

account of him that is given here is not particularly favorable, as you can expect when he tried to destroy all knowledge of God and bring a complete end to the OT religion.

We saw various aspects of his life last time, and noticed how they were carried out. So we go on from 2 to 3

3. What the Bible tells about it. The Outline of Daniel 11:21-12:3.

I've put some other figures to the right in red. You don't have to worry about them quite yet. I'll explain about them later. We read about his character in vv. 21-24. In vv. 36-39 we have another description of character of a king. In vv. 25 to 30a, we read a general account of his political activity. We have an account of the political activities of a king in vv. 40-45.

We read about the trouble and relief for God's people in vv. 30b-35. And in vv. 1-3 of the next ch., which continues right on, as you know ch. 10-12 is one continuous thing. We have there what could be described as trouble and relief for God's people. So you go through three subjects about Antiochus, and then you again go through three subjects about a king. Of course according to the critical view you are dealing with the same man. You told these things about him, and then you go over it again in different words. But it doesn't work out. So I've just incidentally mentioned those figures here. We'll speak about them later.

But we go on to mention specific points of clear fulfillment. There are remarks made about him as there are about other rulers that could be made about any great conqueror. We don't concern ourselves particularly with them. They fit him, so they are a proper part of the prophecy. But we note specific matters such as in vv. 21-23 we find he was not the legitimate ruler. We find he came in by an unusual arrangement.

Verse 21 "In his estate shall stand up a vile person." "Vile" in Old English does not necessarily mean a wicked person. It may mean a person of unworthy standing, a person who did not have the right to take what he got. In this case Seleucus IV's son, who was a hostage in Rome, was the one who was according to the laws entitled to come over and become his successor. But before he could come, while the man who had killed Seleucus was trying to establish himself as ruler in the name of Seleucus's infant child, while that was being done, Antiochus IV managed to come in and kill the man who had killed his brother and the child also, and establish himself as king.

So in his estate shall stand up a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honor and the kingdom, but he shall come in peaceably. He did not make a conquest. He got the kingdom, in the neighboring area to lend him some money, and help him to get there with a small force, and then came in and declared he was the son of Antiochus the Great and killed the murderer and took power before people realized what was happening. He took over the power and obtained the kingdom by flatteries, and he