

Daniel Handout #4

Daniel 11:1-12

Persia became world ruler in _____ B.C.

What empire did Persia succeed and conquer?

Who was the last king of this conquered empire?

In the Bible, where is the story of the fall of that empire and its succession by Persia found?

11:1 Who is “Darius the Mede”? (cf. 5:31; 6:1, 28; 9:1)

1. Liberals: he’s a fiction
2. Gubaru, governor of Babylon under Cyrus the Great
3. Another name for Cyrus. Thus, translate 6:28 “...reign of Darius and [read *even*] in the reign of Cyrus the Persian” (Donald J. Wiseman)

11:2

How many Persian kings are contemplated?

What does the fourth king do?

When did he do it?

Where did he do it?

Who is the fourth king? (485-465 B.C.)

Now list the “three more kings”. (539-530 B.C.)

(530-522 B.C.)

(522-486 B.C.)

11:3 Map #1

From whence will the “mighty king” arise?

Who is he? (356-323 B.C.)

Where have we met him before?

11:4 Map #2

This verse describes the Διαδοχοι (“Diadochoi” or “ ”) (B.C.)

What is the meaning of “the four points of the compass”?

Identify these:

Lysimachus

Cassander

Ptolemy

Seleucus

“not his own descendants” means:

What was the turning point in this division? Antigonus Monophthalmus (ca.382-301 B.C.) against: (310-309 B.C.)

(306-305 B.C.)

(304-302 B.C.)

What erupted from this? **Map #3**

11:5-35—CONFLICT OF PTOLEMIES AND SELEUCIDS (301-164 B.C.)

11:5 INAUGURATION OF THE CONFLICT Map #4

The “King of the South” is contrasted with _____(cf. v. 6)

Who is the “King of the South”?

How do you know?

Who is the “King of the North”?

Particular “King of the South” here: (“Soter”) (367/6-283/2 BC)

His “prince” is (“Nicator”) (ca.358-281 B.C.)

“great dominion” means:

**11:6 FIRST AND SECOND SYRIAN WARS (276-71/274-71 AND 260-253 B.C.)
Map #5**

“after some years” refers to what?

___ Syrian War (276-271/274-271 B.C.)

Parties: Philadelphus (308-246 B.C.)
 Soter (324-261 B.C.)

___ Syrian War (260-253 B.C.)

Parties: Philadelphus (308-246 B.C.)
 Theos (ca.287-246 B.C.)

Explain “they will form an alliance”

_____ (King of the South)

_____ (King of the North)

Who is the “daughter”?

“will come” when?

Under what circumstances?

What does “she will be given up” mean?

Text issue: Hebrew word for “sired” may mean “begat” (hence “child”)

Possibilities: “sired” = _____

“child” = _____

The one who “supported her” is _____

11:7-10 THIRD SYRIAN WAR (“LAODICEAN WAR”) (246-241 B.C.) Map #6

v. 7

“one of the descendants of her line” (NASB mg., “roots”) is _____ Euergetes
(246-221 B.C.)

“his place” = ?whose place _____

Who is the King of the North in this verse? _____ Callinicus (246-226 B.C.)

“he will deal with them” refers to _____
“display great strength”

v. 8
What is the significance of capturing “their gods”?

v. 9
Identify “the latter”. _____
The “King of the South” is _____
“but will return to his own land” refers to _____

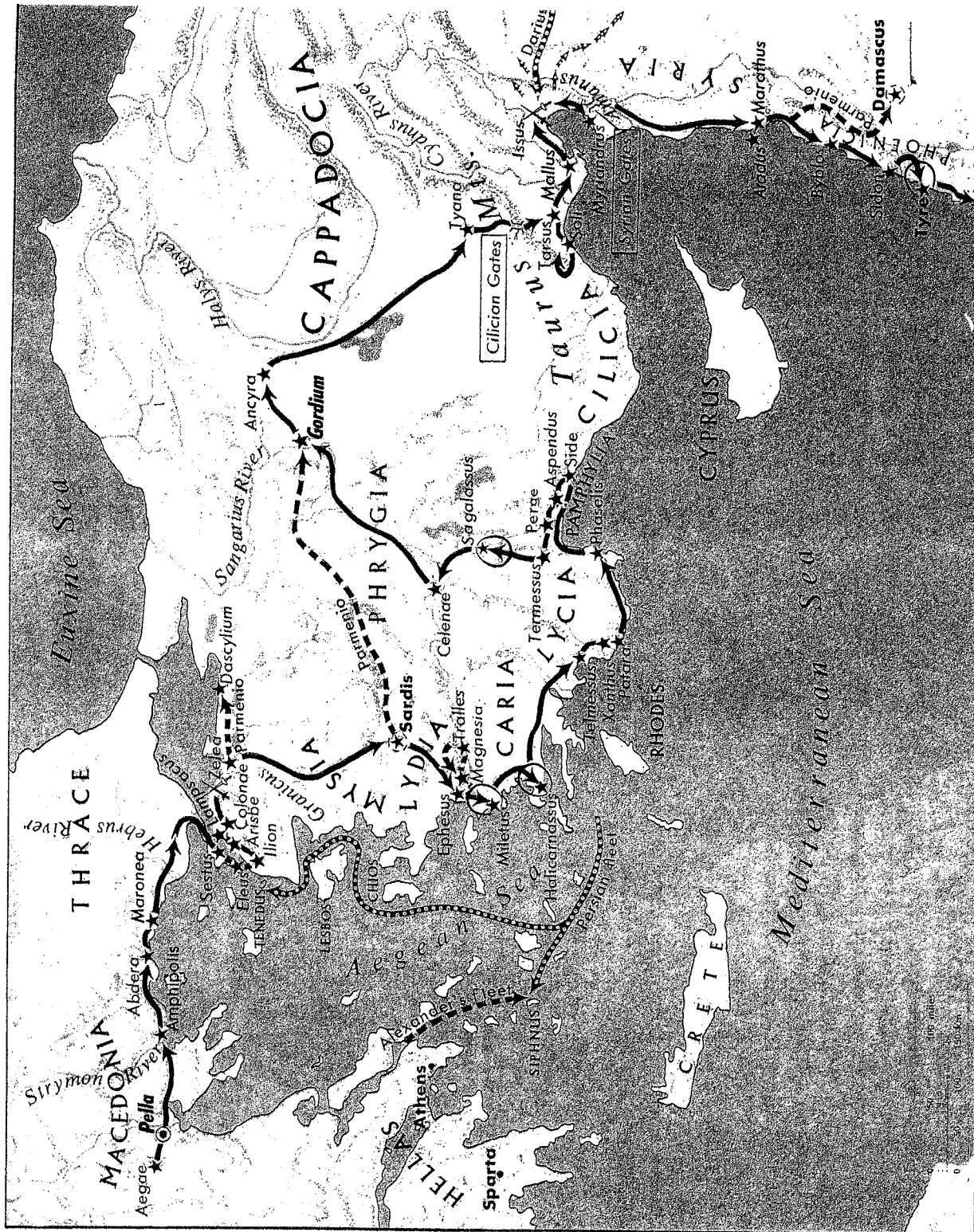
v. 10 **Map #7**
Who are the “sons”? _____ Ceraunus (226-223 B.C.)
_____ Megas (223-187 B.C.)
“one of them will keep on coming” refers to whom? _____
“fortress” refers to _____

11:11-12 THE FOURTH SYRIAN WAR (221-217 B.C.)

v. 11 **Map #7 (again)**
This “King of the South” is _____ Philopater (221-204 B.C.)
The “King of the North” in this verse is _____
Where do they meet? _____ (217 B.C.)
How great was the “great multitude” of the latter?

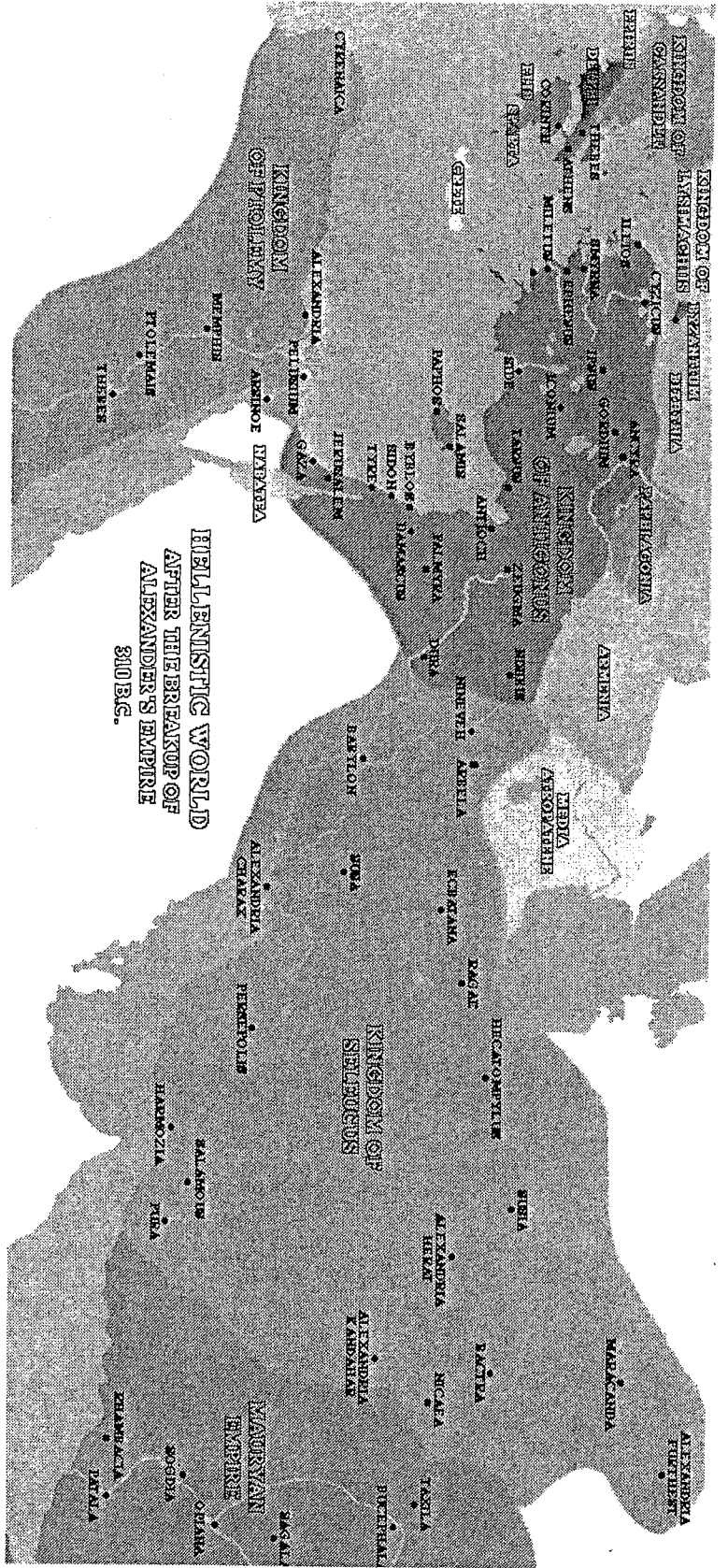
Who is the “former” (NASB)?

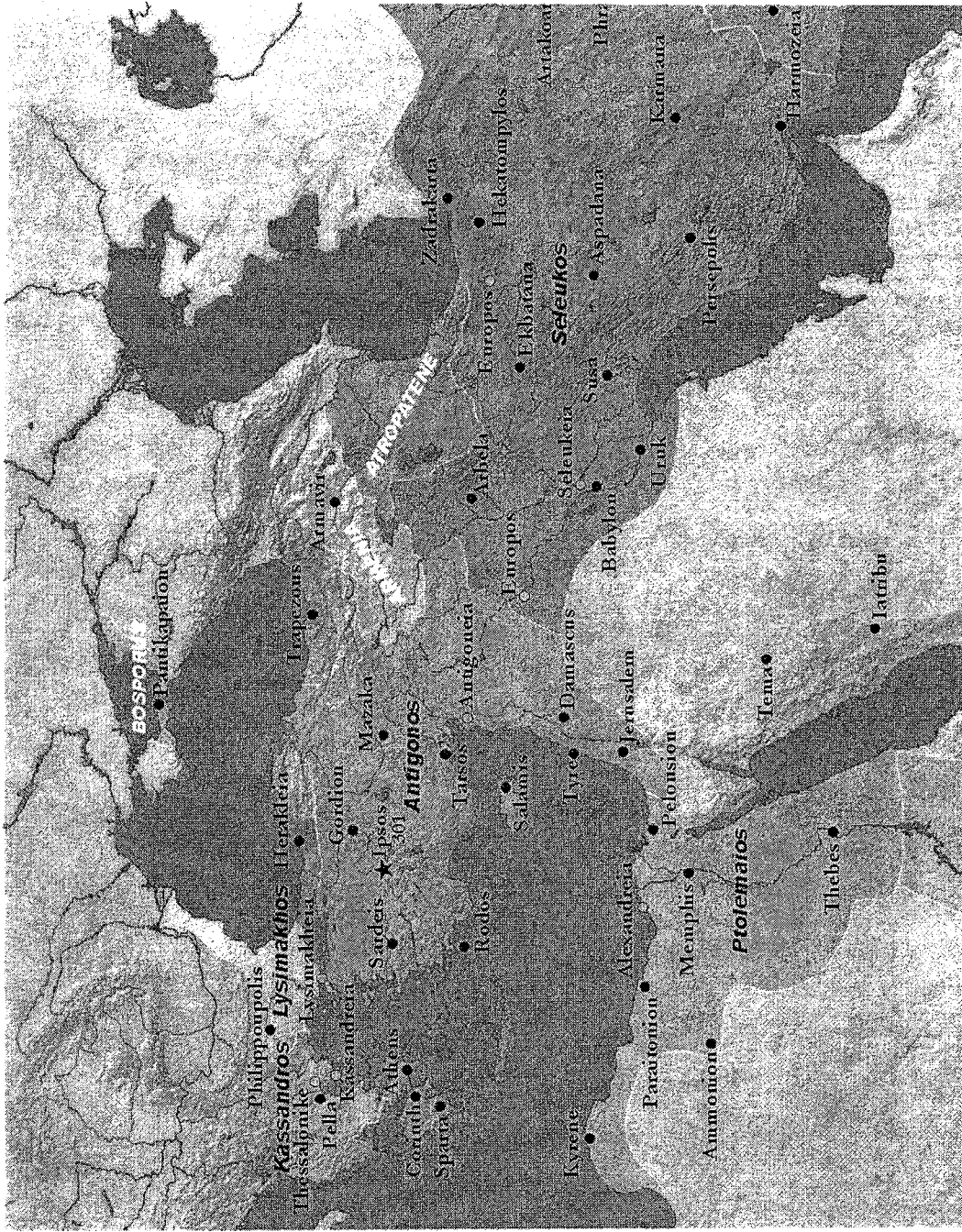
v. 12
Whose “heart will be lifted up”? _____
“tens of thousands” is a Hebrew idiom. It means _____
“not prevail” indicates _____



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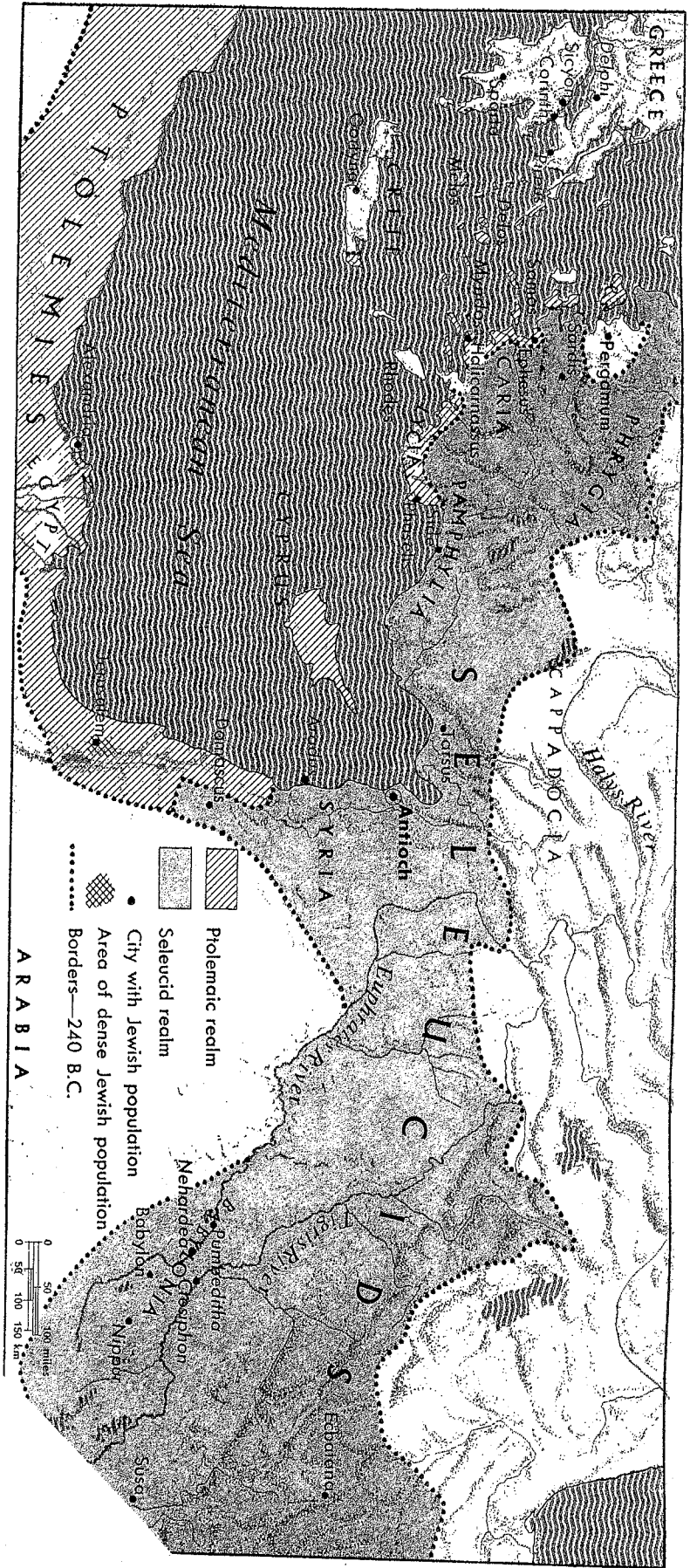
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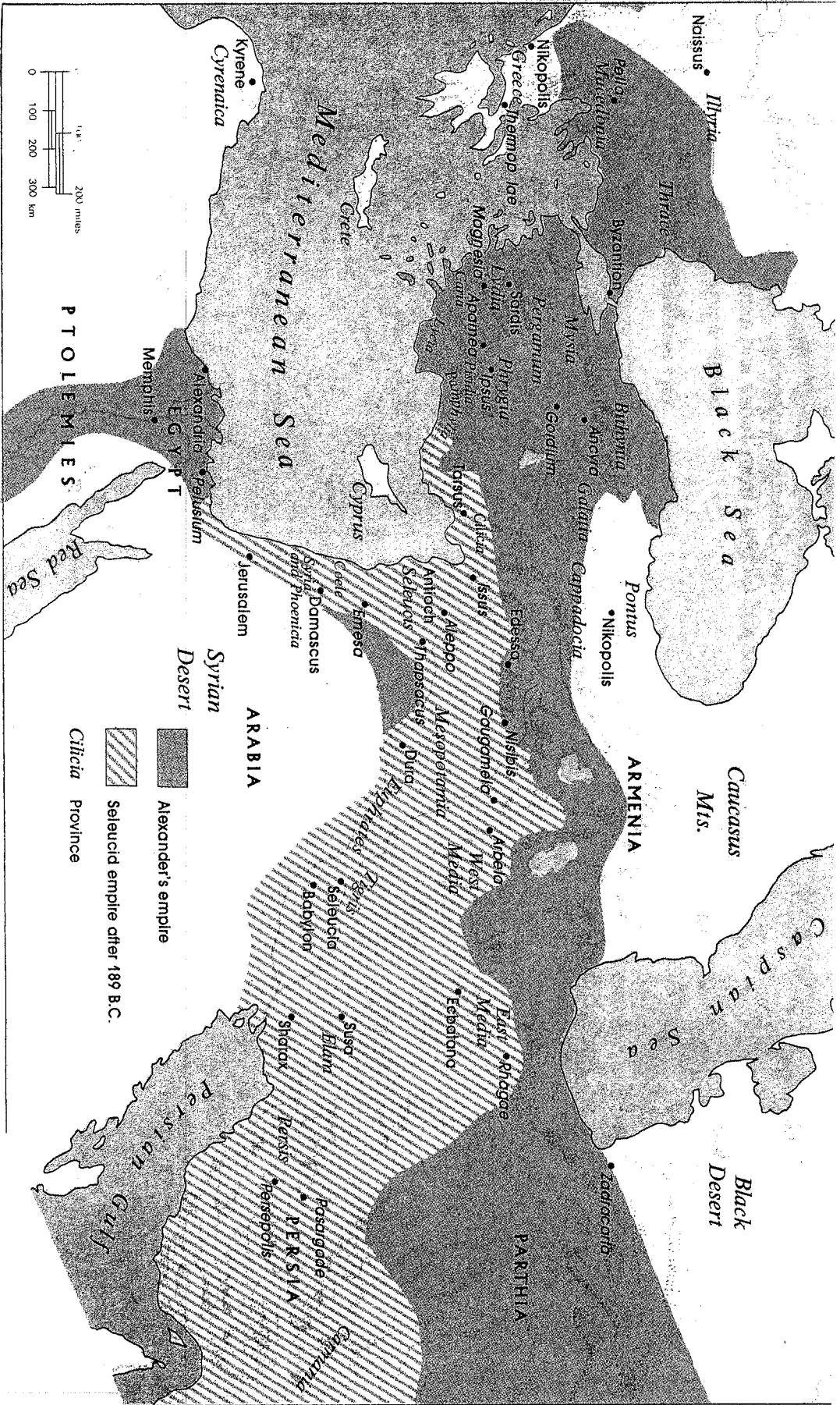


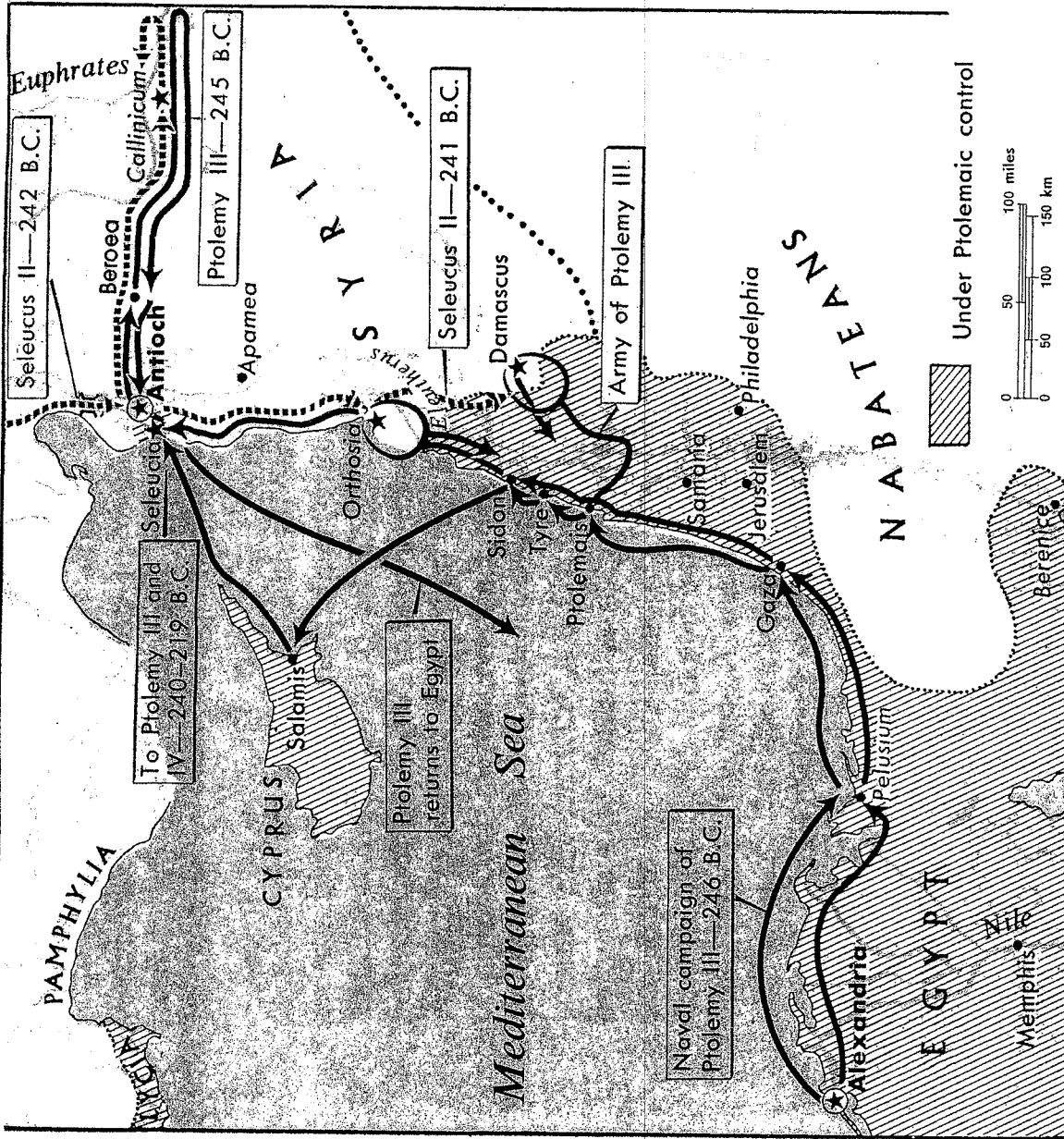
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5





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7

