

## THE SCORECARD

## THE HISTORICAL FULFILLMENT OF DANIEL 11:2-12:3

*"Now I will tell you the truth."* (Daniel 11:2)

VERSES	KING OF THE NORTH		EVENTS	KING OF THE SOUTH		FUFILLED
2			1) Cambysus (530-522); 2) Guatama (522); 3) Darius I (522-486); 4) Xerxes (Ahasuerus) (486-465): Xerxes spend his resources to raise and maintain a great army			Yes
3			Alexander the Great (333-323)			Yes
4			Alexander died within 10 years of his gaining prominence at the age of 32; his kingdom was then divided among his 4 generals: Cassander (Antigonos), Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy			Yes
5			Seleucus I Nicator (312-281) joined Ptolemy to defeat Antigonos; Seleucus eventually gained control of the entire area from Asia Minor to India.	Ptolemy I Soter	323-285	Yes
6	Antiochus II Theos	261-246	About 252, Ptolemy gave his daughter, Berenice, to Antiochus, in hopes of peace, but the plan failed. Ptolemy died a few years after the marriage, whereupon Antiochus took back his former wife, Laodiceia, whom he had divorced to make the political marriage. But fearing Berenice's continued presence, Laodiceia poisoned Antiochus and got her son, Seleucus, to murder Berenice and her child.	Ptolemy II Philadelphus	285-246	Yes
7-9	Seleucus Callinicus	246-226	About 246, Egypt battle Syria and won. 7 years later (239) Syria attacked Egypt, but lost again.	Ptolemy III Euergetes	246-221	Yes
10-20	Seleucus III Antiochus III The Great Seleucus IV Philopater	226-223 223-187 187-175	Seleucus and Antiochus arose against Egypt. Antiochus defeated Egypt. But then in 217 they fought again and Egypt won a great victory, killing 10,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, 5 elephants, and taking 4,000 prisoners. Temporary peace ensued. Meanwhile, Antiochus marched east (212-204) all the way to the borders of India gaining men and money. In 201 he attacked Egypt again. He occupied all Palestine as far south as Gaza from 199-198. To deal with growing concerns about Rome, Antiochus made a political settlement with Egypt by marrying his daughter, Cleopatra, to the 7 year old King Ptolemy V Epiphanes in 192. Then Antiochus turned west to defeat Greece, but was beaten by them in 191 and Rome in 189. With the coffers near empty, the next king, Seleucus IV, sent his prime minister, Heliodorus, to seize the funds of the temple treasury.	Ptolemy IV Philopater Ptolemy V Epiphanes	221-203 203-181	Yes
21-35	Antiochus IV Epiphanes	175-164	In 170, Antiochus invaded Egypt, conquered its army, pushed to Memphis, and declared himself King of Egypt. Next (169), he went against Alexandria, but was interrupted by other events in Jerusalem. A former high priest name Jason was causing trouble, so Antiochus went there to quell an uprising. In the process he entered the Holy of Holies (thus defiling the Temple), and carried off some of the gold and silver vessels. In 168 he returned to Egypt, only to be repelled. Returning to Jerusalem, Antiochus constructed an altar to Zeus, sacrifices a sow on the altar, and forced the Jews to eat the meat. Sacrifices stopped. Many were tortured and killed. Starting in 167, a man name Mattathias and his sons refused to obey the royal order to sacrifice to Zeus. They gathered other rebels, and began to fight their enemies. When Mattathias died, his son, Judas Maccabeus, took command and had much success. He eventually was able to enter Jerusalem, cleanse and repair the Temple, and see it rededicated to God.	Ptolemy VI Philometor	181-146	Yes
36-45	?	?	?	?	?	Not Yet