

Lesson 6: Daniel 11:1-45

**GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY IN HISTORY**

***“The king will do as he pleases. He will exalt and magnify himself above every god and will say unheard-of things against the God of gods. He will be successful until the time of wrath is completed, for what has been determined must take place.”***

# REVIEW:

**Ch10:1** *“...a revelation was given to Daniel. Its message was true and it concerned a great war. The understanding of the Message came to him in a vision.”*

Daniel mourned, restrained from food, and prayed to understand the revelation over 3 weeks. Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread took place in the first month of the year (10:4), from the 14th to the 21st. Daniel did this earnest fasting prayer when traditionally Jews feasted and gave thanks for God’s deliverance out of Egypt. He prayed for the sins of his nation and people asking God’s mercy. He experienced God’s comfort and hope through His Words.

# PREVIEW:

**Ch11:** The revelation given to Daniel (In 10:21 the angel promised to tell Daniel “*What is written in the Book of Truth*”).

- 1) Ch11:2-35: The prophecies of the near future (From 530 BC to 155 BC), most specifically and accurately fulfilled over some 375 years. “*What has been determined must take place*” indicated in V36. (\*God’s visions given to Daniel previously in Ch2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)
- 1) Ch11:36-Ch12:4: The prophecy about Antichrist and the coming of the Messiah.

## Structure of Chapter 11 by the historical figures

Part I			Part II	
V2	V3	V4-20	V21-35	V36-45
Medo-Persian Kings (530 -465 BC)	Alexander the Great (336-323 BC)	Seleucid and Ptolemaic kings (323-175 BC)	Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 BC)	Antichrist

Daniel's present time was in the first year of Darius the Mede. It's probably 539 BC when the army of Cyrus the Great took Babylon and freeing the Jewish captives and allowing them to return home. The prophecy made in the chapter concerns from the rise of three kings in Medo-Persia in 530 BC.

# PART I.

## The Wars of Kingdoms of the World (1-19)

**Q1: Andrea Schweitzer (reading Q + ending)**

**Sarah Schweitzer, Daniel Gates, Joshua Elsholz**

- 1) What does verse 2 tell God's sovereignty over human history? (Dan 10:18-21)
- 2) How was the prophecy of the wars between Persia and Greece fulfilled in History? (2-4)
- 3) What does the fulfillment of the prophecies in the Bible say about the sovereign ruler, God, and the Bible? (Mt 5:18)

# Q1. 1)

What does V. 2  
tell God's  
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**V2** “Now then, I tell you the truth:...”

**10:21** but first I will tell you what is written in the Book of Truth...

→ The angel was telling Daniel the truth, or what's written in the Book of Truth, which is what God was determined to do. We read that the truth was a prophecy to Daniel, which is history to us.

**11:36** “*What has been determined must take place.*”

→ YES, what God had planned took place.

God rules over the world events:

Genesis 3:15; 12:2-3; 15:12-16

Chapter 11 teaches us about God's truth that He planned, prophesied, and fulfilled. We learn His sovereignty, righteousness, and faithfulness from it.

# Q1. 2)

How was the prophecy of the wars between Persia and Greece fulfilled in History? (2-4)

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How was the prophecy of the wars between Persia and Greece fulfilled in History? (2-4)

**2** *“Now then, I tell you the truth: Three more kings will arise in Persia, and then a fourth, who will be far richer than all the others. When he has gained power by his wealth, he will stir up everyone against the kingdom of Greece.*

After Cyrus, 3 more kings: Cambyses, Pseudo-Smerdis (Gaumata) and Darius I.

The fourth king was Xerxes I who attempted to conquer Greece in 480 BC.

**3** *Then a mighty king will arise, who will rule with great power and do as he pleases.*

Alexander the Great (334-330 BC)

**4** *After he has arisen, his empire will be broken up and parceled out toward the four winds of heaven. It will not go to his descendants, nor will it have the power he exercised, because his empire will be uprooted and given to others.*

After the death of Alexander (323 BC), the Greek Empire was divided into 4 nations by 4 generals:

Cassander (Macedonia), Lysimachus (Asia Minor), Seleucus I (Syria), and Ptolemy I (Egypt)

\*See Chapter 7:4-7; 8:8

# THE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

- ← Alexander's route
- ▭ Alexander's empire
- ⚔ Battle





# Q1. 3)

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What does the fulfillment of the prophecies in the Bible say about the sovereign ruler, God, and the Bible? (Mt 5:18)

**Mt 5:18** *For truly I tell you, until heaven and earth disappear, not the smallest letter, not the least stroke of a pen, will by any means disappear from the Law until everything is accomplished.*

- Every prophecy in the Bible will never be changed, or disappeared; Every Word of God will be fulfilled; His Word is the Truth.

**LK 1:37** *For No word from God will ever fail.*

**1King 8:56**

*Not one word has failed of all the good promises He gave through his servant Moses.*

- The Word of God never fails.
- \*God is the Sovereign Ruler over human history: He is a God who can predict the future in detail, a God who raises up kings and kingdoms and who also brings them to ruin, a God who can protect Daniel in the lion's den, and a God who is just as concerned about us and our lives.

# Learning Points in Q1:

1. What God says is the truth that's fulfilled.
2. God is the Sovereign Ruler over history .
3. The God is our God who protects and saves.

# PART I.

## The Wars of Kingdoms of the World (1-19)

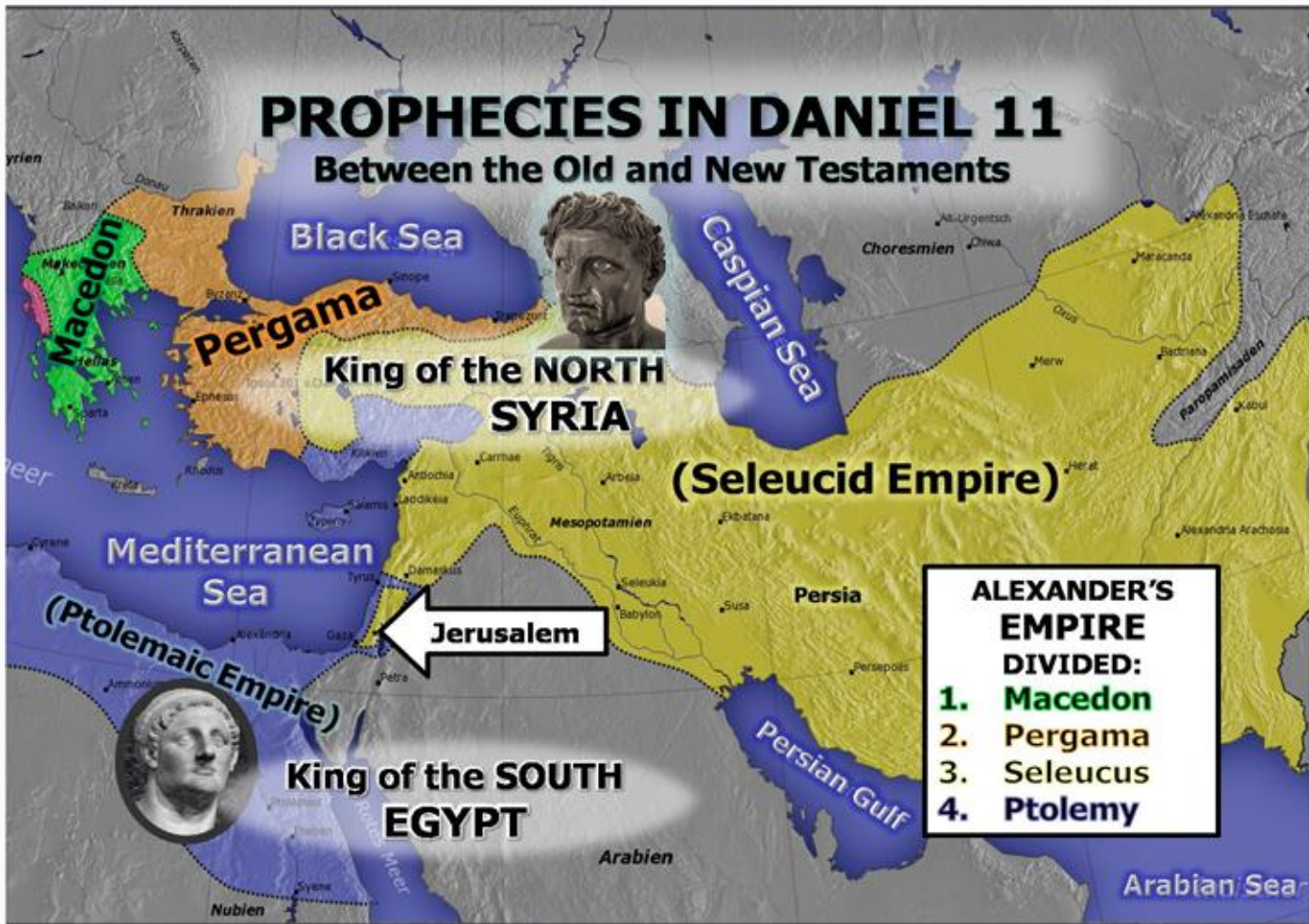
**Q2: Rebecca Chang (reading Q + ending)**

**Maria Pak (Moscow), Sh. Warmherz Elsholz, Faith Kim, M. Peace Kim**

- 1) Why was the political alliance between the kings of the south and north formed and when was it broken? (5-10)
- 2) What had happened again and again between the kingdoms? Why? (11-19)
- 3) What do you think is the ultimate cause and aim of war in Human History?
- 4) What does the fact tell us that kingdoms always perish in the end even if they win wars? (17)

# Q2. 1)

Why was the political alliance between the kings of the south and north formed and when was it broken?  
(5-10)



V5~35:  
Prophetic list of events focusing on 2 Kingdoms:

- 1) The Kingdom of North (Syria) under the rule of the Seleucid Kings.
- 1) The Kingdom of South (Egypt) under the rule of the Ptolemaic Kings.

Original Founder	First Syrian War	Second Syrian War	Third Syrian War	Fourth Syrian War	Fifth Syrian War	Sixth Syrian War
312 BC	274-271 BC	260-253 BC	246-241 BC	219-217 BC	202-195 BC	170-168 BC
Ch. 11: V. 5		V. 6	V. 7-10	V. 11-12	V. 13-19	V. 20-35
Seleucus	Antiochus I	Antiochus II	Seleucus II	Antiochus III	Antiochus III	Antiochus IV
<b>King of North SYRIA</b>		Laodice	Berenice	Captured Israel	Cleopatra I	
<b>King of South EGYPT</b>		Berenice				
Ptolemy	Ptolemy II	Ptolemy II	Ptolemy III	Ptolemy IV	Ptolemy V	Ptolemy VI

<p><b>5</b> <i><u>The king of the South</u> will become strong, but <u>one of his commanders</u> will become even stronger than he and will rule his own kingdom with great power.</i></p>	<p>Ptolemy I Soter of Egypt, Seleucus I Nicator of Syria (Babylonia, Asia Minor, the border of India)</p>
<p><b>6</b> <i>After some years, they will become allies. <u>The daughter of the king of the South</u> will go to <u>the king of the North</u> to make an alliance, but she will not retain her power, and he and his power will not last. In those days she will be betrayed, together with her royal escort and <u>her father</u> and the one who supported her.</i></p>	<p>(the second Syrian War)  Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy II went and married to Antiochus II of Syria for alliance.</p> <p>But Antiochus' former wife, Laodice, conspired to kill Berenice and Antiochus. Berenice's father, Ptolemy II died at about the same time.</p>
<p><b>7</b> <i><u>One from her family line</u> will arise to take her place. He will attack the forces of the king of the North and enter his fortress; he will fight against them and be victorious.</i></p> <p><b>8</b> <i>He will also seize their gods, their metal images and their valuable articles of silver and gold and carry them off to Egypt. For some years he will leave <u>the king of the North</u> alone.</i></p>	<p>(the third Syrian War)  Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III attacked the kingdom of Seleucus II (the son of Laodice) and killed Laodice in revenge.</p>
<p><b>9</b> <i>Then <u>the king of the North</u> will invade the realm of the king of the South but will retreat to his own country.</i></p>	<p>Seleucus II attempted to repay Ptolemy III, but failed.</p>
<p><b>10</b> <i><u>His sons</u> will prepare for war and assemble a great army, which will sweep on like an irresistible flood and carry the battle as far as his fortress.</i></p>	<p>Seleucus III and Antiochus III (the Great) prepared for war and later won back Ptolemy's fortress at Raphia (southwest of Gaza)</p>

# Q2. 1)

Why was the political alliance between the kings of the south and north formed and when was it broken?  
(5-10)

- Through Marriage, they made a political alliance to keep a peaceful relationship between them. However, human jealousy, ambition for power, hatred and revenge broke the political alliance.
- They became enemies to each other. Such political alliance was not trustworthy at all. Even Marriage relationship was not powerful enough to keep peace.
- \*Jesus is the prince of peace. (Ep2:14-18) Jesus has made two groups one and has destroyed the barrier, the dividing wall of hostility.
- \*Jesus brought peace between God and his enemies (the sinner) through the cross. Through Jesus, we have access to God.

# Q2. 2)

What had  
happened again  
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Why? (11-19)

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<b>King of South EGYPT</b>		Berenice				
Ptolemy	Ptolemy II	Ptolemy II	Ptolemy III	Ptolemy IV	Ptolemy V	Ptolemy VI

**11** *“Then the king of the South will march out in a rage and fight against the king of the North, who will raise a large army, but it will be defeated.*

**12** *When the army is carried off, the king of the South will be filled with pride and will slaughter many thousands, yet he will not remain triumphant.*

**13** *For the king of the North will muster another army, larger than the first; and after several years, he will advance with a huge army fully equipped.*

**14** *“In those times many will rise against the king of the South. Those who are violent among your own people will rebel in fulfillment of the vision, but without success.*

**15** *Then the king of the North will come and build up siege ramps and will capture a fortified city. The forces of the South will be powerless to resist; even their best troops will not have the strength to stand.*

(the fourth Syrian War)

Ptolemy IV of Egypt won the battle with Antiochus III at Raphia (southwest of Gaza) in 217 BC.

Antiochus III of Syria lost nearly 10,000 infantrymen there.

(the fifth Syrian War)

Antiochus III expanded his kingdom to the border of India, taking Palestine to Gaza.

Joined forces of Macedonian king and the Jewish rebels, Antiochus III campaigned and defeated Ptolemy V at Panias and captured Sidon (200 BC).

**16** *The invader will do as he pleases; no one will be able to stand against him. He will establish himself in the Beautiful Land and will have the power to destroy it.*

Antiochus III was in control of the Holy Land by 197 BC. (\*See Daniel 8:9-12)

**17** *He will determine to come with the might of his entire kingdom and will make an alliance with the king of the South. And he will give him a daughter in marriage in order to overthrow the kingdom, but his plans will not succeed or help him.*

Antiochus III gave his daughter Cleopatra I in marriage to Ptolemy V in 194 BC, scheming of conquering Egypt. However, His plot did not succeed because his daughter, Cleopatra, sided with her husband Ptolemy V.

**18** *Then he will turn his attention to the coastlands and will take many of them, but a commander will put an end to his insolence and will turn his insolence back on him.*

Antiochus III campaigned to Asia Minor and also Greece, but the Roman consul Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus defeated Antiochus III at Magnesia in Asia Minor in 190 BC.

**19** *After this, he will turn back toward the fortresses of his own country but will stumble and fall, to be seen no more.*

Antiochus surrendered to Hannibal and paid tribute (15,000 talents over a period of 12 years). He fled to Persia and died in 187 BC while attempting to plunder a temple in Susa.

# Q2. 2)

What had happened again and again between the kingdoms? (11-19)

Why?

Over around 130 years from 321 BC to 190 BC, the Seleucid and Ptolemaic Empires waxed and waned according to the outcome of their various wars with each other.

## **Why?**

The two kingdoms had the same political goal of regaining the glory of the Greek empire of Alexander the Great. Their repeated, vengeful wars show man's desire for power and glory of the world. They show man's hatred and unforgiving heart as well as their greed over more wealth and larger territories.

# Q2. 3)

What do you think is the ultimate cause and aim of war in Human History?

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\*According to the Oxford English Dictionary, "war" is defined as

1. A state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country.
2. A state of competition or hostility between different people or groups.
3. A sustained campaign against an undesirable situation or activity.

\*8 main causes of War in History: Economic Gain, Territorial Gain, Religion, Nationalistic gain, revenge, civil war, revolutionary war, and defensive war.

(<https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/The-Main-Reasons-For-War>)

→ Wars have been a part of human history for thousands of years, and have become increasingly destructive as industrialization and technology have advanced. However, what's founded in wars is sin that causes pride, hatred, division and all in man apart from God.

# Q2. 4)

What does the fact tell us that kingdoms always perish in the end even if they win wars?  
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*17 He will determine to come with the might of his entire kingdom and will make an alliance with the king of the South. And he will give him a daughter in marriage in order to overthrow the kingdom, but his plans will not succeed or help him.*

- We can first compare this to **V36 d** “...for what has been determined must take place. ..” After the victory, Antiochus schemed to gain permanent influence on Egypt, but it did not work as he planned. His growing greed for power eventually brought the Syrian king a ruin.
- On the contrary, what God determines to do will be fulfilled. However bad or good it seems, it will happen. God’s history making goes toward the final victory in which His people will be redeemed, restored their godly image. His plan is ultimately better, and His kingdom will never perish.

**Daniel 5:21b** - *until he acknowledged that the Most High God is sovereign over all kingdoms on earth and sets over them anyone he wishes.*

**Proverbs 16:9** *In their hearts humans plan their course, but the Lord establishes their steps.*

**Isaiah 55:9** *“As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts.*

# Learning Points in Q2:

1. Human wars and power battles never end throughout history, but God's redemptive plan continually overwrites it. We should learn to have God's perspectives toward our history.
1. Understand spiritual wars in our generation

# PART II.

## The Contemptible Persecutor and His End (20-45)

**Q3: Esra Schweitzer (reading Q + ending)**

**M. Peter Kim, Grace Kim, M. Emmanuel Ogbonna, Sera Lee, Sh. Peter Ryu**

- 1) How did a contemptible persecutor come to power? (20-27)
- 2) Why and how far did he blaspheme God? (28-32a)
- 3) How did God's people resist persecution? (32b-35)
- 4) What is the significance of teaching the Bible in their struggle against the forces of Antichrist?
- 5) Why would God let His people endure tribulations until the time of the end? (35, 1 Peter 1:6-7)

# Q3. 1)

How did a contemptible persecutor come to power? (20-27)

**20** *“His successor will send out a tax collector to maintain the royal splendor. In a few years, however, he will be destroyed, yet not in anger or in battle.*

Seleucus IV (187-175 BC), son of Antiochus III, sent out his finance minister, Heliodorus whose conspiracy against the king worked; Seleucus IV was poisoned to death.

**21** *“He will be succeeded by a contemptible person who has not been given the honor of royalty. He will invade the kingdom when its people feel secure, and he will seize it through intrigue.*

Seleucus’ younger brother, **Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 BC)** would seize power as regent while the rightful heir, Seleucus’ son (later to become Demetrius I) was still very young.

**22** *Then an overwhelming army will be swept away before him; both it and a prince of the covenant will be destroyed.*

Antiochus IV defeated the invading army, attacked Egypt and killed the Jewish high priest Onias III.

**23** *After coming to an agreement with him, he will act deceitfully, and with only a few people he will rise to power.*

Antiochus IV offers an alliance to Ptolemy VI to help him against a rival, but the alliance lasted only while Antiochus was militarily weak.

**24** *When the richest provinces feel secure, he will invade them and will achieve what neither his fathers nor his forefathers did. He will distribute plunder, loot and wealth among his followers. He will plot the overthrow of fortresses—but only for a time.*

Antiochus IV made a plan to invade the Holy Land or Egypt and to extend his influence by plundering the wealth and giving it to his followers.

**25** *“With a large army he will stir up his strength and courage against the king of the South. The king of the South will wage war with a large and very powerful army, but he will not be able to stand because of the plots devised against him.*

(Antiochus IV’s first invasion to Egypt with a success) Antiochus IV attacked Ptolemy VI (170 BC) and went as far as the Nile Delta. He took Ptolemy VI as a prisoner and used deceit as a basic mode of operation.

**26** *Those who eat from the king’s provisions will try to destroy him; his army will be swept away, and many will fall in battle.*

Antiochus IV and Ptolemy VI made an alliance: Antiochus will help Ptolemy VI claim Egypt from Ptolemy VII.

**27** *The two kings, with their hearts bent on evil, will sit at the same table and lie to each other, but to no avail, **because an end will still come at the appointed time.***

Antiochus IV hoped to acquire all of Egypt for himself; Ptolemy VI was prepared to break the alliance.

# Q3. 1)

How did a contemptible persecutor come to power? (20-27)

- Antiochus IV Epiphanes:
  - Contemptible Person; A vile person (NKJV)
    - Seized the kingdom by intrigue (Plot, deception)
  - Not of Royal blood; He had no right to the throne.
  - Demetrius I, the son of Seleucus IV, a rightful heir of the throne, was in prison in Rome.
  - Antiochus made a political alliance and then seized the throne.
  
- Antiochus IV used deceit as a basic mode of operation for his power gain.
  - v23 *After coming to an agreement with him, he will act deceitfully,*
  - v27 *The Two Kings, with their hearts bent on evil, will sit at the same table and lie to each other*
  - He had deceived Ptolemy VI, pretending to make an alliance, but he attacked Ptolemy IV and captured him.

# Q3. 2)

Why and how  
far did he  
blaspheme  
God? (28-32a)

**28** *The king of the North will return to his own country with great wealth, but his heart will be set against the holy covenant. He will take action against it and then return to his own country.*

**29** *“At the appointed time he will invade the South again, but this time the outcome will be different from what it was before.*

**30** *Ships of the western coastlands will oppose him, and he will lose heart. Then he will turn back and vent his fury against the holy covenant. He will return and show favor to those who forsake the holy covenant.*

**31** *“His armed forces will rise up to desecrate the temple fortress and will abolish the daily sacrifice. Then they will set up the abomination that causes desolation.*

**32 a** *With flattery he will corrupt those who have violated the covenant,*

Antiochus IV went back to Syria and set his mind against Jerusalem.

(Antiochus IV’s second invasion to Egypt)  
Antiochus IV attacked Egypt again in anger two years later. He did not know that Ptolemy VI had made an alliance with the Romans in ships under the command of Popilius Laenas.  
Antiochus returned in rage and vented his anger on the people of God.

Antiochus IV attacked the Jews on the Sabbath with 22,000 soldiers, killed many Jews and took women and children captive, and pillaged the temple and burned the City. He set up an image of Zeus at the temple altar. He demanded sacrifice to this image, and later desecrated the temple by sacrificing a pig on it.

He deceived Jews and divided their loyalties with flattery.

# Q3. 2)

Why and how far did he blaspheme God? (28-32)

Antiochus IV Epiphanes was described as the little horn in 8:9-12, 23-25.

- He invaded Egypt the second time, not aware of Ptolemy IV allied with the Roman vessels.
- He was greatly wounded in his pride when he failed in his campaign (168 BC).
- He vented his anger on the people of God: Antiochus IV attacked the Jews on the Sabbath with 22,000 soldiers, killed many Jews and took women and children captive, and pillaged the temple and burned the City. He set up an image of Zeus at the temple altar. He demanded sacrifice to this image, and later desecrated the temple by sacrificing a pig on it. (\*A similar abomination that Jesus predicted would be erected in the future in Mt 24:15; Lk 21:20).

Q3. 3)

How did  
God's people  
resist  
persecution?  
(32-35)

**32 b** *but the people who know their God will firmly resist him.*

The godly leaders of Jewish resistance movement called the Hasidim. They sought to bring independence to Israel.

**33** *“Those who are wise will instruct many, though for a time they will fall by the sword or be burned or captured or plundered.”*

Still, many would turn their back to God in order to serve Antiochus because of severe persecution.

**34** *When they fall, they will receive a little help, and many who are not sincere will join them.*

Under the leadership of Mattathias and his son Judas Maccabeus, the uprising (168 BC) was successful. In December 165 BC, the altar of the temple was rededicated (Hanukkah).

**35** *Some of the wise will stumble, so that they may be refined, purified and made spotless until the time of the end, for it will still come at the appointed time.*

In his attack on Jerusalem Antiochus IV is said to have killed 80,000 Jews, taken 40,000 more as prisoners, and sold another 40,000 as slaves. He also plundered the temple, robbing it of approximately \$1 billion by modern calculations.

# Q3. 3)

How did  
God's people  
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persecution?  
(32-35)

The Resistance against the Greek Syrians purified the Jews; The persecution against the Jews refined Jews.

- John Hyrcanus, a son of Simon Maccabaeus, established a strong Jewish Kingdom (134 - 104 BC).
- He freed Judea from Syria, but never proclaimed himself as a king.
- He designated himself a high priest.
- His followers became the Pharisees later.

**V32** ...*but people who know their God will firmly resist.*

**V33** those who are wise will instruct many

- God-knowing people resist the persecutions.
- The wise are those who 1) know God's words of truth and 2) teach them.

# Q3. 4)

What is the significance of teaching the Bible in their struggle against the forces of Antichrist?

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- In the time of persecution or troubles, the truth of God will hold His people to be strong enough to endure it. By studying and preaching God's truth, we can gain strength and faith to overcome it.
- Antichrist uses deceit, speaks Lie; The only way to overcome the deceptions and lies is to know the truth. The truth will win.

# Q3. 5)

Why would God let His people endure tribulations until the time of the end? (35, 1 Peter 1:6-7)

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**V35** *Some of the wise will stumble, so that they may be refined, purified and made spotless until the time of the end, for it will still come at the appointed time.*

**1 Peter 1:6** *In all this you greatly rejoice, though now for a little while you may have had to suffer grief in all kinds of trials. 7 These have come so that the proven genuineness of your faith—of greater worth than gold, which perishes even though refined by fire—may result in praise, glory and honor when Jesus Christ is revealed.*

1. God wants his people to be refined, purified and made spotless until the time of the end.
2. Through suffering, persecutions, our faith will be refined like pure gold refined by fire.
3. When Jesus comes, we may enter His kingdom, receive glory and honor.

**James 1:12** *Blessed is the one who perseveres under trial because, having stood the test, that person will receive the crown of life that the Lord has promised to those who love him.*

**1 Co 10:13** *No temptation has overtaken you except what is common to mankind. And God is faithful; he will not let you be tempted beyond what you can bear. But when you are tempted, he will also provide a way out so that you can endure it.*

## Learning Points in Q3:

1. The prototypes of antichrist: enraged, revengeful, arrogant, unforgiving, flattery, lies, blaspheming, hatred toward God
2. Prepare our hearts for the time of tribulation to remain faithful to God.
3. Know God through the Bible study and teach it to others

# PART II.

## The Contemptible Persecutor and His End (20-45)

### **Q4: Daniel Elsholz (reading Q + ending)**

**Daniel Gates, Sarah Kim Jr., Sh. Peter Schweitzer, M. Maria Park (NJ), Lydia Point**

- 1) How far will the king exalt himself? (36-37)
- 2) What will he honor with his treasures and how will he greatly honor those who acknowledge him? (38-39)
- 3) What will his end like despite his great power and success? (40-45; Dan 8:25)
- 4) In what respect is our Lord Jesus, the Son of the Most High, different from the contemptible persecutor? (Ph 2:6-11)
- 5) What can we learn about God through the prophecies and its exact fulfillments? (36)

# Q4. 1)

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the king exalt  
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**36** *“The king will do as he pleases. He will exalt and magnify himself above every god and will say unheard-of things against the God of gods. He will be successful until the time of wrath is completed, for what has been determined must take place.*

**37** *He will show no regard for the gods of his ancestors or for the one desired by women, nor will he regard any god, but will exalt himself above them all.*

→ The King, Antichrist, the little horn (Ch 8), would “*exalt and magnify himself above every god*” and blaspheme as he would “*say unheard-of things against the God of gods.*” He showed “*no regard for the gods of his ancestors...*”

**Rev 13:5** *The beast was given a mouth to utter proud words and blasphemies and to exercise its authority for forty-two months.*

# Q4. 2)

What will he honor with his treasures and how will he greatly honor those who acknowledge him? (38-39)

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What will he honor with his treasures and how will he greatly honor those who acknowledge him? (38-39)

**38** *Instead of them, he will honor a god of fortresses; a god unknown to his ancestors he will honor with gold and silver, with precious stones and costly gifts.*

**39** *He will attack the mightiest fortresses with the help of a foreign god and will greatly honor those who acknowledge him. He will make them rulers over many people and will distribute the land at a price.*

1. He will honor (Dt 32:15-18, Rev 13:4-5):
  - a god of fortresses (military powers)
  - a god unknown to his ancestors
  - with gold and silver, precious stones and gifts
1. He will greatly honor those who acknowledge him:
  - He will make them rulers over many people and will distribute the land at a price.

\*"A contemptible" persecutor like the king seems to play a god himself putting himself above all, enjoying all the riches of the world, and only depending on material and military power he has. This might be a characteristic of an antichrist. Ex) Nebuchadnezzar (ch 4), Antiochus Epiphane, Nero, Hitler

# Q4. 3)

What will his  
end like despite  
his great power  
and success?

(40-45; Dan  
8:25)

**40** *“At the time of the end the king of the South will engage him in battle, and the king of the North will storm out against him with chariots and cavalry and a great fleet of ships. He will invade many countries and sweep through them like a flood.*

**41** *He will also invade the Beautiful Land. Many countries will fall, but Edom, Moab and the leaders of Ammon will be delivered from his hand.*

**42** *He will extend his power over many countries; Egypt will not escape.*

**43** *He will gain control of the treasures of gold and silver and all the riches of Egypt, with the Libyans and Cushites in submission.*

**44** *But reports from the east and the north will alarm him, and he will set out in a great rage to destroy and annihilate many.*

**45** *He will pitch his royal tents between the seas at the beautiful holy mountain. **Yet he will come to his end, and no one will help him.***

- In the end times, the king of the south, Egypt, will make a move against Antichrist.
  - Antichrist will prevail in the battle.
- Antichrist goes on to come against other nations.
  - But the land once occupied by Edom and Moab (present-day Jordan) will escape his grasp.
- At the end of the seven-year period, Jerusalem will militarily become free from the grasp of Antichrist.
- Antichrist will be in Egypt when he hears the bad news that Jerusalem broke free from him.
- He will rush back to reestablish his hold on Jerusalem.
- He will set up his military base camp between the Mediterranean Sea and Jerusalem.
- He utterly destroys Jerusalem by burning it down and kills many of its citizens.
  
- At that time, King Messiah will come to the aid of the Jewish people and kills Antichrist and destroys his kingdom.
- No one comes to the aid and assistance of Antichrist.

# Q4. 3)

What will his  
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(40-45; Dan  
8:25)

**8:25** *He will cause deceit to prosper, and he will consider himself superior. When they feel secure, he will destroy many and take his stand against the Prince of princes. Yet he will be destroyed, but not by human power.*

**45b** *Yet he will come to his end, and no one will help him.*

- After many conflicts between the antichrist and his political enemies, the antichrist will meet his end “*not by human power,*” but by God’s mighty power.

**2:44-45** *“In the time of those kings, the God of heaven will set up a kingdom that will never be destroyed, nor will it be left to another people. It will crush all those kingdoms and bring them to an end, but it will itself endure forever. 45 This is the meaning of the vision of the rock cut out of a mountain, but not by human hands—a rock that broke the iron, the bronze, the clay, the silver and the gold to pieces.*

- He will be destroyed by “*a rock that broke the iron, the bronze, the clay, the silver and the gold to pieces,*” Jesus, the Son of God.

# Q4. 4)

In what respect is our Lord Jesus, the Son of the Most High, different from the contemptible persecutor? (Ph 2:6-11)

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In what respect is our Lord Jesus, the Son of the Most High, different from the contemptible persecutor? (Ph 2:6-11)

## **Ph 2:6-11**

*<sup>6</sup> Who, being in very nature God, did not consider equality with God something to be used to his own advantage;*

*<sup>7</sup> rather, he made himself nothing by taking the very nature of a servant, being made in human likeness.*

*<sup>8</sup> And being found in appearance as a man, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to death - even death on a cross!*

*<sup>9</sup> Therefore God exalted him to the highest place and gave him the name that is above every name,*

*<sup>10</sup> that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in heaven and on earth and under the earth,*

*<sup>11</sup> and every tongue acknowledge that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.*

1. Though He was the Son of God, He humbled himself, made himself nothing
2. He honored God with absolute obedience to His will.
3. He did not exalt himself, but God exalted him to the highest place.
4. He received praise and acknowledgement as the Lord.
5. He had done all this to save us and give us eternal life.

# Q4. 5)

What can we  
learn about God  
through the  
prophecies and  
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(36)

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What can we learn about God through the prophecies and its exact fulfillments?  
(36)

V36b “...until the time of wrath is completed, **for what has been determined must take place.**”

1. There will be God’s judgment Time – The Time of Wrath .
  - “Until the time of wrath in completed”
  - Their victory or glory will not last long.
  - The time of suffering for God’s people will end.
1. God’s time – the time of wrath – is coming. (Ch9:24)
  - To finish transgression
  - To put an end to sin
  - To atone for wickedness
  - To bring in everlasting righteousness

\*All of chapter 11 was future to Daniel. However V2-35 are past to us. We can see how precisely God’s predictions came true. A bible scholar calculated that 135 specific prophecies ae made that were literally fulfilled. This supports the main theme of the whole book of Daniel as well as this chapter that the Lord God is sovereign over history.

## ***“For what has been determined must take place”***

-God has shown Daniel these visions which God has determined. Since the time of Daniel, all the prophecies have been fulfilled.

1. God is sovereign over all history from beginning to end.

-Nothing escapes Him, and nothing gains dominance over His will.

-Nothing had happened by accident, but according to God's plan.

1. Since what God had determined had been fulfilled in History, what God had determined in the end times will surely be fulfilled.

-Ch2 Nebuchadnezzar's Dream-a rock was cut out, but not by human hands

-Ch7 Daniel's dream of four beasts-a son of man, coming with the clouds of heaven

-Ch8 Daniel's vision of a ram and a goat-a fierce-looking king, a master of intrigue will

arise

-he will be destroyed, but not by human power.

-Ch9 The revelation of Gabriel - the seventy "sevens"-Seventy "sevens" are decreed

-Ch11 The revelation of Gabriel - the kings of the South and the North-Antichrist; The

end times

1. God will tolerate the atrocities of the Antichrist for a period, but **He “determines” the end of the Antichrist.**

1. God's sovereignty is a source of great comfort to His people

-God has everything in control.

-God does not give prophecies to frighten us but to help us understand the last days.

-God will save all his people through the Son of Man, Jesus

## Learning Points in Q4:

1. Unlike antichrist, Jesus Christ is the humble, obedient, sacrificial and eternal Savior
2. God's divine history making is to purify His people and fulfill His salvation plan
3. Sovereign God is our only hope and encouragement during difficult times.

# Conclusion:

Today's study helps us have a new appreciation for the sovereign majesty of God

1. God the Sovereign Ruler of human history.
2. History goes on to fulfill His redemptive will and purpose for His people and the world.



*“The king will do as he pleases. He will exalt and magnify himself above every god and will say unheard-of things against the God of gods. He will be successful until the time of wrath is completed, for what has been determined must take place.”*

**- Daniel 11:36**

# Thanks!

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