

#1592 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The series of 4’s (fours) from Alexander the Great to Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 5p, Antiochus IV: Rome defeated Antiochus III for control of Asia Minor

Key Understanding: Following his successes toward the east and toward the south and in the pleasant land (defeating the Ptolemies in the Battle of Panium, c. 200 B.C. to 198 B.C., for control of Palestine), Antiochus III the Great lost his war with Rome.



Here is #1592–Doc 1, a map showing the controlling powers of the Mediterranean world in 192 B.C., during the reign of Antiochus III the Great (223-187 B.C.). One can see the developing clash between Rome to the west and the Syrian Seleucid Empire of Antiochus III the Great to the east.

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Rome defeats Antiochus III the Great. The Romans crushed Antiochus III in 191 B.C. at Thermopylae and again at Magnesia in 190 B.C. Antiochus III also lost a number of naval engagements. In 188 B.C., through the **Treaty of Apamea**, he was forced to cede Asia Minor to Rome. Thus the Seleucid Empire, because of its loss to Rome, became an inland Asian state. Dreams of reviving Alexander’s Empire under the Syrians died.

Here is #1592–Doc 2, about the **Treaty of Apamea**. Note that a condition of the treaty was that the Seleucids would give Rome hostages, including one of Antiochus the III’s sons, Antiochus IV (which will be discussed in the next Unsealing).

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Here is #1592–Doc 3, a map showing the situation in Asia Minor after the Treaty of Apamea in 188 B.C. The map labels the region in question as the Kingdom of Pergamum because Rome gave control of a large part of what they had conquered to Pergamum, the Roman ally in the battles with Antiochus III the Great. The Kingdom of Pergamum was a Roman client state. At this time, Roman power was still indirect. Rome depended upon its capacity to ally itself with second rank powers.

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Daniel 8:9 (KJV) And OUT OF ONE OF THEM [the Syrian kingdom of Seleucus, or the Seleucid Empire] CAME FORTH A LITTLE HORN, which waxed EXCEEDING GREAT, toward THE SOUTH, and toward THE EAST, and toward THE PLEASANT LAND [Antiochus IV Epiphanes, but the verse should be viewed prophetically with his father, Antiochus III the Great, prominently and powerfully in the foreground, with the name Antiochus III the Great even reflecting the words “waxed exceeding great”].



[<< Previous](#)

[Main Page and List of Unsealing Summaries](#)

[Next >>](#)