

Trinity Bible Church
 June 8, 2011
 Lesson 6

Dispensational Transitions From the Dispersion into Babylon To the Close of the New Testament

- I. From the Dispersion into Babylon to the close of the Old Testament
 1. The Period of Captivity in Babylon. 586-516 B.C.
 2. The Prophets' Encouragement.
 3. After the return from Babylon to their land three Old Testament Books were written concerning various events in Israel's history.
 4. The Temple Was Rebuilt.
 5. The Book of Malachi, the prophet, closes the Old Testament.
 6. The World Scene.
 - A. From 600-500 B.C.
 - B. From 500-400 B.C.
 - C. From 400-300 B.C.
 - D. From 300-200 B.C.
 1. In China, the Tsin (Chin) Dynasty is founded that is named for their greatest warrior, Shi-Hwang-Ti, who expelled the Mongols in 246 B.C. The First Emperor of China built the famous "Great Wall" between 220-206 B.C. with additions and maintenance being done until the 16th century A.D. He proclaimed himself emperor in 221 B.C.
 2. In Macedonia, from 300-146 B.C. under Antigonus II Gonatas (276-239 B.C., the grandson of Antigonus I), Macedonia achieved a stable rule and strengthened its occupation of Greece.

His grandson Philip V (born 238, ruled 222-179 B.C.) clashed with Rome that began to expand to the east. In 215 he allied with Hannibal, the Carthaginian general who invaded Italy (the Second Punic War) and attacked the Roman client states in Illyria. This lasted ten years and was known as the First Macedonian War. In 205 the war ended and peace was established between them. Philip then turned to the east.

The two "Macedonian Wars" against the Romans ended up in defeat of Philip V's armies. Macedonia lost the whole of Greece and thus was reduced to its original borders. In the third "Macedonian War," Rome defeated the Macedonian army

under the last Macedonian king, Philip's son Perseus (179-168 B.C.). Perseus died a prisoner in Italy. By 146 Macedonia is a Roman province.

3. **Non-Canonical Books:**
1 & 2 Esdras (Ezra). Similar to Ezra but contains 99 more verses that have historical inaccuracies.
The Rest of Esther. Supposedly contains Esther 10:4-16:24. Contained in the LXX. Moves the setting of Esther to the time of Alexander the Great.
The Story of Susanna. Daniel 13 in the Vulgate.
Bel and the Dragon. Daniel 14 in the Vulgate.
4. The Septuagint was begun in 275 B.C. It was completed before 132 B.C. It is the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament.
5. The Ptolemy's ruled over Egypt at this time and also over Israel. Josephus writes about this in *Antiquities of the Jews*, Book 12, Chapters 2, 5-6.

Ptolemy, son of Lagos took control of Egypt on 323 and governed the country until 305 BC, when he was crowned King. The Ptolemies were Macedonian by descent and were often represented as Greek rulers on the coinage, rings and stone portraits. They were also pharaohs of Egypt and thus appear on many temple reliefs and also statues in the Egyptian-style.

Ptolemy I Soter (Born 367, ruled 303-283 B.C.) had three wives before he married Berenice I, given him by Antiochus I Soter.

Succeeded by Ptolemy II Philadelphus who was coregent with his father until 283. He solidified Egypt as a naval power in the eastern Mediterranean with a fleet of 112 ships. He had several wives.

Ptolemy III Euergetes was the eldest son of Ptolemy II and his first wife Arsinoe I. He married Berenice II of Cyrene in 244 B.C. and their children were Arsinoe III, who later married her brother Ptolemy IV, Ptolemy IV Philopator, Lysimachus (?), Alexander, Magas who was scalded to death in his bath on orders of Ptolemy IV. He ruled from 246-222 B.C.

Ptolemy IV Philopator was the son of Ptolemy III and Berenice II. He ruled from 221-205 B.C. The decline of the kingdom

began here. He married his sister Arsinoe III and built a giant ship known as the "tessarakonteres" meaning "the forty" that had a huge galley. It was an immense catamaran measuring 420 ft.

7. **The Seleucids ruled over Syria during this time period.**

Antiochus served as a military general under Philip II who married Laodice and begat Seleucus I Nicator who would become a general under Alexander the Great. He would become the first king of the Seleucid Empire.

He was succeeded by his youngest son Antiochus I Soter who ruled from 281-261 B.C. He was half Persian, his mother being one of the princesses Alexander had given to his generals in 324, named Stratonice.

Antiochus II Theos followed his father, and lived from 286-246 B.C. He ruled from 261-246 B.C. He made peace with Ptolemy II of Egypt ending the Second Syrian War.

Antiochus III the Great lived from 241-187 B.C. and ruled from 222-187 B.C. He was the younger son of Seleucus II Callinicus. He became the most successful conqueror among the Seleucids.

8. **Hannibal (247-182 B.C.) was the son of Hamilcar Barca, and is one of the most noted generals of all time. He was of the Phoenician city-state of Carthage, located in North Africa, in the area now known as Tunisia. Carthage was in a constant state of struggle with Rome which led to a series of conflict known as the Punic Wars. At the outbreak of the Second Punic War (218 B.C.) he marched an army that included elephants over the Alps into northern Italy where he won three great victories. His tactics were studied by Scipio who countered them and eventually defeated him. He became known as the "father of strategy."**