

THE DETAILS OF ISRAEL'S HISTORY UNDER PERSIA & GREECE (Daniel 11:1-20)

A. History under Persia (Dan.11:2)

The Daniel 8 vision of the ram & the male goat was given in 551 BC, the third year of Belshazzar (Dan. 8:1). The Daniel 11 prophetic preview of history was given in 538 BC, the first *official* year of Darius the Mede (Dan. 11:1). Just as the vision of the beasts in chapter 7 amplified features of the vision of the image in chapter 2, Daniel 11 constitutes an amplification of the chapter 8 vision. However, in contrast to chapter 8, here the various kings appear as persons and are no longer disguised as horns on beasts.

Dan 11:2 And now will I shew thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than they all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.

[11:2] The angel informed Daniel that the present leadership of the Persian Empire (Cyrus the Great and his uncle Darius the Mede – the Median King Cyaxares II – whom Cyrus placed over the capitol city of Babylon while he and the bulk of his army secured the remainder of the empire) would be succeeded by four rulers. The first was Cambyses II, Cyrus' son, whose official years of reign were 529 to 522 BC. He was followed by the usurper Pseudo-Smerdis, who reigned but seven months in 522 BC. He was slain & succeeded by Darius I Hystaspis (the Great, Darius of Marathon), an officer in the famous "Ten Thousand Immortals" (a special elite portion of the Persian army) as well as spear-bearer and personal bodyguard to Cyrus' son, Cambyses II. A distant relative of Cyrus, Darius ruled from 521 to 486 BC.

Darius I was succeeded by his son Xerxes I (of Thermopylae) who ruled from 486 to 465 BC. Xerxes was the most powerful, influential, and wealthiest of the four. Xerxes used his proverbial wealth to muster an immense army, said to exceed two and a half million men, to invade Greece (480 BC.) with the intent of avenging the 490 BC defeat of his father, Darius I, at Marathon.

The Persians burned and sacked Athens; however, Xerxes' fleet was decisively vanquished in the narrow strait of the Isle of Salamis (BC 480). After this defeat, followed by those at Plataea and Mycale in August of 479, Persia was envisioned as a dying state. Therefore, prophetically, no mention was given of Xerxes' successors, and the telescope of prophecy focused at once on Alexander the Great.

B. History under Greece (11:3-20)

(1) The rise of Alexander (Dan.11:3-4).

Dan 11:3 And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.

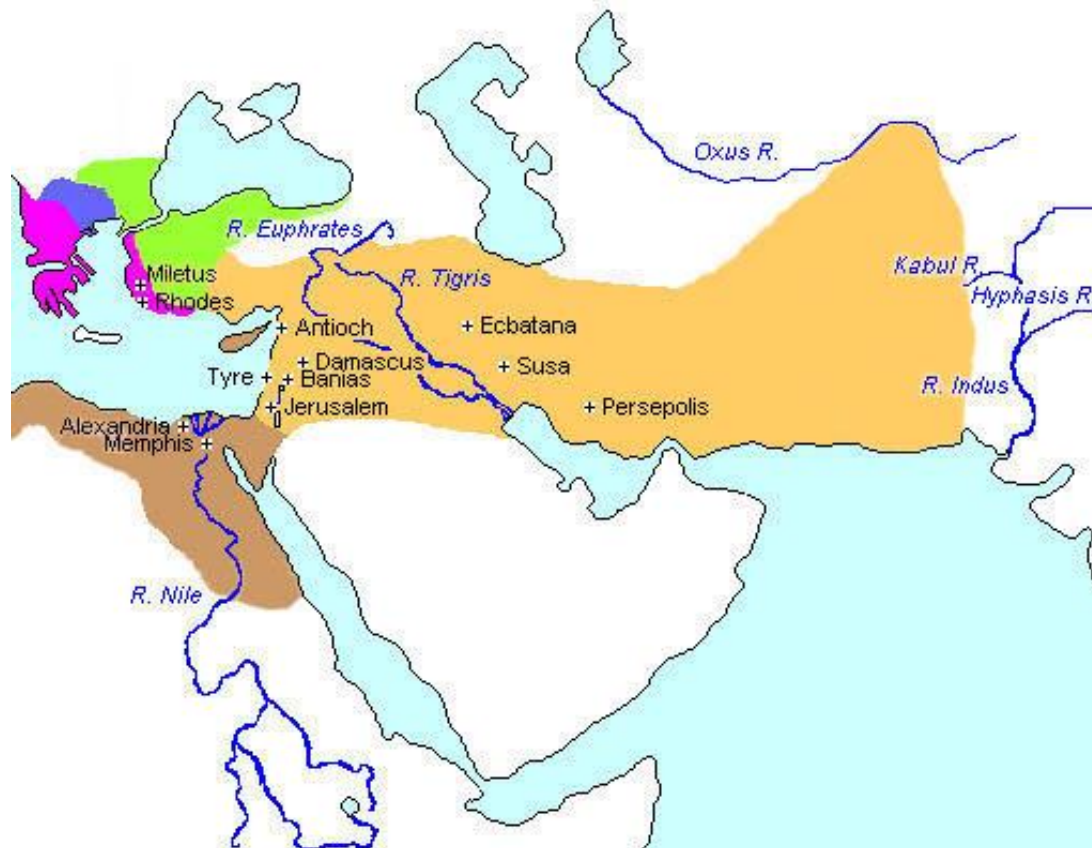
[11:3] This mighty king was Alexander the Great whose rise had been foreshadowed by (a) the bronze belly and thighs of Nebuchadnezzar's image (Dan. 2:32, 39b), (b) the four-winged leopard (Dan. 7:6), and (c) the prominent horn of the he-goat (Dan. 8:5-8).

At 14, Aristotle became Alexander's teacher. Aristotle, taught him of Darius' and Xerxes' invasions of Greece. From the story of the battle of Thermopylae etc., he was convinced that a much smaller, well-fit, disciplined army could defeat a much larger one. To avenge these attacks and believing that the Persians would again so do, in BC 334 Alexander made a preemptive strike against Persia. With forces never exceeding 45,000 at any given time, from 334 to 331 BC Alexander went against a Persian army, said to exceed 2 million men, and conquered Asia Minor (ancient Anatolia, modern Turkey), Syria, Egypt and the vast Medo-Persian Empire. Before he died in 323 BC at the age of 33 from malaria (or typhoid) with complications from alcoholism, his conquests extended as far east as the Indus River.

Physically, Alexander was quite short but stocky and tough. His beard was scanty, and he stood out from his fellow Macedonians by always going clean-shaven. From an inherited birth defect, his neck was somewhat twisted so that he appeared to be gazing upward at an angle (King Philip of Macedon, his father, was similarly afflicted). One eye was blue, the other brown – his voice was said to be harsh.

Dan 11:4 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, nor according to his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those.

[11:4] As he did not leave behind a son of age that was trained in the arts of war and statesmanship (as had Philip his father), the Empire fell apart upon Alexander's death. Dissension immediately broke out among Alexander's ambitious generals who proclaimed allegiance to the unborn child, Alexander IV Ægus, of Alexander's Persian wife Roxane. The soldiers favored Alexander's half-brother, the half-witted Philip III Aridaeus. Thus his two young sons (Alexander Ægus & Hercules) along with Philip III, attempted to keep the kingdom intact, but they were all murdered within 15 years of Alexander's death. By 321 BC, any semblance of unity collapsed and 20 years of war between the various generals ensued before the Hellenistic world settled into four stable power blocks.



Seleucid

Alexander's general, Seleucus, founded the Seleucid Empire. His descendents were generally named either Seleucus or Antiochus. India and much of the lands to the east of Persia revolted and returned to local ruler ship upon the death of Alexander.

Ptolemaic

Alexander's general, Ptolemy, founded the Ptolemaic Empire of Egypt. The ruling men of this Empire were all named Ptolemy and the women Cleopatra.

Macedonia

Upon Alexander's demise, most Greek cities came under the control of his many competing generals. Immediately after Alexander's death, his family claimed Macedonia but within 15 years they were all murdered by General Cassander. When General Antigonos was slain at the 301 BC Battle of Ipsis, Macedonia and Greece became an empire under Cassander.

Greece

Thrace

After the Battle of Ipsis, General Lysimachus became king over Thrace as well as part of Asia

Minor (modern Turkey).

The ensuing struggle was mainly between those wishing to keep the empire intact, such as **Antigonus Monophtalmus** (the one-eyed), and those provincial governors who wished to divide it. Ptolemy I, the son of Lagus who had obtained the satrapy of Egypt, was among the principal leaders of this second group. The generals usurped the title “king”, and when Antigonus (Macedonia-Greece) was slain at the Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia of central Asia Minor, their number was reduced to four. In addition to these, other lesser chiefs appropriated small fragments of the once great empire unto themselves (“even for others beside those”). The fractured empire was marked by division and weakness.

After the Battle of Ipsus (301 BC), Alexander’s kingdom was divided among four of his generals (cp. 8:22): **Seleucus I** (over Syria, Mesopotamia and east almost to the Indus River), **Ptolemy I** (over Egypt), **Lysimachus** (over Thrace and portions of Asia Minor), and **Cassander** the son of Antipater (over Macedonia and Greece). This division was anticipated by the four heads on the leopard of Dan.7:6 and the four prominent horns that replaced the great horn on the he-goat in Dan. 8:8.

(2) The conflict between the **Ptolemies** and the **Seleucids** (11:5-28).

The Ptolemies who ruled over Egypt, were called the kings “of the South.” The Seleucids, ruling over Syria, north of Israel, were called the kings “of the North.” This section (vv. 5-20) gives many details of the continuous conflict between the Ptolemies and the Seleucids during which the land of Israel was invaded first by one power and then by the other.

Dan 11:5 And the king of the south shall be strong, and one of his princes; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion shall be a great dominion.

[11:5] For about two centuries, little Israel was caught between the two great powers of Egypt (south) and Syria (north). More than any other prophecies, these written by Daniel exactly tally with recorded History. The radical critics have especially attacked these passages because they claim that no one could write in advance so many accurate details about so many people and events (c.135 detailed prophecies, all fulfilled). As the records are preserved in the annuals of ancient history, these critics are unable to deny the historicity of the events. Thus, their so-called “scientific conclusion” is that the Book of Daniel was written centuries *after* these events and therefore, in their view, is not a book of prophecy at all.

The first strong king of the South was Ptolemy I Soter (“Savior”, the son of Lagus). He was a general who served under Alexander, and was one of the 7 bodyguards of his person. He was made governor over Egypt in 323 BC and assumed the title of its king in 304 (see Kings chart, p. 8). The strong “prince” referred to in verse 5 was Seleucus I Nicator (“Conqueror”, the founder of the Seleucid dynasty), who became the most powerful of all those ruling in the once-united empire of Alexander. Once a general under Alexander, he was given authority to rule over Babylonia in 321. But when Antigonus came to Babylon in 315, Seleucus I Nicator fled to Ptolemy I Soter in Egypt.

Antigonus, the One-Eyed, had been made satrap of Phrygia by Alexander, and in BC 321 Antipater (the regent of the empire) put the armies of Asia under him. Antigonus’ ambition was, with the aid of his son Demetrius Poliorcetes (“the Besieger”), to reunite the empire, which had become partitioned among Alexander’s other generals. Antigonus was opposed by the coalition of Cassander (who had murdered most of Alexander’s family), Ptolemy, and Lysimachus.

In the war that ensued to reclaim Babylonia, Seleucus I Nicator served with distinction as a commander under Ptolemy I Soter (i.e., his prince). After Antigonus’ defeat at Gaza in 312, Seleucus I again became ruler of Babylonia. Over time, Seleucus also gained control of Syria & Media and assumed the title of king over all three in 305. Thus, Seleucus I Nicator’s rule was over far more territory than that of his former superior, Ptolemy I Soter.

In 305 BC, Antigonus invaded Egypt but was forced to retire. Then in 302, Ptolemy I Soter joined a new coalition consisting of Seleucus, Cassander, & Lysimachus. They invaded Palestine for the third time since the year 318. Hearing a report that Antigonus had won a great victory over Lysimachus in Asia Minor, Ptolemy I Soter withdrew to Egypt. When he learned of the 81 year old Antigonus' defeat and death at Ipsus (BC 301) in Asia Minor, he quickly moved his army for his fourth incursion into Jewish soil. However, the other members of the coalition had already given Palestine to Seleucus I Nicator because they considered that Ptolemy I Soter had deserted the coalition when he had withdrawn in 302. Thus, for the next 150 years, the Seleucid and Ptolemaic dynasties fought over the land of Israel.

The Seleucid era (312-65 BC) ended when the kingdom of Syria was reduced to a Roman province by Pompey. The Ptolemaic dynasty (began 323 BC) ended in BC 30 with the suicide death of the famous Cleopatra VII and the subsequent annexation of Egypt to the Roman Empire. The continual conflict concerning these two kingdoms found the small nation of Judea caught on the narrow land bridge between them, resulting in much misery for the Hebrews. The reason those events are given in such detail is based upon the principle that Scripture deals with secular history only as it is connected with the Lord's elect nation of Israel.

Dan 11:6 And in the end of years they shall join themselves together; for the king's daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north to make an agreement: but she shall not retain the power of the arm; neither shall he stand, nor his arm: but she shall be given up, and they that brought her, and he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in *these* times.

[11:6] Ptolemy I Soter, son of Lagus, died at 84 in 284 BC. He made his son Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246) his co-rex the previous year. Meanwhile, Seleucus I Nicator was murdered in 280. His son Antiochus I Soter ruled till 261, but Daniel does not mention him. Then Seleucus I Nicator's grandson Antiochus II Theos ruled in Syria (261-246). Ptolemy II Philadelphus and Antiochus II Theos were bitter enemies and fought often. Wishing to finally end the bloody war, Ptolemy II entered into an alliance which was sealed by the marriage of his daughter Berenice to Antiochus II (circa 250⁺ BC, c.70 years after the death of Alexander, see: John Gill, vol. 6, 1810, p. 356). However, Ptolemy Philadelphus demanded that Antiochus II divorce his wife Laodice in order to marry Berenice and that Laodice's children could not succeed to the throne. He did this hoping that any children by the marriage would attach the kingdom of Syria to Egypt. But Ptolemy died two years after the marriage was consummated (246 BC), and Antiochus II took back Laodice to wife.

Laodice then poisoned Antiochus II Theos and had Berenice, her son, and all who had accompanied Berenice from Egypt and remained to attend her put to death ("she shall be given up"). Laodice then raised her son, Seleucus II Callinicus, to the throne (246-226). Thus, "she (Berenice) did not retain" etc. She was not able to consummate the purpose of the alliance by being the mainstay of peace between the two rival kingdoms ["they that brought her" (her royal escort), "and he that begot her" (her father, Ptolemy II Philadelphus), "and he that strengthened her" (her husband, Antiochus II Theos)].

Dan 11:7 But out of a branch of her roots shall *one* stand up in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against them, and shall prevail:

Dan 11:8 and shall also carry captives into Egypt their gods, with their princes, *and* with their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he shall continue *more* years than the king of the north.

[11:7-8] Berenice's brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes ("Benefactor", 246-221 BC), succeeded his father ("stand up in his – Philadelphus' – estate") and set out to avenge the death of his sister ("out of a branch of her – Berenice's – roots" signifying her immediate ancestry, i.e., the son of her parents). Ptolemy Euergetes marched north, defeated the Syrian army (king of the North), slew Laodice, conquered vast areas of the Seleucid kingdom and took back to Egypt 40,000 talents of silver & 2,500 idols. While in exile, Seleucus II Callinicus fell from a horse & died; thus, Ptolemy III survived him by 5 years (vs. 8b).

Dan 11:9 So the king of the south shall come into *his* kingdom, and (*he*) shall return into his own land.

[11:9] Still addressing Ptolemy III Euergetes' invasion of Seleucus II Callinicus kingdom ("his", cp. vs. 8), Ptolemy learned of an insurrection in Egypt and returned to suppress it ("and shall return"). Had this 245 BC rebellion not necessitated his recall, Ptolemy would have totally destroyed the kingdom of Syria.

After this humiliating loss, in 244 BC Seleucus II Callinicus (king of the North) invaded Egypt but was totally routed and fled back to Antioch. Thus an alternative, but weaker interpretation of 9b is "and" *he* [inferred, i.e., the king of the north (cp. vs. 10) – Callinicus – having been completely repelled in his invasion attempt] "shall return into his own land".

Dan 11:10 But his sons shall be stirred up, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces: and *one* shall certainly come, and overflow, and pass through: then shall he return, and be stirred up, *even* to his fortress.

[11:10] After he was killed by a fall from his horse, Callinicus was succeeded by his son, Seleucus III Soter (a.k.a. Ceraunus = *Thunderbolt*, 226-223 BC), who was killed by conspirators while on a campaign in Asia Minor. The army then sent for Seleucus III Soter's younger brother, Antiochus III the Great, and asked the not yet 14 year-old youth (? see: Ussher p. 370 or §2868: others say 15 or 18) to assume the kingdom. He so did and reigned for 36 years (223-187 BC).

Callinicus' two sons (Seleucus III & Antiochus III) had sought to restore Syria's lost prestige by military conquest: the older son by invading Asia Minor – the younger by attacking Egypt. Egypt had controlled all the territory north to the borders of Syria which included the land of Israel. In his 219-217 BC campaign, Antiochus III succeeded in driving the Egyptians back to the southern borders of Israel. Thus 10b has reference to Antiochus III's tenacious pressing of the war with Ptolemy IV Philopator until he had recovered all the parts of his Syrian realm that had been conquered by Ptolemy III Euergetes.

"Then shall he (Antiochus III) return" ... having advanced to Dura near Caesarea, Antiochus III gave Ptolemy IV Philopater's forces a four month truce and returned to Syria. "And be stirred up, even to his fortress" ... Antiochus III renewed the battle after the truce had expired and waged war as far south as "his" (Ptolemy IV Philopater's) border fortress of Raphia at the south end of the Gaza Strip.

Dan 11:11 And the king of the south shall be moved with choler (*anger*), and shall come forth and fight with him, *even* with the king of the north: and he shall set forth a great multitude; but the multitude shall be given into his hand.

Dan 11:12 *And* when he hath taken away the multitude, his heart shall be lifted up; and he shall cast down *many* ten thousands: but he shall not be strengthened by it.

Dan 11:13 For the king of the north shall return, and shall set forth a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come after certain years with a great army and with much riches.

[11:11-13] All this time, Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-204 BC, the king of the south = Egypt) sat idly at home involved in a life of luxury, indolence, & lasciviousness (cp. vs. 10 comments). Finally, Ptolemy IV was "moved with anger" over the Syrian advances and would "come forth and fight" Antiochus III at the southern borders of Israel. Enraged at the losses inflicted upon him by Antiochus III in wresting from his kingdom the Syrian territory which Euergetes had annexed, and threatening his own kingdom as well (11a), Ptolemy IV marshaled a massive army of at least 70,000 foot soldiers, 5,000 cavalry, 73 elephants and marched against Antiochus. Thus "he" (Antiochus III) "shall set forth a great multitude" consisting of 62,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry & 102 elephants, "but the multitude shall be given into" Ptolemy's hands with 10,300 slain and 4,000 taken prisoner (vs. 11, the 217 BC Battle of Raphia).

Ptolemy IV Philopator's heart was "lifted up" with pride. Instead of following up his great victory and regaining all the lost terrain from Syria, he threw away his advantage returning home to licentious living, a life of ease & reckless self-confidence (vs. 12). Thus Philopator's casting "down many ten thousands" did not result in his being strengthened as he neither followed up his success with an overwhelming invasion, thereby bringing the Syrian (north) kingdom to naught, or made peace with his northern foe. This allowed Antiochus III to raise a greater army than the previous one and "after certain years" (14 years after his 217 BC defeat at Raphia) with riches & might, which he acquired as the result of successful campaigns into India between 212 & 204 BC, he renewed the war.

Dan 11:14 And in those times there shall many stand up against the king of the south: also the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision; but they shall fall.

Dan 11:15 So the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount, and take the most fenced cities: and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither shall there be any strength to withstand.

[11:14-16] In 204 BC, Ptolemy IV Philopator and his wife died. Their son, Ptolemy V Epiphanes (204-181 BC) became king of Egypt when only 5 years old. Antiochus III the Great saw this as the opportune time to retaliate against Egypt. He marched south with his larger than previous & better equipped army. This time, Antiochus did not fight alone. He made a league with Philip V of Macedonia, Egyptian rebels who opposed their boy-king, and Jewish rebels ("thy people", i.e., Daniel's people, Jews; cp. "thy people" in 9:24; 10:14) who resented Egypt's influence in Israel.

Egypt had gained control of Israel after the BC 217 battle at Raphia. These Jews possibly hoped to gain independence from both Egypt & Syria by joining Syria in the conflict, but their hopes were not realized. Instead, it brought their nation into Syria's grasp and made it subject to the horrors that Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-163 BC) would later bring upon it. In so revolting, these Jews unwittingly helped to fulfill this great prophetic vision! Thus, after a long war with Philopator over Judea, Phoenicia, and Coelosyria, Antiochus III finally took them from Egypt's boy-king. Scopas, Epiphanes's general, briefly recovered them (199 BC) but again lost these lands to Antiochus the following year. Josephus records the deeds of these Jews who aided Antiochus when his army besieged the Egyptian garrison left to defend Jerusalem (*Antiquities* 12.3.3).

Dan 11:16 But he that cometh against him shall do according to his own will, and none shall stand before him: and he shall stand in the glorious land, which by his hand shall be consumed.

After expelling the Egyptians, Antiochus III consolidated his control over Israel. By BC 198, he had established himself in the Glorious Land [cp. 8:9; 11:41, "he shall stand in the glorious land" (vs. 16)]. Now we see why all this prophecy has been given to Daniel. It all concerns Israel. As the armies of Egypt and Syria engaged one another in numerous wars over these many years, they marched back and forth across the little kingdom that was physically situated in between them.

Dan 11:17 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 women, corrupting her: but she shall not stand on his side, neither be for him.

[11:17] Wanting to destroy Egypt but fearing intervention by Rome if he openly attacked her, Antiochus the Great conceived a subtle plan. Under the guise of establishing peace between the two kingdoms, in 192 BC he sought to subdue and control Egypt by wedding his 7 year-old daughter Cleopatra I ("the daughter of women") to the 17 year-old Egyptian king, Ptolemy V Epiphanes. He thought she would be able to undermine their government, but the attempt did not succeed. His daughter did not "stand on his side". Instead, she was loyal to her husband and her new homeland rather than her father. Then, to add insult to injury, Cleopatra I urged Ptolemy V Epiphanes into an alliance with Rome – an immense blow against Antiochus III and his dreams of founding a mighty empire like Alexander's.

Dan 11:18 After this shall he turn his face unto the isles, and shall take many: but a prince for his own behalf shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease; without his own reproach he shall cause *it* to turn upon him.

[11:18-19] In 197 BC, Antiochus III had turned his attention to the coastlands of Asia Minor (= ancient Anatolia, modern Turkey), several Aegean Sea islands, and portions of Thrace and Greece. Allied with Hannibal of Carthage, for a short while he subdued much territory and booty. This created difficulties with Rome which dispatched ambassadors that met with Antiochus at Lysimachia (192 BC), warning him to leave Greece alone. Impudently ignoring the Roman envoy, in 192 BC Antiochus III invaded Greece (“the reproach” of vs. 18), with a force of 10,000 foot soldiers, 500 cavalry and 6 elephants.

In 191 BC, when almost 50, Antiochus fell in love with a young maiden of Chalcis, the chief town on the Greek island of Euboea. He set aside the war, courted her honorably and wed her. Later that year, the Roman Consul Manius Acilius Glabrio routed him at Thermopylae, and he withdrew to Asia. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus (“a prince”) was dispatched from Rome to again turn Antiochus back. In 190 BC, the Roman legions of Scipio slaughtered Antiochus’ army at the Battle of Magnesia in Asia Minor (modern Turkey) and forced him to humiliating peace terms which included payment of a huge annual tribute to Rome (“the reproach was turned upon him”, i.e., Antiochus vs. 18c). In 188 BC, the Romans forced him to relinquish all of Asia Minor. (see: Ussher, *Annals of the World*, 2003, pp. 392–405 or §3039–§3149.)

Dan 11:19 Then he shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land: but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found.

Antiochus III returned to his own country in 188 (vs. 19a). The prophecy of his ignoble end reads: “but he shall stumble and fall, and not be found” (vs. 19b). He & his army were slain in 187 BC by a popular uprising of the peasants. They were aroused by his plundering the temple treasury of Zeus Belus (one of his own gods) in Elymais of Persia in order to obtain the means for paying the tribute imposed upon him by the Romans.

Antiochus III the Great had carried on the most vigorous military campaigns of any of Alexander’s successors, but his dream of reuniting Alexander’s empire under his authority was never realized.

Dan 11:20 Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes *in* the glory of the kingdom: but within (*a*) few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle.

[11:20] Antiochus III’s son, Seleucus IV Philopator (187-176 BC), inherited his father’s enormous financial burdens and heavily taxed his people to pay Rome the annual 1,000 talent tribute. Philopator dispatched his foster brother & finance minister, Heliodorus, to Jerusalem to pillage the Temple’s treasury (2 Macc. 3:1-40), although at the first he had actually paid from his own revenues the costs of the service of the sacrifices at the Temple. This is foreseen by “a raiser of taxes *in* the glory of the kingdom” (i.e., Judea & Jerusalem).

A short time after this desecration, Seleucus IV was assassinated, the victim of a conspiracy of the same Heliodorus who hoped to gain the throne for himself, as Seleucus’ only son was being held hostage by Rome. Thus, he was poisoned (“destroyed”, but not “in battle”) by his treasurer Heliodorus. Seleucus reigned 11 years, a short time compared to the nearly 37 years his father sat upon the throne.

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Of the 15 resources consulted in preparing this study, the best and most reliable by far was: James Ussher, *Annals of the World*, revised by Larry & Marion Pierce, (Green Forest, AR: Master Books, 2003), pp. 300–472 or §2366 – §3636)

The Ptolemies and the Seleucids in Daniel 11:5-35

Daniel	Ptolemies Kings of the South Egypt	BC Years of Reign	Daniel	Seleucids Kings of the North Syria	BC Years of Reign
11:5	Ptolemy I Soter	323-284	11:5	Seleucus I Nicator	312-280
11:11-12	Ptolemy II Philadelphus*	285-246	**	Antiochus I Soter	280-261
11:7-8	Ptolemy III Euergetes	246-221	11:6	Antiochus II Theos	261-246
11:11-12, 14-15	Ptolemy IV Philopator	221-204	11:7-9	Seleucus II Callinicus	246-226
11:17	Ptolemy V Epiphanes	204-180	11:10	Seleucus III Soter	226-223
11:25	Ptolemy VI Philometer	180-145	11:10-11, 13, 15-19	Antiochus III the Great	223-187
			11:20	Seleucus IV Philopator	187-176
			11:21-32	Antiochus IV Epiphanes	175-164

* Co-reigned with his father

**Not referred to in Daniel 11:5-35