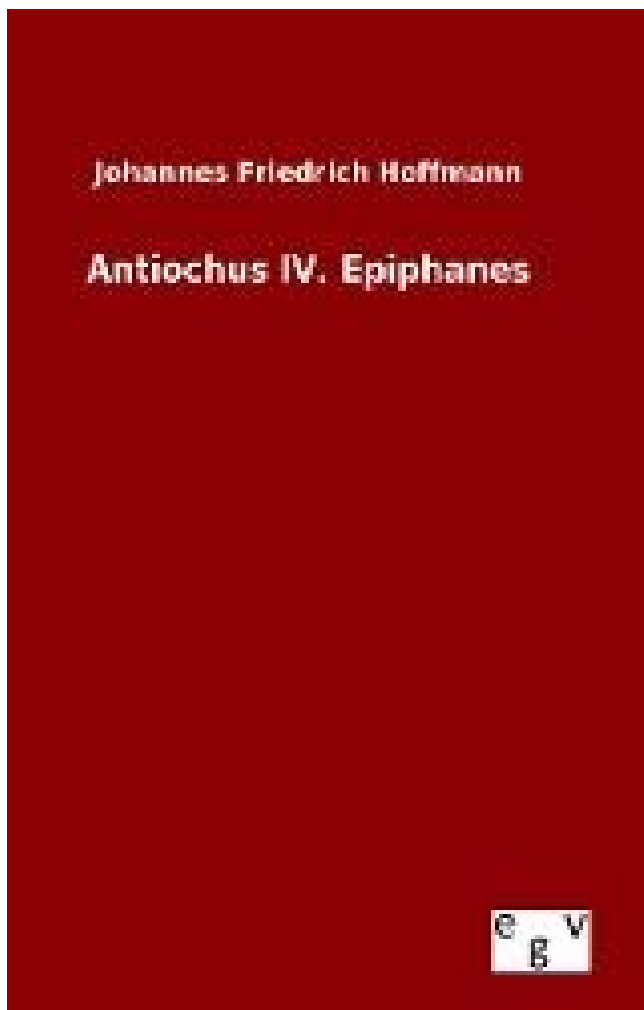


## Antiochus IV. Epiphanes PDF - herunterladen, lesen sie



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### Beschreibung

Nachdruck des Originals von 1873.

From the Death of Alexander the Great to the Decree of Antiochus IV. 2.1. The Division of .  
219-217 Antiochus attempts to acquire Phoenicia and Palestine, but is defeated by Ptolemy IV  
at Raphia, near Gaza (Dan.11:10-12; cf. 3 Macc.1:1-5). . 175-163 Antiochus IV Epiphanes

[Theos Epiphanes = God (i.e. Zeus) manifest].

10 Feb 2017 . Also Known As: "Antiochus IV Epiphanes", "Αντίοχος Δ' ο Επιφανής Σελευκιδός της Συρίας", "ANTIOKOSSEN", "Antiokos", "Epimanes ("The Mad One)". Birthdate: circa -215 (52). Birthplace: Syria. Death: -163 (48-56) Tabae, Syria. Immediate Family: Son of Antiochus III Megas, king of the Seleucid Empire.

Polybius, Histories. ("Agamemnon", "Hom. Od. 9.1", "denarius"). All Search Options [view abbreviations]. Home Collections/Texts Perseus Catalog Research Grants Open Source About Help. Hide browse bar Your current position in the text is marked in blue. Click anywhere in the line to jump to another position: book:.

Under the Religious Persecutions of Antiochus IV Epiphanes The death of Antiochus III (187 BCE) and the internal crises encountered by the Seleucid Kingdom, the policy of Hellenization adopted by Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 BCE) and the strengthening of the Hellenist movement - all of these gradually became.

14 Oct 2014 . Adams, S. (2012) Antiochus IV Epiphanes. In: Gilmour, M. J. and Beavis, M. A. (eds.) Dictionary of the Bible and Western Culture: A Handbook for Students. Sheffield Phoenix Press. ISBN 9781907534799. Full text not currently available from Enlighten. Publisher's URL:.

7 This abominable perversion of the Jewish law drove the Jews, according to Josephus, to war against Antiochus. Josephus' source for Antiochus IV Epiphanes' sacrifice of a pig in the Jewish Temple was most probably Diodorus, or Posidonius if one favors, as most scholars do, the dependence of Diodorus on Posidonius.

A South African Christian blog providing insights, news and a great collection of articles on the relevance of Christianity, religion and prophecy.

215-163 B.C.), called Epiphanes, or "God on Earth," was a king of Syria. He attempted to impose Hellenic culture on the Jews and thus precipitated the rebellion of the Maccabees. The third son of Antiochus III, Antiochus IV succeeded his brother Seleucus IV as ruler of the Seleucid empire in 175 B.C. Nicknamed Epimanes,.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes in Jerusalem Daniel R. Schwartz Dept. of Jewish History, Hebrew University. Note: There are no footnotes in this paper. Click here to clear "notes" window. 4Q248, which was published last year by Magen Broshi and Esther Eshel, has been taken to resolve two issues. In both cases, the text has.

In 175 BCE, amid this social-political unrest, a new ruler, Antiochus IV, ascended to the throne of Greco-Syria. As did many rulers, he appended the title Epiphanes ("God Manifest") to his name; but many people referred to him instead as Antiochus Epimanes ("The Madman"). Immediately upon assuming power, he decided.

Silver Coin of Antiochus IV. Obverse: Head of Antiochus as Zeus, laureated. Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΠΟΡΟΥ. Zeus seated on throne, holding Nikē. (After Gardner , " Catalogue of Seleucid Coins. ") Tetradrachm of Antiochus IV. Obverse: Head of Antiochus as Zeus, laureated. Reverse:.

Home » Greek » Seleukid Kingdom » Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-164 BC, You have 0 items in your shopping cart. |Contact Us · Home Biblical Roman Greek Celtic Eastern Empires Books Search Terms and Shipping. Search: Restrict to this category. Advanced Search · Home » Greek » Seleukid Kingdom » Antiochus IV.

International Symposium David Mordecai Goodblatt, Avital Pinnick, Daniel R. Schwartz. ANTIOCHUS IV EPIPHANES IN JERUSALEM DANIEL R. SCHWARTZ Hebrew University of Jerusalem 4Q248, published in 1997 by Magen Broshi and Esther Eshel, 1 has been perceived as resolving two issues, both in connection.

14 Jan 2012 . Around 168 B.C., Roman warships from Cyprus successfully resisted the

Seleucid Empire's assault on Alexandria, Egypt. The Seleucids, led by Antiochus IV Epiphanes, were forced out of Egypt. Around the same time, Menelaus, who was illegitimately appointed Jewish High Priest over Jerusalem by.

30 Dec 2015 - 10 min - Uploaded by WikiAudioMaccabees Revolution and Redemption THE STORY OF HANUKKAH Bible History .

20 Nov 2008 . When Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175–164 BCE) ascended the Seleucid throne, he sold the office of high priest to the highest bidder.

Seleucid. Issuer. Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175–164 BCE). Dating. 169–164 BCE.

Denomination. Bronze coin (Base metal). Mint. Samaria. Obverse. Bust of Antiochus IV, radiate. Reverse. Female goddess seated left, holding Victory and scepter; Greek: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / (ANTIOXOY) ([coin of] king Antiochus). Diameter. 15.1 mm.

ANTIOCHUS IV, surnamed Epiphanes,<sup>1</sup> the historical prototype of the Antichrist myth, though not undeserving of the punning nickname Epimanes,<sup>2</sup> was yet a sovereign of no mean ability.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, he was a man with an idea. His ambition was the unification of an Asiatic empire<sup>4</sup> on basis of Greek manners and ideals.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes is one of the greatest types of the Antichrist in the Old Testament.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes was the eighth in a succession of twenty-six kings who ruled from 175 164 BC over the Syrian section of Alexander's empire. He is referred to as the little horn in Daniel 8:9. The name Epiphanes means.

son of Antiochus III "the Great," succeeded his brother Seleucus IV as king of the Seleucid empire in 175 bce.

6 Jun 2013 . ANTIOCHUS IV (EPIPHANES). Daniel's interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Dan. 2:1-45) was, in fact, a prophecy of four empires that would rule over the land of Israel: Babylon (2:38; 7:1-4); Medo-Persia (7:5; 8:1-7); Greece (7:6; 8:5-12); and although not specifically named, the fourth would be.

ANTIOCHUS, name of thirteen kings of the Seleucid dynasty, several of whom were active in Iran. They are as follows: Antiochus I Soter. Antiochus II Theos. Antiochus III Megas.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes Nicephorus. Antiochus V Eupator. Antiochus VI Epiphanes Dionysus. Antiochus VII. Antiochus VIII Epiphanes Philometor.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes ruled the Seleucid Empire from 175 BC until his death suddenly dying of disease in 164 BC. Antiochus IV Epiphanes created a problem when he put a pig in the Temple 167 BC. He killed over a three-day period in Jerusalem forty thousand people and sold as slaves forty thousand people. Antiochus.

28 Jan 2017 . Antiochus IV Epiphanes. Antiochus IV Epiphanes ("manifestation of the god"): name of a Seleucid king, ruled from 175 to 164. Antiochus IV Epiphanes. Successor of: his elder brother Seleucus IV Philopator.

Since the third son of Antiochus III was not in direct line for the Seleucid throne, he was sent to Rome as a hostage after his father's defeat by the Romans (189 BCE) . Fourteen years later (175 BCE) his older brother, Seleucus IV, secured his release shortly before being murdered by his own chief minister. Antiochus.

Define Antiochus IV Epiphanes. Antiochus IV Epiphanes synonyms, Antiochus IV Epiphanes pronunciation, Antiochus IV Epiphanes translation, English dictionary definition of Antiochus IV Epiphanes. n ?215–164 bc, Seleucid king of Syria , who attacked the Jews and provoked the revolt of the Maccabees.

From Our Archives: Hanukkah, Forever New · J.J. Goldberg November 29, 2013. Sebastiano Conca: 'Alexander the Great in the Temple of Jerusalem' (1737) / Wikimedia Commons. Sign up for The Daily Newsletter. Thank you! You are now signed up to receive our newsletters. News · Longform · National · Israel · World.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes is a ruler that came into control of one of the four empires which sprang into existence after the death of Alexander the Great. Alexander's empire was divided into four parts, and the smallest of these fell under the control of Antiochus the Great; passing from there into the hands of his son, Antiochus.

Antiochus IV. Epiphanes (German Edition) [Johannes Friedrich Hoffmann] on Amazon.com. \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Nachdruck des Originals von 1873. Antiochus galt als mächtigster König seiner Zeit. Er stammte aus der Dynastie der Seleukiden und herrschte über das Seleukidenreich.

17 Sep 2011 . Posts about Antiochus IV Epiphanes written by Steve Wiggins.

1 May 2016 . Through a hermeneutical lens structured on the intersections of disability, disgust, and tropes of monstrosity, here I will probe the discursive and bodily act of expelling evil through the narration of the body of a notorious villain of the Second Temple period, Antiochus IV Epiphanes, as it is told in 2.

17 Feb 2016 . Husam al-Din Timurtash. ANS 1917.215.1394. One of the really wonderful things about numismatic study is the way that coin types frequently look back to what came before. People are naturally conservative about the appearance of their money and find it easier to put faith in the value of coins that have.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes in Athens. In S. R. Llewelyn, J. R. Harrison, & E. J. Bridge (Eds.), *New documents illustrating early Christianity: a review of the Greek inscriptions and papyri published between 1988 and 1992* (pp. 87-91). (New documents illustrating early Christianity; Vol. 10). North Ryde, N.S.W ; Grand Rapids,.

The dotal agreement was denied only by Antiochus IV Epiphanes: Josephus records a dispute between Antiochus IV and Ptolemy VI about the rule of Syria in ca. bce.66 Then, it was definitely abrogated by Antiochus IV Epiphanes in the first stage of the th Syrian war, as indicates Polybius.67 In this text Polybius.

To limit its interpretation to Antiochus IV Epiphanes would contradict Jesus' reference to the abomination of desolation in 9:27 as having an eschatological fulfillment (Matthew 24:15; Mark 13:14). Rather, Antiochus IV Epiphanes is but another figure in a succession of antitheocratic rulers whose acts of desecration move.

Hannibal, whom Antiochus had befriended, was to be surrendered also, along with some other men wanted by the conquerors for plotting war against Rome. Among the 20 hostages to go to Rome was the Syrian king's son, Antiochus IV Epiphanes. In order to pay this heavy reparation laid upon him by the Romans,.

Adventists will do everything in their power to exclude Antiochus IV as the fulfillment of Daniel 8:8-14. If they admit that Daniel 8:8-14 describes the activities of Antiochus Epiphanes, then the "central pillar" of the Advent faith crumbles. My study leads me to conclude that Antiochus IV is in view in this passage for four reasons.

5 Apr 2009 . In the Biblical book of Daniel, the Seleucid king Antiochus IV Epiphanes (r.175-164) is presented as a monster and a blasphemer: 'the king shall do according to his will; and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak marvelous things against the God of gods' (11.36).

Obv : IV Radiate and diademed head of Antiochos IV right, control behind off flan. Rev : Phoenician script "of Laodicea, mother in Canaan" left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ANTIOXOY right. Ba'al-Berit (Poseidon) standing facing, phiale in right, trident in left, Λ / A left, ΟΦ monogram right. Amazon.in - Buy Antiochus IV. Epiphanes book online at best prices in India on Amazon.in. Read Antiochus IV. Epiphanes book reviews & author details and more at Amazon.in. Free delivery on qualified orders.

6 Apr 2006 . Antiochus IV. Antiochus Epiphanes (ca. 215-164 BCE). King of Syria (175-164

BCE). Called Epiphanes, "God Revealed," but nicknamed Epimanes, "the Mad," due to his abnormal and erratic behavior. He was the third son of Antiochus III also known as Antiochus the Great. In 175 BCE Heliodorus.

How do you say Antiochus IV Epiphanes in English? Pronunciation of Antiochus IV Epiphanes found 1 audio voice for Antiochus IV Epiphanes.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 BC). AR tetradrachm (30mm, 17.08 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Ake-Ptolemais, ca. 167-164 BC. Diademed head of Antiochus right, AB monogram behind / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ, Zeus enthroned left, holding in left hand lotus-tipped scepter and in.

7 Dec 2006 . Antiochus IV Epiphanes. Death of Antiochus IV Epiphanes. About that time, as it happened, Antiochus had retreated in disorder from the region of Persia. For he had entered the city called Persepolis, and attempted to rob the temples and control the city. Therefore the people rushed to the rescue with arms.

20 Sep 2017 . List of monarchs of Persia · 2nd century BC · Antiochus IV Epiphanes · List of people who have been considered deities · Daniel 8. Usage on es.wikipedia.org. Imperio selúcida · Anexo:Reyes de Persia · Asideos. Usage on fi.wikipedia.org. Antiokhos IV Epifanes. Usage on fr.wikipedia.org. Antiochos IV.

12 Jan 2013 . Antiochus IV Epiphanes was the son of Antiochus III and he ruled the Seleucid Empire from 175 B.C. to 164 B.C. which is where he appears on the World History Timeline. His birth name was Mithridates, but he changed his name to Antiochus III Epiphanes once he took over the throne. King Antiochus IV.

Judea becomes a Syrian province again. 193 B.C. Antiochus III gives Cleopatra I to Ptolemy V Epiphanes in marriage. 189 B.C. (190?) Roman general Scipio Africanus aids Eumenes II, king of Pergamum, against Antiochus III the Great, defeats him at Magnesia and gives Asia Minor to Eumenes. Antiochus IV Epiphanes.

Łukasz Niesiołowski--Spanò ANTIOCHUS IV EPIPHANES AND THE JEWS – A REASSESSMENT The traditional view, which still dominates in the scholarship, of events related to Antiochus IV Epiphanes' acts in Jerusalem, and his role in Jewish history, is based on a conviction of his unparalleled aversion toward Jews,.

9 Feb 2017 . The conflict between the Hellenists and the Hasidim came to a climax during the reign of Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-163 B.C.), leading to the Maccabean revolt. Antiochus IV had been in Rome as a hostage because of his father's military defeats. Before his death Seleucus Philopater had sent his son to.

13 Nov 2015 . Both the Book of Maccabees and Jewish historian Josephus reference an akra (Greek for "citadel" or "fortress") that Seleucid King Antiochus IV Epiphanes constructed following his conquest of Jerusalem around 167 B.C.E. to keep order in the city. In late 142–early 141 B.C.E., Simon, the Jewish leader of.

Fact: Antiochus IV Epiphanes. The reign of Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175–164 b.c.) was disastrous for the Jews (11:21–35; see 8:9–14, 23–25). He banned circumcision, ended the sacrifices, and defiled the temple. Judas Maccabeus led a revolt against him in 167 b.c.. © 2001 – 2017 Crossway. Take a Tour; About.

Antiochus IV (Epiphanes), the king of Syria, captured Jerusalem in 167 BC and desecrated the Temple by offering the sacrifice of a pig on an altar to Zeus (the Abomination of Desolation). In seeking to prohibit Judaism and Hellenize the Jews, Antiochus forbade their religious practices and commanded that copies of the.

(4) ANTIOCHUS IV EPIPHANES, son of Antiochus III, ruled from the death of his brother \*Seleucus IV in 175 B.C.E. until his death in 164. His reign marks a turning point in Jewish history. Striving vigorously to restore the strength of the Seleucid Empire, Antiochus founded

more new Greek cities than all his predecessors.

Antiochos IV (ca. 210–164), born Mithridates, marks a turning point in Seleucid history by adopting the epitheta Theos Epiphanes. Nikephoros. At one end of the . Mittag, P. F. (2006)

Antiochos IV. Epiphanes: eine politische Biographie. Berlin. Morgan, G. (1990) "The perils of schematism: Polybios, Antiochus Epiphanes.

BMC 36, Antiochos IV Epiphanes, 175-164 BC, AE17, 3.89 gr. Ektabana mint. Radiate head of Antiochos right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ, Apollo advancing right, holding bow and reaching for an arrow from quiver on his back. BMC 36; Sear Greece 6993; Mionnet V, 299. Text · Image. BMC 71, Antiochus IV,.

15 Feb 2015 . Antiochus IV (175-164 BC), was the 8th ruler of the Seleucid empire. He gave himself the surname "Epiphanes" which means "the visible god" (that he and Jupiter were identical). He acted as though he really were Jupiter and the people called him "Epimanes" meaning "the madman". He was violently bitter.

Antiochus IV, Rome, and the Plan of God A brief account of the Egyptian campaigns brings the broader context into focus. . campaign in Egypt, see Otto Mørkholm, Antiochus IV of Syria (Copenhagen: Gyldendal, 1966), pp. 64-87; Mittag, Antiochos IV. Epiphanes, pp. 159-81; Gera, Judaea and Mediterranean Politics, pp.

2 Jan 2015 . Antiochus IV Epiphanes, it appears, endeavored to extirpate Judaism altogether from the Holy Land. That endeavor, stunning and memorable, stands in dramatic contrast to all that had gone before. Early Greek attitudes toward the Jews, insofar as they can be discerned, were more often favorable than.

3 okt 2016 . Antiochus IV Epiphanes, of korter, Antiochus Epiphanes, (ca. 215-164 v.Chr.) was van 175 – 164 v.Chr. koning van het Grieks-Syrische rijk, het rijk van de hellenistische Seleuciden. In Daniëls gezicht van de ram en de geitebok (Dan. 8; ca. 550 v.C.) wordt hij voorgesteld als een kleine hoorn die zich groot.

3 Apr 2009 . Peter Franz Mittag, Antiochos IV. Epiphanes. Eine politische Biographie. Klio: Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte. Beihefte, neue Folge Band 11. . of his untimely death through illness in 164 in Elam.1 The most authoritative general study is Otto Mørkholm's Antiochus IV of Syria (Copenhagen 1966), a balanced.

21 Nov 2016 . Antiochus IV Epiphanes (Επιφανής, Greek: Manifest), originally named Mithradates, but renamed Antiochus either upon his ascension or after the death of his elder brother Antiochus (c. 215 B.C.E. – 163 B.C.E., reigned 175 B.C.E. – 163 B.C.E.), was one of the Seleucid emperors, son of Antiochus III the.

22 Jun 2006 . Alexander the Great died in his thirties at the height of his power. His kingdom was split into 4 parts under 4 generals: Ptolemy 1 of Egypt and Palestine; Seleucus of Babylonia and Syria; Lysimachus of Asia Minor; and Antipater of Macedonia and Greece.

That's why Dan. 8.8 says "The goat became very.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 BCE). AR Tetradrachm, Akko-Ptolemais, ca. 168-164 BCE (Mørkholm 14)

Parthian king Phriapatius reconquered the regions south of the Caspian Sea, and the Media Atropatene declared independence. Seleucus IV (r. 187-175 BC) was assassinated by a conspiracy of court officers; but his brother Antiochus IV Epiphanes (r. 175-163 BC), who had been a hostage in Rome, modernized the.

13 Dec 2017 . The Maccabean Revolt was a response to the tyrannical and cruel acts of Antiochus IV Epiphanes, King of Syria and ruler of the Jews in the second century B.C.E. He ruled Judea as a tyrant with an iron fist. His cruel decrees and their enforcement imperiled Jewish spiritual existence even as it imperiled the.

Bible verses (scripture references) for: Antiochus IV Epiphanes.

Antiochus Epiphanes IV Is He the Main character of Daniel's Prophecies? Historical Background. Antiochus Ephiphanes IV was a king in the Seleucid Dynasty so let's begin with the history of the Seleucid kingdom and the relationship of Palestine to this kingdom. We know that the Israelites as a nation were restored to.

(c.215–164bc), third son of Antiochus III the Great, became king in 175. He sought actively to reconsolidate the remaining huge Seleucid empire, from Cilicia and Syria eastwards, after the Peace of Apamea (188) had precluded the Seleucids from their possessions north of the Taurus mountain range. His attempt to.

The letter of Antiochus IV to Apollonius and three letters of 164, transcribed in 2 Macc. 11:17ff., are the only surviving official documents related to the religious persecution by Epiphanes. Whereas the documents quoted in 2 Maccabees mark the end of the oppression, the order addressed to Apollonius was issued while it.

It should be noted that the book of Daniel does not identify the little horn of Daniel 8 with Antiochus IV Epiphanes. This came as a matter of interpretation. There are many reasons to reject the Antiochus IV Epiphanes model as representative of t.

By his Hellenism, Epiphanes tried to put an end to the Jewish religious community. The events were the cause of the Maccabean struggle. Antiochus IV, heeding the advise of Hellenized Jews, believed that the majority of the Jewish nation was ready to accept GREEK CULTURE. Antiochus decided to turn the temple at.

Antiochus IV (175-164 BC), was the 8th ruler of the Seleucid empire. He gave himself the surname "Epiphanes" which means "the visible god" (that he and Jupiter were identical). He acted as though he really were Jupiter and the people called him "Epimanes" meaning "the madman". He was violently bitter against the Jews.

Scripture facts on Antiochus IV, Antiochus Epiphanes. Bible encyclopedia for study of the Bible.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes. Ruled 175-164 b.c.. Son of Antiochus III and Laodice III. Married to Laodice IV, parentage unknown. -Antiochus V Eupator. -Other children? Concubine (unknown). -Alexander Balas. -Laodice. Lorenzo Lippi (1606-1665), Gaius Popillius Drawing a Circle around King Antiochus IV. Antiochus IV.

Antiochus Epiphanes was a ruthless and often capricious ruler. He is properly Antiochus IV, but he took upon himself the title “Epiphanes,” which means “illustrious one” or “god manifest.” However, his bizarre and blasphemous behavior earned him another nickname among the Jews: “Epimanes,” which means “mad one.”

This is an authorized Web site of Jehovah's Witnesses. It is a research tool for publications in various languages produced by Jehovah's Witnesses.

3 Nov 2015 . For 100 years, archaeologists and historians have guessed at the location of the Acra — an ancient citadel constructed in Jerusalem more than 2,000 years ago, during the reign of the Greek ruler Antiochus IV Epiphanes (215-164 B.C.). But a group of archaeologists working at the City of David dig site in.

Then he (Antiochus IV Epiphanes) will return to his land with great treasure (plunder); and his heart will be set against the holy covenant, and he.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes (/ænˈtɑɪ.əkəs ɛˈpɪfənɪz/, alternatively /ænˈti.ɒkəs/ ; Ancient Greek: Ἀντίοχος Δ΄ ὁ Ἐπιφανής, Antíochos D' ho Epiphanḗs, "God Manifest"; c. 215 BC – 164 BC) was a Hellenistic Greek king of the Seleucid Empire from 175 BC until his death in 164 BC. He was a son of King Antiochus III the.

Aramaic and Hebrew Inscriptions from Mt. Gerizim and Samaria between Antiochus III and Antiochus IV Epiphanes. By Jan Dušek. Culture and History of the Ancient Near East 54. Leiden: Brill, 2012. Pp. xviii + 200 + 19 figs. €99 (cloth).



Antiochos IV. Epiphanes (um 215-164), Seleukidenherrscher, Nachfolger und Bruder Seleukos' IV., lebte vor seiner Thronbesteigung, nachdem sein Vater die Schlacht von Magnesia 190/189 verloren hatte, als Geisel in Rom. 175 kam er mit Unterstützung des römischen Senats an die Macht. Im 6. Syrischen Krieg 169-168.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes. Discover the amazing truth of the Gospel. Eternal life. Christian living. Bible people, places, things. End time prophecy. Many worldwide study links.

INTRODUCTION. This paper will focus on the Seleucid king known as Antiochus IV Epiphanes, who ruled over the Seleucid Empire from 175-164 BC. In addition to being well known for his atrocities against the Jews that led to the Maccabean revolt, he is also a key figure in the Book of Daniel where he is referred to in both.

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Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-163 BC), son of Antiochus III the Great and brother of Seleucus IV Philopator. Notable events in his reign were the near-conquest of Egypt, halted by the threat of Roman intervention, and a massive Jewish revolt. He was succeeded by his son, Antiochus V Eupator.

23 May 2016 . This article determines the pertinent verses by means of a structural and lexical analysis. It then compares the little horn to three primary candidates: Antiochus IV Epiphanes, Rome, and the antichrist. In light of the comparative analysis, the author evaluates the candidates in order to arrive at a conclusion.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes: (2nd century BCE) Greek-Syrian emperor who desecrated the Holy Temple and enacted laws against Jewish practices during the Second Temple era. The Maccabees fought, and miraculously defeated his armies. The miracle 8634 of his defeat, and the subsequent rededication of the Temple,.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes (/ænˈtɑɪ.əkəs ɛˈpɪfəniːz/; Greek: Ἀντίοχος Ἐπιφανής, Antíochos Epiphánēs, "God Manifest"; c. 215 BC – 164 BC) was a Greek king of the Seleucid Empire from 175 BC until his death in 164 BC. He was a son of King Antiochus III the Great. His original name was Mithradates (alternative form.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes King Of Syria King of Syria est né(e) environ -215 dans King Of Syria, fils de Antiochus III Megas King Of The Seleucid Empire King of the Seleucid Empire et Laodice Queen Of The Seleucid Empire Queen of the Seleucid Empire. Il s'est marié avec Laodice IV Queen Of The Seleucid Empire Queen.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes c. 215 BC – 164 BC was a ruler of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire. He was originally named Mithradates, but renamed Antiochus either upon his ascension or after the death of his elder brother Antiochus (c. 215–163 BC, reigned 175–163 BC), was one of the Seleucid emperors, son of Antiochus III.

BCE, most likely the reign of the Seleucid king, Antiochus IV Epiphanes.<sup>19</sup> Typically, the rulers of various provinces of the Greek empire did not interfere with ancestral religions. However, according to the narrative in 2 Maccabees, Antiochus IV Epiphanes disrupted Yahweh's cult in Jerusalem. Second Maccabees presents.

The reign of Antiochus (IV) Epiphanes was anticipated in Daniel 8 and described in 1 Maccabees 1 to 6 and in 2 Maccabees 2 to 14. Antiochus is the first ruler to ever call himself God on a coin. The Greek words on the sides, from right to left, mean "King Antiochus . God made visible" (or . the appearance of God).

They hold that the little horn rose from one of the divisions of Alexander's empire; they specifically identify it with the reign of Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 B.C.). Futurists follow this basic line of interpretation as well, though they see Antiochus as a type of an end-

time antichrist appearing in the final years of earth's.

Shmoop Bible guide to The Arrogant Little Horn (Antiochus IV Epiphanes) in Book of Daniel. The Arrogant Little Horn (Antiochus IV Epiphanes) analysis by Ph.D. and Masters students from Stanford, Harvard, and Berkeley.

The Feast of Hanukkah, (the feast of dedication – John 10:22), celebrated by Jesus and all of the first century disciples, is almost here. It is celebrated by the lighting of candles in remembrance of the rededication of the Temple after the Maccabean wars against Antiochus IV, who is the foreshadow of the Antichrist according.

Chapter Sixteen. ANTIOCHUS IV (EPIPHANES) AND 164 B. C.. Edited: 8-2007. The great majority of Bible commentaries, past and present, have interpreted the “little horn” of Daniel 8 as Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) of the Greek Seleucids who ruled from Syria . Since Daniel 11:3-4 uses the same terminology as Daniel 8:8-9,.

Antiochus attempted to unify his empire by imposing Hellenistic culture upon all its inhabitants. This policy brought him into sharp conflict with the Jews of the region later known as Palestine. Most Biblical scholars believe Antiochus IV to have been the “small” horn in Dan 8:9 and the “contemptible person” of Dan 11:21.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes, (Greek: “God Manifest”) also called Antiochus Epimanes (the Mad), (born c. 215 bc—died 164, Tabae, Iran), Seleucid king of the Hellenistic Syrian kingdom who reigned from 175 to 164 bc. As a ruler he was best known for his encouragement of Greek culture and institutions. His attempts to.

In Daniel 11:21-35, the prophet reveals the rise and rule of Antiochus IV Epiphanes, the Seleucid king who reigned from 175-164 B.C. Daniel's prediction involves the rise of Antiochus to power, the conflicts of Antiochus with Egypt (i.e., the king of the South), and his hostilities towards Israel. The Encyclopaedia Britannica.

