

The Book of Daniel
Chapter 11

Verse 1

1. Who stood to strengthen Darius? Daniel or the angel? (Circle one)

Verse 2

2. From chapter 10, verse 1, we were given information regarding the upcoming prophecy. Here, in verse 2, the prophecy begins. It covers the time from the Medes and Persians to the tribulation period.
3. Who are the three kings? They are the next three Medo-Persian kings after Cyrus.
 - a. Cambyses (530-522)
 - b. Smerdis, or Gautama (522)
 - c. Darius Hystaspes (522-486)
4. Who was the fourth, rich king that would stir up all against _____?
5. The fourth was _____ (486-465), who organized a massive invasion of Greece as prophesied.

Verses 3 & 4

6. Who is the mighty king? _____ the _____
7. His kingdom was divided _____ ways, just as prophesied.
8. None of Alexander's offspring were given the kingdom, they were all assassinated.
9. Greece was divided four ways. Only two of these four divisions had an impact on Israel. These were the Seleucids to the north of Israel and the Ptolemies to the south of Israel.

Verse 5

10. The king of the _____ was Ptolemy Soter.
11. One of his princes, Seleucus Nicator, was the first king of the _____, and became stronger than Ptolemy.
12. For the next 30 verses, the 'king of the south' will refer to the acting king over the land of Egypt, the Ptolemaic kingdom, and the 'king of the north' will refer to the acting king over the Seleucid kingdom.

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Verse 6

13. We now advance 50 years in history. The king of the _____ was Ptolemy II Philadelphus and the king of the north, Antiochus II Theos. In 252 BC, to strengthen relations, Ptolemy sent his daughter, Berenice, to become the wife of Antiochus.
14. In 246, Antiochus _____ her.
15. Antiochus took back his former wife, Laodice. Laodice poisoned Antiochus "*neither shall he stand*", and engineered the murder of Berenice, "*she shall be given up*". The king of the south, Ptolemy, Berenice's father, died also at this time (246 BC).

Verses 7-9

16. The next king of the south was Berenice's brother, "*out of a branch of her roots*", Ptolemy III Euergetes. He attacked the northern kingdom to avenge his family. He was _____. He executed Laodice and plundered the north.

Verse 10

17. The *one* that shall come, and overflow, and pass through, who was successful in regaining land for the northern kingdom was _____ the Great.

Verse 11

18. The king of the south, Ptolemy IV Philopator, in June 217 BC, came out to meet Antiochus the Great. Ptolemy won, killing over 10,000 of the northern troops.

Verse 12

19. Ptolemy was arrogant and he was _____. He failed to take advantage of his victory.

Verses 13 & 14

20. In 202 BC, Antiochus the Great amassed a great _____, greater than before, and began attacking Egyptian outposts in Palestine.

Verses 15 & 16

21. Antiochus, the king of the north, in 198 BC, gained control over Palestine.

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Verse 17

22. Antiochus, with the help of some Jews, the “*upright ones*” were set on invading the south. He gave the king of the south, Ptolemy, his own daughter, Cleopatra, intending for her to corrupt him. But she was corrupted. She stood with her new husband, not her dad. This was a relative of the famous Cleopatra, who would live later (69 BC – 30 BC).

Verses 18 & 19

23. Humiliated, Antiochus returned home. In 187 BC, he died. He was killed by an angry _____. “*he shall stumble and fall, and not be found*”.

Verse 20

24. Antiochus the Great had a son: Seleucus IV Philopator (187-175), described as a “raiser of _____”. The cost of his father’s wars, as well as the heavy annual tribute demanded by the Romans left the nation broke. He sent one of his men to raid the treasury of the Jewish Temple, but he went back empty-handed. He died by poisoning.

Verse 21

25. From here to verse 36, Antiochus Epiphanes is depicted. This man is a _____ of the Antichrist.
26. He is called a “_____ *person*”. He reigned from 175 to 164 BC.

Verse 22

27. He was successful in his first military exploits. The “*prince of the covenant*” is probably the high _____, Onias III who was assassinated by Antiochus.

Verse 23

28. The “he” is Jason, the successor of Onias, the high priest. He made a pact with Antiochus that they would encourage the Jews to adopt _____ ways. Rather than openly attack the Jewish way of life, he used “*a small people*”, the priests, to become strong and convert the Jews. These people were ‘hellenizers’.

Verse 24

29. No one had been able to rob the Temple treasury before, but he “*shall do that which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers’ fathers*”.
30. He was lavish with his _____, spreading it out to gain support.

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Verse 25

31. The king of the south, Ptolemy Philometor (180-145), his own nephew, attacked Antiochus in 170 BC. Antiochus won the battle. *“He shall not stand”*. Antiochus plotted against his own _____.

Verse 26

32. Members of the royal household of the king of the _____ caused the king’s fall.

Verse 27

33. Antiochus Epiphanes captured his nephew and treated him kindly. They tried to come together and unite the areas, but another king of the _____ was in control now. It was not yet time for them to come together. *“For yet the end shall be at the time appointed”*.

Verse 28

34. Antiochus Epiphanes returned with great _____.

Verse 29

35. In 169 BC, he returned to attack the south, but was _____ successful.

Verse 30

36. Antiochus backed down from a war against Rome, the “ships of Chittim”. He returned home to find Jerusalem rejoicing because they thought he was _____. He killed 40,000 Jews because of his “indignation”. He had *“intelligence with them that forsake the holy covenant.”* Some Jews would betray their own people and give Antiochus inside information.

Verse 31

37. The “arms” stand for the strength that was on his side. They decided to “pollute” the temple, to take away the _____ and to place an “abomination of desolation”.
38. This is not the “abomination of desolation” that Jesus referred to in Matthew 24:15. Why?

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39. This “abomination that maketh desolate” consisted of setting up an image of a Greek god, probably Zeus or Jupiter, and honoring this ‘god’ with sacrifices of _____ on the altar.

Verse 32

40. In their efforts to make the Jews accept paganism, the people of Antiochus used smooth persuasion as well as force. People that knew God were strong and were able to do exploits against Antiochus. Those that were wicked were easily _____.
41. A man named Mattathias, a devout priest, killed a Grecian official who tried to entice him to participate in sacrilege. Mattathias’ son, named Judas _____ led the faithful Jews against this corrupt regime. This is known as the Maccabean Revolt. It was a successful revolt.

Verse 33

42. “They that understand among the people”, refers to the Maccabean leaders who would not _____ on the truth. They went throughout the countryside persuading devout Jews not to give in.
43. Those that stood firm for God’s truth were put to _____ in a variety of ways.

Verse 34

44. Many of the righteous Jews in the land will “fall”, but they will be helped by the Maccabeans. Many Jews, that were not faithful at the beginning, when they saw that the revolt was to be successful, switched _____, and came back to the righteous Jews with “flatteries”.

Verse 35

45. Some of the righteous _____ will fall for their stand. This was ordained by God. Their suffering would perfect them, or “make them white”. The end of the whole ordeal, the time when God will judge the entire earth is “yet for a time appointed”.
46. For all of Satan’s striving to make Antiochus Epiphanes into the Antichrist, he could not out-manuever God into destroying the world before _____ had come.

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Verse 36

47. Beginning with this verse, the prophecy concerns the _____. He is now called just “the king”, not the king of the south or the king of the north.
48. He shall do according to his _____. He will _____ himself (II Thess 2:4). He will magnify himself, just as Satan did before his fall, as we read in Isaiah 14:12-14, *“How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! How art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations! For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High.”*
49. He will _____ marvelous things against the God of gods, as we read in Revelation 13:6, *“And he opened his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven.”*
50. He will _____ during the tribulation period, the ‘indignation’, until the time that is determined by God is done.

Verse 37

51. He will not regard the _____ of his fathers. His ancestors will be worshippers of God, maybe Jewish, maybe Christian.
52. He will not regard the desire of _____. He will either be a sodomite, or so focused on his career that he doesn’t care about women.

Verse 38

53. In his estate, or his office, he will honor the “God of _____”. Who is this “God of forces”? I believe it is a proper name, thus it is capitalized, of the devil. The devil can be called Satan, Lucifer, and also: the “God of forces”.
54. He will honor _____ with gold, silver, and precious things.

Verse 39

55. The “strange god”, is again, _____. He is strange because he is different than the God that his family worshipped.
56. He will cause “them” to rule over many. This must refer to certain of the _____ kings.

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Verse 40

57. At the “*time of the end*”, the king of the south, a ruler over the area of Egypt, will attack the _____. The ‘king of the north’, the Antichrist, will attack back, and will overcome him. This is something that Antiochus Epiphanes never was able to do.

Verse 41

58. In Daniel 8:9, we saw that the “Little _____”, the Antichrist, would, “*wax exceeding great, toward the south* (as we saw in verse 40, Egypt), *and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land.*” The “pleasant land” and the “glorious land” both refer to _____.

59. Some people, “*Edom, Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon*”, will escape out of his hand.

Verse 42

60. Again, we see that the _____ will come to power in the land of Egypt, in the south.

Verse 43

61. The Antichrist will become _____ because of his conquests. He may spread around his riches, just as Antiochus Epiphanes did, in order to gain more support from the other kings.

Verse 44

62. Something will happen that will turn his focus toward the east and the _____.

Verse 45

63. He will come to the “*glorious holy mountain*”, Israel, and specifically, Jerusalem. This is probably when he shall set up the “abomination of desolation”, halfway through the tribulation.

64. We are assured that “he will come to his _____”. He will be destroyed. In the end, “none shall help him”, as he and the false prophet are “*cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone*” (*Revelation 19:20*)