

The Battle of Princes

“The Book of Daniel” (Ch. 10-11:35)

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1. The Princes Behind the Throne (Daniel 10)

- A. The Qumran community refers to angels as “Princes”
 - 1) Conflicts in history are paralleled by conflicts in heaven
 - 2) In the ancient world the nations were headed by their “gods”
 - 3) Now they are changed into angelic “princes” or “rulers”
 - 4) Emptying the heavens of competitors while maintaining supernatural
- B. “Michael” becomes more prominent in Qumran and Enoch
- C. “Book of Truth” similar to “Tablet of Destinies” in Babylon

2. The Four Persian Kings (Daniel 11)

- A. Cambyses II (530)
- B. Bardiya (522)
- C. Darius I the Great (522)
- D. Xerxes I (486)
 - 1) Xerxes I invades Greece (480) (v3)
 - 2) Followed by Artaxerxes (465); Xerxes II (424); Darius II (424); Artaxerxes II (404); Artaxerxes III (358); Artaxerxes IV (338); Darius III (336)

3. Alexander III the Great (336)

- A. Alexander Conquers Persia (330) (v3)
- B. Alexander dies (323)
- C. The Wars of the Diadochi (322-281) (v4)
 - 1) Cassander (Greece)
 - 2) Lysimachus (Thrace)
 - 3) Ptolemy (Egypt and Palestine)
 - 4) Seleucus (Syria and Mesopotamia)

4. Ptolemy I Soter (305-282) “King of the South”

- A. First War of the Diadochi (322-319)
 - 1) Perdiccas’ Faction challenges Ptolemy for Egypt (v5)
 - 2) Perdiccas is killed and his forces join Ptolemy (v6)
- B. Establishes the Ptolemaic Dynasty of Egypt (305)

- 5. Seleucus I Nicator (312-280) "King of the North"**
 - A. Among the generals who assassinates Perdiccas (321)
 - B. Briefly takes Babylon, but is driven out by Antigonas (316)
 - C. Serves as Ptolemy's general (316-312) (v6)
 - D. They defeat Antigonus at the Battle of Gaza (312)
 - E. Seleucus retakes Babylon (311)
 - F. Antigonus is defeated in the Battle of Ipsus (301)

- 6. The Failed Alliance of Ptolemies and Seleucids (246)**
 - A. Ptolemy II Philadelphus marries daughter Berenice to Antiochus II Theos to form an alliance (252)
 - B. Antiochus II divorces Laodice and grants succession to Berenice
 - C. Laodice's sons poison Antiochus II (246)
 - D. They murder Berenice, her son, and entourage (v6)

- 7. Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-221)**
 - A. Berenice's brother Ptolemy III Euergetes become king
 - B. He is unable to save his sister and nephew but retaliates
 - C. He invades Syria in the Third Syrian War (245) (v7)
 - D. He plunders Antioch and Seleucia and returns to Egypt (v8)

- 8. Seleucus II Callinicus (246-226)**
 - A. Invades southern Syria and Palestine but is unsuccessful (243) (v9)
 - B. Son Seleucus III (226-223) killed in campaign against Pergamum (223)

- 9. Antiochus III the Great (223-187)**
 - A. Musters an army of 70k for the Fourth Syrian War (221-217) (v10)
 - B. Takes Galilee and Samaria from the Ptolomies (218)
 - C. Ptolemy IV defeats him at the Battle of Raphia (217) (v12)
 - D. Ptolemy IV dies at 30 and 6-year-old Ptolemy V becomes king (204)
 - E. Antiochus III initiates the Fifth Syrian War (202-200) (v13)
 - F. Antiochus III takes control of Palestine for the last time (v14-16)

- 10. Antiochus III defeated by Rome (191-190)**
 - A. Rome establishes control of Greece by a peace accord (196)
 - B. Antiochus offers daughter Cleopatra to Ptolemy V (v17)
 - C. Roman troops under Scipio defeat him at Magnesia (190) (v18-19)

- 11. Seleucus IV Philopator (187-175)**
 - A. Sends Heliodorus to Jerusalem to collect excessive taxes (vs20)
 - B. Seleucus is assassinated by Heliodorus with Antiochus IV's help