Notes

1 Heb. ṭhašḥīṯā, “to destroy her [= the daughter],” as the understanding of the KJV (“…he shall give him the daughter of women, corrupting her”). The alternative, which sees “her” as referring to the kingdom, is followed by more modern translations such as the NRSV, ESV, NIV, and NLT.

2 Heb. w̄l̄a t̄a ʿāmōd, “she will not stand [= succeed].”

3 The NIV reads “his plans” (cf. NLT) but indicates “she” as an alternative. The KJV, NKJV, and NASB use “she.”

4 Livy (Titus Livius) was born in 59 BC and died in AD 17.

5 Lat. levioribus navigiis cerecirusque ac lembis.


8 July third/fourth.


10 Diodorus Siculus lived in the first century BC.


12 Walton, 231.

13 BDB, 620a.

14 A letter of Seleucus IV to Heliodorus has been preserved as part of an inscription from Moreshah, Israel, dated to 178 BC.

15 Gk. ἐπιφανείας μεγάλην.


17 Appian lived in the second century AD.


19 “Him” here could refer either to Onias III or to Ptolemy VI. For the latter view, see Gleason L. Archer, Jr., “Daniel” in The Expositor’s Bible Commentary: With the New International Version of the Holy Bible, ed. Frank E. Gaebelein, vol. 7 of 12, Daniel–Minor Prophets (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1985), 137.


22 The date of 143 here is according to the Seleucid era. There appear to have been different reckonings of the Seleucid era; in different localities and in different places in the books of Maccabees it was computed differently (Joachim Jeremias, Jerusalem in the time of Jesus: An Investigation into Economic and Social Conditions during the New Testament Period, trans. F. H. Cave and C. H. Cave, from German [Philadelphia: Fortress, 1969], 182–83). For instance, “In both I Macc. 6:20–63 and II Macc. 13.1 there are reports of the campaign of Antiochus V Eupator against Judaea. According to I Maccabees it took place in the 150th year of the Seleucid era; according to II Maccabees it was the year 149” (Jeremias, 183). Siegfried Horn and Lynn Wood provide some helpful explanation: “In the Macedonian calendar the years of the Seleucid era began in the fall, the 1st year having its beginning Dios 1 (October 7), 312 B.C. However, in the Babylonian calendar the years of the Seleucid era had their beginning in the

23 Gk. ἄγνωσμα.

24 *Livy, with an English Translation: In Fourteen Volumes*, vol. 13, *Books XLIII–XLV*, trans. Alfred C. Schlesinger, Loeb Classical Library (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1951), 281–83. The incident is also recorded by Polybius (*Histories* 29.27.1–11) and Diodorus Siculus (*Library of History* 31.2.1–2) and is possibly the origin of the expression “drawing a line in the sand.”

25 Heb. hammiqdāš hamā`ôz.

26 DDB, 1055a, 1031a; HALOT, 2:1640b1Ab, 2:1565a2a.

27 Gk. βδέλυγμα ἑρμηνεύως, the same phrase used in the New Testament (Mt 24:15; Mk 13:14).


29 The Heb. yahāziqû w`ēʾāśa can also be translated “be strong and take action.”

30 For the fuller version of the narrative presented in the following paragraphs, see 1 Maccabees 2–4.

31 This feast is mentioned in the New Testament in John 10:22.

32 John Bright, *A History of Israel*, with an introduction and appendix by William P. Brown, 4th ed. (Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox, 2000), 427. Incidentally, Bright proposes 164 BC as the year of the rededication but recognizes the possibility of 165 (p. 427 n. 45), the date we assert here.

33 Gk. βδέλυγμα.

34 Gk. δαμονήσας.


36 Whereas Antiochus IV had attempted to plunder a temple dedicated to Artemis, Antiochus III had plundered a temple dedicated to Zeus (Diodorus Siculus, *Library of History* 28:3).

**Bibliography**


