X. THE FINAL VISION - 10:1 - 12:13

A. The Vision of the Man - 10:1 - 11:1

1. The Background - 10:1-3

a. The Date - 10:1

   (1) In the third year of Cyrus, king of Persia

      (a) 536 B.C.

      (b) Daniel about 84-85 years old

      (c) Two years since chapter nine

   (2) A thing was revealed to Daniel, whose name was Belteshazzar

   (3) And the thing was true - It will be fulfilled

   (4) Even a great warfare - A long, strenuous period of trouble for Israel

   (5) He understood the thing

   (6) He had understanding of the vision
b. The Occasion - 10:2-3

(1) In those days I was mourning three whole weeks - 10:2

(a) It had been two years since the return and only 49,697 did so

i) Ezra 2:64-67

ii) Nehemiah 7:66-69

(b) There were problems in the Land - Ezra 4:1-5

(c) Rebuilding of Temple had been hindered – Ezra 4:23-24

(2) Extent of mourning - 10:3

(a) Fasted

i) Ate no pleasant bread

ii) No flesh nor wine in my mouth

(b) No relaxation - Neither did I anoint myself at all

(c) Duration

i) Three whole weeks

ii) Included the week of Passover
2. The Man - 10:4-6

a. The Occasion - 10:4

(1) Date - The 24th day of the first month

(a) Fast began after the New Moon celebration which lasted two days - I Samuel 20:18-19, 34

(b) Fast continued through the completion of the feasts of Passover and Unleavened Bread

(2) Place - I was by the side of the great river: Hiddekel

(a) Hiddekel - Akkadian name

(b) Tigris River

(c) This time physically and not in vision

b. The Description - 10:5-6

(1) The details

(a) Clothed in linen

i) Purity

ii) Used for priestly service

(b) Loins girded with the pure gold of Uphaz

i) Supernatural character

ii) A mark of royalty

iii) Princely rank and office

(c) Body was like beryl

i) Crysolite or topaz

ii) Perfection of health
(d) His face as the appearance of lightening
   i) Brilliance
   ii) Reflection of the Shechinah Glory

(e) Eyes as flaming torches
   i) Penetrating insight
   ii) Discernment

(f) Arms and feet like burnished brass - Symbol of judgment

(g) Voice like the voice of a multitude

(2) Identity
   (a) Christ? - Revelation 1:13-16
   (b) More likely a high angel since he needed the help of Michael

3. Daniel's Reaction- 10:7-10
   a. The effect on those with Daniel - 10:7
      (1) Only Daniel saw the vision: Yet a real appearance - Verses 16, 19
      (2) The men with Daniel
         (a) Did not see the vision
         (b) A great quaking fell upon them
         (c) They fled to hide themselves
      (3) Similar to the experience of Paul - Acts 9:3-7
b. The Effects on Daniel - 10:8-9

(1) I was left alone, and saw the great vision
   (a) מַּרְאָה
   (b) Appearance
(2) Remained no strength in me
(3) My comeliness was turned in me into corruption
(4) I retained no strength
(5) Yet I heard the voice of his words
   (a) When I heard the voice of his words
   (b) I was fallen into a deep sleep
   (c) With my face to the ground
(6) Similar to his earlier experience - 8:17-18, 27

c. The Angel's Strengthening - 10:10

(1) His hand touched me - First time
(2) Set me upon my knees and upon the palms of my hands
   - In a kneeling position
4. The Message of the Man - 10:11-14

a. Reason for the Touch - 10:11

(1) The angel's statement - 10:11a

(a) O Daniel, you man greatly beloved

(b) Understand the words that I speak unto you

(c) Stand upright - From kneeling position

(d) For unto you am I now sent

(2) Daniel's response - 10:11b

(a) Stood up

(b) Trembling

b. The Angelic War - 10:12-14

(1) The angel said to Daniel from the first day that Daniel had begun his fast - 10:12

(a) The day Daniel set his heart to understand - The reason for the problems back in the Land

(b) The day he began to humble himself before his God

(c) Daniel's words were heard

(d) The angel came in answer to Daniel's prayer
(2) The reason for the delay - 10:13

(a) Withstood by the prince of the Kingdom of Persia for twenty-one days

i) A high fallen angel

ii) Satan has his hierarchy which he uses to thwart the purpose of God in relationship to Israel

(b) Michael - One of the chief princes, came to help me

i) An archangel - Head of all angels

a) Jude 9

b) Revelation 12:7

ii) Chief princes

a) One of the national princes

b) Over Israel - 10:21; 12:1

(c) I remained there with the kings of Persia

i) - To become superfluous

a) Now that Michael had arrived he was no longer needed

b) I was left over there besides the kings - I had nothing more to do

ii) Kings of Persia - Other demons working under the prince in the Persian government
(3) Purpose of his coming - 10:14

(a) To make you understand what shall befall your people in the latter days

   i) The future of the Jews
   
   ii) Latter days - The prophetic future

(b) For the vision is yet for many days - A long time will pass before it will be fulfilled

5. Daniel's Reaction - 10:15-19

a. The Effect on Daniel - 10:15

   (1) I set my face to the ground

   (2) Was dumb

   (3) Reduced sense of weakness

b. The Angel's Touch - 10:16a

   (1) The second touch

   (2) Touched the lips
c. Daniel's Protestations - 10:16b-17

(1) O my lord - By reason of the vision my sorrows are turned upon me

(2) I retain no strength

(3) For how can the servant of this my lord talk with this my lord?

(4) For as for me, straightway there remained no strength in me

(5) Neither was there breath left in me

(6) "Lord" used three times

   (a) Adoni - Non-theistic

   (b) Not - Adonai

d. The Angelic Touch - 10:18

(1) The third touch

(2) Result - Daniel strengthened
e. The Angelic Comfort - 10:19a

(1) O man greatly beloved - Total of three times
   (a) 9:23
   (b) 10:11
   (c) 10:19

(2) Fear not

(3) Peace be unto you

(4) Be strong

(5) Yea, be strong

f. Daniel's Response - 10:19b

(1) Daniel was strengthened

(2) Let my lord speak

(3) For you have strengthened me - I am now strong enough to hear more
6. **The Message of the Man - 10:20 - 11:1**

   a. **The Question:** Now do you understand why I have come to you? - 10:20a

   b. **Now I will return to fight with the prince of Persia - 10:20b**
      
      (1) After he fulfills his mission to Daniel

      (2) I go now to continue my warfare with the prince of Persia in order to maintain the position and advantage already gained in verse thirteen

      (3) To fight against the hindrances of the Jews under Persia in rebuilding the Temple

   c. **When I go forth - Lo, the prince of Greece shall come - 10:20c**
      
      (1) When Greece becomes dominant - The Jews will fall under their sway

      (2) I shall go out from the struggle with the prince of Persia and another struggle will begin with the prince of Greece
d. The Help of Michael - 10:21

(1) I will tell you that which is inscribed in the writing of truth

(a) The Book of Heaven
(b) Out of which eventually Scripture is produced

(2) There is none that holds with me against these, but Michael your prince

(a) Your prince - Michael is in charge of Israel
(b) This one is assigned to battle Satan's emissaries over nations under whom Israel is found
   i) Now - The prince of Persia
   ii) Later - The prince of Greece
(c) This one can, when needed, call on Michael for help
(d) This authority was described for him in the writing of truth
(e) Against these - The princes of Persia and Greece
The Help for Michael - 11:1

(1) As for me - In the first year of Darius the Mede
(a) 539 B.C. - Two years earlier
(b) Under Cyrus the Great

(2) I stood up to confirm and strengthen him
(a) Him - Michael
(b) Michael now helps me as I once helped him
(c) Stood up - Military standing
(d) Spiritual conflict to turn Darius and Cyrus to a pro-Jewish stance - Chapter Six
(e) Provided mutual assistance to Michael two years earlier in getting Cyrus to issue his decree of return which was in that year
B. The Prophecy - 11:2 - 12:4

1. Persia - 11:2

   a. Now I will show you the truth

      (1) Message proper begins

      (2) Beginning of the prophecy

   b. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia

      (1) Yet - That is, three kings after Cyrus the Great - 539 - 530

          (a) Reigned over Persia alone as King of Anshan beginning in 559

          (b) Defeated Astyages King of the Medes - 550 - 539

              i) Captured capital of Ecbatana

              ii) United the two kingdoms

          (c) Took Lydia and King Croesus - 547

          (d) Attacked Babylon in 540 and took it in 539

      (2) The three kings

          (a) Cambyses - 530 - 522

              i) Son of Cyrus

              ii) Ahasuerus of Ezra 4:6

              iii) Committed suicide
(b) Pseudo-Smerdis - 522
   i) Gautama
   ii) Bardiya
   iii) Artaxerxes of Ezra 4:7

(c) Darius I Hystaspes - 522 - 486
   i) Ezra 4:24
   ii) Rise of Haggai and Zechariah

(3) There will be more than three more kings of Persia but only three before the attack against Greece

c. The Fourth - Xerxes I - 486 - 465/4

(1) Ahasuerus of Esther - Hebrew equivalent of his received name: Khshayarsha

(2) Husband of Esther - 1:1

(3) Shall be richer than they all - Height of Persian power

(4) When he waxed strong through his riches
   (a) Amassed great wealth - Through lucrative conquest of Lydia, Babylonia, and Egypt
   (b) Taxation program - Especially of Darius I Hystaspes
   (c) Example of wealth: 180 day feast - Esther 1:1-12
(5) He shall stir up all against the realm of Greece

(a) Spent four years amassing an army of 2½ million men

(b) Included army and navy

(c) Expedition against Greece in 480 B.C.

i) Between chapters one and two of Esther

ii) Started the decline of the Persian Empire

(6) Murdered

d. The Remaining Kings of Persia

(1) Artaxerxes I Longimanus - 465/4 - 424/3

(a) Period of Nehemiah

(b) Period of Malachi

(2) Darius II Ochus - 424/3 - 404

(3) Artaxerxes III Mnemon - 404 - 359/8 (Period of continuous rebellions)

(4) Artaxerxes III Ochus - 359/8 - 338/7

(a) Murdered by Bagaos

(b) His vizier

(5) Arses - 338/7 - 336/5

(a) Placed on throne by Bagaos

(b) Murdered by Bagaos
(6) Darius III Codomanus - 336/5 - 331
   (a) Placed on throne by Bagaos
   (b) Killed Bagaos
   (c) Defeated by Alexander the Great

2. Greece/Hellenistic Empire - 11:3-4
   a. Alexander III the Great (331 - 323) - 11:3
      (1) A mighty king shall stand up
          (a) Son of Philip II of Macedon born in 356 B.C.
          (b) Educated under Aristotle
          (c) Became King of Macedonia in 336 and established Macedonia's supremacy over Greece
          (d) In 334 defeated the Persians at the Granicus River freeing the Greek cities of Asia Minor
          (e) In 331 defeated the Persians under Darius III at Issus and so entered Persia - End of empire status
          (f) In the same year defeated Persians at Arbela and then destroyed the Persian capitol of Persipolis - End of kingdom
      (2) Shall stand up - Military term
      (3) Shall rule with great dominion - From Egypt to India
      (4) Shall do according to his will - Until death in 323
b. The Division into Four - 11:4

(1) When he shall stand up
   (a) Stand up - Military term
   (b) When Alexander reached the height of his power

(2) His kingdom shall be broken
   (a) In 323
   (b) Died in a drunken stupor

(3) Shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven
   (a) Thrace
   (b) Greece and Macedonia
   (c) Egypt
   (d) Syria
(4) But not to his posterity - Not to his own son

(a) Hercules

i) Illegitimate son by Barsina the daughter of Darius III

ii) Murdered by Polysperchon in 309

(b) Alexander

i) Son by Roxana born posthumously

ii) Murdered in 310

(c) Philip Arrhidæus

i) Half brother of Alexander the Great

ii) Murdered in 317

(5) Nor according to his dominion wherewith he ruled - None of his successors ever extended the kingdom to Alexander's extent

(6) For his kingdom shall be plucked up even for others besides those

(a) Those - Alexander's sons

(b) Others - The generals

(c) Initial decision - The two sons should rule as co-monarchs with others making decisions till they be of age

(d) Disagreement over who was to make those decisions until then led to the conflict which killed the two sons and divided the empire
(7) The Ptolemies of Egypt - King of the South
   (a) Ptolemy I Soter (Lagus) - 323 - 285/4 (11:5)
   (b) Ptolemy II Philadelphus - 285/4 - 246 (11:6)
   (c) Ptolemy III Euergetes - 246 - 221 (11:7-9)
   (d) Ptolemy IV Philopator - 221 - 204 (11:10-12)
   (e) Ptolemy V Epiphanes - 204 - 181/0 (11:14-17)
   (f) Ptolemy VI Philometer - 181/0 - 145 (11:25-27)

(8) The Seleucids of Syria - King of the North
   (a) Seleucus I Nicator - 312 - 280 (11:5)
   (b) Antiochus I Soter (Sydetes) - 280 - 261/0
   (c) Antiochus II Theos - 261/0 - 246/5 (11:6)
   (d) Seleucus II Callinicus - 246/5 - 226/5 (11:7-9)
   (e) Seleucus III Cereunus - 226/5 - 223 (11:10)
   (f) Antiochus III The Great - 223 - 187/6 (11:10-19)
   (g) Seleucus IV Philopator - 187/6 - 175 (11:20)
   (h) Antiochus IV Epiphanes - 175 - 164 (11:21-35)
   (i) Antiochus V Eupator - 164 - 162
   (j) Demetrius I Soter - 162 - 150
   (k) Alexander Balas - 150 - 145
3. The Conflicts Between the Ptolemies of Egypt and the Seleucids of Syria - 11:5-20

a. Ptolemy I Soter and Seleucus I Nicator - 11:5

(1) The king of the south shall be strong

(a) South - Egypt

(b) King - Ptolemy I Soter - 323 - 285/4

i) Son of Ptolemy Lagus a Macedonian and a general of Alexander's

ii) Survived struggles after death of Alexander

iii) Took the title of a king after the death of Alexander's posterity in 306

(2) And one of his princes - He shall be strong above him

(a) The prince - Seleucus I Nicator - 312 - 280

i) Seleucus was appointed satrap over Babylonia in 321

ii) Antigonus, another of Alexander's generals, invaded and Seleucus fled to Egypt

iii) Becomes a general for Ptolemy and so becomes "his prince"

iv) Combined struggle of Ptolemy and Seleucus defeats Antigonus in 312

v) Becomes head of Syria and takes title of king in 304
(b) He, him - Ptolemy I Soter
   i) Seleucus returns to Syria with increased strength
   ii) Eventually becomes stronger than Ptolemy I Soter

(c) He shall have dominion - Takes his seat as King of Syria

(d) His dominion shall be a great dominion
   i) From Phrygia and Asia Minor in the west to India in the east
   ii) Included Syria, Babylonia, and Media

b. Ptolemy II Philadelphus and Antiochus II Theos - 11:6

(1) And at the end of years
   (a) After the lapse of years
   (b) 50-60 years later

(2) They shall join themselves together - 252 B.C.
(3) The daughter of the king of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement

(a) King of the south - Ptolemy II Philadelphus

(b) Daughter - Berenice

(c) King of the north - Antiochus II Theos son of Antiochus I Soter

(d) Antiochus II Theos was forced to divorce his wife Laodiceia to marry Berenice by Ptolemy II Philadelphus

i) Laodiceia had already borne two sons
   a) Callinicus
   b) Antiochus

ii) The two sons of Laodiceia were disinherited

iii) The first son of Berenice to be appointed successor

(e) To make an agreement

i) Ptolemy II Philadelphus and Antiochus II Theos had fought each other bitterly until 252

ii) Purpose of marriage was political

iii) It was to be a means by which Ptolemy II Philadelphus would control the throne of Syria
(f) But she shall not retain the strength of her arm

i) Strength of arm - Capacity to do what one wishes

ii) Physical or political power

iii) When Ptolemy II Philadephus died in 246, Berenice was divorced by Antiochus II Theos

iv) Purpose of marriage failed

(g) Neither shall he stand

i) Antiochus II Theos

ii) Incident would bring his demise as well

(h) Nor his arm

i) Arm - The political power of Antiochus II Theos

ii) Remarried Laodiceia

iii) Laodiceia afraid of her husband's fickleness and had him poisoned

iv) She then proclaimed her son Seleucus II Callinicus as King of Syria

(i) But she shall be given up

i) She - Berenice

ii) After the death of her father Ptolemy II Philadelphus she was divorced and her infant son by Antiochus II Theos was disinherited

iii) In revenge Laodiceia had Berenice and her infant son murdered by poison
(j) And they that brought her - The royal attendants of Berenice were also murdered by poison

(k) And he that begat her
   i) Ptolemy II Philadelphus
   ii) He died within two years of the marriage

(l) And he that strengthened her in those times
   i) He - Antiochus II Theos
   ii) Her - Berenice
   iii) Strengthened her in those times - Obtained her in marriage

C. Ptolemy III Euergetes and Seleucus II Callinicus - 11:7-9

(1) The war of revenge - 11:7
   (a) But out of a shoot from her roots shall one stand up in his place
      i) A shoot from her roots
         a) Ptolemy III Euergetes
         b) Brother of Berenice
         c) Her roots - Her ancestry
      ii) In his place - In place of Ptolemy II Philadelphus
   (b) Shall come unto the army - Will take military leadership
(c) Shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north

   i) King of the north - Seleucus II Callinicus the son of Laodiceia

   ii) Syria invaded by Ptolemy III Euergetes

   iii) Tried to save Berenice who had taken refuge at the sanctuary of Daphne but arrived too late

(d) Shall deal against them

   i) Overthrew all Syrian fortresses from Cilicia to the Tigris

   ii) In revenge killed Laodiceia

(e) And shall prevail

   i) Went all about Syrian territory at will

   ii) In commemoration he erected the monument "Marmer Adulitanum"
(2) The spoils of war - 11:8

(a) Carried captive their gods - Shows he truly humbled the Syrians

(b) Their molten images
   i) Total images taken: 2,500
   ii) Included Egyptian images carried off by Cambyses of Persia

(c) Goodly vessels of silver and gold
   i) 40,000 talents of silver
   ii) Unknown number of talents of gold

(d) Shall he carry captive into Egypt
   i) Called Euergetus - Benefactor
   ii) Because of the booty he brought back from Syria

(e) He shall refrain some years from the king of the north - Ptolemy III Euergetus did not again attack Seleucus II Callinicus

(3) Attempt at revenge - 11:9

(a) He shall come into the realm of the king of the south
   i) He - Seleucus II Callinicus
   ii) Attacked Egypt around 240 B.C.

(b) But he shall return into his own land
   i) Defeated
   ii) Returned to Syria empty handed
d. Seleucus III Cereunus, Antiochus III the Great and Ptolemy IV Philopator - 11:10-12

(1) And his sons shall war

(a) His - Seleucus II Calinicus

(b) The sons

i) Seleucus III Cereunus - Died in Asia Minor in battle

ii) Antiochus III the Great - Became king at eighteen years of age

(2) And he shall assemble a multitude of great forces

(a) He - Singular in the Hebrew Text

(b) Antiochus III the Great

(c) Gathers a huge army

(3) He shall come on and overflow, and pass through

(a) Made several campaigns against Egypt under Ptolemy IV Philopator and eventually restored Syrian authority as far south as Gaza

(b) First campaign in 219 - Stalemate
(4) He shall return in war - The second campaign in 217

(a) To his fortress - Battle of Raphia after taking Phoenicia, Palestine, and Gaza

(b) And king of the south shall be moved with anger

 i) King of the south - Ptolemy IV Philopator

 ii) Normally indolent, lazy, and given to easy living and pleasure

 iii) Moved with anger - When Antiochus III the Great went past Gaza and entered Egyptian territory

(c) Shall come forth and fight with him - Even the king of the north

 i) Comes against Antiochus III the Great with his sister - Wife Arsinae to Raphia

 ii) In vengeance for events of 219

(d) He (Ptolemy) shall set forth a great multitude

 i) Infantry - 70,000 soldiers

 ii) Calvary - 5,000

 iii) Elephants - 73
(e) And the multitude shall be given into his hand

i) The multitude - Army of Antiochus III the Great

   a) Infantry - 62,000 soldiers (Ptolemy had 70,000)

   b) Calvary - 6,000 (Ptolemy had 5,000)

   c) Elephants - 102 (Ptolemy had 73)

ii) His hand - Into the hand of Ptolemy IV Philopator

(f) The multitudes shall be lifted up

i) Multitudes - Army of Antiochus III the Great

ii) Shall be lifted up - Shall be carried away in defeat

(g) His heart shall be exalted

i) His - Ptolemy IV Philopator

ii) Ptolemy lifted up with pride
(h) He shall cast down tens of thousands

i) Ptolemy IV Philopator killed
   a) Infantry - 10,000
   b) Calvary - 300
   c) Elephants - 5

ii) Took 40,000 prisoners

iii) Syria left with only a token army

iv) Antiochus III the Great almost captured as he fled in defeat

(i) But he shall not prevail

i) Did not capture Antiochus III the Great

ii) Too indolent to pursue his advantage and so peace was only temporary

iii) He went back to a life of indolence and luxury - Angering his own people

iv) Ptolemy IV Philopator and his sister-wife Arsinae both mysteriously died at the same time
e. Antiochus III the Great and Ptolemy V Epiphanes - 11:13-19

(1) The third campaign against Egypt - 11:13

(a) And the king of the north shall return

i) King of the north - Antiochus III the Great

ii) Shall return

a) 212 - 204 - Campaigned east to India and north to Caspian Sea gathering strength

b) In 201 began a series of attacks against Egypt

(b) Shall set forth a multitude greater than the former - Than in the second campaign

(c) He shall come on at the end of times - Even years

i) Shows that "times" means years

ii) Thirteen - Fourteen years later

(d) With a great army - Battle tested in the east and north

(e) With much substance - Acquired during above campaigns
(2) The conspiracies against the king of the south - 11:14

(a) King of the south
   
i) Ptolemy V Epiphanes

   ii) An infant when assumed the throne - Four years old

(b) There shall be many that shall stand up against the king of the south

   i) Philip V of Macedonia agreed to divide the Egyptian spoil with Antiochus III the Great and attacked Egyptian possessions in the Aegean

   ii) In Egypt, Agathocles incited rebellion

(c) Also the children of the violent among your people shall lift themselves up

   i) Antiochus III the Great was helped by the Jews

   ii) Jews under Tobias attacked the Egyptian garrison in Jerusalem

(d) To establish the vision - Freedom of Israel

(e) But they shall fall - Freedom from Egypt only led to subjugation to Syria
(3) The defeat of Egypt - 11:15

(a) So the king of the north shall come
   i) In 201 the initial onslaughts succeeded
   ii) By 199 Palestine under control of Syria

(b) Shall cast up a mound and take a well fortified city
   i) Cast up a mound - To besiege a city
   ii) Take a well fortified city - Sidon
   iii) Background
      a) In 198 the Syrians were driven back by Scopus - An Egyptian general
      b) Then came against Syria but defeated by Antiochus III the Great at Paneas in 198
      c) Scopus forced to retreat to Sidon
      d) Antiochus III the Great besieged Sidon until Scopus surrendered

(c) The forces of the south shall not stand
   i) Failed at Paneas
   ii) Failed at Sidon
(d) Neither his chosen people

i) His - Ptolemy V Epiphanes

ii) Chosen people - Attempts by three Egyptian generals to rescue Scopus at Sidon
   a) Eropas
   b) Menacles
   c) Damoyenus

iii) Attempt failed

(e) Neither shall there be any strength to stand - Egypt totally defeated

(4) The conquest of Egypt - 11:16

(a) But he that comes against him

i) He - Antiochus III the Great

ii) Him - Ptolemy V Epiphanes

(b) Shall do according to his own will - He imposed his will on Egypt

(c) None shall stand before him - The will is not opposed

(d) He shall stand in the glorious Land

i) Glorious Land - Israel

ii) Antiochus III the Great's victory over Scopus at Paneas and Sidon gave him control of Palestine as far south as Gaza
(e) And in his hand shall be destruction

i) כָּלָה - Completion, not destruction

ii) All Israel under his authority

iii) Seen in power of taxation

   a) For three years - Free of taxes

   b) Afterwards - Free of one-third of taxes

   c) Sent large sum of money for the Temple

   d) Released elders, priests, scribes, and Temple singers from the taxes

(5) The attempted control by marriage - 11:17

(a) He shall set his face to come with the strength of his whole kingdom, and with him equitable conditions

   i) Threatened by Rome, Antiochus III the Great tries a diplomatic settlement

   ii) Comes with power in 197 and negotiates from a position of strength

(b) And he shall perform them - Carry out his side of the negotiated agreement
(c) He shall give him the daughter of women

i) Antiochus III the Great gave his daughter Cleopatra to be the wife of Ptolemy V Epiphanes in 197

ii) Ptolemy was seven years old

iii) Consummated only after five years in 192

(d) To corrupt her

i) To ruin the land

ii) Antiochus III the Great purposed by betrothal of Cleopatra to seven-year-old Ptolemy V Epiphanes to ruin former opponent and present ally

iii) By this means he hoped to take over Egypt since daughter would side with father

(e) But she shall not stand

i) She constantly sided with her husband against the father

ii) She proved to be a proper wife

(f) Neither be for him

i) Him - Antiochus III the Great

ii) Egypt did not stay quiet

iii) When Syria campaigned against Rome, Rome was aided by Egypt
(6) Campaign against Rome - 11:18

(a) After this shall he turn his face toward the isles
   i) Undertook campaigns into Asia Minor after subduing Egypt in 197
   ii) Joined by Hannibal after fall of Carthage
   iii) Aim was to break the power of Rome

(b) And shall take many
   i) Takes Asia Minor - 197
   ii) Takes Thrace - 196
   iii) Takes parts of Greece - 196
   iv) Romans forced to retreat from Greece

(c) But a prince shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease
   i) Prince - Roman consul Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, brother of Scipio Africanus who defeated Hannibal
   ii) Shall cause the reproach to cease
      a) 191 - Defeated at Thermopylae north of Athens, his base since 196
      b) 190 - Defeated at Maeander or Magnesia River in Lydia of Asia Minor southeast of Ephesus
(d) Yea, moreover, he shall cause his reproach to turn upon him

   i) What he planned for Romans in Greece was forced on him

   ii) Antiochus's scornful treatment of Roman ambassadors meeting in Lysimachia saying, "Asia did not concern them, the Romans, and he was not subject to their orders."

   iii) 188 - Forced to accept the Peace of Aramea and had to abandon all Asia Minor to Rome

(7) The death of Antiochus III the Great - 11:19

   (a) Then he shall turn his face toward the fortresses of his own land

      i) Returned in defeat - Tributary to Rome

      ii) Set stage for Roman expansion

   (b) But he shall stumble, and fall, and shall not be found

      i) Killed while trying to plunder a temple in Elam to pay his tribute

      ii) He died in 187
f. Seleucus IV Philopator - 11:20

(1) Then shall stand up in his place - Seleucus IV Philopator

(2) That shall cause an exactor to pass through the glory of the kingdom

(a) The exactor: Heliodorus

(b) The glory of the kingdom - Israel and the Temple

(c) Because he had to pay tribute to Rome of one thousand talents annually

(d) Collected taxes from all lands but especially heavy against the Jews

(e) Sent Heliodorus to seize the Temple treasury

(3) But within a few days he shall be destroyed

(a) His father Antiochus III the Great reigned 37 years

(b) Seleucus IV Philopator only eleven years

(4) Neither in anger, nor in battle - Died by poison administered by Heliodorus

a. His Rise to Power - 11:21-24

(1) The usurping of the throne - 11:21

(a) In his place - In place of Seleucus IV Philopator

(b) Shall stand up a contemptible person

   i) Antiochus IV Epiphanes

   ii) נבז - Rank term, illegitimate

(c) To whom they had not given the honor of the kingdom

   i) Not rightful heir

   ii) That was Demetrius Soter or Antiochus - The two sons of Seleucus IV Philopator

(d) He shall come in time of security

   i) Antiochus was in Athens when he heard that his brother had been murdered by Heliodorus

   ii) Young Antiochus, the rightful heir, was a hostage in Rome

   iii) Antiochus IV Ephiphanes came to Antioch posing as guardian of young Antiochus
(e) He shall obtain the kingdom by flatteries
   i) Obtained the throne by intrigue
   ii) Received support from Eumenes the King of Pergamum by flattery
   iii) The plot against the heir
       a) Had young Antiochus murdered by Andronicus at Antiochus's command
       b) Antiochus then had Andronicus killed

(2) Consolidation of power - 11:22
(a) And the overwhelming forces shall be overwhelmed from before him and shall be broken
   i) Flood figure - Military invasions
   ii) Military conquests
       a) Troops of Heliodorus
       b) Egyptian troops trying to retake Israel

(b) Yea, also the prince of the covenant
   i) Prince of the covenant - High Priest: The leader of the theocracy (11:28, 32)
   ii) Murdered High Priest Onias III through Menelaus in 172
(3) Growth of strength - 11:23

(a) And after the league made with him
   i) With Egypt and with others
   ii) Sister Cleopatra was not in the position of Queen Mother

(b) He shall work deceitfully
   i) Contest in Egypt between Ptolemy VI Philometer and Ptolemy Euergetus
   ii) Antiochus IV Epiphanes supported Philometer for his own gain

(c) He shall come up

(d) He shall become strong - Through deceit

(e) With a small people
   i) People - Nation
   ii) Small since his father's (Antiochus III the Great) defeat by Rome
(4) Growth of wealth - 11:24

(a) In time of security

i) His own

ii) Those who he attacks

(b) Shall he come even upon the fattest places of the province

i) Fattest places - Fertile country

a) Without warning

b) Seizing produce

ii) Province - Within Syrian territory

(c) He shall do that which his fathers have not done, nor his fathers' fathers - His fathers plundered but used money for luxury living

(d) He shall scatter among them prey, and spoil, and substance - This one bought favors with the wealth

(e) Yea, he shall devise his devices against the strongholds - Egypt and others

(f) Even for a time

i) As long as God permits

ii) Twelve years
b. The First Egyptian Campaign - 11:25-28

(1) The war with Egypt - 11:25-26

(a) He shall stir up his power and his courage against the king of the south with a great army

i) King of the south - Ptolemy VI Philometer

ii) One of the two sons of Cleopatra and so it is his nephew

iii) For control of Israel which was given to Berenice as a dowry

iv) Attacked Egypt in 170

(b) And the king of the south shall war in battle with an exceeding great and mighty army - Battle fought in north Sinai at Mount Caisius and Pelusium (Ras Baron) east of the Nile Delta

(c) But he shall not stand - Ptolemy VI Philometer lost and was captured

(d) For they shall devise devices against him - One reason was treachery in his own ranks

(e) Yea, they that eat of his dainties shall destroy him - His trusted counsellors betray him

(f) And his army shall overflow - Ptolemy's army shall be overflowing in size

(g) But many shall fall down slain – its overflowing numbers shall fall down in death
(2) The intrigues - 11:27

(a) As for both these kings

i) Antiochus IV Epiphanes

ii) Ptolemy VI Philometer

(b) Their hearts shall be to do mischief

i) People of Alexandria made the brother of the captured king, Ptolemy VIII Euergetes, king

ii) Antiochus pretended friendship with Philometer hoping in this way to gain all Egypt by promising to get him back on the throne

(c) They shall speak lies at one table

i) Antiochus pretended to desire to conquer Egypt for Philometer

ii) Philometer pretended to believe him

(d) But it shall not prosper

i) Common plan failed

ii) Antiochus only succeeded in making Philometer King of Memphis for he was repelled at Alexandria

iii) After Antiochus left the two bothers established a joint rule

iv) Philometer married his sister Cleopatra who was named after her mother

(e) For the end shall be at the time appointed - The appointed time for the end of the north-south wars was not yet
(3) His return to Syria - 11:28
   (a) Then shall he return into his land with great substance - But failed to take all Egypt
   (b) His heart shall be against the holy covenant
      i) The holy covenant - The theocracy
      ii) Revolt of Jason against Menelaus put down
   (c) He shall do his pleasure
      i) I Maccabees 1:20-28
      ii) II Maccabees 5:11-17
   (d) And return to his own land
      i) Killed 80,000 men, women, and children
      ii) Took 40,000 as slaves

c. The Third Egyptian Campaign - 11:29-30a
   (1) At the appointed time he shall return and come to the south
      (a) This is the third campaign in 168
      (b) The second campaign in 169 is not mentioned in Daniel
      (c) Time appointed - By God
      (d) Learned of the agreement by the two brothers and felt betrayed by Philometer
   (2) But it shall not be in the latter time as it was in the former - Will not have a victory
(3) For ships of Kittim shall be against him

(a) Kittim - Cyprus and territory west of Israel

(b) Ships - Roman galleys that came to Egypt from Cyprus

(c) Antiochus IV Epiphanes was met near Alexandria by Roman consul Gaius Popillius Laenas and ordered to leave Egypt

(d) Antiochus stated he wished to consult with his advisors

(e) The Romans drew a circle around Antiochus and ordered him to make his decision before leaving the circle or face an attack by Rome

(4) Antiochus withdraws
d. The Persecution of the Jews - 11:30b-35

(1) The persecution - 11:30b-31

(a) The apostasy - 11:30b

i) Therefore shall he be grieved

a) Repelled by Rome

b) Will now take it out on the Jews

ii) And shall return - And Israel was on the way to Syria

iii) Have indignation against the holy covenant

a) Holy covenant - The theocracy

b) Indignation - Wrath against the Jews

iv) And shall do his pleasure - Carry out his program on the Jews

v) He shall even return - Come to Israel again

vi) And have regard unto them that forsake the holy covenant

a) The Jewish apostates - The Hellenizers

b) Under the leadership of Menelaus

c) II Maccabees 4:7-50
(b) The Abomination of Desolation - 11:31

i) And forces shall stand on his part - Help of apostate Jews - I Maccabees 1:43

ii) And they shall profane the sanctuary
   a) On the Sabbath
   b) Offered a sow on the altar
   c) I Maccabees 1:47

iii) Even the fortress
   a) That which guarded the Temple
   b) I Maccabees 1:33-37

iv) They shall take away the continual burnt-offerings - I Maccabees 1:45-47

v) Set up the abomination that makes desolate
   a) Image of Zeus Olympus set up and sacrifice offered
      (I) Swine offered
      (II) Observance of Sabbath forbidden
      (III) Greek soldiers performing sexual rites in the Temple precincts
   b) I Maccabees 1:54-59
   c) II Maccabees 6:2-5
(2) The response of the Jews - 11:32-35

(a) The policy of Antiochus IV Epiphanes - 11:32a

i) And such as do wickedly against the covenant shall he pervert by flatteries

a) Such as do wickedly against the covenant - Apostate Jews

b) Shall he pervert with flatteries - Pits one against another

ii) He deliberately favors and elevates the apostates

(b) The revolt of the Maccabees - 11:32b-35

i) The people that know their God shall be strong and do exploits - 11:32b

a) The people that know their God - The Maccabees

b) Shall be strong - In the Lord

c) Do exploits - Eventually defeats every army that Antiochus sends against them

d) I Maccabees 2:1 - 13:53

e) I Maccabees 16:1-2

f) II Maccabees 8:1 - 15:39
ii) The Hasidim - 11:33

a) They that are wise among the people shall instruct many - In spite of the decree the righteous continued to teach the way of the Lord

b) Yet they shall fall - Many will die by persecutions over many days

c) Means

(I) Sword

(II) Flame

(III) Captivity

(IV) Spoil

d) Examples

(I) Eleazer the Scribe - II Maccabees 6:18-31

(II) The mother and the seven brothers - II Maccabees 7:1-42
iii) The fall of the Maccabees - 11:34

a) Now when they shall fall - The Hasidim

b) They shall be helped with a little help

(I) The Maccabees succeeded in freeing Israel from the Syrians

(II) None of them died by natural causes

( ) Three died in battle

( ) Two died by treachery

c) But many shall join themselves unto them with flatteries

(I) Many who actually preferred Hellenism joined with the Maccabees because of their successes

(II) Later the sons of the Maccabees became Hellenizers
iv) The divine purpose for the persecution - 11:35a

a) Some of them that are wise shall fall

(I) The Hasidim

(II) The Maccabees

b) Purpose

(I) To refine them

(II) To purify them

(III) To make them white
v) The transition from Antiochus IV Epiphanes to the Antichrist - 11:35b

a) Even to the time of the end - Indicates that what happened under Antiochus IV Epiphanes will happen again in the future

b) Because it is yet for the time appointed

(I) Statement of prophetic future

(II) Verses 2-35 was all literally fulfilled

(III) Verses 21-35 was all literally fulfilled by Antiochus IV Epiphanes

(IV) Verses 36-45 has never been fulfilled

(V) Admission of

( ) An Amillennialist: Joyce Baldwin, *Daniel*, pg. 198:

In short, while it is true that Antiochus fulfills in a general way the description given in these verses, there are discrepancies when it comes to the detail regarding his religious practices.

( ) E.J. Young, *Daniel* The historic position of the church is that those verses speak of the Antichrist
5. The Antichrist - 11:36-45

a. His Nature and Rise to Power - 11:36-39

(1) The rise of the willful king - 11:36

(a) And the king shall do according to his will

(b) Willfulness: He shall exalt himself - Above man

(c) He shall magnify himself above every god
   i) Will claim deity for himself
   ii) II Thessalonians 2:3-4
   iii) Revelation 13:1-8

(d) He shall speak marvelous things against the God of gods - Same as the little horn of 7:25

(e) He shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished
   i) Indignation - The Great Tribulation as it affects the Jews
   ii) He shall prosper as long as the indignation lasts
   iii) Till the indignation be accomplished - A total of 3½ years

(f) That which is determined shall be done
   i) Determined - Decreed and irrevocable
   ii) The indignation is decreed and irrevocable
   iii) The duration decreed is irrevocable
(2) The nature of the willful king - 11:37

(a) Neither shall he regard the gods of his fathers

i) In verses 36-39 every word for "god" is in the singular - הַּתְּמוֹן

ii) Only in this phrase it is in the plural

a) The reference is to pagan gods

b) Points to the Gentile origin of the willful king

iii) He will repudiate the gods of his Gentile ancestors

(b) Nor the desire of women - Two possibilities

i) Will have no regard for that which women desire

a) The Tammuz Cult)

b) The Adonis Cult)

a) and b) were popular cults among women at this time

c) Not - A Jewish woman's desire to become the mother of the Messiah

ii) Will not have a desire for women

a) Will not desire the love of women which is natural to men

b) He is inhuman in his disregard of women
iii) Second option best
   
   a) Not - That which women desire
   
   b) But - That which in women is desirable
   
   (c) Nor regard any god - The true or the false
   
   (d) He shall magnify himself above all
   
   i) Above men
   
   ii) Above women

(3) The religion of the willful king - 11:38

(a) In his place he shall honor the god of fortresses
   
   i) He shall worship might and power
   
   ii) For might makes right
   
   (b) And a god whom his fathers knew not he shall honor - He will worship Satan
   
   i) With gold
   
   ii) With silver
   
   iii) With precious stone
   
   iv) With pleasant things
(4) The policy of the willful king - 11:39

(a) He shall deal with the strongest fortresses with the help of a foreign god

i) His ability to conquer comes from receiving supernatural power through Satan

ii) II Thessalonians 2:8-10

iii) Revelation 13:1-8

(b) To those who acknowledge him: Confess him to be god - Will be rewarded for their loyalty

i) Increase with glory - Status elevation

ii) He shall cause them to rule over many - Positional elevation

iii) Shall divide the land for a price

a) Divide conquered territory

b) For a price - Loyalty to the Antichrist

iv) 666
b. His Conquests - 11:40-45

(1) The war in the mid-Tribulation - 11:40

(a) At the time of the end

i) Same phrase as in verse 35
   a) Verses 36-39 - General policy and practices
   b) Verses 40-45 - Specific activities

ii) Points to beginning of the second half of the Tribulation when he attains full political and religious control

(b) The ones he wars against

i) The king of the south - Egypt: Shall contend with him

ii) The king of the north - Syria
   a) Shall come against him
   b) Like a whirlwind - Suddenly
   c) The armor - Both army and navy
      (I) Chariots
      (II) Horsemen
      (III) Ships of war
(c) The defeat of the opposition
   i) He shall enter into the countries
   ii) He shall overflow and pass through
       a) Figure of a flood
       b) Symbol of invasion

(2) The fall of Israel in the mid-Tribulation - 11:41a
   (a) He shall enter also into the glorious Land - Israel
   (b) Same as Gentile takeover in Revelation 11:1-2
   (c) Sets the stage for the Abomination of Desolation
       i) Daniel 9:27
       ii) Matthew 24:15
       iii) II Thessalonians 2:3-4

(3) Those that escape - 11:41b
   (a) Many countries shall be overthrown - Antichrist will succeed in a political take-over of the entire world
   (b) But these shall be delivered out of his hand
       i) Three nations escape his domination
           a) Edom
           b) Moab
           c) Ammon
       ii) Today - All three are one: Jordan
(c) Sets the stage for Israel's flight out of the Land

i) The take-over of Israel causes the flight - Matthew 24:15-22

ii) The freedom of the Transjordanian territory provides the place of escape

a) Micah 2:12

b) Revelation 12:6, 13-14

(4) The fall of Egypt - 11:42-43

(a) He shall stretch forth his hand upon the countries - All other nations do not escape

(b) The Land of Egypt shall not escape - The first of the three kings of 7:8, 20, 24

(c) The spoiling of Egypt: He shall have power over all the treasures of gold and silver, and precious things of Egypt

(d) The fall of Africa

i) Libya

ii) Ethiopia
(5) The fall of Syria and Mesopotamia - 11:44

(a) Tidings out of the east trouble him
   
i) East - Mesopotamia
   
ii) Today - Iraq
   
iii) The second of the three kings of 7:8, 20, 24

(b) Tidings out of the north trouble him
   
i) North - Syria
   
ii) In this context cannot be Russia
   
iii) The third of the three kings of 7:8, 20, 24

(c) He shall go forth with great fury - Because of tidings from the north and east

(d) To destroy and to sweep away many - Both of the two kings killed
(6) The headquarters in Jerusalem - 11:45a

(a) He shall plant the tents of his palace
   i) Tent - Military tent of a general
   ii) Palace - A royal tent erected

(b) Between the seas
   i) בֵּין יַמִּים - Plural: Between the seas
   ii) The seas
      a) The Mediterranean Sea
      b) The Dead Sea

(c) At the glorious holy mountain
   i) קֹדֶשׁ בְּ־ הַרְ לְ - Place of the erection of the palace tent
   iii) Commitment of the Abomination of Desolation - II Thessalonians 2:3-4
   iv) Marks the flight of Israel - Matthew 24:15-22

(7) The death of the Antichrist - 11:45b

(a) He shall come to his end, and none shall help him

(b) Antichrist is killed in the middle of the Tribulation in the war against the three kings

(c) But he will be resurrected by Satan - Revelation 13:3, 12, 14
6. Michael and Israel - 12:1

   a. And at that time - The time of the end of 11:40

   b. Michael shall stand up
      
      (1) Michael - The Archangel
      
      (2) Shall stand up
          
          (a) Military term
          
          (b) Wars against Satan and the fallen angels - Revelation 12:7-9

   c. The Great Prince
      
      (1) Great - Archangel
      
      (2) Prince - Guardian angel over Israel

   d. Who stands for the children of your people
      
      (1) Stands for - Fights for
      
      (2) The children of your people - The Jews
      
      (3) Example - Revelation 12:15-16
      
      (4) Israel will survive the Tribulation because of Michael

   e. And there shall be a time of trouble
      
      (1) The Great Tribulation
      
      (2) The Time of Jacob's Trouble - Jeremiah 30:7

   f. Such as never was since there was a nation even to that time
      
      (1) Will supersede all previous persecutions of the Jews
      
      (2) Matthew 24:21
g. At that time your people shall be delivered
   (1) Israel as a nation will survive
   (2) Jeremiah 30:7 - It is the time of Jacob's trouble but he shall be delivered out of it

h. Everyone that shall be found written in the book
   (1) The Book of Life or the Lamb's Book of Life
   (2) The elect of Israel will escape
   (3) The elect of Matthew 24:22
   (4) Will include only one-third of the Jews living at this time - Zechariah 13:8-9

7. The Resurrection - 12:2-3

a. Timing of the Resurrection - 12:2
   (1) Hebrew:

   וְלָמֶ֥ה וּׂאֵפָרְרָיִ֖ים לְיִשְׁנֵ֑י אֵ֖דֶם מִיָּ֑דֶם אֵ֖לֶּ֥ה לְהָלְ֑ם עַמָּ֖ה לְהָלְ֑ם
   לְהָלְ֑ם לַדִּרְעֹ֖ן לָלְמַ֣ם לָלְמַ֖ם לָלְמַ֣ם

   (2) Literal translation: And many from among the sleepers of the dust of the earth shall awake; these shall be unto everlasting life; but those (The rest of the sleepers, those who do not awake at this time) shall be unto shame and everlasting contempt

   (3) Deals with the resurrection after the Tribulation and for the Kingdom

   (a) Old Testament saints - Isaiah 26:19
   (b) Tribulation saints - Revelation 20:4-6
   (c) Living Israel after the Tribulation will be joined by the Old Testament and Tribulation saints
(4) Many from among the sleepers - The righteous

(5) The others will be resurrected only after the Kingdom
   
   (a) Isaiah 24:21-22
   
   (b) Revelation 20:5, 12-14

(6) Some to everlasting life
   
   (a) First mention in the Old Testament
   
   (b) The first resurrection - Revelation 20:4-6

(7) Some to shame and everlasting contempt
   
   (a) The second resurrection
   
   (b) The second death - Revelation 20:14

b. The State of the Resurrected Saints after the Resurrection - 12:3

(1) And they that are wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament
   
   (a) Firmament - The sheen of the sky
   
   (b) The shining vault of the heavens with all its stars a shining
   
   (c) Brightness of the firmament - A symbol of the Shechinah Glory
   
   (d) The resurrected saints will reflect the Shechinah Glory as the face of Moses once did

(2) And they that turn many to righteousness
   
   (a) During the Tribulation
   
   (b) Example: 144,000 Jews - In a special position in the Kingdom - Revelation 14:1-5
(3) As the stars
   (a) Emphasis on the shining of the stars
   (b) Again the reflection of the Shechinah Glory

8. The Sealing of the Book - 12:4

   a. But you, O Daniel, shut up the words
      (1) Shut up - Close it off
      (2) The words - Chapters 10-12

   b. Seal the Book
      (1) Seal
         (a) To keep it safe
         (b) To keep it closed
            i) For a period of time it will not be understood - Too many gaps in the information
            ii) Until the Book of Revelation is given filling in the gaps of information
      (2) The book
         (a) The Book of Daniel
         (b) Chapters 1-9 already written
         (c) The book is now complete
         (d) Implies that this is the last vision and revelation that Daniel will get
c. Even to the time of the end
   (1) The time of the end - The Great Tribulation
   (2) Sealed to be preserved for Tribulation times
   (3) The content concerns those in the Tribulation

d. Many shall run to and fro
   (1) Does not refer to travel but a quest for knowledge
      (a) II Chronicles 16:9
      (b) Jeremiah 5:1
      (c) Amos 8:12
      (d) Zechariah 4:10
   (2) Running to and fro seeking knowledge
      (a) About the end days in general
      (b) About the Book of Daniel in particular

e. Knowledge shall be increased
   (1) Hebrew - *The* knowledge
   (2) Knowledge of the Book of Daniel shall be increased

f. Paraphrase: Many shall run to and fro in their desire for knowledge of last things, and finding it in the Book of Daniel, because it would have been preserved to the end, their knowledge shall be increased.
C. The Conclusion - 12:5-13

1. The Extent and Purpose of the Period - 12:5-7

a. The Appearance of Two Other Angelic Beings - 12:5

(1) I Daniel looked - And there were other two - In addition to the one who had been talking to Daniel

(2) One stood on each side of the river

(a) A Hebrew word normally used of the Nile

(b) Here - Of the Tigris

(c) Other exceptions - Isaiah 33:21

(3) Serve as two witnesses

b. The Question to the Man Clothed in Linen - 12:6

(1) He was now standing above the waters of the river which would put him between the other two angelic beings

(2) The question: How long shall it be to the end of these wonders?

(a) How long - Length of time

(b) These wonders

   i) The vision from 11:36 - 12:4

   ii) Duration of persecution
c. The Answer - 12:7

(1) By the man clothed in linen

(2) Held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven
   (a) Usually only one hand is raised
       i) Genesis 14:22
       ii) Deuteronomy 32:40
   (b) Shows solemnity of the oath

(3) Swore by him that lives forever - By God

(4) It shall be for a time, times, and a half a time
   (a) Same as in 7:25
   (b) The second 3½ years of the Tribulation

(5) Purpose and end: And when they have made an end of breaking in pieces the power of the holy people all these things shall be finished - Same word as in Psalm 2:9
2. Daniel's Request - 12:8

a. I heard, but understood not - as in the past

b. The Request: O my lord, what shall be the issue of these things?

   (1) As in the past - Daniel asks for clarification

   (2) The issue

      (a) Final outcome

      (b) Latter end

   (3) What? - Not how long?

      (a) What is the event that will bring all this to an end

      (b) Answer given elsewhere - The Second Coming
3. The Response - 12:9-13

a. The Sealing - 12:9

(1) Go your way, Daniel
   (a) Ask no more questions
   (b) Not to be given an answer
   (c) Stop asking questions and do not be concerned

(2) For the words are shut up and sealed
   (a) Same words as in 12:4
   (b) The answer to that question is contained in the Book of Daniel

(3) Until the time of the end
   (a) In accordance with 12:4
   (b) More will be known later
   (c) Not meant for Daniel but those in Great Tribulation
b. The Wise and the Wicked - 12:10

(1) The wise - The Tribulation saints

(a) Shall purify themselves

(b) Make themselves white

(c) Be refined

(d) The wise shall understand: While Daniel may not understand now, others will later - In the Great Tribulation

(2) The wicked

(a) Shall do wickedly

(b) Shall not understand - Even later

c. The 1,290 Days - 12:11

(1) The beginning

(a) From the time that the continual burnt-offering shall be taken away

(b) The Abomination of Desolation is set up

   i) Refers to an image

   ii) The image of the Antichrist in Revelation 13:14-15

(c) Mentioned earlier in 9:27
(2) The end of it - 1,290 days

(a) The second half of the Tribulation is exactly 1,260 days - Revelation 12:6

(b) The Abomination of Desolation is allowed to continue for thirty days beyond the end of the Tribulation

(3) Rashi – it was 1290 years from the time the daily sacrifice was removed until it will be reestablished in the days of our King Messiah and this coincides with the 2,300 of 8:14.

(a) The Egyptian Exile – 210 years

(b) From the Exodus to the First Temple – 480 years

(c) The First Temple Era – 410 years

(d) The Babylonian Exile – 70 years

(e) The Second Temple Era – 420 years

(f) The totals 1,590 years

i) The daily sacrifice ceased six years earlier – 1584 years

ii) New total from the Egyptian Exile to cessation of daily sacrifice – 1584 years

iii) The addition of 1,290 years before sacrifices are restored now totals 2874 years

iv) This equals the numerical value of boker and erev plus the 2,300 years of 8:14
d. The 1,335 Days - 12:12

(1) This is an additional 45 days beyond the 1,290 days

(2) This is an additional 75 days beyond the 1,260 days or the end of the Tribulation

(3) The one that attains until the 1,335th day is the one who is blessed

(4) The blessing is that of the Millennial Kingdom

(5) Between the end of the Tribulation after the 1,260 days and the start of the Kingdom after 1,335 days will be 75 days

(6) Purpose is to ready the world for the Kingdom
    (a) Example: Removal of the Abomination of Desolation occurs during this period
    (b) Blessed is he that waits and comes to the 1,335 days
        i) Implies that many will not make it to that day
        ii) Many who survive the Tribulation will not make it to the Kingdom
        iii) The Judgment of the Gentiles
            a) Joel 3:1-3
            b) Matthew 25:31-46

(7) Rashi – This is the 45 year period that the King Messiah is destined to be hidden after He is revealed and then to be revealed again.
e. Daniel's Future - 12:13

(1) Go your way
   (a) Reaffirmation of 12:9
   (b) No more information will be given

(2) Until the end be
   (a) The end of the Times of the Gentiles
   (b) The end of the Tribulation times

(3) For you shall rest
   (a) Daniel will die
   (b) He is already very old - Over eighty

(4) And shall stand in your lot
   (a) Lot - Inheritance
   (b) Stand in your lot - Daniel will be resurrected as in 12:2

(5) At the end of the days - The 75 day period