

Daniel 11
(Part 2)
(Verses 16-30)

Website: [Healthy Christian Living - Living by the Blueprint](#)

“...THERE IS GREAT NEED TO SEARCH THE BOOK OF DANIEL...AND LEARN THE TEXTS THOROUGHLY, THAT WE MAY KNOW WHAT IS WRITTEN.” {9MR 358.3}

“Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all SPEAK THE SAME THING, and [that] there be no divisions among you; but [that] ye BE PERFECTLY JOINED TOGETHER IN THE SAME MIND and in the same judgment.” (1 Corinthians 1:10)

“THY WATCHMEN...SHALL SEE EYE TO EYE...” (Isaiah 52:8)

NOTE: If we want to make sure we see eye-to-eye, we need to be following the VOICE OF THE TRUE SHEPHERD. To know we are following the VOICE OF THE TRUE SHEPHERD, WE ARE TO STUDY MILLERS 14 RULES OF INTERPRETATION

- See → RH, November 25, 1884 par. 22-.25

MILLER’S RULE XIII

“...GOD TAKES CARE THAT HISTORY AND PROPHECY DOTH AGREE, so that the true believing children of God may never be ashamed.” {1842 WiM, MWV1 22.6}

- Daniel 11:16-30

THE PLAYERS IN THE VERSES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Verse 16:

- **He = Rome**
- **Cometh against him = Rome coming against Syria/Thrace/The King of the North**
Rome conquered Macedonia (original Greek territory) in the West in B.C. 168 and made a league with The Jews in B.C. 161/158, it was not until B.C. 65, that Syria in the northern Greek territory, was conquered by Pompey
- **Shall do according to His will**
 1. Power being transferred or taken away (Daniel 8:1-4; Daniel 11:2-3)
- **He shall stand in the glorious land**
 1. He = **Rome** (Pagan Rome)
 2. Stand = **to Rule** (Daniel 11:2)
 3. Glorious land = **Jerusalem** (Deuteronomy 3:25; Jeremiah 31:23; Daniel 9:16)
See also → Isaiah 57:13
Which by his had shall be consumed (which happened in 70 A.D. under Titus)

Verse 17:

- **Enter with the strength of his whole kingdom**
 1. Rome conquered Macedonia in 168 B.C., Syria/Thrace in 65 B.C., and Egypt in 31 B.C., having gotten victory over all of Alexander’s divided empire by this time

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- **He shall give him the daughter of women**
 1. Ptolemy Auletes, the father of Cleopatra, died in B.C. 51
 2. In his will, Rome was made the guardian of Cleopatra and her brother Ptolemy Dionysius
 3. Pompey of Rome was the original guardian, but was murdered by Cleopatra's brother, making Julius the new guardian
 4. Julius fell in love with Cleopatra

- **Corrupting her**
 1. Her = **Cleopatra**
 2. Julius was seduced by her beauty and had a child with her out of wedlock
 3. The child's name was Caesarion, who was later murdered by Augustus Caesar

- **She shall not stand on his side, neither be for him**
 1. His/him = Rome
 Although Rome protected Cleopatra, she herself did not stand on the side of Rome
 When Julius Caesar died, Marc Antony was sent to Egypt by Rome, but he fell in love with Cleopatra and stood on the side of Egypt
 When he and Cleopatra went to war against Rome/Octavian/Augustus in the Battle of Actium (See vs: 25-27), Cleopatra retreated, leaving Antony to Battle alone

Verses 18-19:

- **He**
 1. He = **Julius Caesar of Rome**
 2. Caesar won 500 Battles during his time for Rome
 3. These verses are referring to the History of Caesar and how he was brutally murdered/stabbed 23 x by his "supposed" friends, Brutus and Cassius, and others

Verse 20:

- **Raiser of Taxes**
 1. This is **August Caesar (Luke 2:1)**
 2. He was the nephew of Julius Caesar
 3. He was adopted as Julius' successor to the throne
 4. He formed what was known as the 2nd Triumvirate with Marc Antony and Lepidus, to avenge the murder of his uncle Julius
 5. His victory over Egypt in the Battle of Actium, against Cleopatra and Marc Antony caused him to become ruler over all of Alexander's divided world empire

Verse 21:

- **In his Estate**
 1. His = **Augustus Caesar**

- **Shall stand up a vile person**
 1. Vile person = **Tiberius Caesar**
 2. Mentioned in (Luke 3:1)
 3. Raised to the consulate at 28 years of age
 4. Was the stepson of Augustus
 5. He was a bloody tyrant and ruled arbitrarily
 6. He was eventually murdered by being suffocated with pillows by Macro in A.D. 37

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- **To whom they shall not give honor**
 1. The citizens never gave him the love, respect, and "honor of the kingdom"
- **He shall come in peaceably**
 1. He was the stepson of Augustus, so succeeding to the throne was not a problem
- **Obtain the kingdom by flatteries**
 1. Livia, the mother of Tiberius, used flatteries to convince her husband, Augustus, to appoint her son to the throne

Verse 22:

- **The Prince of the Covenant**
 1. = Jesus Christ
Tiberius Caesar was the Caesar reigning, who allowed Christ to be crucified

Verse 23:

- **After the league made with him**
 1. **Him** in this sentence is referring to **Rome**
 2. **The league made being referring to here is the one made with the Jews in B.C. 161**
 3. These next couple of verses are taking us back to how Rome became mighty and powerful
- **Shall become strong with a small people**
 1. Rome started as a very small people out of Macedonia(Daniel 8:9) and became very great
Now the verses are taking us to Rome's humble beginnings and will continue to do so in the next couple of verses

Verse 24:

- **He shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places**

"The usual manner in which nations had, before the days of Rome, entered upon valuable provinces and rich territory, was by war and conquest. Rome was now to do what had not been done by the fathers or the fathers' fathers; namely, receive these acquisitions through peaceful means. The custom, before unheard of, was now inaugurated, of kings' leaving by legacy their kingdoms to the Romans. Rome came into possession of large provinces in this manner. {1897 UrS, DAR 273.1}
- **He shall scatter among them the prey and spoil**

"And those who thus came under the dominion of Rome derived no small advantage therefrom. They were treated with kindness and leniency. It was like having the prey and spoil distributed among them. They were protected from their enemies, and rested in peace and safety under the aegis of the Roman power." {1897 UrS, DAR 273.2}
- **He shall forecast his devices against the strong holds**
 1. This would be from the time Octavius/Augustus won Egypt in 'The Battle of Actium' against Mark Antony and Cleopatra in 31 B.C., when Rome now ruled the whole world, to 330 A.D., when Constantine moved the seat of the Roman Empire from the West to the East
 2. During this time, Rome became a very strong and great nation

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- **Even for a TIME**
 1. **A Time = 1 year**
1 Year = 360 prophetic days OR 360 literal years
This TIME prophecy is referring to 31 B.C. to 330 A.D.
We will be learning more about this in verses 25-27

Verse 25:

- **He shall stir up his power against the king of the south**
 1. He = Rome by the hand of Augustus Caesar
- **King of the South**
 1. = Egypt (represented by Cleopatra and Marc Antony)
- **Shall be stirred up with a great and mighty battle**
 1. Cleopatra's army outnumbered Augustus' army in the 'Battle of Actium'
- **He shall not stand**
 1. He = Egypt (represented by Marc Antony and Cleopatra, who lost the Battle)
- **Forecast devices against him**
 1. **"...by the device, or flight, of Cleopatra, was ruined, but especially by her treachery, after their return to Egypt."** (PSC 75.1}

Verse 26:

- His meat = Octavius/Augustus Caesar when he and Marc Antony used to dine together as friends

Verse 27:

- **Both these kings**
 1. Augustus
 2. Marc Antony
- **They shall speak lies at one table**
 1. **"...Their protestations of deference to, and friendship for, each other, were the utterances of hypocrites."**
(DAR 276.4)

Verse 28:

- **Then shall he return to his own land with great riches**
 1. Rome was victorious over Egypt, conquering Egypt and taking many riches from there back to Rome
- **His heart shall be against the holy covenant**
 1. **"The next great enterprise of the Romans after the overthrow of Egypt, was the expedition against Judea, and the capture and destruction of Jerusalem. The holy covenant is doubtless the covenant which God has maintained with his people, under different forms, in different ages of the world, that is, with all believers in him. The Jews rejected Christ; and, according to the prophecy that all who would not hear that prophet should be cut off, they were destroyed out of their own land, and scattered to every nation under heaven. And while Jews and Christians alike suffered under the oppressive hands of the Romans, it was doubtless in the reduction of Judea especially, that the exploits mentioned in the text were exhibited. {1897 UrS, DAR 278.3}**

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Under **Vespasian the Romans invaded Judea**, and took the cities of Galilee, Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, where Christ had been rejected. **They destroyed the inhabitants, and left nothing but ruin and desolation. Titus besieged Jerusalem. He drew a trench around it, according to the prediction of the Saviour. A terrible famine ensued, the equal of which the world has, perhaps at no other time witnessed.** {1897 UrS, DAR 278.4}

...**Under the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, a literal fulfilment of this prediction occurred**...{1897 UrS, DAR 279.1}
Jerusalem fell in A.D.70...{1897 UrS, DAR 279.2}

Verse 29:

- The “time appointed”

1. = A.D. 330, which was the “time prophecy” from B.C. 31 + 360 years = A.D. 330, when Constantine Moved the headquarters of Rome from the West to the Byzantine Empire, later calling it Constantinople
This in turn weakened the kingdom which caused the Barbarians to later come and divide it into 10

“**The time appointed... It closed, as already shown, in A.D.330, at which time this power was to return and come again toward the south, but not as on the former occasion, when it went to Egypt, nor as the latter, when it went to Judea. Those were expeditions which resulted in conquest and glory. This one led to demoralization and ruin. The removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople was the signal for the downfall of the empire. Rome then lost its prestige. The western division was exposed to the incursions of foreign enemies. On the death of Constantine, the Roman empire was divided into three parts, between his three sons, Constantius, Constantine II, and Constans. Constantine II and Constans quarreled, and Constans, being victor, gained the supremacy of the whole West. He was soon slain by one of his commanders, who, in turn, was shortly after defeated by the surviving emperor, and in despair ended his own days, A.D.353. The barbarians of the North now began their incursions, and extended their conquests till the imperial power of the West expired in A.D.476.** {1897 UrS, DAR 280.1}

This was indeed different from the two former movements brought to view in the prophecy; and to this the fatal step of removing the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople directly led. {1897 UrS, DAR 280.2}

Verse 30:

- The ships of Chittim shall come against him

1. See → Isaiah 23:1
2. The hordes of northern Barbarians shall invade his(Rome’s) dominion (A.D. 356-476)
The Ships of Chittim referring especially to The Vandals
Carthage warred against Rome (A.D. 428-468)

- He shall be grieved, and return

“**He shall be grieved and return.**” This may have reference to the desperate efforts which were made to dispossess Genseric of the sovereignty of the seas, the first by Majorian, the second by Leo, both of which proved to be utter failures; and Rome was obliged to submit to the humiliation of seeing its provinces ravaged, and its “eternal city” pillaged by the enemy. (See on Rev.8:8.) {1897 UrS, DAR 281.2}

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- and have indignation against the Holy covenant

"Indignation against the covenant;" that is, the Holy Scriptures, the book of the covenant. A revolution of this nature was accomplished in Rome. The Heruli, Goths, and Vandals, who conquered Rome, embraced the Arian faith, and became enemies of the Catholic Church. It was especially for the purpose of exterminating this heresy that Justinian decreed the pope to be the head of the church and the corrector of heretics. The Bible soon came to be regarded as a dangerous book that should not be read by the common people, but all questions in dispute were to be submitted to the pope. Thus was indignity heaped upon God's word. And the emperors of Rome, the eastern division of which still continued, had intelligence, or connived with the Church of Rome, which had forsaken the covenant, and constituted the great apostasy, for the purpose of putting down "heresy." The man of sin was raised to his presumptuous throne by the defeat of the Arian Goths, who then held possession of Rome, in A.D.538." {1897 UrS, DAR 281.3}
