

## Timeline for Daniel 11:1-35

**Alexander the Great (336- 323BC)** *Daniel 11:3-4* (The division of Alexander's kingdom to his 4 generals was prophesied in *Daniel 7:6 & 8:8*)

**Ptolemies**  
(Kings of the South- Egypt)

**Seleucids**  
(Kings of the North- Syria/Babylon)

*Daniel 11:5*

*Daniel 11:5*

**Ptolemy I Soter (323- 285BC)**

**Seleucus I Nicator (312- 281BC)**

- Ptolemy helped Seleucus defeat a common enemy- Antigonus- in 312BC, and the two kings enjoyed a relatively peaceful existence until their deaths

*Daniel 11:6*

**Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285- 246BC)**

**Antiochus I Soter (281- 262BC)**

*Daniel 11:6*

**Antiochus II Theos (262- 246BC)**

- Ptolemy II & Antiochus II were bitter enemies until 250BC, when Ptolemy II gave his daughter's (Berenice) hand in marriage to Antiochus II. This peace only lasted 246BC when upon hearing of Ptolemy's death, Antiochus' first wife (Laodice- whom he had divorced to marry Berenice) had Berenice murdered and killed her ex-husband Antiochus II by having him poisoned.
- Laodice then made her son, Seleucus II Callinicus king

*Daniel 11:7-8*

*Daniel 11:7-9*

**Ptolemy III Euergetes (246- 221BC)**

**Seleucus II Callinicus (246- 227BC)**

- Ptolemy III Euergetes, upon inheriting the throne from his father, swore to avenge his sister's (Berenice) murder and invaded Syria and the north. He was decisively victorious over Callinicus' army, and had Laodice put to death for her treachery
- Callinicus attempted to invade Egypt and avenge his mother's death, but once again was humiliated and defeated

*Daniel 11:10*

**Seleucus III Soter (227- 223BC)**

- Seleucus II Soter, son of Callinicus, was only king for 4 years before being murdered by political conspirators while on a military campaign in Asia Minor. He was succeeded by his brother, Antiochus III "The Great."

*Daniel 11:11-12, 14-15*

*Daniel 11:10-11, 13, 15-19*

**Ptolemy IV Philopator (221- 204BC)**

**Antiochus III The Great (223- 187BC)**

- Antiochus III invaded the Middle East in 219BC, and was able to drive the Egyptian Ptolemies out of Syria and Southern Babylon, pushing the Ptolemy forces all the way back to the southern border of Israel by 217BC
- Ptolemy IV Philopator stopped Antiochus III at the southern border of Israel, defeating his army and halting the invasion. Antiochus III returned to Syria,

raised a larger army, and returned to defeat Ptolemy IV and force him back to Egypt

- The Jews joined forces with Antiochus III, hoping their alliance with him would help gain their independence, but once he had defeated Ptolemy IV he occupied the “beautiful land” (*Daniel 8:9, 11:41*), and controlled the entire region by 198BC when the Seleucids (with the help of the Jews and Macedonians) defeated the Ptolemies at the Battle of Paneion (in Jesus’ day known as Caesarea Philippi)
- Once Antiochus III controlled the Middle East, he turned his sights on Asia Minor and Greece in 192BC, hoping to reunite Alexander’s Greek empire. He was unsuccessful, however, when he was defeated and stopped by the Romans and General Cornelius Scipio in 188BC. He returned to Babylon and died a year later

*Daniel 11:17*

*Daniel 11:20*

**Ptolemy V Epiphanes (204- 181BC)**

**Seleucus IV Philopator (187- 176BC)**

- Seleucus IV Philopator, because of his greed, taxed his people so heavily he was poisoned to death by his treasurer Heliodorus in 176BC

*Daniel 11:25*

*Daniel 11:21-32*

**Ptolemy VI Philometer (181- 145BC)**

**Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175- 163BC)**

- When Seleucus IV died, his brother Antiochus IV murdered Seleucus’ son- the rightful heir to the throne so he could obtain the throne
- See “Pre-New Testament Timeline” for the events predicted in Daniel 11:21-32 during the reign of Antiochus IV (a type of Anti-Christ)