 BC**

Daniel 11:24-27

The Jews hear a rumor that Antiochus was dead and throw a great celebration. On his return journey, Antiochus takes time to spoil the Temple and people in Jerusalem – **170 BC**

Daniel 11:29-30a

Antiochus IV returns to Egypt for a 3rd campaign. A Roman emissary, Popilius Laenas, meets Antiochus on his way and “drew a line in the sand”, forbidding him to war against Egypt. Antiochus turn around with his army and returns to Syria – **168 BC**

Furious at his embarrassment, Antiochus again stopped by Jerusalem on his way to Syria. He ordered his general, Apollonius, to occupy Jerusalem and stamp out every last trace of Judaism. He demanded that Israel become a Hellenistic society. Temple function ceased entirely and pigs were sacrificed on the alter. Antiochus erects a statue of Zeus (the “abomination of desolation”) in the temple of Jehovah in place of the brazen altar. Lines divided sharply in Israel. Many who had already rejected Jehovah were carried away by the flatteries of Syria, while many others remained true to Jehovah and His covenant (**168 BC**). These events brought about the Maccabean revolt, led by Mattathias Maccabeus and his five sons. They would, over the course of many years, drive Syria from the land of Israel, and eventually purify the Temple on **December 25, 165 BC**, shortly before Antiochus IV died in **164 BC**.

Daniel 11:31-35