

Antiochus III, Part I

Daniel 11:10-14

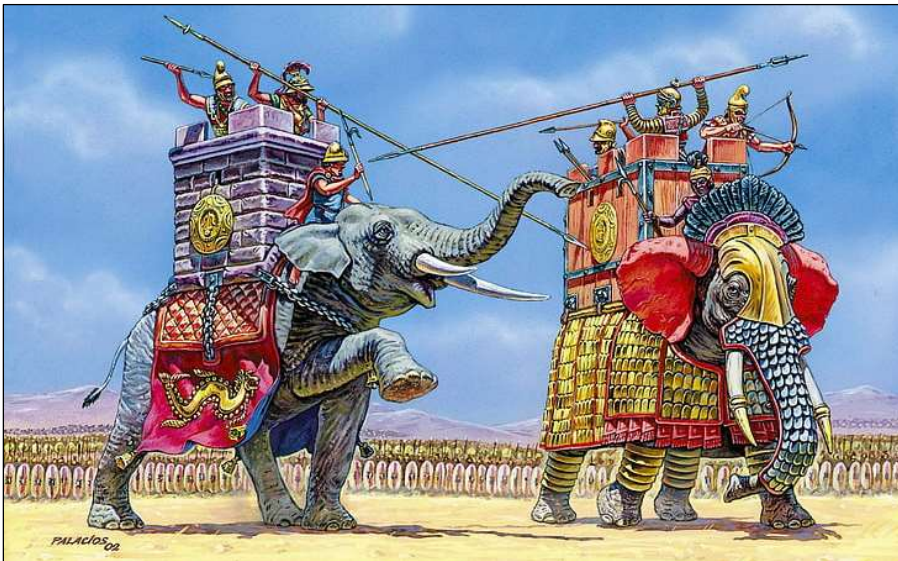
¹⁰ "And his (Seleucus II) sons (Seleucus III and Antiochus III) will mobilize and assemble a multitude of great forces (the Fourth Syrian war, starting in 219); and one of them (Antiochus III) will keep on coming and overflow and pass through, that he may again wage war up to his very fortress.

¹¹ "And the king of the South (Ptolemy IV) will be enraged and go forth and fight with the king of the North (Antiochus III). Then the latter (Antiochus III) will raise a great multitude, but *that* multitude will be given into the hand of the former (Ptolemy IV, at the Battle of Raphia, 217 BC).

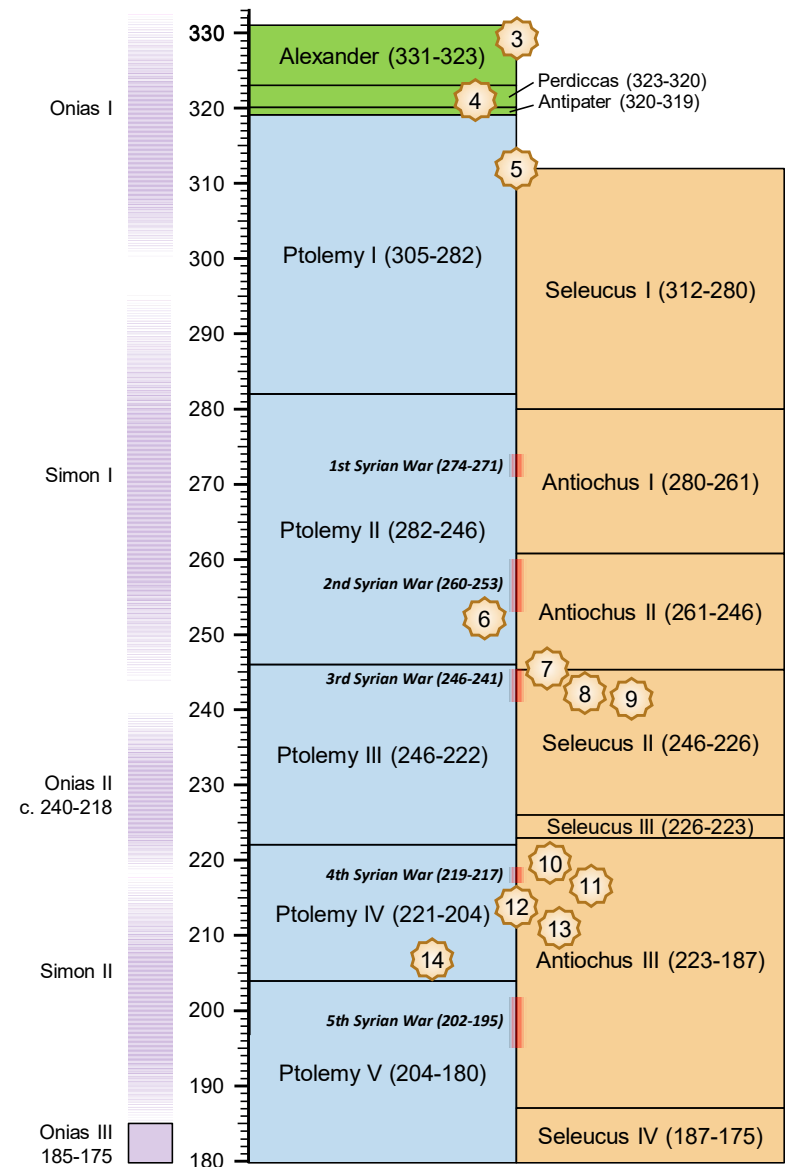
¹² "When the multitude is carried away, his heart (Ptolemy IV) will be lifted up, and he will cause tens of thousands to fall; yet he will not prevail (Ptolemy IV made peace despite his win).

¹³ "For the king of the North (Antiochus III) will again raise a greater multitude (allied with Philip V of Macedon) than the former, and after an interval of some (14) years he will press on with a great army and much equipment.

¹⁴ "Now in those times (207 BC) many (native Egyptians) will rise up against the king of the South (Ptolemy IV; the boy king Ptolemy V made concessions, as recorded on the Rosetta Stone, 196 BC); the violent ones among your people will also lift themselves up in order to fulfill the vision, but they will fall down (Oniad priesthood, or the Tobiads?).



▲ War elephants at the Battle of Raphia, 217 BC.



Points to Ponder

- Some knowledge of history is absolutely necessary to appreciate this kind of prophecy.
- These prophecies are given in a way that is so veiled that they cannot be used to predict events as they occur.
- These prophecies are so accurate that much of modern scholarship considers them to have been written after the fact.