

## Side 2: Session 2: Daniel chs. 11,2,7

Dan. 11:2 (reading text). We noticed how in the account in ch. 8 it told about the Persian Empire and then immediately told about the Greek Empire. You'd almost think it happened immediately when actually there was a period of 200 years in between. Now he tells us that in that period something is going to happen. There will be three kings of Persia, and the fourth will be richer than them all, and by his strength, through his riches he will stir up them all against the realm of Greece. Then he says that a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion and do according to his will. Now there isn't much to tell you who this mighty king is. But we know from ch. 8 that there is going to come one from Greece who is going to overcome the Persian Empire, and in the light of what we see from what follows it is clear that that is who is referred to here. This is Alexander the great, vs. 3.

And then vs. 4, you see the parallel to ch. 8. "And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven, and not to his posterity" - his brother; one general tried to make his idiot brother to be his successor but it didn't work out. He was killed. One tried to make \_\_\_\_\_ of his son be his successor. That didn't work out. "Not to his posterity."

"Nor according to his dominion which he ruled; for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside these." It's a good summary of this conflict I have described that came after the death of Alexander the Great.

Then it says, "And the king of the south shall be strong, and one of his princes" I have mentioned to you how Ptolemy went to Egypt and established himself in control of Egypt and how Seleucus went and became a general with Ptolemy when he was driven out of Babylon, and then how he went back to Babylon. It says: "And one of his princes; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; and his dominion shall be a great dominion." So this describes how Seleucus leaves Ptolemy and establishes a dominion which is larger than that of Ptolemy, but not as easy to defend because it does not have any natural boundaries like Ptolemies does. So that the king of the South then is Ptolemy.

Then it says, vs. 6, "And in the end of years they shall join themselves together; for