

Daniel 11:18 After this he shall turn his face to the coastlands, and shall take many. But a ruler shall bring the reproach against them to an end; and with the reproach removed, he shall turn back on him.

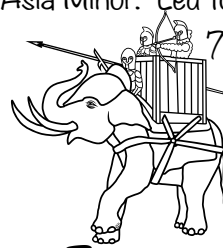
Roman Seleucid War - Battle of Magnesia 190BC

Tension grew when **Antiochus III** in **196 BC** established a **foothing in Thrace**. The evacuation of Greece by Romans gave Antiochus opportunity, & he now had the fugitive **Hannibal** at his court to urge him on. In **192 BC** **Antiochus invaded Greece with a 10,000-man army**, and was elected the commander in chief of the Aetolian League. In **191 BC**, however, the **Romans under Manius Acilius Glabrio routed him at Thermopylae, forcing him to withdraw to Asia Minor**. The **Romans followed up** their success by invading Anatolia, and the decisive **victory of Scipio Asiaticus at Magnesia ad Sipylum (Manisa, Turkey) (190 BC)**, following the **defeat of Hannibal at sea off Side (near Turkey), delivered Asia Minor into their hands**.

Battle of Magnesia 190BC near modern day Manisa, Turkey. Close to 7 churches.

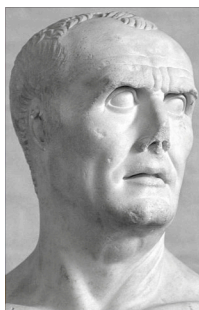
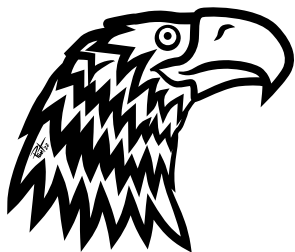
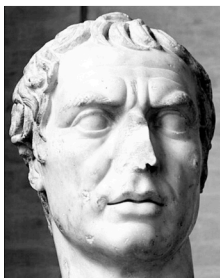
-Roman Seleucid War- Scipio Asiaticus & Eumenes II kingdom of Pergamon Vs. Antiochus III
Victory for Romans killing 50,000. Ends Seleucid domination in Asia Minor. Led to Treaty of Apamea 188BC.

30,000 - 16 War elephants. Phalanx formations were not mobile enough against the Romans.



72,000 - 54 War elephants

Rome



Treaty of Apamea 188BC



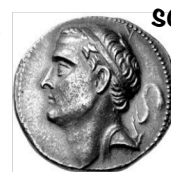
Antiochus III Ruler Seleucid Empire

Scipio Africanus Publius Cornelius Scipio

Introduced the clean shaven look to Rome like Greeks. (Defeated Hannibal at sea. Hannibal defeated others at sea later. One tactic, throw poisonous snakes.)

Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus
A general & statesman of the Roman Republic.

Younger brother of Scipio Africanus. **190 BC**, led Romans to victory at the **Battle of Magnesia**.



sons



Seleucus IV Antiochus IV

Appian (Greek historian)- The Syrian Wars - Treaty of Apamea -

He must abandon Europe altogether & all of Asia this side of the Taurus, boundaries to be fixed hereafter; he shall **surrender** all the **elephants** he has, & such number of **ships** as we may prescribe, & for the future keep no elephants & only so many ships as we allow; He must **give 20 hostages**, (including Hannibal, but he left,) & **pay for the cost of the present war**, incurred on his account... If Antiochus accepts these conditions without guile we will grant him peace & friendship subject to the Senate's ratification.

...All the **terms offered by Scipio** were **accepted** by the ambassadors. That part of the money which was to be paid down, & the 20 hostages, were furnished. Among the latter was **Antiochus (IV Epiphanes)**...

Daniel 11:19 "Then he shall turn his face toward the fortress of his own land; but he shall stumble & fall, and not be found."

Antiochus III was born in Susa, in Babylon toward Persia.

By the **Treaty of Apamea (188 BC)** Antiochus abandoned all country north and west of the Taurus Mts., most of which the Roman Republic gave either to Rhodes or to the Attalid ruler Eumenes II, its allies (many Greek cities were left free). As a consequence of this blow to the Seleucid power, the **outlying provinces** of the empire, recovered by Antiochus, **reasserted their independence**. **Antiochus mounted a fresh eastern expedition in Luristan, where he was killed while pillaging a temple of Bel at Elymais, Persia, in 187 BC.** (Son Antiochus IV is said to have died after trying to plunder a temple. Antiquities B12, ch9)