

Legend: "stand" King of the North: KN King of the South: KS Rome God

1 1st year of Darius: 538BC

2 3 kings in Persia: 1. Cambyses II (530-521BC); 2. Smerdis (521BC); 3. Darius I Hystapes (521-485BC)

4th richer: Xerxes the Great (Ahasuerus of Esther; 486-465BC)

3 mighty king: Alexander the Great (336-323BC)

4 his kingdom broken to 4 winds of heaven: 1. Macedonia (Cassander); 2. Thrace + NW Asia Minor (Lysimachus); 3. Egypt (Ptolemy); 4. Syria + Babylonia (Seleucus)

5 KS strong; one of his princes: Ptolemy I Soteriological (305-283BC); Seleucus I Nicator (305-281BC), ruled Syria from India

6 end of years they join together; daughter of KS to KN: Berenice

won't retain power of arm/stand; given up; who brought her; who begat her + strengthened her: Berenice married to KN - Antiochus II Theos (261-246 BC). Berenice murdered by Antiochus II Theos' first wife, Laodice

7 from branch of her roots one stands in his estate, with army into fortress of KN, prevails: Berenice's brother Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222 BC) avenged Berenice's murder. KN: Seleucus II, son of Laodice.

8 carry gods captive to Egypt, their princes, precious vessels of silver/gold; continue > KN: Ptolemy III Euergetes retrieved from Syria the images of the gods removed by Cambyses of Persia.

9 KN comes to his kingdom, returns to own land: KN Seleucus II Callinicus to Egypt, but repulsed by Ptolemy III Euergetes.

10 KN sons stirred, assemble great forces: Seleucus III Ceranus (226-223BC) + Antiochus III Magnus (223-187BC).

one comes, overflows, passes through, returns, stirred, even to his fortress: Magnus marched against KS Ptolemy IV Philopater but returned home, conquering Antioch.

11 KS angry, fights with KN; musters great multitude; but multitude given into his hand: KS Ptolemy IV Epiphanes defeats Antiochus III Magnus at Raphia on Egyptian border (217BC)

12 KS removes multitude, heart lifted up; casts down 10,000s, but KS not strengthened: KS Ptolemy IV Philopater conquered Judaea, slaughtered 10,000s Jews in Alexandria in revenge for his failed attempt to enter Jerusalem temple.

13 KN returns, musters multitude > former; comes after years with great army, riches: KN Antiochus III Magnus put down rebellions in eastern provinces, invaded Egypt with large army

14 many stand up against KS: KN Antiochus III Magnus + Philip V of Macedonia fought in an alliance against KS Ptolemy V of Egypt. The Egyptians were thrown out of Palestine.

robbers of your people exalt themselves to establish vision but fall: Romans who exalted themselves (Dan 9:24!), but Roman Empire fell in 5th century.

15 KN comes, casts up mount, takes fenced cities; arms of south not withstand, neither his chosen people: KN Antiochus III Magnus besieged Sidon, took Gaza. Ptolemy V, a boy king, was under guardianship of Roman senate, but general Scopas was defeated in 200/199BC by KN Antiochus Magnus III.

16 who comes against him does own will; none stand before him; stands in glorious land, by his hand consumed: Rome invades Middle East. Pompey conquered Syria + Palestine ("Glorious Land") 64/63BC. Rome then destroyed Jerusalem 70AD, and 135AD.

17 sets face to enter with strength of whole kingdom; upright ones with him; gives him daughter of women, corrupting her; but she not stand on his side, neither for him: Julius Caesar entered Egypt 48BC in pursuit of Pompey in Roman civil war. Pompey murdered by Egyptian officer. Caesar propped up joint reign of Cleopatra + Ptolemy XIV before taking her as his mistress back to Rome where she bore him a son (C-section!).

18 he turns to isles, takes many: but prince for his behalf causes reproach offered by him to cease; without his own reproach he turns on him: Julius Caesar conquered Mediterranean islands + North Africa after Egypt. But Brutus (ruler/Roman senator) plotted with 60 senators to assassinate Julius Caesar.

19 turns his face to fort of his own land; but stumbles, falls, not found: Julius Caesar assassinated on Ides of March 44 BC in Forum of Rome.

20 stands up in his estate raiser of taxes in glory of kingdom; but within few days destroyed, neither in anger/battle: Caesar Augustus (63BC-14AD): taxation of Roman Empire (Lk 2:1).

21 in his estate stands up vile person, not given honor of kingdom; but comes in peaceably, obtain kingdom by flatteries: Tiberius Caesar, Roman Emperor (14-37AD), came into Augustus' family when Augustus took his mother Livia forcibly from her husband to be his own wife.

22 with arms of flood overflowed before him, broken; also prince of covenant: Tiberius Caesar conquered Arminius of Germany and put down various rebellions. Christ crucified 31AD (Dan 9:24-27).

23 after league made with him he works deceitfully; he comes up, becomes strong with a small people: In 161BC, Rome and Maccabean leaders made a league of assistance, allowing Rome to intervene on behalf of the Jews to defend against Seleucid aggression, but Pompey disregarded the league and conquered Judaea in 63BC.

24 enters peaceably even on fattest places of province; does what his fathers have not done, nor fathers' fathers;

scatters among them prey, spoil, riches; forecasts his devices against strongholds for a time: Rome gained many provinces through treaties or legacies and disbursed wealth to her allies. She ruled for a prophetic "time" (360 years): 31BC (Battle of Actium) - 330AD; capital of Roman Empire moved from Rome to Constantinople by Emperor Constantine.

25 stirs up his power & courage against KS with great army; but he stands not; they forecast devices against him: Civil war between Octavius (later Augustus Caesar) & Mark Anthony (leading Egypt through relationship with Cleopatra); Anthony eventually defeated by Octavius.

26 who feed of his meat destroy him; his army overflows; many fall slain: Mark Anthony's friends, lover Cleopatra and allies deserted him after he lost Battle of Actium to Octavius (31BC). Anthony commits suicide.

27 both kings' hearts mischief, speak lies at one table; but not prosper; end at time appointed: Octavius and Mark Anthony negotiated falsely with each other, but the appointed time for the end of Rome's reign: 330AD.

28 returns to his land with great riches; heart against holy covenant; exploits, returns to own land: Octavius returned to Rome with booty from Egypt. Rome became persecutor of early Christians in 1st c. AD-313AD (Rev 2:10!).

29 At time appointed returns, comes to south; not as former or latter: Roman emperor Diocletian fought wars between 284-303AD to regain/retain Egypt as a Roman province. "former": 31BC (Actium); "latter": 1798AD

30 ships of Chittim against him; grieved, returns, indignation against holy covenant; returns, have intelligence with them that forsake holy covenant: Northern barbarians assaulted Rome 4th c.AD. Rome blamed, persecuted Christians for attacks (Emperors Diocletian+Probus). Emperor Constantine collaborates with Bishop of Rome 331AD. Early church apostasy ensues.

31 arms stand on his part, pollute sanctuary, take away daily, place abomination of desolation: Conversion of Clovis, King of France ("Eldest Son of the Church"). Christians entered Roman army after 331AD; growing union of Church+State=growing apostasy, false plan of salvation: Mass and human priesthood.

32 who do wickedly against covenant he corrupts by flatteries; but people knowing God strong; exploits: Bishops of Rome corrupted apostate Christians; God's true followers stand for truth.

33 who understand among people instruct many; yet fall by sword, flame, captivity, spoil, many days: faithful Christians instruct apostate Christianity but die under papal persecution (1260 years; Dan 7:25; 8:11-13; Rev 12:14).

34 when they fall, helped with a little help: but many cleave with flatteries: Alps & New World refuge for persecuted saints. Some joined/left Protestants for false motives (e.g. Erasmus *via media*).

35 some with understanding fall, to try them, purge, make white, to time of end (appointed): 1260 years: 538-1798AD.

36 king does his will; exalts/magnifies himself above every god, speaks marvellous things against God of gods, prospers till indignation accomplished; determined shall be done: "king" (Louis XIV?) not named KN! EGW: singular power in v30; then quotes vv 31-36! (Xyz) Neo-pagan revolutionary France "abolished" God by decree; prospered until 1798AD when General Berthier overthrew Papacy. Napoleon in turn overthrew neo-paganism and reintroduced religion into French government.

37 Neither regards God of his fathers, desire of women, regard any god; magnifies himself above all: Neo-pagan revolutionary France rejected God, diluted marriage, undermined family, made the state "god" in atheistic political theory, including revolutionary 10-day calendar = anti-Sabbath.

38 But in his estate he honors God of forces: a god whom his fathers knew not honors with gold, silver, precious stones, pleasant things: Revolutionary France honored god of evolutionary atheism. People worshipped the forces rather than the God of nature (Creator), and ultimately the state itself.

39 Thus he does in most strongholds with strange god, whom he acknowledges, increases with glory; rule over many, divide land for gain: Revolutionary France exported new-paganism and atheist political philosophy across Europe by conquest and influence. Proto-socialist/communist theory sold land of wealthy to divide among peasantry.

40 time of end: KS pushes at KN; KN against KS as whirlwind, chariots, horsemen, many ships; KN into countries, overflows, passes over: 1798: triangular war Turkey, France, Egypt (KS) - led by Ibrahim Bey + Murad Bey + Egyptian Mameluke rulers pushed against "him" = king of verse 36 = France, led by Napoleon, who invaded and briefly occupied Egypt/Cairo and into Palestine. KN: Sultan Selim III of Turkey, declared war on France in 1798; he was supported by British fleet of Admiral Nelson. Turkey prevailed in this conflict and Napoleon forced to leave Egypt.

41 KN into glorious land, many countries overthrown; escape: Edom, Moab, chief of children of Ammon: Sultan Selim III reclaimed Palestine from Napoleon, but never invaded East of the Jordan as that territory was out of the line of march.

42 KN stretches hand on countries; Egypt not escape: Sultan Selim III, Turkey conquered Egypt; province of Ottoman Empire.

43 KN power over treasures of gold/silver, all precious things of Egypt; Libyans + Ethiopians at his steps: Egyptians and unconquerable surrounding nations, including the Arabs, paid tribute to dominant Ottoman Empire.

44 tidings from east + north trouble him; goes with great fury to destroy; to make away many: Troubled by news from Russia and Persia, Sultan Abdulmejid I of Turkey fought in Crimean War 1853-1856AD); defeated Russians and Persians who sought to destroy Ottoman Empire ("the Sick Man of Europe") = the King of the North

45 KN plants tabernacles of palace between seas in glorious holy mountain; yet comes to end; none help him: KN=modern-day ISIS/Turkey, will establish an Islamic Caliphate (Islamic union of church+state=Sharia law) near Jerusalem, but will be destroyed and no power will come to aid.