



Lesson 15

The Kingdom of Brass

- **Daniel 11:1-15 Historical Fulfillment**
 - Verses 1-4
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- **Daniel 11:1-15 Spiritual Application**
 - Verses 1-4
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Daniel chapter 11 is one of the most important chapters in this movement. It is about the King of the North and the King of the South and their interactions. We get the battles of Raphia and Panium from this chapter. This lesson will cover verses 1-15; these verses make two lines when you apply them.

Daniel 11:1-15 Historical Fulfillment

Verse 1

Gabriel begins telling Daniel about the future of the world by pointing back to when Darius (the Mede) was king. He mentioned the first year of Darius which was the year that Medo-Persia conquered Babylon and Darius began to rule over the combined nations. That year was 538 BC; then Medo-Persia became the most powerful nation in the world.

Verse 2

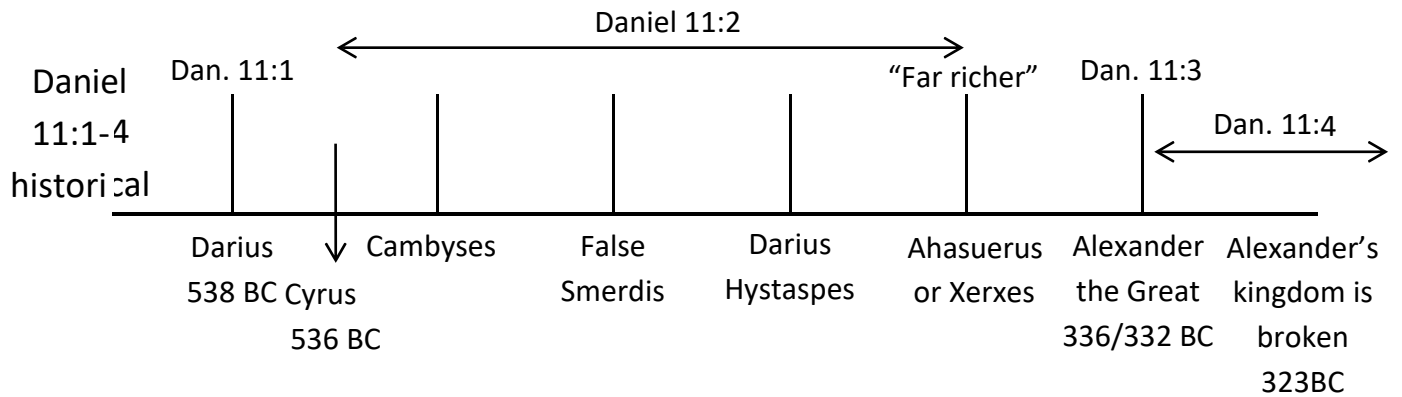
The king of Medo- Persia when this vision of Daniel chapters 10, 11, and 12 was given was Cyrus (Cyrus II of Persia). Daniel 11:2 mentions the first 4 kings after his reign. The king after Cyrus was his son Cambyses II. The next king was Bardiya (false Smerdis) who was an imposter pretending to be Cyrus' second son who name also was Bardiya. The king after false Smerdis was Darius I Hystaspes. Then came the far richer one: Xerxes I (Xerxes the Great or Ahasuerus from the book of Esther).

Verse 3

The "mighty king" of Daniel 11:3 is Alexander the Great. He stood up- began to rule- in 336 BC. He became king of Macedon (a Greek kingdom) and he traveled around conquering other countries. He conquered Medo-Persia in 332 BC making Greece the superpower of the world. He established the Grecian Empire; it covered most of the then known world.

Verse 4

After Alexander the Great ruled, or "stood up"; in 323 BC, he died, and his kingdom was "broken". All of his generals started fighting over his territory: these were the Diadochi wars. After the Diadochi wars, in 301 BC Alexander the Great's kingdom finally split into four empires. These four empires were in the four directions or "winds". The North of Alexander's kingdom was ruled by Lysimachus. The East of Alexander's Kingdom was ruled by Seleucus Nicator. Egypt, which was the south part of Alexander's kingdom, was ruled by Ptolemy I Soter, and lastly the west was ruled by Cassander. None of these four generals were completely content with their land and even though the Diadochi wars were over, more wars were to follow.



Verse 5

Ptolemy Soter controlled the South part of Alexander’s empire making him “the King of the South”. Ptolemy was one of Alexander’s greatest generals, and on his own he was still very strong. During the Diadochi wars, Seleucus Nicator quit working for Antigonos (another one of Alexander’s generals) and became Ptolemy’s general or “Prince”. Later, Seleucus was able to conquer Babylon (which is in the east of Alexander’s kingdom Northeast of Egypt) and began ruling his own kingdom. After 301 BC when there were only four generals, Lysimachus conquered Cassander and took his territory, and then Seleucus conquered Lysimachus and became stronger “above” Ptolemy in Egypt. Now there was only the King of the North and the King of the South, the King of the North’s “dominion” being far greater than that of the King of the South.

Seleucus Nicator did not directly conquer Cassander and then Lysimachus and take their land. In 297 BC, Cassander died and left the kingdom to his eldest son Philip IV of Macedon who died later that year. This left the kingdom to Cassander’s remaining 2 sons: Alexander V of Macedon and Antipater II of Macedon. They fought over the kingdom. Alexander called on the aid of Pyrrhus of Epirus and Demetrius I of Macedon. Pyrrhus came, helped, and returned home. Demetrius came afterward and took control of the kingdom, killing Alexander. Antipater, who had killed his mother prior because she favored his brother, fled to Lysimachus who thereafter had him killed. Now Demetrius ruled Cassander’s kingdom. Ten years later, however, in 287 BC, Lysimachus and Pyrrhus attacked Demetrius and defeated him. Initially they split the spoils but Lysimachus soon succeeded in taking it all for himself. Now he owned Cassander’s land. Lysimachus’ victory didn’t last very long because in 281 BC, he was killed in a battle with Seleucus. Seleucus took his territory- which included Cassander’s. So, eventually, Seleucus did secure both Lysimachus’ and Cassander’s territory.

Verse 6

The second Syrian War had been raging for seven years and Ptolemy II Philadelphus, King of Egypt, was tired of it. In 253 BC he negotiated a peace treaty with Antiochus II Theos, king of the Seleucid Empire. In 252 BC, Ptolemy sent his daughter Berenice Phernopherus to Antiochus to seal the deal by marriage. The problem with this was that Antiochus was already married. But despite this, Ptolemy sent her anyways. When she arrived, Antiochus divorced his first wife, Laodice I, and married Berenice. In 246 BC, Ptolemy II Philadelphus died and his son, Ptolemy III Euergetes came to the throne. Hearing of this, Antiochus divorced Berenice and

took back Laodice. Fearing that she might be put away again, she poisoned Antiochus and thereafter had Berenice and her newly born son Antiochus killed, thus claiming the throne for her son.

Verses 7-9

When Ptolemy III Euergetes heard that his sister had been murdered, he set about to avenge her; he started the third Syrian War. He marched unhindered into the Seleucid Empire and plundered it. He took all that he wanted. He had Laodice killed. He would have taken control of the entire kingdom if an uprising in Egypt hadn't started, so he returned to his own kingdom. Later Seleucus was taken captive and he died in captivity.

Verse 10

Seleucus Callinicus (the King of the North) had two sons: Seleucus Ceraunus and Antiochus Magnus, they are the subjects of verse 10. Seleucus Ceraunus, who was older, became king after his father was taken captive. The two brothers didn't appreciate what Ptolemy Euergetes had done to their kingdom so they started planning and preparing to get him back. Yet the people in their Kingdom didn't like Seleucus Ceraunus because he was a weak king so they killed him in 223 BC. Antiochus Magnus took his place as king and finished the preparations. In 218 BC he took a big army and conquered the territory of the king of the South up to the borders of Egypt (he took the King of the South's spheres of influence).

Verses 11

Ptolemy Philopater became king of Egypt after Euergetes. Soon Ptolemy became aware that Antiochus Magnus possibly could invade Egypt, he was "moved with choler" and gathered an army to stop Antiochus's progress. Antiochus gathered a "great multitude" or army and the two kings met in battle at Raphia in 217 BC. Even though Antiochus had a bigger army, his army was "given into his hand" - Ptolemy still defeated him and took over 4,000 of his soldiers captive. This battle was the fourth Syrian War.

Verses 12

When Ptolemy Philopater had "taken away" Antiochus' army "his heart was lifted up" because of his success, he wasn't smart enough to follow up his victory, and if he had kept warring against Antiochus he could have conquered all of his (Antiochus') territory, but instead, he made a few threats then made peace so he could celebrate undisturbed. While he was partying, Ptolemy was invited to Jerusalem. Often when kings had won a victory over other kings, the nations around them would congratulate them for winning, really just so they would be safe. So Ptolemy went to Jerusalem, and offered sacrifices, but when he saw the Most Holy place (in the temple) he wanted to go in. The Jews tried to stop him, but he didn't listen and God struck him down, and he was carried out of Jerusalem. When Ptolemy returned to Egypt, he "cast down many ten thousands" - He began persecuting the Jews, particularly branding them with a stamp of his god as pay back for God striking him down.

Verses 13 and 14

Antiochus Magnus was upset about his defeat at the battle of Raphia but for a while he did nothing about it. According to Daniel 11:13 he would gather an even greater army, greater than his army in the battle of Raphia, and return against the King of the South. This was to happen “after certain years”, not too long after the battle of Raphia the King of the South (Ptolemy Philopater) died and his son: Ptolemy Epiphanes became king. Ptolemy Epiphanes was a little boy, so when Antiochus Magnus heard about him he began to prepare to attack the King of the South again; he even got Philip, King of Macedon, to help him.

Ptolemy Epiphanes also had other problems. His kingdom was in Civil War because the person who was ruling in his behalf since he was young was not a good ruler. Antiochus Magnus also took some of Egypt’s spheres of influence but in 200 BC “the robbers of thy people” interfered and stopped Antiochus Magnus and Philip from conquering Egypt. We know that the “robbers of thy people” are the Romans because “robbers” means “breakers” and Rome breaks Daniel’s (God’s) people- Daniel 2:7, 19. It was the Romans who, in 200 BC, saved Ptolemy Epiphanes from the King of the North; they did this because they had made an agreement with Ptolemy Philopater to protect his son mainly because they wanted influence.

Verse 15

Since Ptolemy Epiphanes was still young and in-experienced, Aristomenes was appointed by Rome to be the guardian of Ptolemy. Arisomenes’ first act was to protect the king against Antiochus Magnus. He dispatched Scopas (who was a famous general) to gather reinforcements for the Egyptian army. With the newly equipped army, Scopas marched to Cole-Syria and conquered it. When Antiochus heard about this, he quickly rallied an army bigger than the one he had at Raphia and went to re-conquer Cole-Syria. Scopas came to fight and the Battle of Panium (the fifth Syrian War) was fought in 198 BC. “The arms of the south” couldn’t “withstand” Antiochus but they were completely destroyed, they were chased to a city, where Antiochus sieged them until there wasn’t “any strength to withstand” and the army of Egypt finally surrendered. Egypt lost so badly that it never recovered, and ceased to be a mighty power. After this, Antiochus set about to fight against Rome.

Daniel 11:5-15 historical	Dan. 11:5	Dan. 11:6	Dan. 11:7-9	Dan. 11:10	Dan. 11:11, 12	Dan. 11:12-14	Dan. 11:15
	KON established & began to rule 281 BC	Peace treaty: KOS & KON 252/246 BC	KOS revenges Berenice and plunders KON’s land 246 BC	KON takes KOS’ spheres of influence 223/218 BC	The battle of Raphia: KOS wins; KOS desecrates 217 BC	↓ Persecution, Preparation & uproar in south 217/200 BC	The battle of Panium: KON wins 198 BC

Daniel 11:1-15 Spiritual Application

Verse 1's application

The first verse of Daniel 11 lines up with the Time of the End, which is 1989. Here Ronald W. Reagan is represented as Darius. The year 538 BC was when Babylon came to its end and Medo-Persia took over. The reign of Babylon can be compared the reign of spiritual Babylon- Papal Rome, in the 1260. The 1260 came to an end in 1798 which was the Time of the End; then the USA took over. That year, 1798, parallels 1989. Also 1989 is the end of a 126 which is a fractal of the 2520 and the 1260.

Verse 2's application

Verse 1 of Daniel 11 takes us to the Time of the End- 1989; Ronald Reagan was president but in that year the president changed to George H. W. Bush. Verse 2 says that four leaders would “yet stand up” in Medo-Persia; Medo-Persia symbolizes the United States because they are both two-horned powers. So the kings in verse 2 parallel the presidents after 1989. After the term of President George H. W. Bush, there were four presidents. The president after Bush was William (Bill) J. Clinton. The next president was George W. Bush. The president after this Bush was Barack H. Obama II. After Obama is the far richer one: Donald J. Trump. He is also the last president because there are no more kings of Medo-Persia listed after Xerxes, who parallels Trump.

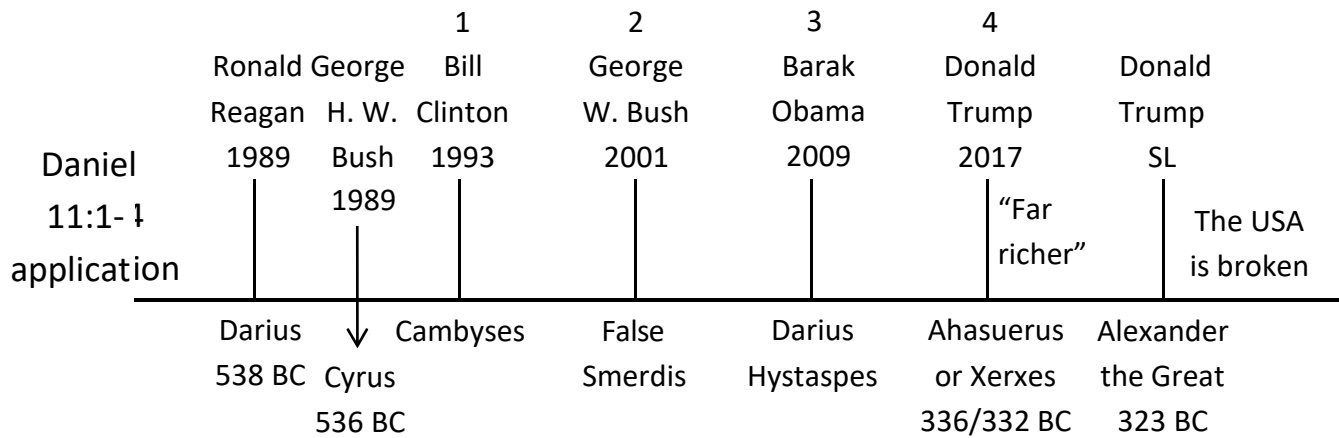
For the most current information regarding the last president, see [YPG Lesson 59, “Two Ways to Think”](#).

Verse 3's application

Alexander the Great is mentioned in Daniel 11 as standing up after four kings of Medo-Persia. He was a Greek and he conquered Medo-Persia, so this verse is the beginning of the next kingdom of Bible prophecy- Greece. Medo-Persia, being a two-horned power, symbolizes the United States (a two-horned power); the US is the 6th kingdom of Bible prophecy. The 7th kingdom, then, would line up with Greece; and we know that the 7th kingdom is the United Nations. We also see Alexander the Great and he was the king of Greece. Who will be the leader of the UN? The USA under Donald Trump. Therefore Alexander the Great typifies Trump, and the verse says that Alexander the Great would “do according to his will” which he did and we know that Trump does and wants to do the same thing- they parallel.

Verse 4's application

The history of the Sunday Law is our time's fulfillment of Daniel 11:4. At the Sunday Law the United States will be “broken” and cease to be 6th kingdom of Bible prophecy- or the two-horned lamb-like beast. The USA will be “divided” to the “four winds” which represents the North, South, East, and West- the whole world. The United Nations represents the whole world. At the Sunday Law Trump will have complete power as the head of the United Nations.



Verse 5's application

In AD 538 the Papacy "shall be strong" and "have dominion." In 281 BC Seleucus finished conquering three territories (it was really two but one of them consisted of two territories) to become the King of the North. The application of this is when the Papacy conquered three geographical territories which were the Heruli, the Ostrogoths, and the Vandals. The Papacy officially finished conquering these territories in AD 538 and began to rule.

Verse 6's application

In 1796, French troops under Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Italy. The Pope at that time- Pope Pius VI- asked for peace. Peace was concluded on February 19, 1797, in the Treaty of Tolentino. This treaty gave France much of what the Papacy owned, including land, money, and artwork. In December of 1797, a French general, Leonard Duphot, went to Rome with Napoleon's brother Joseph, to incite a riot against the Papacy. This in turn caused a riot against them in which Duphot was killed. He had been scheduled to marry Napoleon's sister, and as assumed, this didn't go over well with Napoleon.

Verses 7-9's application

In January of 1798, Napoleon sent his general Alexander Bethier to Rome to avenge Duphot's death. On February 10, 1798, Bethier marched unhindered into Rome and plundered it. He took, among other things, the artwork Rome had promised France in the Treaty of Tolentino. He ordered Pope Pius VI to step down but when the Pope refused he took him captive. The next year, Pope Pius VI, on August 29, 1799, died in captivity.

Verse 10's application

The history of Daniel 11:10 parallels 1989. In verse 10's historical fulfillment there were two kings (both Kings of the North) just like in 1989 there were two presidents (both Kings of the North): Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush; both of these sets of leaders were planning to get back at the King of the South. Antiochus Magnus, the second king in verse 10, led the army that took over the spheres of influence of the King of the South but he did not take Egypt. Likewise in 1989 the King of the South- the USSR- was defeated when all of its spheres of influence began to be taken. By 1991 Russia was left, and this all happened under George H.W. Bush- the second president from 1989. Another parallel between these two histories is that the phrases "overflow, and pass through" from verse 10 and "overflow and pass over" from verse 40b are the same.

Verses 11 and 12's application

In 2019 we saw Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Syria and other Spheres of Influence of the United States go to Russia. This was the victory of the King of the South that parallels the battle of Raphia in 217 BC. In 217 BC we saw that Antiochus Magnus had a bigger army than Ptolemy Philopater, and was expected to win the battle of Raphia but he lost. In our time the USA is clearly more powerful than Russia but Russia still was the winner of Raphia. We can also see that the Kurds who had fought with the United States began working with Putin; this can parallel the 4,000 soldiers that Ptolemy took From Antiochus. But we should remember that this was an Information war and not a Hot war.

After the Battle of Raphia, Vladimir V. Putin will begin to persecute the church even more. This parallels Ptolemy Philopater who returned to Egypt and began to brand the Jews with the stamp of his god.

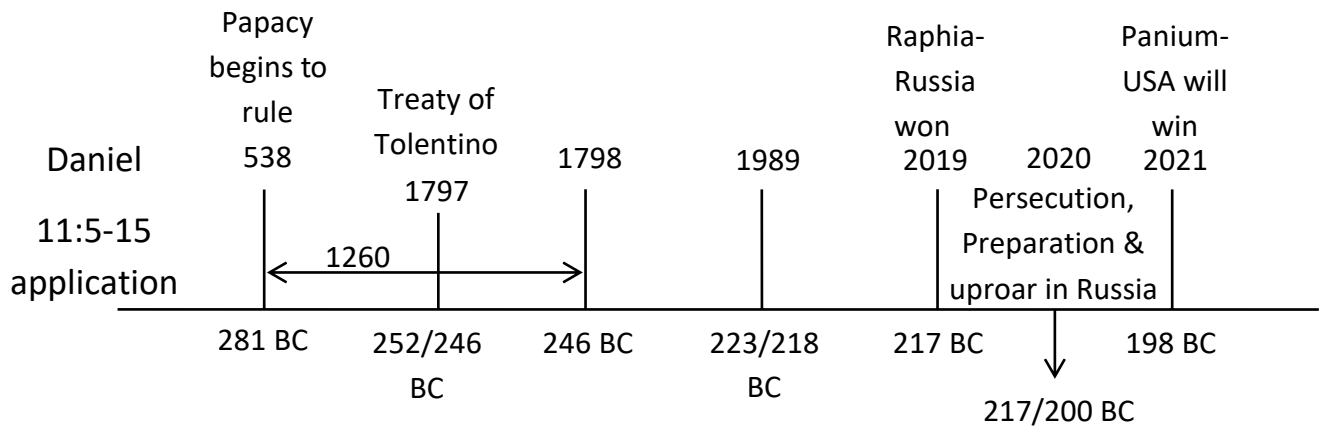
Verses 13 and 14's application

These two verses are between Daniel 11:11 (2019- Raphia) and Daniel 11:15 (2021- Panium) so their application will be between those two waymarks. We see that the USA, under Trump, the King of the North will be/ is preparing for the right time to get back at the King of the South (Putin and Russia).

We also saw that in the history of Daniel 11 Rome stepped in to protect the King of the South. In our time Rome would represent the Papacy and so it will protect Russia from the United States in the history before Panium.

Verse 15's application

The Battle of Panium at the Midnight Cry in 2021 is the application of the real battle of Panium in history. This will also be an information war, not a hot war. Here the King of the North, which is the USA, will conquer all the spheres of influence, which in history was Cole-Syria, that it lost to the King of the South- Russia. Just like in history, the King of the North, the USA, does not want Russia itself, it just wants its spheres of influence. But when Russia loses its spheres of influence, it will be so damaging that Russia will never again be a superpower.



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