

The background is a detailed illustration of a king, likely Nebuchadnezzar II, riding a horse. He is wearing a golden crown and a patterned tunic, holding a long spear. The scene is set in a city with arches and palm trees under a warm, sunset-like sky.

CMC Sabbath Service

Book of Daniel
The Kings of the North & South

11th April 2020

3 pm to 5 pm

via ZOOM

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Singapore Branch

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Worship

The Goodness of GOD

Verse 1

I love You, Lord
For Your mercy never failed me
All my days, I've been held in Your hands
From the moment that I wake up
Until I lay my head
Oh, I will sing of the goodness of God

The Goodness of GOD

[Chorus]

And all my life You have been faithful

And all my life You have been so, so good

With every breath that I am able

Oh, I will sing of the goodness of God

The Goodness of GOD

[Verse 2]

I love Your voice

You have led me through the fire

And in darkest night You are close like no other

I've known You as a Father

I've known You as a Friend

And I have lived in the goodness of God, yeah!

The Goodness of GOD

[Chorus]

And all my life You have been faithful, ohh

And all my life You have been so, so good

With every breath that I am able

Oh, I will sing of the goodness of God, yeah!

The Goodness of GOD

[Bridge]

'Cause Your goodness is running after, it's running after me

Your goodness is running after, it's running after me

With my life laid down, I'm surrendered now

I give You everything

'Cause Your goodness is running after, it's running after me, oh-ohh

'Cause Your goodness is running after, it's running after me

Your goodness is running after, it's running after me

With my life laid down, I'm surrendered now

I give You everything

'Cause Your goodness is running after, it keeps running after me

Goodness of God

[Chorus]

And all my life You have been faithful

And all my life You have been so, so good

With every breath that I am able

Oh, I'm gonna sing of the goodness of God

I'm gonna sing, I'm gonna sing

'Cause all my life You have been faithful

And all my life You have been so, so good

With every breath that I am able

Oh, I'm gonna sing of the goodness of God

Oh, I'm gonna sing of the goodness of God

Acknowledgement and Thanks

*Teaching Material is taken from
The Book of Daniel - An exposition
by Kevin J Conner*

Daniel 11 - 12:13 - Divided into Three Parts

- Part One: Insight into the supernatural spirit realm and the warfare among heavenly Princes – Daniel 10:1 - 11:4
- Part Two: The Kings of the North and Kings of the South in conflict – Daniel 11:5-35
- Part Three: The Willful King and the Time of the End – Daniel 11:36-12:1-13

Daniel Chapter Eleven 1-4

- The kings of Persia
- Gabriel, the archangel continues his dialogue with Daniel. Gabriel mentioned he was the angel who strengthen king Darius
 - Some historians wrote that Darius was the father-in-law and uncle of Cyrus and ruled together with Cyrus. After Cyrus, three other Persia kings came to the scene
 1. Cambyses, son of Cyrus BC 528-522
 2. Pseudo Smeridis – BC522-521. He was an imposer who claimed throne and reigned for a short 7 months
 3. Darius I Hystaspes – BC521-485 also called Darius the Great
 4. Xerxes (the Ahasuerus of Esther 1:1; 4:1-24. Esther was his second wife BC485-465. This fourth king was fabulously rich. He was wealthy and self confident. He amassed an army of one million men and a navy of 1200 ships and declared war on Greece. (The Spartan 300) He suffered a humiliating defeat at Salamis BC480, never recovering from it

The Kings of Grecia

- King Xerxes fulfilled the prophecy that the “fourth king is far richer than them all” - Dan 11:2b
- The mighty king refers to Alexander the Great – Dan 11:3
- Dan 8:5-8, 20-22 he is the “notable horn” of the Goat vision over powering the Ram which is Persia
- In 12 years Alexander the Great conquered the then-known world from Asia to India “shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will” – Dan 4:3b
- At the age of 33 Alexander died in Babylon (BC323)
- His kingdom was divided into four regions each controlled by his four generals (“the four winds of heaven”) correspond to the “four horns”. Also correspond to the “four heads” on the Leopard Kingdom (Dan 7:6)

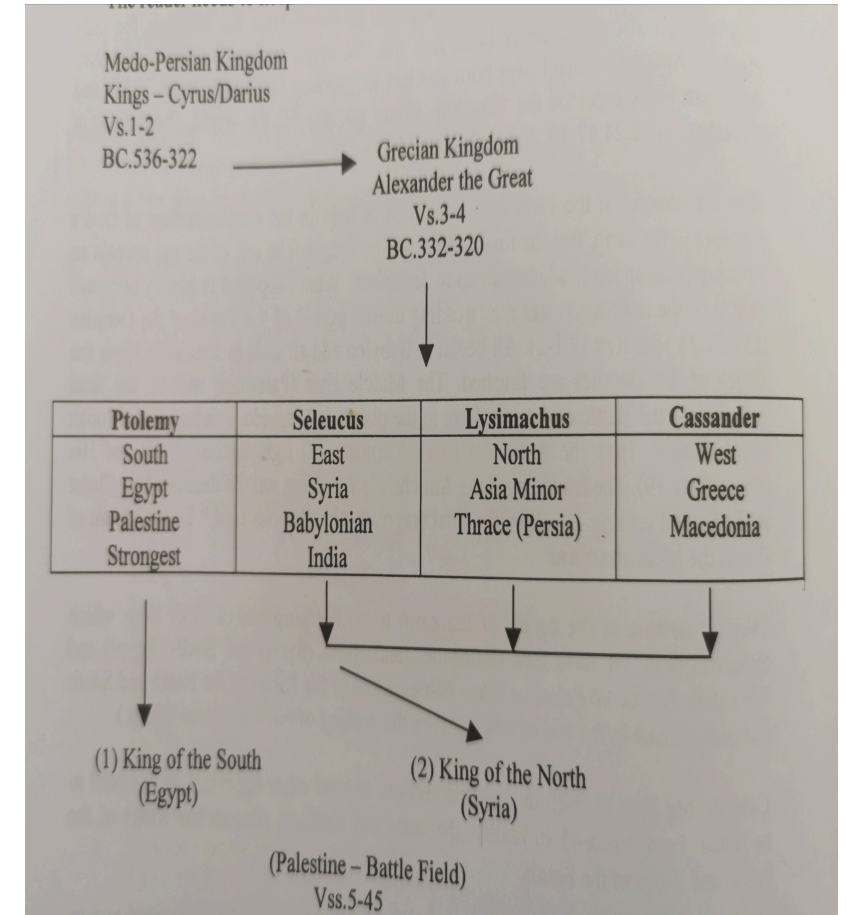
Kings of Mede-Persia and Kings of Grecia

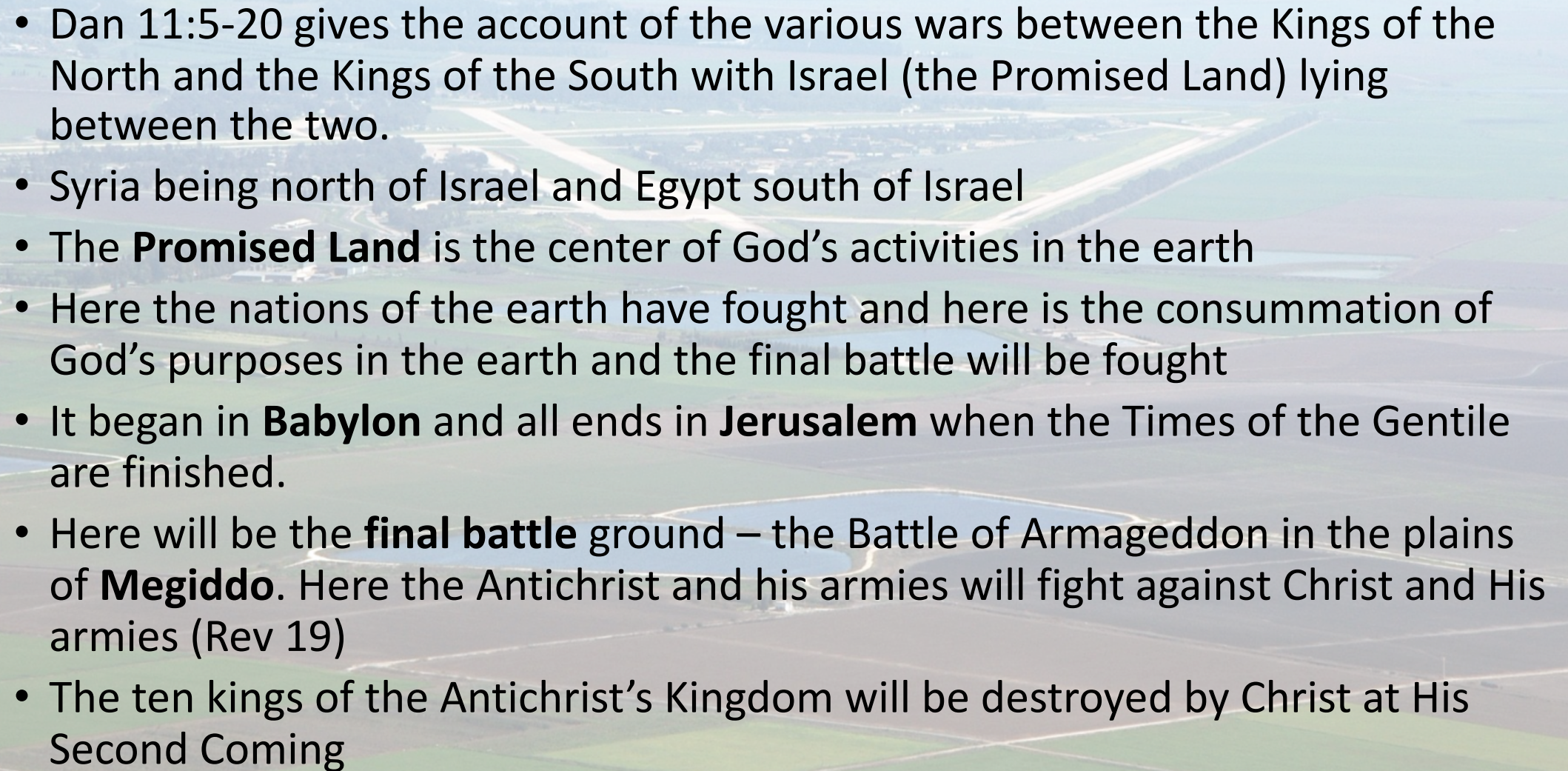
| Daniel 2 | Daniel 7 | Daniel 8 | Daniel 11 | Interpretation |
|----------------|---|---|--|---|
| Silver Kingdom | Bear Kingdom Higher one side | Ram Kingdom Two Horns, one Higher | Kings of Persia | Kings of Mede- Persia |
| Brass Kingdom | Leopard Kingdom Four heads on the Leopard | He-Goat Kingdom Notable Horn broken Four Horns stand instead | Kings of Grecia The First King – the Notable Horn broken Kingdom now divided to the “four winds” | Kings of Grecia Alexander the Great Sudden death Grecia Kingdom divided to four Generals |

Josephus, the historian's record of Alexander's encounter with the High Priest Jaddua in Jerusalem and the Book of Daniel

The Conflicts of the Kings of the North and King of the South - Dan 11:5-20

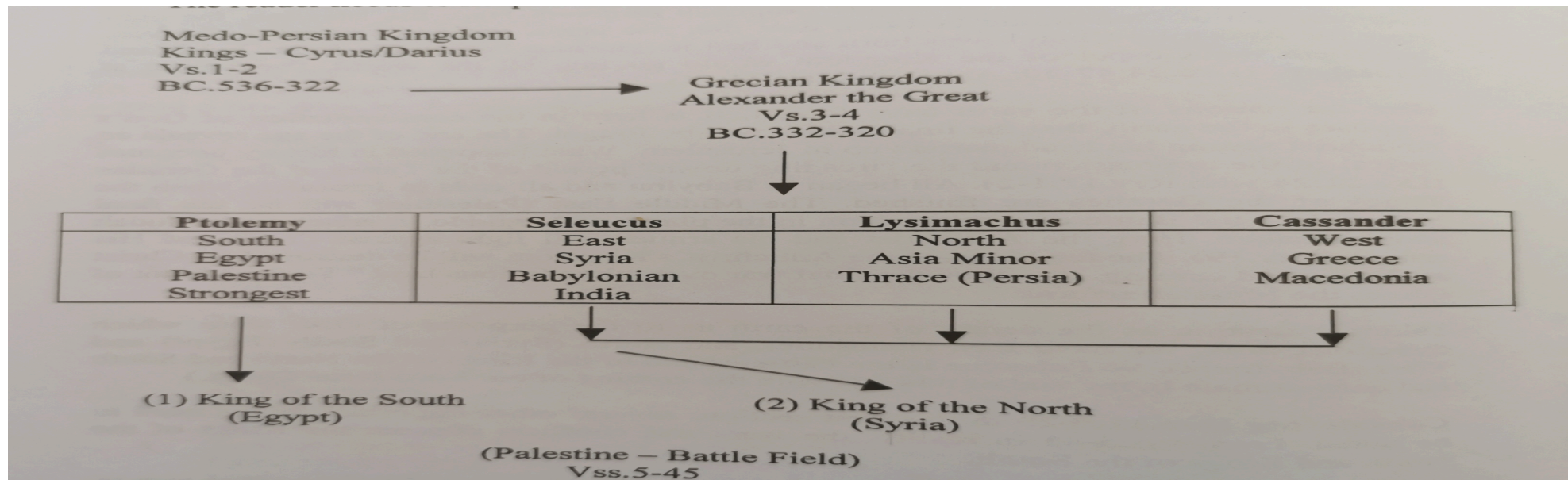
- In Dan 11, Daniel is given further revelation on the Kingdoms of Persia and Grecia that was not given in Dan 2 (The Image Dream) or in Dan 7 (The Beast Vision)
 - The Four winds of heaven denotes the same four divisions after king Alexander's death - Dan 11:2-4
 - Two of the divisions of the Grecian Empire are more especially considered in Dan 11:5-45.
 - These arise out of the Grecian Empire, represented in the titles "The King of the North" (Syria) and
 - "The King of the South" (Egypt).
 - These titles become representative titles moving from king to king over the successive years



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- Dan 11:5-20 gives the account of the various wars between the Kings of the North and the Kings of the South with Israel (the Promised Land) lying between the two.
 - Syria being north of Israel and Egypt south of Israel
 - The **Promised Land** is the center of God's activities in the earth
 - Here the nations of the earth have fought and here is the consummation of God's purposes in the earth and the final battle will be fought
 - It began in **Babylon** and all ends in **Jerusalem** when the Times of the Gentile are finished.
 - Here will be the **final battle** ground – the Battle of Armageddon in the plains of **Megiddo**. Here the Antichrist and his armies will fight against Christ and His armies (Rev 19)
 - The ten kings of the Antichrist's Kingdom will be destroyed by Christ at His Second Coming

Kings of the South and North

- The Kings of the South appeared in Dan 11 at least 9 times
- The Kings of the North – 7 times
- Both specific kings that came and gone and
- in a corporate sense there are *also the representative designations* of the actual kings who will take central scene during the End-Times



| Verses | The prophecy – 11:5-20 | The Historical Outworking |
|--------|---|---|
| v5 | King of the South becomes strong, as well as one of his princes. He gains power over him. His dominion shall be a great dominion | Ptolemy was the one of Alexander’s generals to gain control of this portion of the Empire. First “King of the South” – Egypt. The second King, Seleucus Nicator, “one of his princes”, (of Alexander) ruler of Babylonia. He journey westward, founded the great Kingdom of Syria, taking territories from Cassander and Lysimachus. He is “The stronger”. |
| v6 | At the end of some years, they join forces. Daughter of King of the South goes to King of North and makes an agreement. She shall not retain power of her authority, neither shall his authority stand. She shall be given up with those who brought her, with him who begot her, and with him who strengthened her in those times. | After years of war, the two kingdoms sought to make peace by means of marriage with Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy II who was married to Antiochus II Theos, King of Syria, who put away his wife for this purpose. The result was endless conflict. Laodice, the ex-wife of the King of Syria murders her husband-King and Berenice was poisoned and her offspring. Laodice sets her own son, Seleucus II, on the throne. |
| v7 | But from a branch of her roots one shall rise in his place who shall come with an army, enter the fortress of the King of the North and deal with them and prevail. | A relative of Berenice attacks Syria and prevails. Berenice’s brother, Ptolemy III, who had become King of Egypt, invades the north to avenge his sister’s death. His army ravaged the area. |

| Verses | The prophecy – 11:5-20 | The Historical Outworking |
|--------|--|--|
| v8 | He shall also carry their gods captive to Egypt with their princes, and their precious articles of silver, gold. He shall continue more years than the King of the North | Ptolemy carried off much plunder and many slaves, as well as the gods of Syria. He took much silver and gold ad idols and vessels. Ptolemy lived about 5 years after the death of Seleucus II of Syria. He had to return home to Egypt because of a palace plot against him. Conflict ceased for some years. |
| v9 | Also the King of the North shall come to the Kingdom of the King of the South, but shall return to his own land. | Egypt was invaded by Seleucus II (BC242) but little came of it and Seleucus II returned home with nothing to show for the raid. |
| v10 | However, his sons shall stir up strife and assemble a great multitude of forces. One shall certainly come and overwhelm and pass through. Then he shall return to his fortress and stir up strife. | This occurred when the two sons of Seleucus II assemble a great army to move south. The two sons were defeated and King of the South Ptolemy Epiphanes won. Thousands were killed in the battle and thousands enslaved |

| Verses | The prophecy – 11:5-20 | The Historical Outworking |
|--------|---|--|
| v11 | The King of the South shall be moved with rage and go out and fight with him, the King of the North, who shall muster a great multitude, but the multitude shall be given into the hand of his enemy. | Ptolemy Philopater, King of Egypt, was aroused to anger. Rose to meet the challenge and he defeats Antiochus III. The end was in the Battle of Raphia. |
| v12 | When he has taken away the multitude, his heart will be lifted up and he will cast down tens of thousands, but he will not prevail. | Tremendous battle ensued between Philopater and Antiochus where the latter was defeated. History shows that Philopater, through love of ease, failed to take up the advantage of his victory. |
| v13 | The King of the North will return and muster a greater multitude than the former and shall certainly come at the end of some years with a great army and much equipment. | After some 14 years of progress in the North, and decay in the South, Antiochus of Syria makes another formidable invasion of Egypt. He defeated Ptolemy V. Philip of Macedonia joins with him. Egypt defeated BC 198. |

| Verses | The prophecy – 11:5-20 | The Historical Outworking |
|--------|---|---|
| v14 | Now in those times many shall rise up against the King of the South. Also violent men of your people shall exalt themselves in fulfillment of the vision. But they shall fall. | There were general revolts against Egypt. Seditious Jews apostatized from God and their obligations to Egypt and joined standards with Antiochus. The Jews tried to enforce the vision given to Daniel by craft, but it was doomed to fail. |
| v15 | So the King of the North shall come and build a siege mount and take a fortified city and the force of the South shall not withstand him. Even his choice troop shall have no strength to resist. | The King of the South (Egypt) weakens and Antiochus III wins at the Battle of Paneas and drove the Egyptians out of Palestine. The well-fortified city was Sidon, Egypt's most prized stronghold. |
| v16 | But he who comes against him shall do according to his own will, and no one shall stand against him. He shall stand in the Glorious Land with destruction in his power. | Antiochus swept on southward against Ptolemy in Egypt and was welcomed in the "Holy Land" (Palestine). He did his own will, but he had in mind the apostatizing of the Jews. He occupies Palestine |

| Verses | The prophecy – 11:5-20 | The Historical Outworking |
|--------|--|--|
| v17 | He shall also set his face to enter with the strength of his whole Kingdom and upright ones with him. Thus shall he do. And he shall give him the daughter of woman to destroy it, but she shall not stand with him or be for him. | Antiochus the Great renews his conquest with great success. Antiochus and Ptolemy comes to terms and Antiochus gives his daughter Cleopatra to marry Ptolemy, a young man in years. Instead of Cleopatra helping his father, she turns against him and helps Ptolemy V. |
| v18 | And after this he shall turn his face to the coastlands and shall take many. But a ruler shall bring reproach against them to an end; and with the reproach removed, he shall turn back on him. | In revenge, Antiochus turns his conquests against the isles of the Mediterranean Seas and seized many of them. Strong resistance from a Roman General, Scipio Asiaticus, rebuked the indignity of Antichous, turning it back on his arrogant head. |
| V19-20 | The he shall turn his face toward the fortress of his own land, but he shall stumble and fall and not be found. There shall arise in his place one whom imposes taxes on the glorious kingdom, but within a few days he shall be destroyed, but not in anger or in battle. | Antiochus fled from one fortress to another. He was brought to a halt and put under heavy terms of tribute. In his attempt to plunder a temple, he was killed (BC187). This was Antiochus' son, Seleucus IV Philopater, who reigned from BC 187-176. Called a "raiser of taxes" because Rome compelled him to pay taxes. He was soon assassinated by Heliodorus. In his endeavor to raise taxes, he plundered the Holy Temple in Jerusalem (2Maccabees3) |

The Vile Person

- Most expositors see this vile person as Antiochus Epiphanes of the Syrian kingdom
- He becomes another great picture and type of the final end-time Antichrist
- Antiochus Epiphanes was the younger brother of Seleucus and the younger son of Antiochus the Great
- He was a wicked and cruel man, deceitful, cunning and courageous
- His conduct was always unpredictable
- Antiochus profaned the Sanctuary of God at Jerusalem. He prohibited all sacrifices and offered swine's flesh as a sacrifice and sprinkled its blood all around the Temple. He placed an image of Jupiter Olympus, a Roman God in the Holy of Holy and this was the "abomination of desolation". Circumcision was prohibited.
- The Maccabee era and Hanukkah

| Verses | The prophecy – 11:21-32 | The Historical Outworking |
|--------|--|--|
| V21 | In his place shall arise a vile person to whom they will not give the honor of royalty, but he shall come in peaceably and seize the Kingdom by intrigue | Antiochus Epiphanes was not the true heir. Demetrius was. With the help of supporters, Antiochus overthrew opposition and seized the throne |
| v22 | With the force of a flood they shall be swept away from before him and be broken, and also the Price of the Covenant | So Antiochus overthrew those who resisted him, including the High Priest, Onias, who was the Prince of God's covenant. He put Jason as the High Priest (2Macc 4:4-10) |
| v23 | And after the league made with him, he shall act deceitfully, for he shall come up and become strong with a small number of people | History recorded that the agreement between this pagan King Antiochus and the High Priest Jason was broken, and so the King put in a wicked High Priest named Menelaus |

| Verses | The prophecy – 11:5-20 | The Historical Outworking |
|--------|---|---|
| v24 | He shall enter peaceably into the richest places of the Province and he shall do what his fathers have not done, not his forefathers. He shall disperse among them the plunder, spoil and riches, and he shall devise his plans against the strongholds, but only for a time. | Antiochus laid claim to several Middle Eastern countries. |
| v25 | He shall stir up his power and his courage against the King of the South with a great army. And the King of the South shall be stirred up to battle with a great and mighty army, but he shall not stand, for they shall devise plans against him. | War erupted again between Egypt (King of the South) and Syria (King of the North) |
| v26 | Yes, those who eat of the portion of his delicacies shall destroy him, his army shall be swept away, and many shall fall down slain. | Several of Ptolomey's key men became corrupted and helped to defeat their king. |

| Verses | The prophecy – 11:5-20 | The Historical Outworking |
|--------|---|--|
| v27 | Both these king's hearts shall be bent on evil, and they shall speak lies at one table, but it shall not prosper, for the end shall still be at the appointed time. | The two kings continually deceived each other during these times |
| v28 | While returning to his land with great riches, his heart shall be moved against the Holy Covenant, so he shall do damage and return to his own land. | Antiochus, after conquering Egypt, returns to Antioch and plundered Palestine and Jewry because Jews were supposed to have rejoiced at his supposed death. |
| v29 | At the time appointed, he shall return and go toward the South but it shall not be like the former or the latter. | Antiochus made a second invasion of Egypt (BC168). He received an ultimatum from Rome (ships of Chittim) |

| Verses | The prophecy – 11:5-20 | The Historical Outworking |
|--------|---|--|
| v30 | For the ship from Cyprus shall come against him; therefore he shall be grieved and return in rage against the Holy Covenant and do damage. So shall he return and show regard for those who forsake the Holy Covenant | While in Egypt, Antiochus hears that the deposed Jason has raised an army and moved against the wicked Priest Menelaus in Jerusalem. The King slaughtered some 40,000 Jews |
| v31 | And forces shall be mustered by him, and they shall defile the Sanctuary fortress, then they shall take away the daily sacrifices and place there the abomination of desolation. | Then he broke into the Temple of God, set up his idol in the Holiest of All, took sacred vessels away, and restored the wicked Priest. He wrote to the whole Kingdom to be one. Swine's flesh was offered on his altar, and the blood sprinkled around the Temple. Them all the evil atrocities noted above took place throughout the land of Judah. |
| v32a | Such as do wickedly against the Covenant, shall he corrupt by flatteries. | So did Antiochus with the apostate Jews |

Summary So Far

1. Dan 8:9-13 speaks of the Little Horn – Antiochus Epiphanes and finally the Antichrist. It involves the taking away of the daily sacrifice and the setting up of the abomination of desolation
2. Dan 9:26-27 also speaks of the abomination of desolation – this is after the Messiah causes the sacrifice and oblation to cease by His ultimate sacrifice. This took place in AD70 when the Temple was destroyed
3. Dan 11:31 speaks again of the Grecian division seen again in Antiochus Epiphanes
4. Dan 12:11 provides the final and ultimate abomination of desolation at the end of this age. The worshipping of the Beast, taking his mark, his name and number
5. The Church Age covers the “overspreading of abominations” (Matt 24:15 with Dan12:11) It is also the Times of the Gentiles (Luke 21:24)

Those who know their God...Dan 32b

- Know their God
 - Not just know but know deeply, would be strong and do great exploits
 - They understood the times they were living in would also instruct many others
 - They would fall by the sword, fire, captivity and plunder for many days (ie many years)
 - When they fall, they shall receive a little help, but some people would join them with flatteries
 - Even some of those who did understand would fall in order to (a) try and test them, (b) to purge them, and (c) to make them pure white
 - This would continue to the “time of the end” but there would be an appointed end to the time of trouble.

The Antichrist – Dan 11:36-45

- The willful king pointing to the final king – the Antichrist
- Dan 11:35-45 describe the character of this willful king
- He is known as the King of the North
- “The North” in Scripture specifically refers to God’s Throne and the fall of Satan
 - The Table of Showbread with the 12 loaves of bread was placed on the North side of the Holy Place (Ex 26:20,35)
 - The Burnt Offering was to be killed on the Northward side of the Brazen Altar but its blood is to be sprinkled Eastward (Lev1:11)
 - The Camp of Dan (Serpent tribe) was on the side of the North (Num2:25)
 - Mt Zion was on the sides of the North (Psa 48:2)

- **Relative to Satan**

1. Gog and Magog are in the North and will attack Israel in the latter days (Eze38-39; Joel 2:20)
2. Satan rose up against God in the sides of the North (Isa 14:12-14) Self-will, self-exaltation, self-deification, rebellion and lawlessness began at the throne of God. There the Mystery of Iniquity began.
3. Satan is the original “King of the North”. All earthly Kings of the North followed in his steps, the steps of their Prince Satan.

- Antichrist will be challenged by the King of the South (Egypt) but will conquer
- Edom, Moab and Ammon (Abraham’s seed after the flesh) will not submit to him
- He will have his HQ in Jerusalem

Progressive Revelation of the Antichrist

1. The Ten toes (Dan2)
2. The 10 horns (Dan7)
3. The Little Horn out of the fourth beast (Rome) who makes war with the saints for 3 ½ years is the Antichrist (Dan 7)
4. The Little Horn out of the Grecian Beast (the He-Goat) – Dan 8
5. The King of the North out of the Syrian Division of the Grecian Empire (Dan11)
6. The Vile Person (Antiochus Epiphanes) – Dan 11
7. The Willful King out of the same division (Dan 11)
8. The Beast of Rev 13 which is a composite Beast, headed by Antichrist. The seven heads of the four beast of Dan 7 are revealed in this one composite Beast with seven heads – Rev 12,13,17
9. Is it possible as Christ comes from Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Israel, Judah and David, so the Antichrist also may be a Jew come from Rome, out of the Grecian and Syrian divisions. The tribe of Dan whose banner is the snake.



Conclusion

- World Kingdoms rise and fall controlled by the Almighty God
- Dictators like Antiochus Epiphanes become a total law to themselves. The spirit of King Nebuchadnezzar take hold of them.
- Religious and political abominations that bring desolation will be evident through to the coming of Christ
- God always preserves to Himself a faithful remnant
- In the time of the end, there will be a great increase of understanding of the Word and much insight into things that were sealed to both Old and New Testament saints
- All the Antichrist's of human history will come to their end and none shall help them
- Christ will return and the Kingdoms of this world will become the Kingdom of our God and His Christ and He will reign for ever and ever (Rev 11:11-15)

<https://youtu.be/yuQEAQzaIBQ>

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Feast of Tabernacle & Conference

30th Sept to 11 Oct 2020

Led by Elder Jehu & Pastor Christine Chan

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Old city of Jerusalem at dawn

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How to be a Blessing to Israel

Sow to fertile grounds – Gen 12: 3

I will bless those who bless you,

And I will curse him who curses you;

And in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.”

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Aaronic Blessing – Numbers 6:24-26

“The LORD bless you and keep you;
The LORD make His face shine upon you,
And be gracious to you;
The LORD lift up His countenance upon you,
And give you peace.”

Talk to you again NEXT WEEK same time
Sabbath Shalom