

they ~~used~~ last year/. But that's the first such time that system was ever used. Well, now, this man Seleucus, then, seized Babylon, and he held the territory in the general area of Babylon. Ptolemy, who held Egypt, succeeded in holding Palestine also, so for one hundred years, or more, Palestine was part of the Ptolemy regime. I mentioned that before, part of the Egyptian empire, ~~was~~ under the Ptolemies was Palestine, and for 100 years the Jews were well treated. There was no persecution, so far as we know. They were allowed freedom of religion, they ~~were~~ were very well treated by the Ptolemies. But then, after 100 years there was a war between the Seleucids and the Ptolemies, in which the Seleucids were successful, and as part of the reparation which every nation ....12..... the exact reparation against another, for punishment for having been defeated, part of the reparation which they exacted was to take Palestine, so Palestine became part of the Seleucid empire, and for the next century or so, it belongs to the Seleucid empire. No, not a century, because it was only a half a century, or a little more before A.E. came. Now, we find that this is recognized ~~here~~ here in v.5, and the king of the south, shall be ~~be~~ strong, and one of his princes, one of the princes of the king of the south. That would be Seleucus, one of Ptolemy's princes, and Seleucus establishes himself in the north, and "he shall be strong above him, and have dominion, and his dominion shall be a great dominion. Ptolemy was strong, but Seleucus, who had been one of his princes, became stronger, having a much ~~more~~ wider, extended empire than Ptolemy had, but not as strategic an empire, because Ptolemy had good natural boundaries and Seleucus had all of this flat area, where you could extend a little further, or a little less, might be a question, ~~but~~ Egypt was one unified nation, with one language. He had a dozen languages in his area, with all kinds of traditions and customs, and it was a much harder thing to hold in a unified way, but he had a larger empire than Ptolemy, and so v.2<sup>1</sup> here is precisely fulfilled. Now, as the verses go on they describe the descendants of the Ptolemies as the kings of the south, and the descendants of the Seleucids as the kings of the north, and they tell something about their relationships with one another; what the king of the south did, and what the king of the north did, and so on. It is in