



## Daniel 11:2-21

### Historical Developments from Daniel's Day until Antiochus IV Epiphanes



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2<sup>nd</sup> edition — Dec 12, 2016

#### INTRODUCTION

Daniel 11:2-35 is a difficult chapter to understand, because it presupposes that the reader has knowledge of many historical events that transpired from the Persian period (when Daniel lived) until the rise of the Seleucid ruler known as Antiochus IV Epiphanes (r. 175-164 BC). For the most part, this part of Daniel 11 describes the hostilities that transpired between two rival kingdoms, namely, the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt (the south) and the Seleucid kingdom with its chief city at Antioch of Syria (the north). Dan 11:2-35 is significant for at least two reasons: (1) it traces the 150 year long conflict between the rulers of Egypt and Seleucia in which Judea was caught in-between; and (2) it reveals how Antiochus IV Epiphanes (the historic persecutor of ancient Judea) came to power and carried out his atrocities.

The following chart is meant to help the reader identify the various persons and events cryptically referred to in this chapter. The left-hand column provides the biblical text (NASB), while the right-hand column provides explanatory historical notes gleaned from several sources (see bibliography at end). In the biblical text on the left, I have taken the liberty of identifying the persons referred to by placing their names in italicized brackets. For dates, I have relied primarily upon the work of Günther Hölbl.

Biblical Text	Historical Notes
<b>ORIGINS OF THE CONFLICT DURING THE PERSIAN PERIOD</b> (vv 2-4)	
<p><sup>2</sup> And now I will tell you the truth. Behold, <b>three more kings</b> are going to arise in Persia.</p> <p>Then a <b>fourth</b> [<i>Xerxes I</i>] will gain far more riches than all <i>of them</i>; as soon as he becomes strong through his riches, he will arouse the whole <i>empire</i> against the realm of Greece.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> And a <b>mighty king</b> [<i>Alexander the Great</i>] will arise, and he will rule with great authority and do as he pleases.</p>	<p>Cyrus was the first of the Persian kings to rule following Israel's deliverance from the Babylonian captivity (recall Dan 10:1). The <b>three kings</b> mentioned in 11:2 may refer to Cyrus' successors: Cambyses (ca. 530–522 BC), Pseudo-Smerdis (ca. 522 BC), and Darius I Hystaspes (ca. 522–486 BC).</p> <p>The <b>fourth king</b> is undoubtedly Xerxes I (r. 485-465 BC), known in the Bible as King Ahasuerus (see Esther). Xerxes brutally crushed revolts in Egypt and Babylonia which contributed to his riches and power. He attempted to use this clout to exact revenge upon Greece for their earlier embarrassment of the Persians during the reign of Darius I. Persia had sent expeditions against Greece in 492 BC and again in 490 BC to put down another revolt, which led to the famous Battle of Marathon (490 BC) and a defeat for Persia. Xerxes I launched a great expedition against Greece in the spring of 481 BC, but this only resulted in another humiliating loss when the Persian navy was destroyed at Salamis (west of Athens) in 480 BC. However, the Persians did conquer and sack Athens, even destroying the old Parthenon. This act left a bitter taste with the Greeks and gave Alexander (over 150 years later) an excuse to attack the realm of Persia.</p> <p>This <b>mighty king</b> is a clear reference to the very famous and powerful Alexander the Great. He succeeded his father, Phillip II of Macedon, to the throne in 336 BC, and in 334 BC launched an attack against the Persian Empire (which at that time was under the rule of Darius III, r. 336-330 BC).</p>

<p><sup>4</sup> But as soon as he <i>[Alexander]</i> has arisen, <b>his kingdom</b> will be broken up and parceled out toward the <b>four</b> points of the compass, though not to his <b>own descendants</b>, nor according to his authority which he wielded, for his sovereignty will be uprooted and <i>given</i> to others besides them.</p>	<p>Shortly after conquering the Persian Empire, Alexander met with an untimely death in 323 BC at the age of only 32, and (since he did not have a son—a <b>descendant</b>—old enough to take his place) <b>his kingdom</b> was divided up among <b>four</b> of his most prominent military commanders (known as the Diadochi or “successors”):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Lysimachus - Thrace and Bithynia (and much of Asia Minor)</li> <li>(2) Cassander - Macedonia and Greece</li> <li>(3) Seleucus - Syria, Babylonia, and the lands to the east</li> <li>(4) Ptolemy - Egypt, Palestine, and Arabia Petrea</li> </ol> <p>Note: Seleucus = Seleucus I Nicator (r. 312-280 BC)  Ptolemy = Ptolemy I Soter (r. 323-282 BC)</p>
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**CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PTOLEMIES AND SELEUCIDS PRIOR TO ANTIOCHUS III**  
(vv 5-9)

<p><sup>5</sup> Then the <b>king of the South</b> <i>[Ptolemy I]</i> will grow strong, along with <b>one of his princes</b> <i>[Seleucus I]</i> who will gain ascendancy over him and obtain dominion; his domain <b>will be a great dominion</b> indeed.</p>	<p>The <b>king of the South</b> is a reference to Ptolemy I Soter (r. 323-282 BC). Alexander himself had come to Egypt in 332 BC, at which time the country quickly surrendered to him. After Alexander’s death, his military commanders fought one another (the Wars of the Diadochi) for 22 years until a peace settlement was attained in 301 BC. Ptolemy I gained control of the highly prized Egypt. However there was a dispute as to who had control of the territories of Judah, Phoenicia and lower Syria (collectively known as Coele-Syria). Ptolemy I had laid claim to them as early as 318 BC. Seleucus I initially served as governor of Babylon. But he was forced to flee Babylon on account of the aggressions of Antigonus, another Macedonian general under Alexander. Seleucus I then sought protection and refuge with Ptolemy I, and the two entered into league with one another. In this sense, Seleucus I was one of Ptolemy’s <b>princes</b> (Heb שריו). The inter-fighting between the Diadochi was finally settled in 301 BC as a result of the Battle of Ipsus (in Phrygia of Asia Minor). In this battle Antigonus and those allied with him were defeated, and Seleucus I (one of the victors) received the bulk of Antigonus’ holdings: eastern Asia Minor and certain lands in the east (including Babylonia and northern Syria). At this point Seleucus had the largest portion of what had been Alexander’s empire, and thus <b>a great dominion</b>. Seleucus I moved his capital from a location in Babylonia (Seleucia-on-the-Tigris) to Antioch in northern Syria. He also claimed Coele-Syria, which brought him into conflict with Ptolemy I (with whom he had previously been allied). Although there was a temporary resolve of this conflict, it failed to produce a firm agreement as to who had the rightful ownership of Coele-Syria (which included the biblical lands of Judea). This then, became the origin of the Syrian Wars between the Ptolemaic and Seleucid kings. Ptolemy I died in 282 BC and Seleucus I just one year later in 281 BC.</p>
<p><sup>6</sup> After some years <b>they</b> will form an <b>alliance</b>, and <b>the daughter of the king of the South</b> <i>[Berenice]</i> will come to <b>the king of the North</b> <i>[Antiochus II]</i> to</p>	<p>In vs 6, “<b>they</b>” refers to the Ptolemaic and Seleucid rulers. The conflict between Ptolemy I and Seleucus I continued on with their sons and led to the First Syrian War (274-271 BC), initiated by Ptolemy II Philadelphus against the son and successor of Seleucus I, Antiochus I Soter (r. 281-261 BC). Initially Ptolemy II launched “a military campaign against Seleucid</p>


<p>carry out a <b>peaceful arrangement</b>.</p> <p>But she [Berenice] will not retain her <b>position of power</b>, nor will he [Antiochus II] remain with his power, but she will be given up, along with those who brought her in and the one who sired her as well as he who supported her in <i>those</i> times.</p> <p><sup>7</sup> But one of the <b>descendants of her line</b> [Ptolemy III] will arise in his place, and he will come against <i>their</i> <b>army</b> and enter the <b>fortress</b> of the <b>king of the North</b> [Seleucus II], and he will deal with them and display <b>great strength</b>.</p> <p><sup>8</sup> Also their gods with their metal images <i>and</i> their precious vessels of silver and gold he [Ptolemy III] will take into captivity to Egypt, and he on his part will refrain from <i>attacking</i> the king of the North [Seleucus II] for <i>some</i></p>	<p>Syria, but had to treat in the face of an advance by Antiochus I who mobilized new units in Babylon” (Holbl, 40). Yet Antiochus I had to call off his plans, and Damascus remained a Ptolemaic stronghold. A new Seleucid king came to the throne in 261 BC, namely, Antiochus II (r. 261-246 BC). Hostilities quickly flared again that led to the Second Syrian War (260-253 BC). A <b>peaceful arrangement</b> between the two kingdoms was finally concluded by 253 BC, strengthened by a marriage <b>alliance</b> in 252 BC. The <b>daughter of the king of the South</b> refers to Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (r. 282-246 BC) and his first wife Arsinoe I of Egypt. Berenice (also called Berenice Syra) was given as a wife to <b>the king of the North</b>, Antiochus II, though the latter already had a wife named Laodice I. Nevertheless Antiochus II repudiated his first wife Laodice I and exiled her to Ephesus (following an agreement with Ptolemy II), and then transferred the right of succession to Berenice’s children.</p> <p>In 246 BC, when Ptolemy II died, Antiochus II took up again with his first wife, Laodice. The Syrian king died shortly afterwards (also in 246 BC), many suspect from poisoning by Laodice. Laodice, the former queen, asserted that Antiochus II on his deathbed had proclaimed that one of her sons, Seleucus II, would be the new king. Yet Queen Berenice claimed the Regency for her infant son (also named Antiochus) and tried to organize an army behind her. However at Laodice’s wishes, Berenice and her son were both killed, thereby ending her <b>position of power</b>. [Note: the translation “the one who sired her” reflects the vowel pointing of the Masoretic Hebrew text for הילדה, but the NET Bible opts for the translation “her child,” based on an alternative pointing of the text (and supported by Theodotion, the Syriac, and the Latin Vulgate). The definite article ה on the front of the word, however, argues against the reading “her child”].</p> <p>Laodice’s son, Seleucus II Callinicus, did become the new Seleucid <b>king of the North</b> (r. 246-226 BC). Yet the atrocities against Berenice (and thus against Ptolemaic Egypt) inaugurated the Third Syrian War (246-241 BC). Berenice’s brother, Ptolemy III Euergetes (r. 246-221 BC)—a <b>descendant of her line</b>—succeeded their father and set about to avenge his sister’s murder by invading Syria, attacking the Seleucid <b>army</b>, and having Laodice killed. Ptolemy III even entered the Seleucid <b>fortress</b> at Antioch, which was still controlled by those loyal to Berenice. In his <b>great strength</b>, Ptolemy III went on to lead a very successful campaign against Syria, and even marched all the way to Mesopotamia.</p> <p>In his triumphant campaign through the Seleucid Empire, Ptolemy III plundered and pillaged numerous objects of value, taking back a great treasure to Egypt. Yet an uprising of local Egyptians in early 245 BC caused him to suddenly return to Egypt, which allowed Seleucus II to assert himself and gain control over the Seleucid Empire. In exchange for peace in 241 BC (which concluded the Third Syrian War), Ptolemy III was awarded new territories on the northern coast of Syria, including Seleucia Pieria on the Orontes River, the port city of Antioch. The Ptolemaic kingdom reached</p>
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<p>years.</p> <p><sup>9</sup> Then the latter [<i>Seleucus II</i>] will enter the realm of the king of the South, but will return to his <i>own</i> land.</p>	<p>the height of its power under Ptolemy III, and following the Third Syrian War he ruled successfully for another 20 years until his death in 221 BC.</p> <p>The event referred to in vs 9 is not clear, but may relate to a minor conflict near Damascus toward the end of the Third Syrian War (ca. 242/41 BC). The Roman historian Justin even records that Seleucus II attempted an attack on Egypt about this time. Nevertheless, Seleucus II was beset with political and military troubles in various parts of his realm, which prevented him from being able to wage war with Egypt during the rest of his reign.</p>
<p><b>SELEUCIA'S EVENTUAL DOMINATION UNDER ANTIOCHUS III</b> (vv 10-20)</p>	
<p><sup>10</sup> His sons [<i>Seleucus III and Antiochus III</i>] will mobilize and assemble a multitude of great forces; and one of them [<i>Antiochus III</i>] will keep on coming and overflow and pass through, that he may again wage war up to his very fortress.</p> <p><sup>11</sup> The king of the South [<i>Ptolemy IV</i>] will be enraged and go forth and fight with the king of the North [<i>Antiochus III</i>]. Then the latter will raise a <b>great multitude</b>, but <i>that</i> multitude will be given into the hand of the <i>former</i>.</p> <p><sup>12</sup> When the multitude is carried away, his heart [<i>Ptolemy IV</i>] will be lifted up, and he will cause tens</p>	<p>Seleucus II died in 226 BC. Among his several children were <b>his sons</b> Seleucus III Soter (also called Seleucus Ceraunus) and Antiochus III the Great (born near Susa in Persia). The elder son, Seleucus III reigned initially in the place of his father (226-222 BC), but he was assassinated in Anatolia by members of his army while on campaign against Attalus I of Pergamon. As a result, Antiochus III became the next Seleucid king (r. 222-187 BC) at the mere age of eighteen. Not long after Antiochus III became king, Ptolemy III died (221 BC) and was replaced by his son, Ptolemy IV Philopator (r. 221-204 BC). Ptolemy IV was a weak ruler, and under him the Ptolemaic kingdom began to decline. Antiochus III saw in this an opportunity to expand his own kingdom. In 221 BC he attempted an assault upon the Ptolemaic forces that occupied strongholds in the Beqaa Valley of Phoenicia (present-day Lebanon). But he was unsuccessful and had to withdraw. Shortly thereafter he was side-tracked by uprisings in his own kingdom in the territories of Media and Persis (present-day Iran). By 219 BC, Antiochus III was ready to resume his attack against the northern Ptolemaic frontier, and he seized the naval stronghold of Seleucus Pieria (a port city near Antioch). This act initiated the Fourth Syrian War (219-217 BC). He was aided in this by a Ptolemaic general named Theodotos of Aetolia, who betrayed the Egyptians and helped deliver Coele-Syria to Antiochus III. This enabled Antiochus III to quickly take control of Tyre and Ptolemais (and also gaining 40 ships in the process).</p> <p>In 217 BC, however, Ptolemy IV made a counter-attack against Antiochus III at the Battle of Raphia (SW of present-day Gaza). Thousands of infantry, cavalry, and war elephants were involved in the battle. Antiochus's army was indeed a <b>great multitude</b>, for along with his regular forces he was joined by 10,000 Nabataeans and other Arab tribes. Yet in the end Ptolemy IV prevailed and won the Battle of Raphia. As a result, Ptolemy IV regained the important territory of Coele-Syria, while Antiochus (responsible for the death of thousands) retreated to Antioch. The great Egyptian victory of Raphia in 217 BC secured the northern borders of the Ptolemaic kingdom for the remainder of the reign of Ptolemy IV. Antiochus III spent the next 13 years of his rule putting down revolts in his own kingdom, and in this was quite successful. "He also assumed the title</p>



<p>of thousands to fall; yet he will not prevail.</p> <p><sup>13</sup> For the king of the North [<i>Antiochus III</i>] will again raise a greater multitude than the former, and after an <b>interval of some years</b> he will press on with a <b>great army and much equipment</b>.</p> <p><sup>14</sup> Now in those times many will rise up against the king of the South [<i>Ptolemy V</i>]; the <b>violent ones</b> among your people [<i>Jewish revolutionaries</i>] will also lift themselves up in order to fulfill the vision, but they will fall down.</p> <p><sup>15</sup> Then the king of the North [<i>Antiochus III</i>] will come, cast up a siege ramp and capture a <b>well-fortified city</b>; and the forces of the South [<i>Egyptians</i>] will not stand <i>their ground</i>, not even their choicest troops, for there will be no strength to make a stand.</p> <p><sup>16</sup> But he who comes against him will <b>do as he pleases</b> [<i>i.e., Antiochus III</i>], and no one will <i>be able to</i> withstand him; he will also stay <i>for a time</i> in <b>the Beautiful Land</b> [<i>Judea</i>], with <b>destruction</b> in his hand.</p> <p><sup>17</sup> He [<i>Antiochus III</i>] will set his face to come with the power of his whole kingdom, bringing with him a <b>proposal of peace</b> which he will put into effect; he [<i>Antiochus III</i>] will also</p>	<p>‘Basileus Megas’ (which is Greek for ‘Great King’), the traditional title of the Persian kings” (Wiki: Antiochus III).</p> <p>An <b>interval of some years</b> went by. But when Ptolemy IV died in 204 BC, Antiochus III saw his opportunity to finally strike back at Egypt. The new Egyptian king, Ptolemy V Epiphanes (r. 204-180 BC), was but six years of age, and there was much turmoil in Alexandria due to fighting over the regency. Antiochus III, armed with a <b>great army and much equipment</b>, is said to have made a secret pact with Philip V of Macedon for the partition of the Ptolemaic empire. Then, early in 202 BC, Antiochus III began what has become known as the Fifth Syrian War (202-ca. 195 BC) by attacking Damascus. Assisting Antiochus was a number of pro-Seleucid Jewish revolutionaries—<b>violent ones</b> among Daniel’s people—who were discontent with Egypt’s rule over Judea. Once more Antiochus III attacked the Ptolemaic province of Coele-Syria and Phoenicia (aided by the defection of a Ptolemaic governor), though the coastal cities of Phoenicia remained in the hands of Ptolemaic rule. Antiochus III was initially successful, until Skopas, an Aetolian (Greek) general whom Ptolemy V had given command of Coele-Syria, recovered it for Ptolemy. That recovery, however, was to prove brief.</p> <p>In 200 BC Antiochus launched a second offensive, and this time defeated the Ptolemaic general Skopas at the Battle of Panium, near the sources of the Jordan River. One significant outcome of this battle is that it marked the end of Ptolemaic rule in Judea. This forced Skopas to retreat with 10,000 men to the <b>well-fortified coastal city</b> of Sidon in Phoenicia (a Ptolemaic stronghold). Antiochus III pursued him there and cast up siege mounds against the fortress walls. Shutting himself up within the walls of Sidon, after an ineffectual attempt by Ptolemy to relieve him Skopas was ultimately compelled by famine to surrender in 199 BC to Antiochus III (Polybius XIII.1-2, XVI.18-19, 39; Josephus, <i>Antiquities</i> XII.3.3). The important port-city of Sidon had now fallen to Seleucid control, an event that enabled the Seleucids to maintain control over the interior lands. Since Egypt was too weak to mount another offensive, Antiochus III could essentially <b>do as he pleased</b>. Antiochus III (with power to <b>destroy</b>) spent the first half of 198 BC extending his control over the rest of the former province of Coele-Syria, including Judea and Jerusalem, <b>the Beautiful Land</b>. Antiochus now completely dominated Coele-Syria, the prize that the Seleucid kings had long sought for (and felt was their rightful possession) since the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC.</p> <p>Rather than directly attacking Egypt, Antiochus III used the time to extend his power in Asia Minor, initiating a great campaign there in 197 BC in which a number of previously Ptolemaic cities came under Seleucid control. The capstone to this was Antiochus’ conquest of Ephesus in the autumn of 197 BC, which had been a powerful and well-garrisoned Ptolemaic base. By the close of 197 BC, the Alexandrian government had lodged its complaints in Rome against Antiochus’s conquests (especially in</p>
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<p>give him [Ptolemy V] the daughter of women [Cleopatra I] to ruin it. But she will not take a stand for him [Antiochus III] or be on his side.</p>	<p>Asia Minor), and the Roman senate sent a man of consular rank, L. Cornelius Lentulus, to help resolve the tensions. With this, Rome was clearly extending its influence into the eastern Mediterranean (which would lead in the course of time to her conquest of all these territories). In 196 BC, Rome attempted to exert pressure on Antiochus to come to peace with Ptolemaic Egypt and return the captured territories. This prompted Antiochus to make a diplomatic maneuver of <b>proposing peace</b> with Egypt, sealing it by means of a political marriage. In the winter of 194/93 BC, Antiochus's daughter Cleopatra I (though only about 10 years old) was wed to the 16 year-old Egyptian king, Ptolemy V. Yet Antiochus did this with treachery in mind: he would give the king of the South a daughter in marriage in order to destroy the kingdom (11:17). In the ensuing years, however, this hoped-for tactic did not turn out to his advantage.</p>
<p><sup>18</sup> Then he [Antiochus III] will turn his face to the <b>coastlands</b> and capture many. But a <b>commander [a Roman general]</b> will put a stop to his scorn against him; moreover, he will repay him for his scorn.</p>	<p>Following “peace” with Egypt through the marriage alliance involving his daughter Cleopatra I, Antiochus III turned his attention to the <b>coastal regions</b> of Asia Minor where he captured many of them. This, however, brought him into further conflict with the Romans. In 192 BC, Antiochus III invaded Greece with a 10,000 man army, and was even elected the commander in chief of the Aetolians (who were fighting Rome at that time). Yet the Romans prevailed over Antiochus III. In 191 BC, the Romans under the command of Manius Acilius Glabrio routed Antiochus III at Thermopylae, forcing him to withdraw to Asia. Then in 190 BC, a decisive Roman victory was achieved by Scipio Asiaticus at the Battle of Magnesia (eastern province of central Greece), thereby giving Asia Minor into Roman hands. This is the <b>Roman commander</b> that put a stop to Antiochus III. The latter was made to pay for his shameful conduct by signing the Treaty of Apameia in 188 BC, thereby abandoning all the country north of the Taurus Mountains, which Rome distributed amongst her friends.</p>
<p><sup>19</sup> So he [Antiochus III] will turn his face toward the fortresses of <b>his own land</b>, but he will stumble and <b>fall</b> and be found no more.</p>	<p>The Treaty of Apameia had two important results for Seleucid history (and one which was to significantly affect Judea). First, the treaty called for the taking of 20 hostages to Rome, and one of these turned out to be the son of Antiochus III, Mithridates (later renamed Antiochus IV Euphianes), the famous persecutor of the Jews. Second, the treaty resulted in a growing assertion of independence by the outlying provinces of the empire, which prompted Antiochus III to make yet another expedition to the eastern provinces of <b>his own land</b>. He came to Elymais, close to the ancient Persian capital of Susa, but more recently having come under Parthian control. There in the middle of 187 BC, Antiochus “<b>fell</b>”—he and his soldiers were killed while plundering the temple of Bel by the outraged inhabitants of the area.</p>
<p><sup>20</sup> Then in his place one will arise [Seleucus IV] who will send an <b>oppressor</b> through <b>the Jewel of his kingdom</b>;</p>	<p>Next in line to Antiochus III was his son, Seleucus IV Philopator (r. 187-175 BC). On the one hand, Seleucus IV had the advantage of a large kingdom, which included Syria, Cilicia, Judea, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, and Nearer Iran (Media and Persia). Yet on the other hand, Seleucus faced enormous financial challenges. Strapped with a heavy war-indemnity exacted by</p>

<p>yet within a few days he <a href="#">[Seleucus IV]</a> will be <b>shattered</b>, though not in anger nor in battle.</p>	<p>Rome, he was forced to secure more financial resources by heavy taxation. For this reason, Seleucus IV sent out an “<b>oppressor</b>,” that is, one who went throughout his empire to collect tribute and taxes. Naturally this was very unpopular with his peoples. Around 178 BC, Seleucus IV sent one of his government officials named Heliodorus (the “oppressor”) to Jerusalem of Judea (<b>the Jewel of his kingdom</b>) to confiscate the money and treasures in the Jewish Temple (cf. 2 Macc 3:1-40).</p> <p>Seleucus IV did not die in battle. Rather he was assassinated (“<b>shattered</b>”) by his own official, Heliodorus, when the latter returned from his trip to Jerusalem. Heliodorus then attempted to seize the throne for himself.</p>
<p><b>THE RISE TO POWER OF ANTIOCHUS IV EPIPHANES</b> (verse 21)</p> <p>Note: Daniel 11:21-35 covers the reign of terror by Antiochus IV. For details, see my Commentary on Daniel. The following notes are provided to simply show his rise to power.</p>	
<p><sup>21</sup> In his place a <b>despicable person</b> <a href="#">[Antiochus IV]</a> will arise, on whom the honor of kingship was not been conferred, but he will come in a time of tranquility and <b>seize the kingdom by intrigue</b>.</p>	<p>The most <b>despicable person</b> of all the Seleucid rulers was clearly Antiochus IV Epiphanes (r. 175-164 BC), on account of his brutal persecution of the Jewish people. The books of I and II Maccabees were written to tell the story of his oppression and how the Jewish people rose up to overthrow him.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Antiochus IV was a younger brother of Seleucus IV (both being sons of Antiochus III), but he was not the next in line to the throne. The true heir to the throne was Seleucus’s own son, Demetrius I Soter, but he was only ten years old and was still retained in Rome as a hostage. Antiochus IV took advantage of Demetrius’s absence by having Heliodorus murdered and seizing the throne for himself (with the help of King Eumenes II of Pergamum). Initially Antiochus IV was able to get away with this by proclaiming himself co-regent with another son of Seleucus IV (also named Antiochus), but then later had him murdered. Thus the honor of kingship had not been rightfully conferred upon him. Rather Antiochus IV had <b>seized the kingdom by intrigue</b>.</p>

The following resources were consulted in the research for this paper (in addition to my own Commentary and various articles available on Wikipedia):

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