

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. 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. 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. 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.

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.

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. 42 He shall stretch out his hand against the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape. 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.

36 The counter reformation and the stronger blasphemous statements of the Authority of the Papacy.

37 Speaking of Celibacy Pope as final authority.

38 Describes Cathedrals and the worship of Mary.

39 The Papal practice of deciding who had the right to rule a country within the Holy Roman Empire.

The King of the North continues as the Papacy. Allies and the King of the South continue as Islam, as in Dan.11:25-39. The time of the end=begins in the mid 1840s (end of the 2300 days/yrs. of Daniel 8:13- 17,26) and the battle is after the healing of the deadly wound of Rev. 13:3 because the Papacy is able to mount a massive counter attack. It could be said that the developments from 1798 (the end of the 1260 day/yr. prophecy) to the mid 1840s set up the time of the end. e military force comes from an alliance of the Papacy with Europe (Rev.17:12) and the U.S. (Rev.13:11-17). After attacking the Papacy, and/ or its allies (NATO?), Islam is overwhelmed by the counter attack. As of August 2012, Islam’s attack and the Christian Allies counter attack appear to be future.

The locations listed have both a geographical localized, and “spiritual” world wide application, i.e. the Papacy land invasion route is still from the North of Israel and Islam is still from the South, but both have also joined in a worldwide spiritual struggle.

41 The Papal alliance enters Palestine. Many other countries will also be overthrown

These verses suggest a 3-way breakup of Islam. 1 Those who escape from the Papal alliance. These are represented by parts of Jordan, a moderate Islamic state. Spiritually this may represent the Islamic “Children of Abraham” spiritually from the line of Lot, Ishmael and Esau who will accept Jesus (Gal. 3:26-29, Matt.8:11, Hebrews 2:2,3) and escape the mark of the beast (Rev.13:8).

2 Those who do not escape, Egypt and many others. These are the radical center of Islam that will be defeated.

3 Those that shall follow at his heels. Libyans and Ethiopians represent moderate or secular Islamic areas/people that will follow the Papacy. Rev. 13:3 “all the world followed the beast” & Rev. 13:13-16 mark of the beast.

## Daniel 11 Prophecy NKJV

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.

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

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.

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.

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. 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. 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.

10 However his sons shall stir up strife, 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 stir up strife. 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 be given into the hand of his enemy.

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.

## Historical Fulfillment

1st Cambyses II (530-521 BC), 2nd Smerdis (521 BC) and 3rd Darius I (521-485 BC), 4th Xerxes (486-465 BC), excelling in wealth and power, launched an elaborate campaign against Greece and lost.

Alexander the Great (336-323 BC) Four lesser kingdoms emerged from the rubble of Alexander’s empire: Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. is 4-part breakup was indicated in Dan. 7:6 & 8:8. From this point on Dan. 11 will describe world powers that would attack Palestine from the northern or southern land invasion routes.

GREEK KINGDOMS north (N) vs. south (S) 5 (S)Egypt-Ptolemy I (305-283 BC) (N)Syria- Seleucus I (305-281), who once served under Ptolemy as “one of his princes”.

6 (S)Ptolemy II (283-246 BC) gave his daughter Berenice in a marriage-alliance to his rival (N) Antiochus II (261-246 BC) Upon Ptolemy’s death, Antiochus returned to his exwife Laodice (whom he had divorced in order to marry Berenice). Laodice then poisoned Antiochus and had Berenice and her child murdered so her son Seleucus II could ascend the throne.

7-9 (S) Ptolemy III (246-222 BC), Berenice’s brother (“branch of her root”), after her murder, launched a successful campaign against (N) Seleucus II (246-225 BC) who died. Ptolemy took 40,000 talents worth of silver, 4000 talents of gold and 2500 idols from the Syrians back to Egypt. Seleucus II then recovered Syria.

10-11 (N) Seleucus III (225-223 BC) succeeded Seleucus II, raised up an army and launched a campaign against Attalus I of the Attalid dynasty. Seleucus III was assassinated a er a brief two-year reign. His younger brother, (N) Antiochus III “Antiochus the Great,” (223-187 BC), succeeded him and amassed an army and marched against (S) Ptolemy IV (221-205 BC) of Egypt. He was successful up until his defeat at Raphia in 217 BC, a loss which nullified his previous gains.

12 (S) Ptolemy IV, his heart being lifted up after his victory in Palestine, sought to enter the Jewish temple. The Jews resisted him so he had “tens of thousands” put to death.

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. 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. 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.

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. 18 After this he shall turn his face to the coastlands, and shall take many. But a ruler (or commander) shall bring the reproach against them to an end; and with the reproach removed, he shall turn back on him. 19 Then he shall turn his face toward the fortress of his own land; but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.

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.

21 And in his place shall arise a vile person, to whom they will not give the honor of royalty; but he shall come in peaceably, and seize the kingdom by intrigue. 22 With the force of a flood they shall be swept away from before him and be broken, and also the prince of the covenant.

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.

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.

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. 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.

13-16 (N) Antiochus III returned to wage war against the (S) Ptolemies and by 198 BC, nearly 20 years after his defeat at Raphia, Antiochus had succeeded in taking possession of Palestine. The battle of Panium (198 BC) marked the end of Ptolemaic rule in Palestine.

17-19 (N) Antiochus III gave his daughter Cleopatra in marriage to (S)Ptolemy V, hoping to use her to conquer Egypt through intrigue. To his dismay (S)Cleopatra stood against her father. Antiochus then turned against Asia Minor (the coastlands), but was turned back or defeated by the Roman commander Lucius Cornelius Scipio in 190 BC. Antiochus III was killed while trying to plunder a pagan temple near Susa (187 BC) just a year following the peace accords with Rome (188 BC); thus he stumbled and fell and was found no more. The role of the King of the North switches to Rome at this point.

20 (N) Augustus Caesar (63BC-14AD), the first Roman Emperor whose taxing or census is recorded in Luke 2:1.

20-21 Through divorce, remarriage, and killings Tiberius became the emperor, (14-37) but was never popular. During his rule Jesus, the prince of the covenant, is broken/killed. The force of a flood is a reference to the coming destruction of Jerusalem, which Daniel linked to the death of Jesus in Dan. 9:26 as well.

23 Rise of the papacy without their own army.

24 The pope, a "man of peace", will rule for a limited time. The 1260 day/yrs. of Daniel 7:25 and Rev.12:6,14. The King of the North now enters its Papal, Holy Roman empire phase.

25-30 Pagan Rome made no such invasion of Egypt/South after the death of Jesus. So this must be the Papal-led Crusades against Islam, initiated by Pope Urban II in 1095. The area to the south of Palestine was now controlled by Islam. The King of the South has now entered its Islamic phase.

- 9 major crusades & many minor ones.
- Armies large and casualties high.
- High intrigue within the armies.
- Both sides lied and broke agreements.

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.

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 Cyprus (Kittim) 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.

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.

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. 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.

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

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.

28 The booty from the crusades led to many relics and artifacts being taken to Western Europe.

29 "Former"= Crusades in verses 25-28. Similar to 1st Woe of Rev. 9:1-12  
"Appointed Time"= Ottoman Islamic empire and the start of the reformation. 1360 AD (John Wycliffe) at the end of the 1290 years of Dan. 12:11, which started from the the destruction of the Temple in 70AD which Jesus and Dan. 9:27 call the abomination of desolation. Similar to 2nd Woe of Rev. 9:13-21.  
"Latter"=Final Islam/Christian conflict described in Daniel 11:40-45. Similar to Rev. 9 and 12 Third Woe.

30 Islamic naval victories in the battles of Preveza in 1538 & Dierba in 1560, led to decades of Islamic naval control until Pope Pius V organized the Holy League that temporarily stopped Islam in one of the largest Middle Ages naval battles. Pope Pius V also reasserted the Liturgical Mass, Inquisition, and decrees of the council of Trent.

31 Same themes as Dan.8:11-13, the religious phase of the little horn. Dan. 11:29-39 focus on Papal persecutions of other Christians which gained the force of arms with the conversion of Clovis in 508AD (the abomination of desolation).

32-34 is represents the reformation, with many of the reformers put to death and burned at the stake.

34 After it became safer to be a protestant many joined from false motives.

35 This suggests that 36 -39 will be a summary of the evils of the 1260 yr. rule of the Papacy and a description of the counter reformation.