

# DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 4

## Kingdom of Greece, Verses 3-13

11:4 And when he [Alexander the Great] shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken [Battle of Ipsus BC 301; Dan 8:8, 21, 22], and shall be divided [Dan 8:8] toward the four winds [4 Kingdoms: Cassander, West; Lysimachus, North; Seleucus, East; Ptolemy, South; Jer 49:36] of heaven; and not to his [Alexander's] posterity [offspring/ descendants/ his family was murdered], nor according to his [Alexander's] dominion which he [Alexander] ruled: for his [Alexander] kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those. [By 301 B.C., (Battle of Ipsus) Alexander's kingdom was divided into four parts between his four generals, who eventually killed Philip, his half-brother, and his posthumous son, Aegus. Cassander ruled Macedonia; Lysimachus ruled Thrace and Asia Minor; Seleucus ruled from Syria to the river Indus, and Ptolemy ruled Egypt and Palestine.] [Assumed titles as kings in BC 305]

11:4 And when he shall stand up, his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided into four kingdoms,—west, north, east, and south,—his descendants get none of it, and no one gets all the dominion ruled by Alexander; for his kingdom shall be Plucked up: Cassander taking the west, Lysimachus taking the north, Seleucus taking the east, Ptolemy taking the south.

### Alexander's Empire Divided

Greece spans the gulf between the Old and New Testament; the work of a nation done during the time there was no prophet in Israel, the period between Malachi and Christ. The secret of Greece's strength was is her language and philosophy.

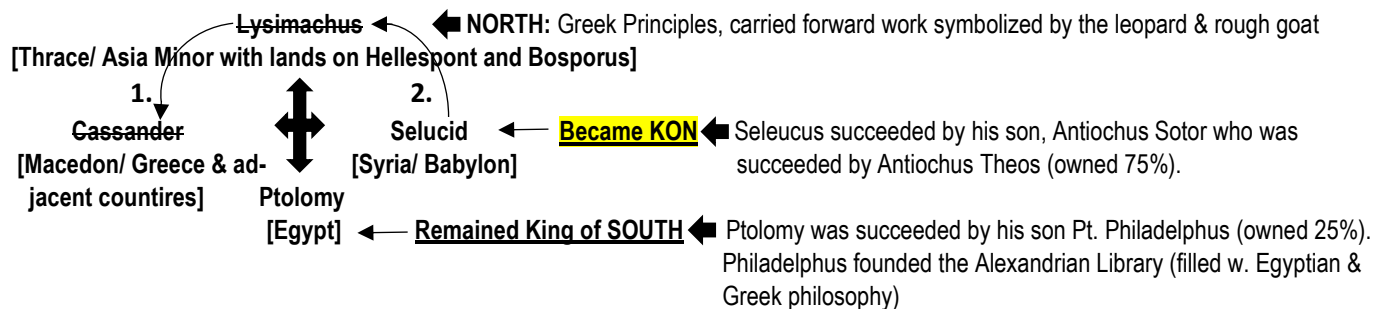
Stand Up = to rule (Daniel 8:22-23; Daniel 11:2-3) Alexander conquered the world (Daniel 2:39) faster than anyone before him in B.C. 331. He died 8 years later (323 B.C.), at the age of 33, from a drunken debauchery

His kingdom shall be broken/divided towards the 4 winds of heaven



Alexander's 4 generals/ kingdoms (Dan 7:6; 11:3-4): These 4 directions are with respect to Palestine, Daniel's homeland; Israel is described as the center of the compass, Eze 5:5.

### The Little Horn of Dan 8, proceeded from NORTHERN division



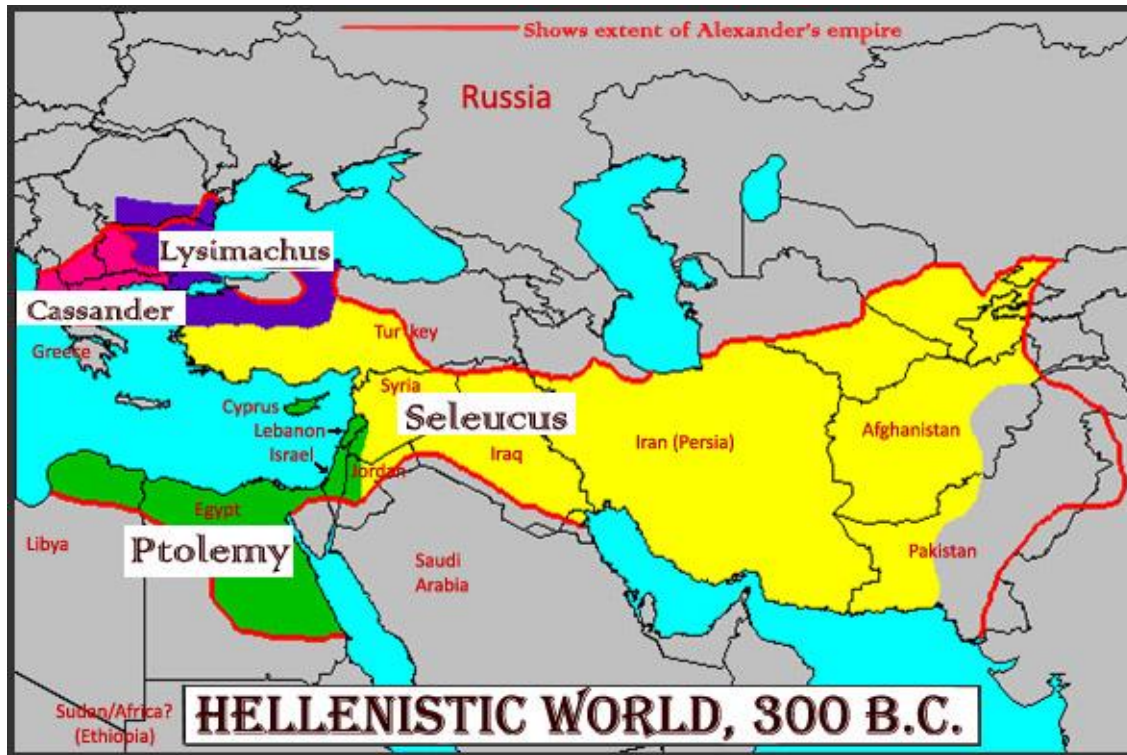
Cassander was very soon conquered by Lysimachus, and his kingdom, Greece and Macedon, annexed to Thrace. And Lysimachus was in turn conquered by Seleucus and Macedon and Thrace annexed to Syria. {DAR UrS, 250.1}

Greece ruled 331 -168 B.C.

Rome world power 168 B.C. to mid 4<sup>th</sup> century (476 A.D.)

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## Verse 4

*At the very height of his power Alexander died. Fever carried off Hephæstion, a young man very dear to Alexander, at Ekbatana. On returning to Babylon a vast funeral pile was erected costing over ten million dollars. The drunken debauchery incident to this mourning was most disgusting. Plutarch says, "To drink to intoxication at a funeral, was required as a token of respectful sympathy toward the deceased." Alexander spent two nights in unmeasured indulgence, which so aggravated the germs of fever in his system that he continuously grew worse and in a few days died. He lost the power of speech perhaps two days before death but while yet able to speak, on being asked to whom he bequeathed his kingdom replied, "To the strongest."*

*Alexander's death was followed immediately by a wild scramble for power. Some thirty-six generals and governors were to be reckoned with; some standing for Roxana the queen of Alexander and her yet unborn child; some claiming territory over which they had been placed by Alexander; and all were ready to fight for their claims. One after another, by war, and intrigue, and treaty, fell, till in B. C. 314, Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander formed a league against Antigonus who had by far the largest influence in the remains of Alexander's realm. The contest ebbed and flowed. Seleucus gained Babylon B. C. 312 and established the long line of kings known as the Seleucidae. Lysimachus and Ptolemy assumed the title of kings B.C. 305 and Cassander about the same year, so that three years later this league of four planned a campaign against Antigonus which brought on the **battle of Ipsus**, B. C. 301, and definitely established the division of Alexander's former kingdom "toward the four winds of Heaven." Alexander's relatives were all slain; and no one of the four generals ruled anywhere near "according to his dominion which he (Alexander) ruled."*

*{ "The Eleventh of Daniel Narrated" pg. 9-11 by J. Grant Lamson 1909; archive from G.C. Library }*

Shall be divided: Myers General History 157. n. 1,  
Barnes' General History 153,  
Swinton's Outlines of General History 108

# DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 4

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### Notes

1. **4 Winds of Heaven** = from one end of heaven to the other (Matthew 24:31; Mark 14:37)  
= from the four quarters of heaven (West, North, East, South) (Jeremiah 49:36)
  - a. **West** = (**Cassander**) had the West → Mesopotamia and Greece
  - b. **North** = (**Lysimachus**) had the North → Thrace, Asia Minor, Bosphorus, and the Hellespont  
**Thrace** = where “Eastern Europe” is today <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thrace>  
**Asia Minor** = “Western Asia” [https://www.ancient.eu/Asia\\_Minor](https://www.ancient.eu/Asia_Minor)  
**Thrace & Asia Minor** = what is called “Eurasia” today

Where Constantinople/Turkey's economic, cultural, and historic center is located

Bosphorus & Hellespont, located in Constantinople

“Cassander was very soon conquered by Lysimachus, and his kingdom, Greece and Macedon, annexed to Thrace. And Lysimachus was in turn conquered by Seleucus, and Macedon and Thrace annexed to Syria.” {1897 UrS, DAR 250.1}

- c. **East** = (**Seleucus**) had the East → Persia, Babylon, Syria

“...Seleucus should take Syria and the East...” (SDP 188.1)

“...Seleucus had Syria and Babylon, which lay principally to the East...” {1897 UrS, DAR 249.2}

“Seleucus secured the Eastern portion extending from Syria to the River Indus...”  
{June 8, 1896 ATJ, BEST 171.9}

- d. **South** = (**Ptolemy**) had the South → Egypt and the adjacent countries  
See → DAR 249.2-3

“...THESE DIVISIONS WERE DENOTED BY THE FOUR HEADS OF THE LEOPARD (Daniel 7:6); B.C.308.” {1897 DAR 131.3}

2. **4 Winds** = Has to do with the division of Alexander's kingdom

See → 1897 UrS, DAR 249.2;

See → June 8, 1896 ATJ, BEST 171.9

### **Not to his (Alexander's) posterity (offspring/descendants)**

Alexander had 2 infant sons that were murdered

1. Alexander Aegus
2. Hercules

See → 1878 UrS, TBI 51.1

Even though not a descendant, his brother Philip was also murdered

“...Within a few years after his death, all his posterity had fallen victims to the jealousy and ambition of his leading generals. Not one of the race of Alexander was left to breathe upon the earth... The kingdom was rent into four divisions, and taken possession of by Alexander's four ablest, or perhaps most ambitious and unprincipled generals, - Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus and Ptolemy.” {1897 UrS, DAR 248.3}

### Daniel 8:22-23

8:22 Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power.

8:23 And in the latter time of their kingdom, when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up.

# DANIEL CHAPTER 11; VERSE 4

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### Daniel 11:2-3

11:2 And now will I show thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than [they] all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.

11:3 And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.

### Daniel 2:39

2:39 And after thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee, and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth.

### Matthew 24:31

And he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other.

### Mark 14:37

And he cometh, and findeth them sleeping, and saith unto Peter, Simon, sleepest thou? couldest not thou watch one hour?

### Jeremiah 49:36

And upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four quarters of heaven, and will scatter them toward all those winds; and there shall be no nation whither the outcasts of Elam shall not come.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thrace>

**Thrace** (/θreɪs/; **Modern Greek**: Θράκη, *Thráki*; **Bulgarian**: Тракия, *Trakiya*; **Turkish**: *Trakya*) is a geographical and historical area in **Southeast Europe**, now split between **Bulgaria**, **Greece** and **Turkey**, which is bounded by the **Balkan Mountains** to the north, the **Aegean Sea** to the south and the **Black Sea** to the east. It comprises southeastern Bulgaria (**Northern Thrace**), northeastern Greece (**Western Thrace**) and the European part of Turkey (**East Thrace**).

[https://www.ancient.eu/Asia\\_Minor](https://www.ancient.eu/Asia_Minor)

**Thrace & Asia Minor = what is called "Eurasia" today** Ancient **Asia Minor** is a geographic region located in the south-western part of Asia comprising most of what is present-day **Turkey**. The earliest reference to the region comes from tablets of the Akkadian Dynasty (2334-2083 BCE) where it is known as "The Land of the **Hatti**" and was inhabited by the **Hittites**. The Hittites themselves referred to the land as "Assuwa" (or, earlier, Aswiya) which actually only designated the area around the delta of the river Cayster in **Lydia** but came to be applied to the entire region. Assuwa is considered the **Bronze Age** origin for the name 'Asia' as the Romans later designated the area. It was called, by the Greeks, "**Anatolia**" (literally, 'place of the rising sun', for those lands to the east of **Greece**).



The name 'Asia Minor' (from the **Greek** 'Mikra Asia' - Little Asia) was first coined by the Christian historian **Orosius** (c. 375-418 CE) in his work *Seven Books of History Against the Pagans* in 400 CE to differentiate the main of Asia from that region which had been evangelized by the Apostle **Paul** (which included sites known from Paul's *Epistles* in the **Bible** such as **Ephesus** and Galicia). The **Byzantine Empire** of the 9th century CE referred to the region as "East Thema" which meant, simply, Eastern Administrative Division, and later sailors called it "The **Levant**" which meant 'the rising' or 'to rise' referring to how the land rose up out on the horizon of the sea.

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## *Kingdom of Greece, Verses 3-13*

### **DAR 249.2-3**

**VERSE 26. Yea, they that feed of the portion of his meat shall destroy him, and his army shall overflow: and many shall fall down slain. {DAR 249.2}**

The cause of Antony's overthrow was the desertion of his allies and friends, those that fed of the portion of his meat. First, Cleopatra, as already described, suddenly withdrew from the battle, taking sixty ships of the line with her. Secondly, the land army, disgusted with the infatuation of Antony, went over to Caesar, who received them with open arms. Thirdly, when Antony arrived at Libya, he found that the forces which he had there left under Scarpus to guard the frontier, had declared for Caesar. Fourthly, being followed by Caesar into Egypt, he was betrayed by Cleopatra, and his forces surrendered to Caesar. Hereupon, in rage and despair, he took his own life.

### **1897 UrS, DAR 249.2**

The king of the north and the king of the south are many times referred to in the remaining portion of this chapter. It therefore becomes essential to an understanding of the prophecy clearly to identify these powers. When Alexander's empire was divided, the different portions lay toward the four winds of heaven, west, north, east, and south; these divisions of course to be reckoned from the standpoint of Palestine, the native land of the prophet. That division of the empire lying west of Palestine would thus constitute the kingdom of the west; that lying north, the kingdom of the north; that lying east, the kingdom of the east; and that lying south the kingdom of the south. The divisions of Alexander's kingdom with respect to Palestine were situated as follows: Cassander had Greece and the adjacent countries, which lay to the west; Lysimachus had Thrace, which then included Asia Minor, and the countries lying on the Hellespont and Bosphorus, which lay to the north of Palestine; Seleucus had Syria and Babylon, which lay principally to the east; and Ptolemy had Egypt and the neighboring countries, which lay to the south.

### **June 8, 1896 ATJ, BEST 171.9, Bible Echo Signs of the Times**

At Alexander's death there was a period of confusion for about twenty years among the many able governors and generals of his great dominion. Finally, a four-fold division was accomplished, as in the words of the angel "toward the four winds of heaven"—the east, the west, the north, and the south. Seleucus secured the eastern portion extending from Syria to the river Indus. Cassander obtained Macedon and other Greek territory on the west. Lysimachus held Thrace and Bithynia on the north—territory of which Byzantium was then, and Constantinople is now, the centre. And Ptolemy had Egypt on the south.

### **1878 UrS, TBI 51.1**

The rough goat is explained to be the king of Grecia. Verse 21. The great horn between his eyes was the first king. Id. This shows that the word king as first used has the sense of kingdom; as it would be absurd to speak of the first king of a king. This first king was Alexander the Great, who having defeated the last Persian king, Darius Codomannus, at the battle of Arbela, Oct. 1, B.C. 331, found himself master of the world. This horn was broken and four came up in its place, denoting the four parts into which his empire would be divided. Eight years after the battle of Arbela, Alexander gave himself up to beastly drunkenness to that degree that he died Nov. 12, B.C. 323, aged only 33. Prideaux gives a just estimate of the man, when he calls him "the great cut-throat of the age in which he lived." In the name of Aridaeus, then called Philip, bastard brother of Alexander's and also an idiot, and by Alexander's two infant sons, Alexander Aegus and Hercules, all being under the guardianship of Perdicas, the unity of the empire was for a time maintained. But it did not take long to put these all out of the way, and within fifteen years after Alexander's death the kingdom was divided into four parts, between his four leading generals: Cassander had Macedon and Greece; Lysimachus had Thrace and those parts of Asia that lay upon the Hellespont and Bosphorus; Ptolemy had Egypt, Libya, Arabia, Palestine and Coele-Syria, and Seleucus had Syria and all the East. These kingdoms are called, in brief, Macedonia, Thrace, Syria and Egypt. They date from about B.C. 308.

### **Stephan N Haskell, 1908, The Story of Daniel, pg. 205**

The Greek nation was called of God to do a work—a specific work. She, two, was a daughter of Babylon, partaking of her sins; but these sins, while the same, led to different outward manifestations than in Medo-Persia. Like children of the same family, each reproducing the character of the parents, yet differing widely from one another, so Greece, Medo-Persia, and Rome are three sisters, daughters of the same mother, but each endowed with special features and strong peculiarities.