

Daniel 11:45

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.

Analysis

The prophecy concludes with the tyrant's sudden end: he plants 'tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain' yet 'shall come to his end, and none shall help him.' Historically, Antiochus Epiphanes died suddenly in Persia (164 BC) while plundering temples—a fitting end to one who desecrated God's temple. Eschatologically, this prefigures Antichrist's sudden destruction at Christ's return (2 Thessalonians 2:8, Revelation 19:20). The phrase 'none shall help him' emphasizes divine judgment—no human or demonic power can save those opposing God's purposes. This climactic verse transitions to chapter 12's resurrection prophecy, showing ultimate vindication awaits faithful believers who endure persecution.

Historical Context

Daniel chapter 11 contains some of Scripture's most detailed predictive prophecy, written c. 536 BC and fulfilled with remarkable precision 200-160 BC during Ptolemaic-Seleucid conflicts. The prophecies served multiple purposes: encouraging Jewish exiles that God controls history, providing roadmap for future generations facing Hellenistic pressures, and typologically pointing to end-times Antichrist. Reformed theology sees dual fulfillment: near historical events (Antiochus Epiphanes) typifying far eschatological realities (final Antichrist). This pattern validates divine inspiration—only God knows future details with such precision. For believers under persecution, these prophecies demonstrated that

tyrannical opposition is temporary, God's sovereignty absolute, and ultimate victory certain. The historical fulfillment encourages trust that eschatological promises will similarly fulfill exactly as prophesied.

Related Passages

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

Romans 1:17 — The righteous shall live by faith

1 Corinthians 13:4 — Characteristics of love

1 John 4:8 — God is love

Study Questions

1. How does the remarkable precision of fulfilled prophecy strengthen faith in Scripture's divine origin?
2. What does the dual fulfillment pattern (historical Antiochus typifying eschatological Antichrist) teach about biblical prophecy's layered meaning?
3. How should these prophecies encourage believers facing persecution or opposition today?

Interlinear Text

וַיֵּטַע	אֶהְיֶה י	אֶפְדֵּן ו	בֵּי יַן	יַם יַם	לְהָר
And he shall plant	the tabernacles	of his palace	H996	between the seas	mountain
H5193	H168	H643		H3220	H2022
צָבִי	קֹדֶשׁ	וְבָא	עַד	קֵץ ו	יָא יַן
in the glorious	holy	yet he shall come	H5704	to his end	H369
H6643	H6944	H935		H7093	
עוֹזֵר	לּוֹ:				
and none shall help	H0				
H5826					

Additional Cross-References

2 Thessalonians 2:4 (Temple): Who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God.

Daniel 8:25 (Parallel theme): And through his policy also he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many: he shall also stand up against the Prince of princes; but he shall be broken without hand.

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