

DANIEL CH 11 PARAPHRASE

Color Code: with reference to Daniel 11 subject matter division of verses

Blue – v4 & v36-39 Greco-Roman development of the "little Horn of the Goat" power BC 63 to AD 635

Yellow – v4 & v5-35 430 years of Ptolomeic (King of the South) and Seleucid (King of the North) warfare - with Israel in the middle

Green – v1-4 Greeks (the source of development) prior to division BC 323 & "North"/"South split; then v40-45 encompassing all "players" (full latter day development of kings of N & S, & the "little horn of the goat" or 4th beast dominion) at time of the end - after AD 1917

See [Summary of Dan ch 11 - Russia in Syria](#) See [Elpis Israel p 398](#)

01. Also I, the "man in linen", (i.e., Gabriel, as described in Dan_10:5-6 and cont'd from Dan_10:20-21) in the first year of Darius the Mede the son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes, even I, stood to confirm and to strengthen him.

In other words, continuing from Dan_10:21, Gabriel is saying to Daniel, "let's think back a couple of years to the time of Darius". Gabriel is telling Daniel about what he, Gabriel, was doing during the period 2 years prior to this and beginning the narration from that point on.

NOTE:

See Dan_9:1-2 "In the first year of Darius the son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes" — This synchronized with the fall of Babylon (Dan_5:30-31). That dramatic event was the sign to Daniel that the long-awaited restoration was at hand. His prayer was partially fulfilled, for it resulted in angelic activity on the behalf of his people, as we see in this verse.

In our comment on Dan_5:31 we give reasons for believing that this Darius was Cyaxares who was granted temporary authority over the province of Babylon by the diplomatic Cyrus on the fall of the city (see pp. 126-127). Cyaxares was the son of Astyages. Why then is he called Darius? It was not unusual for the kings of the east to have several names (Solomon had three names) and various titles. According to Kitto's Bible Encyclopedia, Ahasuerus which signifies The Mighty or Venerable king was a title that was used by at least four different kings. In the Bible it is used for various rulers. For example, the Ahasuerus of Ezra 4:6 was Cambyses son of Cyrus, and therefore a younger ruler than the Ahasuerus of this verse.

– Expositor

02. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia, namely, Ahasuerus ([Cambyses Ezr 4:6](#)), [Smerdis \(Ahasuerus Ezr 4:7\)](#), and [Darius \(Darius Hystaspes Ezr 4:5, Ezr 5:5\)](#); and the fourth, [Xerxes \(Darius' son - Est 1:1\)](#), shall be far richer than they all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.

03. And [Alexander the Macedonian](#), a mighty king shall stand up, ruling with great dominion and doing according to his will.

04. And when he shall stand up, having suffered no defeat, his kingdom shall be broken, and after his early and untimely death, shall be divided among his four generals into four kingdoms, namely - [Lysimachus](#) - Macedonia Pergamum - "little horn of the Goat; Macedon was ceded to Rome by descendant of Lysimachus (>Dan_8:9)

[Casander](#) possessed Macedonia, Thessaly and part of Greece; subdued by Rome

[Ptolemy](#) "King of the South" obtained Egypt, Cyprus, Cyrene, and ultimately [Coele-Syria](#), Phoenicia and Judea;

[Seleuchus](#) "King of the North" obtained Phoenicia, Syria, Babylonia to the Indus -

whose power stretched toward the four winds of heaven i.e., [the four quadrants of the political ruling](#)

authorities of the world: but their glory and power shall fall not to his posterity, nor according to the extent of his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for other rulers, beside those of his family.

NOTE:

Beginning with verse 5 to the thirty-fifth verse (Dan_11:35) of this eleventh chapter is a change in the direction of the subject matter, dealing with the history of the activities of the Ptolemies (king of the South) and the Seleucids (King of the North) and by the time we get to Dan_11:35 we are at the end of 430 years history from the destruction of the city and temple of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans. (Eze 4:4-6 & see Chronikon Hebraikon p 28 & see Elpis Israel p 404).

Dan_11:36-39 continues the account from this verse (Dan_11:4) dealing with the development of the Roman power - the "little horn of the goat" - the seat of the Greco-Roman fourth beast dominion of Daniels vision in Dan 7:19-25, Dan 8:9-11 & Dan 8:22-25, and how it grew and developed from one of these four generals and became the great Roman military power based in Constantinople which supported the religious power in Rome.

See [How the Romans Conquered Greece](#) Video 2.06 hrs

V5-9 Ptolemies victorious over the Seleucids (BC 311 - BC 221)

05. And the king of the south, Ptolemy Soter, shall be strong, and shall be one of his, Alexander's, princes, or generals; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion shall be a great dominion, extending over Egypt, Libya, Cyrenaica, Arabia, Palestine, Coele-Syria, and most of the maritime provinces of Asia Minor; with the island of Cyprus, and several others in the Aegean Sea, and even some cities of Greece, as Cicyon and Corinth. Such was the dominion of Ptolemy Soter, the first Macedonian king of Egypt.

06. And in the end of fifty-two years from b.c. 301, they, the kings of Egypt and Assyro-Macedonia, shall associate themselves together; for the king's daughter of the south, Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, shall come, or be conducted, to Antiochus Theos, the king of the north, to make a marriage agreement; but she shall not retain the power of the arm of her father Ptolemy Philadelphus. Neither shall he, her husband Antiochus, stand; for Laodice, his repudiated wife, whom he shall receive again when he divorces Berenice after her father's death, shall cause him to be poisoned. Nor shall his arm, Berenice, stand; but she shall be given up to suffer death; and they, the Egyptians also, that brought her to Syria; and he, her son, whom she brought forth, and he that strengthened her in these times, shall die; and thus leave her to the mercy of Laodice, which will be treachery and death.

07. But out of a branch of her parent roots shall Ptolemy Euergetes, her brother, stand up in his estate, or kingdom, and come with an army, and shall enter into Antioch the capital, and the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal, or make war, against them, even against Laodice and her son Seleucus, and shall prevail;

08. and Euergetes shall also carry captive into Egypt their gods, with their princes, and with their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he shall continue to reign nine more years than the king of the north, who shall die a prisoner in Parthia five years before the king of Egypt.

09. So the king of the south shall come into his kingdom, and shall return into his own land, b.c. 244.

V10-12 Antiochus the Great (of the Seleucids) beaten by Ptolemies (BC 221 – BC 198)

10. But his, Seleucus Callinicus' sons, Seleucus Ceraunus, and Antiochus, shall be stirred up to war; and shall assemble a multitude of great forces; and one of them, even Antiochus the Great, shall certainly come and overflow through the passes of Libanus, and pass through into Galilee, and possess himself of all that part of the country, which was formerly the inheritance of the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and of the half tribe of Manasseh. Then, the season being too far advanced to prolong the campaign, shall he return

to Ptolemais, where he shall put his forces into winter quarters. *But, early in the spring b.c. 217, Ptolemy Philopator shall march with a large army to Raphia, by which Antiochus shall be stirred up again to war, and defeated with great slaughter, so that he shall retreat to his fortress.*

11. *Thus, shall the king of the south Ptolemy Philopator be moved with choler, and come forth and fight with the king of the north; and the king of the north shall set forth a great multitude, even 72,000 foot and 6,000 horse; but the multitude shall be given into the hand of the king of Egypt*

12. *And when he, the king of the south, hath taken away the multitude by a signal defeat of Antiochus, his heart shall be lifted up, for he will desire to enter the most holy place of the temple. But while he was preparing to enter, he was stricken, and carried off for dead. In his victory over Antiochus he shall cast down ten thousands, even 10,000 foot and 300 horse. *But, not following up his advantages, Philopator shall not be strengthened by his victory.**

V13-19 Antiochus the Great – his excursions, victories and defeats against the Ptolomies (BC 198 – 187)

13. *For Antiochus the Great, the king of the north, shall return, and set forth a multitude of troops, greater than the former, and shall certainly come after certain, that is, nineteen years after the battle of Raphia, or b.c. 198, with a great army and with much riches, and shall subjugate all Palestine and Cœle-Syria.*

14. *And in those times, when Ptolemy Epiphanes shall reign over Egypt (204 BC to 180 BC), many shall stand up against the infant king of the south, even the kings of Macedonia, and of Syria, and Scopas, the general of his deceased father. Also but the deputies of the Romans, the robbers or breakers of thy people, Daniel, shall exalt themselves to interfere to establish the vision. They became the guardians and protectors of Epiphanes during his minority; and appointed three deputies, who were ordered to acquaint the kings with their resolution, and to enjoin them not to infest the dominions of their royal pupil; for that otherwise they should be forced to declare war against them. The deputy, Emilius, one of the three, after delivering the message of the Roman senate, proceeded to Alexandria, and settled everything to as much advantage as the state of affairs in Egypt would then admit. In this way the Romans began to mix themselves up with the affairs of Egypt, Palestine, and Syria; and in a few years established themselves as lords paramount of the East, and so constituted a power in Asia, symbolized by the Little Horn of the Goat, and in the thirty-sixth verse, styled “the king”. *But, though they should be “the breakers of Israel”, the assurance was given to Daniel, saying, they shall fall.**

15. *So the king of the north, Antiochus the Great, being checked by the Romans, shall come into Palestine, and cast up a mount against Sidon, where he shall besiege the forces of the Egyptians; and he shall take Jerusalem, the city of munitions, from the castle of which he shall expel the Egyptian garrison; and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither shall there be any strength to withstand Antiochus.*

16. *But he Antiochus the Great, that cometh against him Ptolemy Epiphanes, shall do according to his own will in Cœle-Syria and Palestine, and none shall stand before him: and he shall make a permanent stand in the glorious land of Israel, which by his hand shall be consumed.*

17. *He shall also set his face to enter into Greece, with the strength of his whole kingdom, and upright ones (Israelites - Ishrim) with him. Thus shall he do to incorporate Greece into his dominion, by which the Romans, who had recently proclaimed it free, would be stirred up against him. Therefore, to secure the neutrality of their Egyptian ally, he shall give Cleopatra, the daughter of women, or princess royal, to Epiphanes, to wife, corrupting her to betray him by resigning to him Cœle-Syria and Palestine as her dower, but on condition that he should receive half the revenues. Thus, the land of Israel was given over as a bribe to bind Cleopatra to her father’s interests, that she might influence Epiphanes either to remain neutral, or to declare against the Romans, his protectors. *But she shall cleave to her husband and not stand, neither be for him, but shall join with her husband in congratulating the Roman Senate on the victory they had gained over her father at Thermopylæ (BC 191).**

18. After this shall he, Antiochus, at the earnest solicitation of the Ætolians, turn his face unto the isles of Greece, and shall take many; but a prince for his own behalf, a military commander (kotzin), L. Scipio, the Roman consul, shall cause the reproach offered by him to cease; without his own disgrace he, Scipio, shall cause it to turn upon Antiochus, by defeating him at Mount Sipylus, and repulsing him from every part of Asia Minor. As the condition of peace, the Romans required him to pay 15,000 talents; 500 down, 2,500 on the ratification of the treaty, and the rest in twelve years at 1,000 talents per annum. These terms being acceded to,

19. he shall turn his face toward the fort, or capital, of his own land, being much at a loss how to raise the tribute. While in the province of Elymais, he heard of a considerable treasure in the temple of Jupiter Belus. He accordingly broke into it in the dead of night, and carried off all its riches. But he shall stumble and fall, and not be found; for the provincials, exasperated at the robbery, rebelled against him, and murdered him and all his attendants (b.c. 187). See [Battle of Magnesia](#)

V20 The rise and fall of Seleucus Philopater (king of the North) ([BC 187 – 176](#))

20. Then shall stand up in his, Antiochus' estate, or kingdom, his son Seleucus Philopator IV, one who causeth an exactor to pass over the glory of the kingdom; the business of his reign being to raise the tribute for the Romans. But within few days—that is, twelve years—he shall be destroyed, neither in anger, nor in battle, being poisoned by Heliodorus, his prime minister, having reigned long enough to pay the last instalment to the Romans.

V21-32 Antiochus Epiphanes conflict with Ptolemies ([BC 176 – 166](#))

21. And in his, Seleucus Philopator IV's, place shall stand up Heliodorus, a vile person, being both a poisoner and usurper, to whom they, the authorities of the nation, shall not give the honour of the kingdom; but Antiochus Epiphanes IV shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries bestowed on the party of Heliodorus.

22. And with the arms of a flood by which they shall be formidably invaded, shall they, the Egyptians, be overflown from before Antiochus, whom they excite to war by demanding the restitution of Cœle-Syria and Palestine. And they shall be broken, or subdued; yea, also Onias the prince, or high priest, of the Mosaic covenant, shall be murdered, as in b.c. 172, it came to pass.

23. And after the league made with Ptolemy Philometor, Antiochus shall work deceitfully after his second invasion of Egypt, b.c. 170 for he shall come up to Alexandria, and he shall become strong with a small people, or army. By his deceit,

24. he shall enter peaceably even upon the fattest places of the province to which he reduces Egypt; and he, Antiochus, shall do that which his fathers, or predecessors have not done, nor his fathers' fathers; namely, he shall scatter among his followers, the prey, and spoil, and riches: yea, he shall forecast his devices against the strong holds of Egypt, even for a time.

25. And 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 very great and mighty army; but he shall not stand: for the Alexandrians seeing him in the hands of Antiochus, and lost to them, shall forecast devices against him, and place the crown of Egypt upon the head of his brother Euergetes II.

26. Yea, they that feed of the portion of Philometor's meat, even his courtiers, shall separate, or renounce, him; and his, Antiochus', army shall overflow Egypt; and many of the Egyptians shall fall down slain.

27. And both these kings' hearts shall be to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table, but it shall not prosper; for yet the end shall be at the time appointed.

28. Then shall Antiochus Epiphanes return into his land with great riches; and his heart shall be against the Holy Covenant; and he shall do terrible things against Jerusalem, taking it by storm, butchering 80,000 men, making 40,000 prisoners, and causing a like number to be sold for slaves. And then shall he return to

his own land, laden with the spoils of the temple, amounting to 1,800 talents, or 270,000 British pounds (circa 1870?) (b.c. 169).

29. *At the time appointed, under pretence of restoring Philometor to the throne, he shall return, and come toward the south against Alexandria to besiege it. But it, this fourth invasion, shall not be as the former, or as the latter.* He raised the siege, and marched towards Memphis, where he installed Philometor as king. As soon, however, as he had departed, Philometor came to an understanding with Euergetes, and they agreed to a joint reign over Egypt. This coming to the ears of Antiochus, he led a powerful army against Memphis for the purpose of subduing the country. Having nearly accomplished his project, he marched against Alexandria, which was the only obstacle to his becoming absolute master of Egypt. But the Roman Embassy, sent at the request of the Ptolemies, met him about a mile from the city. They had left Rome with the utmost diligence. When they arrived at Delos, they found a fleet of Macedonian, or Greek, ships, on board of which they embarked for Alexandria, where they arrived at the crisis of his approach. Popilius delivered him the decree of the Senate, and demanded an immediate answer. Soresly against his will, he agreed to obey its mandate, and draw off his army from Egypt. Thus his invasion terminated very differently from the former:

30. *for the ships of Chittim, aka Greece, shall come against him, and prevent him from incorporating Egypt into his Assyrian kingdom of the north. All his wrath was kindled at this interference; therefore he shall be grieved, and return, and have indignation against the Holy Covenant; for in his return march through Palestine, he detached 20,000 men under Apollonius with orders to destroy Jerusalem, b.c. 168 [see Josephus, "Antiquities of the Jews" Book 12 ch 7 & 1Mac 3:10-12]. So shall he do; he shall even return, and have intelligence with them that forsake the Holy Covenant.*

31. *And arms shall stand on his part under Apollonius; and they, the Assyro-Macedonian troops (or, Seleucid army), shall pollute the temple, or sanctuary of strength, by shedding the blood of the worshippers in its courts; and they shall take away the daily sacrifice; and they shall place a strong fort and garrison to command the temple, even the abomination that maketh desolate, and overawes the nation.* As soon as Antiochus Epiphanes was returned to Antioch, he published a decree by which all his subjects were required to conform to his religion. This was aimed chiefly at the Jews, whose religion and nation he was resolved to extirpate. Atheneus, a man advanced in years, and extremely well versed in all the ceremonies of the Grecian idolatry, was commissioned to carry the edict into effect in Judea and Samaria. As soon as he arrived at Jerusalem, he began by suppressing *the daily*, or burnt offering of continuance, and all the observances of the Jewish law. He caused the sabbaths and other festivals to be profaned; forbade the circumcision of children; carried off and burnt all copies of the law wherever they could be found; and put to death whoever acted contrary to the decree of the king. To establish it the sooner in every part of the nation, altars and chapels filled with idols were erected in every city, and sacred groves were planted. Officers were appointed over these, who caused the people generally to offer sacrifice in them every month, on the day of the month on which the king was born, who made them eat swine's flesh and other unclean animals sacrificed there. The temple in Jerusalem was dedicated to Jupiter Olympus, whose statue was placed within it. Thus he did in his great indignation against Jehovah and His people Israel.

32. *And such of the [hellenized] Jews as do wickedly against the covenant shall Antiochus by flatteries cause to dissemble.* These not only "forsook the holy covenant", but "had intelligence" with the king, and aided him all they could in the desolation with which he was overspreading their country. *But the Maccabees and their adherents, people who do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits valiantly in war.*

V33-35 The Maccabees - the Jewish revolt against the Seleucids led by the Macabees family (Hasmoneans) (BC 166 - BC 64) see [Chronikon Hebraikon p 28](#)

33. *And they, even Mattathias and his five sons, etc., that understand among the people shall instruct, and encourage, many; yet they of their party shall fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil,*

many days.

34. Now when they shall fall by these calamities they shall be holpen with a little help; for whilst Antiochus was amusing himself by celebrating games at Daphne, Judas Maccabæus had raised the standard of independence, and was helping his countrymen in Judea. He levied a small army, fortified the cities, rebuilt the fortresses, threw strong garrisons into them, and thereby awed the whole country. He defeated and killed Apollonius, and made great slaughter of the troops. With 3,000 men he defeated Lysias with 47,000; and another army of 20,000 under Timotheus and Bacchides; and in the year b.c. 170, he gave Lysias a second defeat at Bethsura, by which he dispersed 65,000 of the enemy. Yet, many shall cleave to them, the Maccabees, with flatteries, for it was a time of trial. see [Chronikon Hebraikon p 37](#)

35. And therefore some of them of understanding shall fall to try them, and to purge, and make them white for the Time of the end; because it, the time of the end, is yet for a time appointed - accordomg to the Divine plan.

NOTE:

The thirty-fifth verse of this eleventh chapter brings us down to the end of 430 years from the destruction of the city and temple of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans (Eze_4:4-6 & see [Chronikon Hebraikon p 26](#) see [Elpis Israel p 404](#)) There is here a break in the prophecy. Nothing more is said about Israel and the king of the north, until the prediction is resumed in the fortieth verse, which may be regarded as continuous with verse thirty-five. The latter (v 35) speaks of their being tried and made white to, or till, the time of the end.

One of the reasons nothing is said of the Kings of North & South is that those two horn kingdoms were swallowed up in BC 63 by the growing "Little Horn of the Goat" i.e., the expanding Roman Empire, and therefore ceased to exist as independent kingdoms during the Eastern Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires (the subject of vv 36 - 39 together with the little horn with eyes and mouth). In 1892, Egypt was taken from the Ottoman Empire and came to exist under the British Empire until 1954, hence Britain as the "King of the South". In 1920 Britain "pushed" at the Ottoman Empire, causing them to give up the former area of the "King of the North" - i.e., Syria

Then the fortieth re-introduces the king of the south and the king of the north at this time of the end, and outlines the events they were to bring to pass in that time, and which will end in the resurrection, when they who have been tried and made white in the long interval, will stand in their lot with Daniel at the end of the 1,335 days. With the exception of the "little help" derived from the victories of the Maccabees, the history of Israel has been a series of calamities to this day; and will so continue to be till the "time appointed" for their deliverance arrives.

36 And the king the Roman Emperor, (refer to the development out of [Dan 11:3-4](#) - Lysimachus of Macedon - the "Little Horn of the Goat" based in Constantinople see also [Dan 8:23](#) & [Dan 11:14](#) notes) shall do according to his will inheriting/continuing the legacy of the progenitor, Alexander the Great ([Dan 11:3](#)) and he the Roman Emperorship existing from Constantine to Phocas shall exalt himself, and become the supreme power in the land, and the Emperor Phocas, based in the military headquarters in Constantinople shall, in AD 604, exalt Pope Boniface III, based in Rome, to universal bishop, with the right to pass the title on to all those who would follow after him thus magnify himself above every aspiring god, pagan or Christian, (the word "god" is el, strength or might - relating to any power that would seek to oppose the king) and shall speak marvellous that is, monstrous things against the God of gods "the El of Elohim" - strength of mighty ones, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished i.e., till "the man of sin be revealed" - [2Th 2:3](#): for that that is determined shall be done - [Act 17:31](#).

37 Neither shall he the Emperor of Rome regard the religion of Paganism which was the God of his fathers, nor the desire of women but rather giving regard to celibacy as said to be practised by the priests and bishops, nor giving regard to any political entity as god or equal to himself: for he shall magnify himself above all by giving power to church and state to be supreme in the land.

38 *But in his estate, as the foundation of his power, shall he, the Emperor, honour the God of forces esteemed for protection & security, i.e., the papacy, with the cathedrals, churches, idols, and the "ghosts of saints and martyrs": and a god whom his fathers knew not shall he the office of Roman Emperor in Constantinople honour by supporting and promoting the wealth-policy and saint-worship of Catholicism with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and pleasant things, even dedicating the temple of St. Sophia and 25 other cathedrals in Constantinople in honour of the Virgin and saints of the Catholic calendar.*

39 *Thus shall he the Emperor, now recognising the power that is possible through religion do in the most strong holds, or the edifices of papal power, the state-church system, with a strange god, the new papal god of Christianity, whom he shall acknowledge and increase the power, influence and authority of the Catholic Church, its leaders and clergy with glory: and he shall cause them, that is, the Vatican, to rule over many (as in [Rev 13:7](#); [Rev 13:2](#)), and shall divide the land into jurisdictions of "diocese, territories, or districts" for gain accruing to the Vatican.*

v 40-45 The Time of the End - covers the period from 1917 to the time of Jesus Christ's return - all parties blended & involved - 4th Beast Dominion, latter day King of the North & King of the South

40 *And at the time of the end, that is, the period from the French Revolution when the two horns of the Goat ([Rev 13:11-12](#)) and the little horn exist co-extensive, to the return of Christ, shall the king of the south, the power succeeding the Ptolemies in occupation of Egypt, push at him - that is, the power ruling in Constantinople (see v 36) - i.e., Turkey, or the Ottomans; this "push" happened in 1917 by Britain against the Ottoman Empire, causing it to crumble: and the king of the north, the power in occupation of Syria (as successors of the Selucids), shall, sometime after the "push" of the King of the South, come against him, the power occupying Constantinople, i.e., Turkey, suddenly, like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; in order to get control of Istanbul, the seat of the Eastern Orthodox church and access to the Mediterranean and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over, having obtained unobstructed access.*

41 *He, the king of the North, in possession of Syria and now also Turkey, shall enter also into the glorious land - the land of Israel, and many countries ["countries" not in original] shall be overthrown, or, will falter and concede: but these shall escape out of his hand to provide shelter and security for Jewish refugees ([Isa 16:3-4](#)), even Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon.*

42 *He, the King of the North (Russia, occupying Syria & Turkey) shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and the land of Egypt shall not escape. (Egypt appears to be the first of the "king of the South" coalition that falls to the Gogian host - the first indication of what is to follow)*

43 *But he, the power in possession of Turkey - now the King of the North (Russia), shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: taking advantage of strategic military installations and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps. (as in [Eze 38:5](#))*

44 *But tidings out of the east of Egypt - i.e., Sinai & Bozrah in Arabia - the Rainbowed Angel and out of the north, that is, Jerusalem and its inhabitants feeling that they are "dwelling safely", being protected by the "King of the South" coalition, who are saying to the King of the North "Art thou come to take a Spoil"? which shall trouble him: therefore he shall go forth from Egypt proceeding northward with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many, no longer hiding his true intentions..*

45 *And he shall plant his extravagant military encampment, the tabernacles of his palace between the Mediterranean & Dead seas in the area of the glorious holy mountain, being only about 11 miles SW of Mt Zion in the valley "Emeq Berechah", the valley of King Jehoshaphat, where he and the armies of Judah, with Divine assistance, annihilated the Gentile coalition of Moab, Ammon and Edom (as recorded in [2Ch 20:14-25](#)); yet he, the Gogian host, shall come to his end at the hands of the Rainbowed Angel, the Divine power in Bozrah and perhaps according to the model depicted in [2Ch 20:14-25](#), and none shall help him., having been "broken without hand" by the Prince of princes (see [Dan 8:25](#)).*