

Chapter 11

Wednesday, November 02, 2016

8:31 PM

HOUSEKEEPING

- 1) prayers for Irenaeus project
- 2) prayers for writing and upcoming ministry trips

INTRODUCTION

DIVISION OF BOOK

- 1) chapter has three parts
 - a. verse one belongs with close of chapter 10
 - b. verses 2-35 are prophetic passages whose interpretation is agreed upon by virtually all evangelicals
 - c. verses 36-45 are prophecies whose interpretation is disputed between amillennialists and premillennialists
- 2) another way to divide chapter
 - a. vs 1 = Michael the archangel
 - b. vs 2 = Persians rising up and stirring up the Greeks
 - c. vv 3-4 = Alexander the Great
 - d. vv 2-20 = struggles between king of south and king of north up to Antiochus Epiphanes
 - e. vv 21 - 31 = Antiochus Epiphanes
 - f. 32-35 = Maccabees
 - g. 36-45 = the Antichrist

PROPHECY

- 1) verses 2-35 is the most complex and detailed prophecy in the Bible
 - a. so accurate that unbelievers from 3rd cent. to present day insist that Daniel didn't write them but were a synopsis of history penned centuries later
 - b. almost no disagreement on their interpretation --- amill and premill essentially agree
- 2) historicity of book
 - a. many have ably responded to the cavils of the rationalist crowd, demonstrating that every one of the arguments for a late date is bankrupt
 - b. the grammar and the presence of Greek terms are readily explained by the fact that the Greeks traded and fought as mercenaries in the region for couple centuries prior to Daniel
- 3) End times material concerning Israel
 - a. 10:14 --- "Now I have come to make you understand what will happen to your people in the latter days, for the vision refers to many days yet to come."
 - b. implies that some of the material that follows this verse addresses Israel in the last days
 - c. bear this thought in mind

VERSES

MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL (1)

vs. 1 --- Also in the first year of Darius the Mede, I, even I, stood up to confirm and strengthen him.

- 1) belongs with preceding verse and close of chapter 10.
- 2) Darius was king of Babylon, under Cyrus king of Persia
- 3) reiterate that there are gigantic battles taking place behind the scenes
 - a. every international war, every civil war, every political struggle is the powers of darkness

waging war against mankind, trying to keep them distracted from THE most important thing --- JESUS

PERSIAN EMPIRE STIRS UP GREEK EMPIRE (2)

vs. 2. --- And now I will tell you the truth: Behold, three more kings will arise in Persia, and the fourth shall be far richer than them all; by his strength, through his riches, he shall stir up all against the realm of Greece.

- 1) Ahasuerus (Cambyses), Artaxerxes (Pseudo Smerdis), Darius (Darius Hystaspis), Xerxes
 - a. compare Ezra 4:5-24
 - b. the invasion of Greece occurred in 480 BC, Persia lost battle of Salamis
 - c. [LWB] Assumes four kings after Cyrus of Persia

ALEXANDER THE GREAT (3-4)

vs. 3 --- Then a mighty king shall arise, who shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.

- 1) mighty king = Alexander the Great
- 2) compare the notable horn on the he goat in Dan. 8
- 3) Alexander began his conquests in 335 BC

vs. 4 --- And when he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken up and divided toward the four winds of heaven, but not among his posterity nor according to his dominion with which he ruled; for his kingdom shall be uprooted, even for others besides these.

- 1) Alexander died in 323 BC. His kingdom was divided into four parts (four winds) after the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC.
- 2) Ultimately divided among his four generals: Ptolemy, Lysimachus, Seleucus Nicator, and Cassander.

KINGS OF THE NORTH VS KINGS OF THE SOUTH (5-20)

vs. 5 --- Also the king of the South shall become strong, as well as one of his princes; and he shall gain power over him and have dominion. His dominion shall be a great dominion.

- 1) narrative ignores Asia and Greece, covers only Syria (king of north) and Egypt (the king of the south) because they were the powers which dominated Israel and played tug-of-war over it.
- 2) king of south = Ptolemy I (Soter)

vs. 6 --- And at the end of some years they shall join forces, for the daughter of the king of the South shall go to the king of the North to make an agreement; but she shall not retain the power of her authority, and neither he nor his authority shall stand; but she shall be given up, with those who brought her, and with him who begot her, and with him who strengthened her in those times.

- 1) "at the end of some years" = "after some time" or LXX "after his years"
- 2) Verse begins in 250 BC.
 - a. King of North and king of South arranged alliance by marriage between Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy II, the king of the South and Antiochus Theos, the king of the North.
 - b. Antiochus was required to divorce his wife and make the offspring of Berenice his heir.
 - c. Ptolemy passed in 247 BC and Antiochus called his former wife back and poisoned Berenice and her young son. Her son Callinicus was installed as Antiochus II.

vs. 7 --- But from a branch of her roots one shall arise in his place, who shall come with an army, enter the fortress of the king of the North, and deal with them and prevail.

- 1) "From a branch of her roots" = from the family of the murdered Berenice
 - a. Berenice's brother Ptolemy Energetes avenged her death by **conquering** Syria, (incl. the fortress and the port of Antioch), **dealing** with Seleucus II, and **killing** the wife of Antiochus Theos who was responsible for the poisoning of Berenice.

vs. 8 --- And he shall also carry their gods captive to Egypt, with their princes and their precious articles of silver and gold; and he shall continue more years than the king of the North.

- 1) Ptolemy Energetes brought back 4000 talents of gold, 40,000 talents of silver, and 2500 idols and vessels. Some were from the treasures that Cambyses had taken to Persia.

vs. 9 --- Also the king of the North shall come to the kingdom of the king of the South, but shall return to his own land.

- 1) this verse has a confusing translation issue
 - a. notice that "the king of the north" is in italics here --- it is supplied
 - b. the phrase "the king of the north" is supplied in the NKJV
 - c. the NASB and ESV say "the latter"
 - d. the KJV says "the king of the south"
- 2) where do these differences come from?
 - a. the Hebrew only has the "**he**" supplied by the verb "**he** shall come"
 - b. the Hebrew literally says, "**he** shall come into the kingdom of the king the south"
 - c. who does the "**he**" refer to? It can only refer to the king mentioned at end of vs. 8
 - d. that king is "the king of the north" --- this is a simple grammar question
- 3) the KJV "*the king of the south* shall come into his kingdom" makes no sense contextually and is much harder to fit with history
- 4) ACG --- 240 BC. Seleucus Callinicus invaded Egypt but was defeated. His fleet was destroyed by a storm.

VS. 10 --- However his sons shall get stirred up, and assemble a multitude of great forces; and one shall certainly come and overwhelm and pass through; then he shall return to his fortress and be stirred up.

- 1) "sons" = Sons of Seleucus Callinicus were Seleucus III (Ceraunos) and Antiochus the Great who marshalled large armies
- 2) Seleucus III warred against the Egyptian provinces in Asia Minor unsuccessfully
- 3) Antiochus invaded Egypt and was not opposed by Ptolemy Philopater; in 218 BC Antiochus took the fortress of Gaza

vs. 11 --- And the king of the South shall be moved with rage, and go out and fight with him, with the king of the North, who shall muster a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into the hand of his enemy.

- 1) 217 BC Ptolemy Philopater was angered and fought Antiochus the Great with a huge army. Antiochus' entire army fell into the hands of Ptolemy.

vs 12 --- When he has taken away the multitude, his heart will be lifted up; and he will cast down tens of thousands, but he will not prevail.

- 1) once again the south prevailed
- 2) Egypt rose up with Ptolemy and the coward became brave in the battle above, which was at Raphia (according to A.C. Gaebelien). He cast down tens of thousands. But he did not exploit the opportunity afforded by the victory but gave himself to a licentious life.
- 3) He didn't maintain the momentum and strength

vs 13 --- For the king of the North will return and muster a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come at the end of some years with a great army and much equipment.

- 1) around 14 years later (203 BC), Antiochus assembled a vast army, far larger than his army that had been defeated at Raphia, and marched against Egypt.
- 2) Ptolemy Philopater had died and left an infant son Ptolemy Epiphanes.

vs 14 --- Now in those times many shall rise up against the king of the South. Also, violent men of your people shall exalt themselves in fulfillment of the vision, but they shall fall.

- 1) king of the south was Ptolemy Epiphanes
- 2) Philip of Macedon was one of Antiochus' allies
- 3) "violent men of your people" = Jewish rebels in Egypt who helped Antiochus
 - a. mentioned in Josephus who calls them "the robbers of thy people"

vs 15-16 ---15] So the king of the North shall come and build a siege mound, and take a fortified city; and the forces of the South shall not withstand him. Even his choice troops shall have no strength to resist. 16] But he who comes against him shall do according to his own will, and no one shall stand against him. He shall stand in the Glorious Land with destruction in his power.

- 1) "siege mound" and "fortified city" implies determined assault
- 2) "even his choice troops shall have no strength to resist" = Not even crack troops of south can resist the northern army
- 3) "he who comes against him"

- a. "he" = the king of North mentioned above
- b. "him" = the armies of the South ... even his choice troops"
- 4) "do according to his own will, and no one shall stand against him" = practically invincible in campaign
- 5) "stand in the Glorious Land"
- 6) FACT --- when Antiochus invaded Egypt and subjected the land, he treated the Jews well because they sided with him against Ptolemy Epiphanes.

vs 17 --- He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones with him; thus shall he do. And he shall give him the daughter of women to destroy it; but she shall not stand with him, or be for him.

- 1) 198 to 195 BC, Antiochus pursues control of all Egypt
 - a. treaty between Antiochus and Ptolemy Epiphanes
 - b. Antiochus espoused his daughter Cleopatra to Ptolemy; she called "daughter of women" because she was young;
 - c. treaty fails, Antiochus doesn't get Egypt

vs 18 --- After this he shall turn his face to the *coastlands*, and shall take many. But a *ruler* shall bring the reproach against them to an end; and with the reproach removed, he shall turn back on him.

- 1) Antiochus, frustrated over failures in Egypt
 - "shall turn his face to coastal lands, and shall take many"
- 2) "coastlands" --- KJV says "isles," but this is not talking about islands
- 3) taking these lands was reproaching the Romans, for they were territories of Rome and her allies
- 4) "ruler" (NKJV) and "prince" (KJV) = "commander" (NASB, ESV) and "captain" (Darby)
- 5) commander = Scipio Asiaticus who defeated Antiochus at Magnesia in 190 BC
- 6) ACG --- few years later Antiochus conquered lands on the coast of Asia Minor; this was a reproach to the Romans; commander Scipio Asiaticus defeated him at Magnesia in 190 BC, ending the reproach

vs 19 --- Then he shall turn his face toward the fortress of his own land; but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.

- 1) Antiochus III
- 2) Antiochus returned home like a shamed dog; came to a miserable end when he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus in Elymais, hoping to enrich his depleted treasury
- 3) LESSON HERE
 - count the cost before you wage war, Antiochus started two wars he couldn't finish, he suffered serious loss instead of his expected gains
 - if going forth as believer in battle, know your enemy, know your strengths, know your weaknesses, don't undertake campaigns that will crush you

vs 20 --- There shall arise in his place one who imposes taxes on the glorious kingdom; but within a few days he shall be destroyed, but not in anger or in battle.

- 1) Seleucus IV arose in the place of Antiochus III (he was his son)
- 2) Seleucus Philopater (187-176 BC)
 - a. reputation for raising massive tax levies, which gave him bad reputation
 - b. poisoned by his tax-collector Heliodorus, so slain "neither in anger, nor in battle"
- 3) "within a few days he shall be destroyed"
 - a. some struggle with phrase, say that Seleucus' long reign doesn't fit with this phrase
 - b. but suspect that "within a few days" = "during a few short days" and refers to the fact that shortly after Heliodorus was sent to Jerusalem to confiscate the temple treasury, a brief insurrection occurs, and Seleucus mysteriously passes from the scene, apparently poisoned by Heliodorus.
- 4) CORROBORATORY NOTES
 - a. Seleucus IV --- Gleason Archer observes, "No other details are given in this verse of the twelve-year reign of this rather ineffectual king, except that he did not die in battle or in a mob action as had his father, Antiochus. Yet Seleucus IV met an untimely end through poison administered by Heliodorus" (Expositor Bible Commentary, Vol. 7, Grand Rapids:

ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES (ANTIOCHUS IV)

vs. 21 --- In his [Seleucus IV] place shall arise a vile person to whom royal majesty has not been given. He shall come in peaceably and obtain the kingdom by intrigue.-

1) TRANSLATION ISSUES

- a. "vile" = "contemptible" or "despicable"
- b. "come in peaceably" = without military conflict
- c. "obtain the kingdom by intrigue" = by flatteries and deceptions

2) ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES

- a. Antiochus was the third son of Antiochus III and ruled 175-164 BC
- b. he was contemptible, public called him Antiochus Epimanes (the madman), instead of his preferred appellation Epiphanes (God Manifest)
- c. "royal majesty has not been given" = He was not an heir to the throne,
- d. he obtained "the kingdom by intrigue/flatteries"
 - i. he didn't lead a bloody coup
 - ii. he won over the kings of Pergamum with flattery, and the Syrians capitulated without a fight. (Edward J. Young, The Prophecy of Daniel, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1977, p. 241).

3) HIS RISE is a sordid story

- a. After his father's defeat by the Romans in 190—189, he served as hostage for his father in Rome from 189 to 175, where he learned to admire Roman institutions and policies.
- b. at death of Seleucus IV, Antiochus was not the first in line, Seleucus' son Demetrius was
- c. Demetrius left Syria, and was later sent to Rome as a hostage to take Antiochus' place
- d. on his way home Antiochus obtained support from Eumenes, king of Pergamum
- e. Heliodorus who had poisoned Antiochus III angled for the throne, but failed and fled
- f. After no small amount of intrigue, Antiochus ascended the throne as co-regent with his nephew also called Antiochus, then ruled alone after his nephew was assassinated
 - i. The supposed murderer was put to death by Antiochus

vs. 22 --- And with overwhelming army they shall be swept away from before him and be broken, and also the prince of the covenant.

- 1) "overwhelming arm (force)" vs "force of a flood"
- 2) Antiochus defeated his enemies, including Philometer's generals
- 3) the prince of the covenant may refer to Antiochus' nephew Ptolemy Philometer
--- from the failed peace treaty between the south (Egypt) and the north (Syria)

vs. 23 --- And after the league is made with him he shall act deceitfully, for he shall come up and become strong with a small number of people.

- 1) Antiochus pretended friendship with the young Ptolemy, but invaded Egypt with a small army (that didn't draw attention) and conquered Egypt to Memphis

vs. 24 --- He shall enter peaceably, even into the richest places of the province; and he shall do what his fathers have not done, nor his forefathers: he shall disperse among them the plunder, spoil, and riches; and he shall devise his plans against the strongholds, but only for a time.

- 1) attained conquests that his fathers didn't and couldn't obtain
 - a. this success of Antiochus Epiphanes reflects the success of the antichrist
- 2) conquered the fertile regions of Egypt under the pretense of peace
- 3) conquered Pelusium, Naucratis, and Alexandria

vs. 25-26 --- 25] He shall stir up his power and his courage against the king of the South with a great army. And the king of the South shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand, for they shall devise plans against him. 26] Yes, those who eat of the portion of his delicacies shall destroy him; his army shall be swept away, and many shall fall down slain.

- 1) king of the south = Ptolemy Physcon (king after Philometer fell at hand of Antiochus)
- 2) "he shall not stand, for they shall devise plans against him."
 - a. Egypt had a massive army, but treason in the camp foiled the effort

3) "those who eat of the portion of his delicacies shall destroy him"

a. = folks who ate at the king's table conspired against him

vs. 27 --- Both these kings' hearts shall be bent on evil, and they shall speak lies at the same table; but it shall not prosper, for the end will still be at the appointed time.

1) Antiochus Epiphanes and his nephew, Ptolemy Philometor conspired against Ptolemy Euergetes II, but they also lied to each other --- their plans failed

vs. 28 --- While returning to his land with great riches, his heart shall be moved against the holy covenant; so he shall do damage and return to his own land.

1) 168 BC came back from campaign with great wealth

2) marched through Judea and committed atrocities, exacerbated by rumors spreading among the Jews that he had passed away

3) this stretch of career covered in 1st and 2nd Maccabees

4) ultimately returned to Antioch and rested

vs. 29-30 --- 29] At the appointed time he shall return and go toward the south; but it shall not be like the former or the latter. 30] For ships from Chittim shall come against him; therefore he shall be grieved, and return in rage against the holy covenant, and do damage. "So he shall return and show regard for those who forsake the holy covenant.

CHITTIM

1) "Chittim" --- NKJV says "Cyprus" and NASB and ESV say "Kittim"

2) "ships of Chittim" is not the Cyprian navy but the Roman fleet stationed in Cyprus or Chittim

ANTIOCHUS FRUSTRATED

1) Antiochus made another effort against Egypt, but this was unsuccessful. Not because the Egyptian army was too strong but because Rome intervened.

2) When Roman fleet arrived near Alexandria, Antiochus went out to greet them. Given letters of the Roman Senate commanding him to cease warring against his nephews.

3) Antiochus said wanted to consult with friends and allies. Pompilius, one of the legates, drew a circle in the sand around Antiochus, then ordered him to give an answer and forbid him from leaving without giving an answer.

4) Humiliated he returned to Judaea and took his frustrations out on Israel

5) Honored that that embraced the Greek gods

6) Raged against those who rejected the Greek gods

OBSERVATIONS

1) Antiochus's humiliation a great example that you can't make typologies walk on all four legs. He is type of AC. But only in his treatment of the Jews. Not in his military might.

vs. 31 --- And forces shall be mustered by him, and they shall defile the sanctuary fortress; then they shall take away the daily sacrifices, and place there the abomination of desolation.

1) climax of iniquity and abomination under Antiochus

2) sent over 20,000 men to crush Jerusalem, thousands slain, women and children taken captive

3) commanded nation to embrace the Grecian idolatry and sent enforcers

4) the sacrifices ceased, temple ceremonies ended, temple polluted with sacrifice of swine, temple dedicated to Jupiter Olympius (statue placed there)

5) Antiochus is the little horn of Dan. 8:9-12

6) this is the great typology of the antichrist

7) THIS MATERIAL APPLIES TYPOLOGICALLY TO THE ANTICHRIST

8) But this is not strictly speaking a prophecy about the abomination of desolation
--- the prophecy is found in 12:11

MACCABEES AND THE ENDTIMES

vs. 32 --- Those who do wickedly against the covenant he shall corrupt with flattery; but the people who know their God shall be strong, and carry out great exploits.

1) in times of Maccabees, men were corrupted with flattery and bribes to oppose the covenant
--- this will be true in the last days too

vs. 33 --- And those of the people who understand shall instruct many; yet for many days they shall fall by sword and flame, by captivity and plundering.

- 1) In times of Maccabees there were brave men who stood against the evil and taught the way of truth
--- this will be true again in the last days
- 2) in the times of the Maccabees, many fell martyrs by the sword and flame
--- in the last days, many shall be martyrs by beheading (principle still holds true)
- 3) captivity and plundering true in the last days too

vs. 34 --- Now when they fall, they shall be aided with a little help; but many shall join with them by intrigue.

- 1) "now when they fall, they [the cause of truth] shall be aided with a little help,
- 2) many shall join the right camp for the wrong reasons --- flattery, hypocrisy, court intrigue

vs. 35 --- And some of those of understanding shall fall, to refine them, purify them, and make them white, until the time of the end; because it is still for the appointed time.

- 1) Sometimes believers fall, but their falls always make them better. When unbelievers fall, they are made worse.
 - a. false professions fall a few times, getting worse and worse, until they stay in their wallow
 - b. true conversions fall a few times, getting better and better (fewer and farther between) until they stay in the fellowship of the saints
- 2) "until the time of the end" prophetic allusion that indicates that this Antiochus and Maccabees passage is looking to the future in prophetic foreshortening.
- 3) FORESHORTENING
 - a. when a historical passage like Antiochus above bears allusions to the future antichrist or a passage like this one on the Maccabees bears allusions or clear applications to the future victorious saints, we are in the realm of prophetic foreshortening
 - b. prophetic foreshortening comes in two varieties
 - i. passages purely historical that seem to typologically reflect prophetic events (typological foreshortening)
 - ii. passages that mix history (typology) with material that can't be historical (this is pure foreshortening)
 - iii. of this latter --- 1st and 2nd coming mixed,
 - c. Examples of the latter
 - i. Babylon --- Isaiah 13, Babylon's destruction foreshadows day of the Lord
 - ii. Babylon --- Isaiah 14 --- King of Babylon foreshadows Satan
 - iii. Assyria --- Isaiah 30 --- destruction of Assyria foreshadows day of the Lord
 - iv. Tyre --- Ezek 28 --- king of Tyre associated with Satan
 - v. Egypt --- Ezek 29 --- Pharaoh and judgment Egypt foreshadows Antichrist and judgment of world

ANTICHRIST

NOTE

- 1) verses 36-45 don't have any ready historical fulfillment as verses 2-35 do
- 2) there is no where to go but prophecy
- 3) however, those who deny prophecy and those who deny dispensationalism with a literal antichrist go to war over this section
- 4) the willful king here is the same as the little horn in Dan 7:8

vs. 36 --- Then the king shall do according to his own will: he shall exalt and magnify himself above every god, shall speak blasphemies against the God of gods, and shall prosper till the wrath has been accomplished; for what has been determined shall be done.

- 1) exalt himself, magnify himself = 2 Thess. 2
- 2) blasphemies against the God of gods, conscious acknowledgment of his existence
 - a. implies that men will be juggling hatred for God with denying his existence

- 3) prosper until the wrath (the tribulation) is done
- 4) "what has been determined shall be done"
 - a. determined that this evil age shall reach its climax in man worshipping the antichrist
 - i. essentially mankind worshipping a man
 - b. determined that this evil age shall be brought to an end with the tribulation and the second coming

vs. 37 --- He shall regard neither the God of his fathers nor the desire of women, nor regard any god; for he shall exalt himself above them all.

- 1) "regard not the God of his Fathers" = seems to imply of Jewish or Christian descent, a true apostate
- 2) "nor regard any god; for he shall exalt himself above them all." = rejection of all concepts of God, as we see in 2 Thess. 2 where he exalts himself above all this is called god or revered
- 3) "nor the desire of women"
 - a. not ascribing homosexuality to him, though that may well be the case, at least bi
 - b. simply saying he doesn't ascribe to the Babylonian tradition of Dumuzid (Tammuz) and Innanna, which appeared in all the ancient pantheons in one form or another (as Adonis and Aphrodite)
 - c. he doesn't do Christianity or Judaism, he doesn't do ancient paganism, he doesn't do any religion which conceives of eternal God or gods

vs. 38 --- But in their place he shall honor a god of fortresses; and a god which his fathers did not know he shall honor with gold and silver, with precious stones and pleasant things.

- 1) god of fortresses --- not any previously known God, rather the "god of strongholds" even the devil, who has been raising strongholds against the truth from the beginning and has waged a long war against God
- 2) only the antichrist, the image of the antichrist, and satan are worshipped
 - a. Rev. 13:4, And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast: and they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? **who is able to make war with him?**
 - b. Rev 13:7 It was granted to him to **make war** with the saints and to overcome them. And authority was given him over every tribe, tongue, and nation.
 - c. Rev 13:2 Now the beast which I saw was like a leopard, his feet were like the feet of a bear, and his mouth like the mouth of a lion. The dragon gave him his **power**, his throne, and **great authority**.
- 3) notice the gold, silver, and precious stones?
 - a. in the day of the Lord, when the Lord descends from heaven in vengeance, men will cast their images, their gold, and silver away, and try to hide from God's presence

vs. 39 --- Thus he shall act against the strongest fortresses with a foreign god, which he shall acknowledge, and advance its glory; and he shall cause them to rule over many, and divide the land for gain.

- 1) he seizes power over the world through Satan
- 2) Rev. 6:1 "he goes forth conquering and to conquer"
 - a. some say bow without arrows, therefore peace, but this is groundless
 - b. many ancient artworks of warriors show the bow without arrows, arrows are assumed
 - c. the antichrist comes to power in war --- war to make peace
- 3) divide the land for gain --- this is what all war is about GAIN
 - a. war is the most profitable business on the planet

vs. 40 --- At the time of the end the king of the South shall attack him; and the king of the North shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter the countries, overwhelm them, and pass through.

- 1) king of the north
 - a. either implies that the antichrist is from the northern part of the Roman empire, or that the antichrist first consolidates power in the north --- he is the little horn
- 2) when the antichrist is consolidating power, a southern coalition shall challenge him

- a. the AC shall crush the rebellion, enter their countries, and overwhelm them
- 3) this reminds me of the ten kings, which the antichrist overthrows three
- vs. 41 --- He shall also enter the Glorious Land, and many countries shall be overthrown; but these shall escape from his hand: Edom, Moab, and the prominent people of Ammon.**
 - 1) Apparently, Edom, Moab, and Ammon will be delivered (Jordan)
 - 2) perhaps they stay neutral in the conflict, or declare their loyalty early
- vs. 42 --- He shall stretch out his hand against the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape.**
 - 1) The invasion will press its way south into Egypt
- vs. 43 --- He shall have power over the treasures of gold and silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt; also the Libyans and Ethiopians shall follow at his heels.**
 - 1) whether by war or show of force, the Libyans and Ethiopians are also brought into the fold
- vs. 44 --- But news from the east and the north shall trouble him; therefore he shall go out with great fury to destroy and annihilate many.**
 - 1) The east and the north perhaps are the other two regions that the antichrist conquers as he ascends the world heap to be the king of the hill
 - 2) I have often mentioned that the whole world has a vision for a new world order, but there are numerous versions contending
 - a. American right version
 - b. American left version
 - c. European version
 - d. Russian version
 - e. Chinese version
 - f. illuminati, WEF version
 - g. Catholic version
 - h. Muslim version
 - 3) Ultimately what prevails will be a mix of American, European, Illuminati/WEF
 - a. time will tell who proves to be the head, who the body, and who the tail
 - 4) The Russian and Muslim versions are removed from the picture before the tribulation starts
 - 5) The Catholic (ecumenical) version removed midweek
- vs. 45 --- And he shall plant the tents of his palace between the seas and the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and no one will help him.**
 - 1) After consolidating power and defeating every threat, he will make Jerusalem his headquarters
 - 2) now is the abomination of desolation and the worship of the beast