

became strong with a few people. He worked deceitfully. These three verses tell about his assension and they exactly fit his and would not fit any of the kings we looked at before.

Then we find in v. 24 the strange contrast in his character. He entered peaceably even upon the fatest places of the provinces. This word peaceably here has more the idea by stealth; taking something without people realizing what is happening. He would get hold of things and get into their temples and seize their treasures. He would do that not only with the temple at Jerusalem but also with the temples of various gods. He raised very large exactions from people who had a considerable amount of money. Then he would scatter among them the prey and spoil and riches. There is a man who made seizures and also squandered the money that he got. It's typical of his character and he's not the only man who ever had such a contrast, but it is not common.

Then we have his attack on Egypt, vv.25ff. Of course many of these Seleucid kings made attacks upon Egypt, but here we find that the treasury of Pharaoh's suppoeters, vv.25-26, those who were supposed to help Antiochus' nephew, the legitimate king of Egypt, but he was a young boy and consiired against him.

Then v. 27 he told told his nephew he was going to help him. "The two kings ~~aaa~~ sat at one table telling lies." Each of them making the other think he'd stand with him, and really being against him.

Then the first part of v. 28, his return to Antioch with great wealth. But on the way back his heart was against the holy covenant. The word "exploits" is inserted in the KJV. He did things at Jerusalem and returned to his own land. He tried to rob the temple. He gave strict orders that the Jews were not to be circumsized, that they were not to follow the Mosaic law. He returned to Antioch with great wealth, but returned to Jerusalem _____.

We have these matters predicted in such a way that you would not know very much exactly what was going to happen, but when it did happen you could see it was exactly fulfilled.

On the right hand of this pãcture, you find his second invasion of Egypt. In v.29ff, which we looked at last time. I mentioned Popilius Laenus here. You remember how the Roman emissary came and told him towithdraw from Egypt when he was about to have it all in his hands. He said, That would require consideration. And he drew a line about him and said, You can consider it as long as you stay in that circle. He gave in to the Romans, but he was very much irritated by it naturally. Whenthe returned he took it out on the Jews.

So we have v.20 the reference to the ships of Chittim come against him. Chittim is a word regularly used in the OT for regions to the West of the Mediterranean. Therefore he was grieved, and returned and had indignation against the holy covenant. That was his reaction to it, was partly to hold his great games in Antioch