

Bible Studies

A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED READINGS

An aid to the Study of the Scriptures, adapted to the use of individuals, families, or Bible schools.
“Search the Scriptures, for in them you think you have eternal life.”

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THIS little work is the outgrowth of a general demand for a series of simple studies covering important points of Bible truth for our time, and adapted for individual study, use in private families, Bible schools, and for those engaged in gospel work. It is the earnest prayer of the compiler of these readings that the blessing of God may rest upon all who study them, and that through these studies many may be qualified to give a Bible reason for every point of their faith, and to encourage others to “search the Scriptures.”

G. B. STARR, Compiler

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Emmanuel

JESUS existed before he came into this world. He said of himself, "I am from above." "I am not of this world." John 8:23. "I came down from heaven." John 6:38. "I am the living bread which came down from heaven." John 6:51. "What and if you shall see the Son of man ascend up where he was before?" John 6:62.

To his Father he prays: And now, O Father, glorify thou me with your own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." "Thou loved me before the foundation of the world." "For I have given unto them the words which thou gave me; and they have received them, and have known surely that I came out from thee, and they have believed that thou did send me." "These have known that thou has sent me." John 17: 5, 8, 24, 25. Before Abraham was, I am." John 8:58.

John the Baptist testified, "He was before me," "and I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God." "You yourselves bear me witness, that I said, I am not the Christ, but that I am sent before him." "He that comes from above is above all." "He that comes from heaven is above all," "and what he hath seen and heard, that he testifies." John 1:30, 34; John 3:28, 31.

"For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him. And he is before all things." Colossians 1:16, 17.

God the Father bears witness, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Matthew 3:17; 17:5. "Unto the Son he said, Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever," and "Thou, Lord, in the beginning has laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are the works of your hands. They shall perish; but thou remains. Thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail." Hebrews 1:1-12. "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and today, and forever." Hebrews 13:8. "Yesterday" means from eternity. "And thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting." Hebrews, margin, The days of eternity. Micah 5: 2.

Jesus made this world and all other worlds, therefore he must have existed before all worlds. "All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made." "He was in the world, and the world was made by him." John 1:3, 10.

Under the name of Michael, Jesus led the armies of heaven against Satan and his angels in heaven, before Satan was cast out into the earth. Revelation 12:7-10. He calls himself, "The first and the last." Revelation 2:8. "The beginning of the creation of God." Revelation 3:14.

John calls him, "That eternal life which was with the Father, and was manifested unto us." "That which was from the beginning." Jesus was the invisible leader of Israel. 1 Corinthians 10:4. The Captain of the Lord's host, who was with Joshua. Joshua 5:13-15.

He was with the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace, and recognized by the heathen king as the Son of God. Daniel 3:24, 25.

Jesus was God with us. God manifested in the flesh. 1 Timothy 3:16. He is our divine sacrifice, our divine Savior, the revelation of God to man, divinity united with humanity, to lift up humanity.

THE CHARACTER OF CHRIST

Altogether lovely. Songs of Solomon 5:16.

Subject to his Parents. Luke 2:51.

Holy. Luke 1:35; Acts 4:27.

Meek and Lowly. Matthew 11:29.

Good. Matthew 19:16.

Faithful. 1 Thessalonians 5:24.

Just. Zechariah 9:9; Acts 22:14.

Sinless. John 8:46; 2 Corinthians 5:21.

Harmless. Hebrews 7:26.

Resist Temptation. Matthew 4:1-10.

Obedient to God the Father. Psalm 40:8; John 6:38; 15:10.

Merciful. Hebrews 2:17.

Patient. Isaiah 53:7.

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Long-suffering. 1 Timothy 1:16. Benevolent. Acts 10:38.
Loving. John 13:1; 15:12, 13.
Self-denying. Matthew 8:20; 2 Corinthians 8:9.
All his people to be like- him. Romans 8:29; 1 John 3:3.

Behold He Comes

- WHAT promise did Jesus make in reference to returning again to this earth? John 14:1-3.
2. In what manner will he come? Acts 1:9-11.
3. What great events take place on the earth at his coming? 1 Thessalonians 4:16, 17.
4. What happens to the wicked? 2 Thessalonians 1:7-9; Jeremiah 25:33.
5. Will the Lord come upon any one unawares, or as a thief in the night? 1 Thessalonians 5:1 -3.
6. Will he come upon all as a thief? 1 Thessalonians 5:4.
7. Will there be signs given of this event? Luke 21:25,26.
8. Where were the first signs to be seen? Verse 25.
9. What were the signs in the sun, moon, and stars to be? Matthew 24:29; Joel 2:30, 31; Ezekiel 32:7.
10. When was the sun to be darkened? Matthew 24:29, first clause. Mark 13:24.

The days here referred to are the 1260 days mentioned in Daniel 7:25; Revelation 12:6,14; 13:5. They began in AD 538, and ended in 1798. Jesus locates the darkening of the sun and moon "in those days" (Mark 13:24), which would be before 1798, and immediately after the tribulation (Matthew 24:29), which ended in 1773. The tribulation, or persecutions, of those days refers to the terrible persecutions and martyrdom of Rome, which ended about 1773, when the order of the Jesuits was abolished. Immediately, or soon after, the tribulation the sun was to be darkened. It was darkened just at the time predicted, May 19, 1780.

The sun was to be darkened in the morning (Isaiah 13: to), by noon on a clear day. Amos 8:9. Note how all these specifications are met in the following records of the darkening of the sun and moon:-
J Litch says: "I refer to the dark day of AD 1780, May 19. That was a day of supernatural darkness It was not an eclipse of the sun; for the moon was nearly at the full. It was not owing to a thickness of the atmosphere for the stars were seen. The darkness began about 9 AM, and continued through the day.

Such was the darkness that work was suspended in the field and shop; beasts and fowls retired to their rest; and the houses were illuminated at dinner time. The sun was supernaturally darkened.

Milo Bostwick says: "The 19th of May, in the year 1780, I well remember; I was then in my sixteenth year. The morning was clear and pleasant, but somewhere about eight o'clock my father came into the house and said there was an uncommon appearance in the sun. There were not any clouds, but the air was thick, having a smoky appearance, and the sun shone with a pale and yellowish hue, but kept growing darker and darker, until it was hid from sight. At noon we lit a candle, but it did not give light as in the night, and my father could not see to read with two candles. My father and mother, who were pious, thought the day of judgment was near. They sat, tip that night, during the latter part of which they said the darkness disappeared, and then the sky seemed as usual, but the moon, which was at its full, had the appearance of blood. The alarm that it caused, and the frequent talk about it, impressed it deeply on my mind."

The poet Whittier writes:-

"THE DARKNESS OVER NEW ENGLAND IN 1780."

"It was on a May day of the fair old year
Seventeen hundred eighty, that there fell
Over the bloom and sweet life of the spring,
Over the fresh earth and the heaven of noon,
A horror, of great darkness, like the night
In day of which the Norland sages tell
The twilight of the gods,

Birds-ceased to sing, and all the barn-yard fowls
Roosted; the cattle at the pasture bars
Lowed, and looked homeward; bats on leather wings

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Flitted abroad; the sounds of labor died;
Men prayed, and women wept; all ears grew sharp
To hear the doom-blast of the trumpet shatter The black sky.”
“Facts for the Times,” pp. 158-164 (new edition)

Webster’s Dictionary, article Dark Day, says: May 19, 1780;- so-called on account of a remarkable darkness on that day extending over all New England In some places persons could not see to read common print In the open air for several hours together. Birds sang their evening song, disappeared, and became silent; fowls went to roost; cattle sought the barn-yard; and candles Were lighted in the houses. The obscuration began about ten o’clock in the morning, and continued till the middle of the next night, but with differences of degree and duration in different places For several days previous the wind had been variable, but chiefly from the south-west and the north-east. The true cause of this remarkable phenomenon is not known.

THE STARS FELL NOVEMBER 13, 1833

Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, says: “Those who were so fortunate as to witness the exhibition of shooting stars on the morning of Nov. 13, 1833, probably saw the greatest display of celestial fireworks that has ever been since the creation of the world, or at least within the annals covered by the pages of history.

“In nearly all places the meteors began to attract notice by their unusual frequency as early as eleven o’clock, and increased in numbers and splendor until about four o’clock, from which time they gradually declined, but were visible until lost in the light of day. The meteors did not fly at random over all parts of the sky, but appeared to emanate from a point in the constellation Leo, near a star called Gamma Leonid’s, in the bend of the sickle “

The extent of the shower Of 1833 was such as to cover no inconsiderable part of the earth’s surface, from the middle of the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west. And from the northern coast of South America to undefined regions among the British possessions on the north, the exhibition was visible, and everywhere presented nearly the same appearance. This is no longer to be regarded as a terrestrial, but as a celestial, phenomenon. And shooting stars are now to be no more viewed as casual productions of the upper regions of the atmosphere, but as visitants from other worlds, or from the planetary voids.

Henry Dana Ward writes: “No philosopher or scholar has told or recorded an event, I suppose, like that of yesterday morning. A prophet 1800 years ago foretold it exactly, if we will be at the trouble of understanding stars a ling to mean falling stars; or ‘hoi asteres ton ouranou epesan teen goon,’ in the only sense in which it is possible to be literally true.” “Facts For The Times,” pp. 165, 167.

11. How were the stars to fall? Revelation 6:13.

“We Pronounce the raining of fire which we saw on Wednesday morning last an awful type, a sure forerunner a merciful sign of that great and dreadful day which the inhabitants of the earth will witness when the sixth seal shall be opened. The time is just at hand, described not only in the New Testament, but in the Old. A more correct picture of a fig-tree casting its leaves when blown by a mighty wind it is not possible to behold.” - Connecticut Observer, in “Facts for the Times.” Page 166.

12. When the people should see these things begin to come to, pass, what were they to do? Luke 21:28.

13. When they had seen them all come to pass, what were they to know? Verse 31.

14. Were the people to know the day and hour of Christ’s coming? Matthew 24: 36.

15. What parable did Jesus give to show the position they should hold at this time? Matthew 24:32,33.

16. What assurance did he give to the generation that should see these signs and learn this parable? Verses 34,35. For proof that the generation living at the time of Christ is not meant, see Luke 11:29, They were not to see these signs. No sign but the sign of Jonas the prophet was to be given them.

17. Will any one be looking for the Lord’s coming? Hebrews 9:28; Isaiah 25:9.

18. Does the Lord promise a blessing upon those who look for him? Luke 12:37.

19. What does Jesus exhort us to do at this time? Luke 21:34-36.

20. How should we who look for this event five? Titus 2:11-13.

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The Worlds History in Prophecy

1. THE prophecies can be understood. 2 Peter 1:19.
2. Christ's instruction in reference to the book of Daniel. Matthew 24:15. Prophecy is "history In advance." Daniel 2:1.
3. The remarkable dream of Nebuchadnezzar.
4. What did Daniel tell the king that God had made known to him? Verse 28.
5. What was the dream? Verses 31-35.
6. After relating the dream, what did Daniel immediately proceed to do? Verse 36. What does the Lord command those who explain these visions of Daniel and Revelation to do? Habakkuk 2:2.
7. What did he say was represented by the head of gold? Verses 37, 38.
8. Did he refer to Nebuchadnezzar as an individual, or to his kingdom? Verse 39.
9. What was the name of the kingdom over which Nebuchadnezzar ruled? Daniel 1:11.

This kingdom, In prophecy, dates from BC 606, because it then became connected with the people of God y the capture of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, and his people. It reached the height of its glory under Nebuchadnezzar, to whom this dream was given. The metal used to represent this kingdom is the finest of all metals, and fitly represents the kingdom of Babylon, as it was the grandest of all earthly kingdoms. The city of Babylon, its capital and metropolis, well represents the entire kingdom. This city was laid out in a perfect square, surrounded by a wall 350 feet high, and 87 feet thick, with a moat or ditch, outside, of the same cubic capacity. It had fifty streets, twenty-five running each way, each 150 feet in width and fifteen miles long, raved with polished stones. It contained 225 miles of enclosed surface, laid out n luxuriant pleasure-grounds and gardens interspersed with magnificent dwellings. The River Euphrates running through the center with a wall on either side. Taking thirty miles of river wall. 150 gates of solid brass: and hanging gardens rising terrace above terrace until they equaled in height the walls themselves.

Among the large buildings was the temple of Belus three miles in circumference at the base; also two royal palaces-one three and one-half miles, the other eight miles in circumference-connected with each other by a subterranean tunnel under the River Euphrates. Never before had the earth seen such a city and never since has it seen its equal. See Rollin's Ancient History. Book 3, chapter 1, section 1.

10. Was this kingdom of Babylon to stand forever? Daniel 2:39; Isaiah 13:19-22.

Alexander the Great employed 10,000 workmen in an unsuccessful attempt to rebuild Babylon, himself dying in the midst of the work, the project consequently falling through.

11. How many kingdoms were there to be? Four. Daniel 2:39, 40.

The kingdom of Medo-Persia, represented by the breast and arms of silver, succeeded Babylon. Daniel 5:28. The third kingdom was Greece. Daniel 8: 21.

12. What are the legs of iron said to represent? Daniel 2:40. The fourth universal kingdom was Rome Luke 2:1, also Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. 3, par. 37.

13. What was indicated by the fact that the feet and toes of the image were part of clay and part of iron? Daniel 2:41. "The kingdom shall be divided."

The Roman Empire was at last divided into ten parts, between the years AD 356 and 483. These divisions were the Alernaul, Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Franks, vandals, Suevi, Burgundians. Herull, Anglo-Saxon, and Lombards. These are now known as England, Germany, France. Austria, Prussia, etc. See "Newton on the Prophecies," Machiavelli, Gibbon, etc.

14. In the first part of verse 43, what is it said that these kingdoms should do? Mingle themselves with the seed of men. This probably indicates that they should seek to strengthen their powers by the marriage alliance, which history records has been done. Witness the existing relationship between all the crowned heads and princes and princesses of Europe and England.

15. Were they to succeed in this attempt? Verse 43, last clause.

16. The division of the Roman Empire was completed in AD 483.

17. What kingdom was to be set up in the days of these kings? Verse 44.

This cannot refer to the introduction of the gospel, for in the days of Christ's earthly ministry, Rome was in its undivided form. Luke 2:1.

18. Then since the God of heaven was to set up his kingdom "in the days of these kings," it could not have been set up in the days when Christ was on earth. These kings had not then appeared.

19. What part of the prayer which the Lord has given for us shows that the kingdom has not yet been set up? Thy kingdom come." Matthew 6:9, 10.

20. What did the prophet say would be done to the other kingdoms when the kingdom of God should be set

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up? Daniel 2:44.

21. By what was this prefigured in the vision? Verses 34, 35.

22. Has any such great event yet occurred? No. There is a kingdom of grace and a kingdom of glory. We are in the kingdom of grace, but the kingdom of glory is not yet set up, for “flesh and blood cannot inherit It.” 1 Corinthians 15:50. God’s people are now only heirs of that kingdom. James 2:5. Jesus gives a parable to correct the view that it was set up in his day. Luke 19:11,12. It will be set up at his second coming. 2 Timothy 4:1.

23. When it is established, how long will it continue? Daniel 2:44.

24. What is indicated by the words, “The kingdom shall not be left to other people.” That the subjects of that kingdom will be immortal.

25. Can there be any doubt in regard to the fulfillment of this prophecy? Daniel 2:45.

RECAPITULATION. We see from this prophecy that the four universal kingdoms of earth were to be followed by the everlasting kingdom of God. From history, we learn that there have been four universal kingdoms, - Babylon, Medo-Persia, Grecia, and Rome. We have passed all these way marks, and are now living, not in the kingdom represented by the head of gold, as was Daniel, but in the days of those kings represented by the feet and toes of the image.

26. Then what will the next great event in this world’s history be? The destruction of all earthly governments, to make room for the everlasting kingdom of God. Verse 44.

27. What must we do in order to gain an entrance into that kingdom? 2 Peter 1:2 -11.

The saints of the Most High shall take the kingdom.” “This gospel of the kingdom” was the theme of Christ and his apostles. “Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand,” was the burden of their preaching. How much more should it now be ours, as the signs indicate the kingdom near. With the penitent thief let us pray, “Lord Jesus, remember me when thou comes in thy kingdom.”

The Kingdom of Christ

1. FOR what purpose did God make the earth? Isaiah 45:18.

2. Did the Lord design that the wicked should inhabit the earth? Proverbs 10:30.

3. To whom did the Lord give the earth? Psalm 115:16.

4. To what man did God especially promise the earth? Genesis 13:14, 15.

5. This promise includes the whole earth. Romans 4:13.

6. Did the Lord fulfil his promise to Abraham before his death? Acts 7:2-5.

7. Did his children receive the fulfillment of, this promise? Hebrews 11:13.

8. For what did Abraham look? Hebrews 11:10.

9. Christ was the seed spoken of in the promise to Abraham. Galatians 3:16.

10. Who are included among the children of Abraham Galatians 3:29.

11. Then are not all Christians interested in this promise made to Abraham?

12. If those to whom these promises were made died without having received them, how will God keep his promise to them? Ezekiel 37:12-14.

13. What has God promised to do with the earth, before giving it to his people? Isaiah 65:17.

14. For what did the early Christians look? 2 Peter 3:13.

15. Seeing we look for such things, what kind of persons ought we to be? Verses 11, 14.

16. John, the beloved disciple, was shown the new heavens and the new earth. Revelation 21:1.

17. Isaiah gives a description of the beauties of the new earth. Isaiah 35.

18. What besides the new heaven and new earth did he see? Revelation 21:2.

19. This is the capital city of Christ’s kingdom. Revelation 22:3.

20. What is the size of this city? Revelation 21:15, 16.

Dividing twelve thousand furlongs by eight, -the number of furlongs in one mile -we learn that the city measured fifteen hundred miles, or three hundred and seventy-five miles on each side. The custom of measuring cities in Bible times was to measure all around them; for example the city of Babylon was said to be sixty miles in measurement; it was actually fifteen miles on each side, sixty miles in circumference.

21. What description is given of the walls and gates of the city? Verses 10-14.

22. Of what was the wall made? Verses 18-20.

23. Of what were the gates made? Verse 21.

24. What is said of the light of the city? Verse 23.

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25. Does it say there was no sun or moon, or that the city had no need of them?
26. Will there be a sun and a moon in the new earth? Isaiah 30:26.
27. What will God do for those to whom he gives the new earth? Revelation 21:4.
28. Will there be regular seasons of worship in the new earth? Isaiah 66:22,23.
29. Who will have a part in the new earth? Revelation 21:7, 27; Matthew 5:5.
30. Who does Jesus himself say may enter this city? Revelation 22:12-17.

The Kingdom of Christ

1. WHAT does the prophecy of Daniel foretell in reference to the increase of knowledge in the time of the end? Daniel 12:4. "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."
2. What kind of knowledge is here referred to? Doubtless (1) religious knowledge; and (2) a corresponding increase in scientific knowledge.
3. Has there been an increase in knowledge within this century sufficiently marked to indicate that we have reached the time of the end? There has.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

The Bible, only a little more than one hundred years ago, was so expensive that but few could possess a copy of their own: and those who did purchase it, at very high rates, were likely to have their Bibles taken from them. Nicholas Belwara, in 1429, paid £45 for a New Testament, and was arraigned for teaching a neighbor and his wife to study it. People felt grateful in those days for a single chapter, gospel, or epistle.

Since the beginning of this century there has been a wonderful increase in Bible knowledge.

In 1780, the Naval and Military Bible Society was established in England.

In 1799, the London Religious Tract Society was established.

May 7, 1804, three hundred gentlemen of all denominations organized the British and Foreign Bible Society in London.

May 8, 1816, the American Bible Society was organized in New York.

In 1825, the American Tract Society was organized.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued, up to 1912, some 244,399,562 copies of the Scriptures in whole or in part, since its establishment; representing 450 different languages and dialects; spending about £161,000,000. The average issue of the Society during 1912 was almost 21,700 volumes a day.

The American Bible Societies claim a distribution of several hundred millions of copies during the same period. The estimate of total distribution by all societies and publishing houses for the century is far more than 1,500,000,000 copies of the Bible. These Bibles have penetrated everywhere, China and Japan not excepted. A New Testament can now be bought for a penny, and a complete copy of the Bible for less than one shilling.

4. When was the first religious newspaper issued? In the year 1808.

September 1, 1808, Elias Smith, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, started The Herald of Gospel Liberty, the first religious paper ever published. Millions of copies of religious papers are now going forth weekly to enlighten the world.

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

With the increase of scriptural knowledge, has there been a corresponding advance in the arts and sciences? The following table, gleaned from various sources, presents a large number of useful, and what we now consider indispensable, inventions, the most of which have been discovered within the present century:-

1758. The first balloon.

1798. Gas, to light a manufacturing house in Birmingham, Eng.

1800. Cast-iron plough, first used in America, in New York City.

1803. Steel pen, by Mr. Wise, England.

1807. Steam-boat, by Robert Fulton, American.

1811. Steam printing-press, printed the London Times, November 28.

1818. Revolver, Elisha S. Collier.

1818. Britannia Bridge, Menal Straits by Telford. Completed 1825. Length, 1,710 feet; span, 579 feet 10 inches. Brooklyn Bridge, span, 1,595 feet Total length, 5,989 feet. Considerably over one mile.

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1823. Gold pen, John P. Hawkins, American.
1825. Railroad cars.
1825. Furnace for heating houses, Prof. Johnson, Philadelphia.
1825. Kerosene first used for lighting.
1827. Aluminium, Oersted, improved by Wohler. Perfected Process by Deville, 1854.
1829. Lucifer match, John Walker, England
1830. Steam fire-engine, Ericson, Swedish-American.
1833. Reaper and mower. Obed Hussey, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1834. Electric motor, Prof. Jacobi, St. Petersburg, applied to paddle boat.
1837. Telegraph, Pr E Morse.
1837. Electrotype, Spencer and Jacobi.
1837. Vulcanized gutta percha, Goodyear. American.
1837. Phonography, Pitman, England.
1838. Stereoscope, Chas. Wheatstone.
1839. Photography, Daguerre, France.
1846. Electric light, Sir Humphrey Davy. apparatus for regulating.
1846. First complete sewing-machine, Elias Howe, Jr.
1850. Electric motors, horse power, Mr Page, American.
1851. Submarine cable.
1858. Shoe-pegging machine, Gallahue.
1866. Velocipede, Edward Gilman, England.
1868. C. K. Bradford, U.S.A., first introduced rubber tyres, perfected by Dunlop.
1869. Opening Suez Canal, M. de Lesseps.
1869. Bicycle, first patent, J. S. Strassen, England.
1876. Telephone, Elisha Gray, A. G. Bell, A. C. Dolbear, and Thos. A. Edison.
1877. Phonograph. Thomas A. Edison.
1881. Audio phone, Richard S Rhodes. American.
1889. Eiffel Tower, Paris, 1,000 feet high
1893. "Great Wheel," Chicago Exhibition. 250 feet in diameter, carrying 1,440 people at each revolution
1895. "The Gigantic Wheel," Earls' Court, England, 300 feet diameter.
1895. The X Rays Dr. W. K Roentgen, Winzburg.
 Destructive firearms-Breech loading guns, Krupp, Armitage, Frazer,
 Gatling, torpedoes, etc. Smokeless powder.
 Incandescent gas light, Welsbach, Germany.
 Lofty buildings -American Tract Society, New York, 23 stories, 280 feet high
1896. St. Paul's Building, New York, 30 feet frontage, 39A feet deep, 25 stories
 312 feet high; Manhattan Life Insurance Company 330 feet.
 Walter and Hoe's perfected cylinder presses.
 Pattern printing.
 Dress prints and wall paper.
1899. Wireless telegraphy, by Marconi, Italian.
 Liquid air, by Charles E. Tripler, N. Y. City, American.
 Cinematograph and Biograph, America, for reproducing on canvas, by electricity, events in living reality. Telectroscope, or "Distance-seer." "Seeing by wire." Jan Szczeparak, Poland. Transmits forms, features, and colors, great distances, accurate to life. First Exhibited at Paris Exhibition, 1900.

What would people now think they could do without matches, steel pens, cooking-stoves, oil amps, railroads, telegraph, sewing-machines, farm machine", etc.? And yet our grandparents had none of these.

6. Why should the world have stood for six thousand years, and then these inventions all come up in so short a time? The only reason that can be assigned is that the providence of God so ordered it, and gave it as an unmistakable sign of the approaching end. What invention of world-wide utility was to be seen in the time of God's preparation for the end? Nahum 2:3-5. The railway train as described by the prophet.

The flaming torch, referring to the head-light, the raging in the streets, to the noise caused by the steam and the immense weight of the engines and trains; and their running like the lightning, to the "Lightning Express" and " Cannon-ball Trains." The guards recounting the passengers, re-punching tickets,

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“stumbling in their walk,” are all too manifestly applicable to the railway trains of today to be made more so by further explanation. We have reached the time of the end.

The Millennium

1. To WHAT extent is the gospel to be preached? Matthew 24:14.
2. Is this to result in the conversion of the nations, or simply to be for a witness to them?
3. How long is it after this before the end comes?
4. To what does Christ liken the end of the world? Matthew 13:38, 39.
5. What does Jesus say will occur when the end comes? Matthew 13:40-43.
6. Will there be any wicked ones then? Matthew 13:41.
7. What will become of the wicked? Verse 42.
8. Is the world to grow better or worse toward the end? 2 Timothy 3:13.
9. What will be its moral condition when the Lord comes? Luke 17:26-30.
10. How does Paul describe the condition of the world in the last days? 2 Timothy 3:1-8.
11. Will the time ever come when any can live godly lives without suffering persecution? 2 Timothy 3:12.
12. If “all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution,” can there be a thousand years of universal peace and righteousness while probation lasts?
13. But does not Micah 4:2-5 foretell such a time?
14. Who is to say this? The people. First clause of verse 2.
15. What does the Lord say? Verses 6, 7.
16. Will some be driven out and afflicted then? Verse 6.

There can be no universal peace and righteousness when some are driven out and afflicted.

17. When is it that many nations shall be saying peace and safety?” Micah 4:1-4.
 18. Will not this statement itself be a sign that the last days have come? 1 Thessalonians 5:1-4.
 19. Besides crying peace and safety, what are scoffers in the last days to say? 2 Peter 3:3, 4.
 20. When many are saying peace and safety, what does the Lord say? Joel 3:9-14.
- In these great preparations for war the nations are fulfilling prophecy.
21. What will come upon those who are prophesying peace and safety? 1 Thessalonians 5:3.
 22. Will the time ever come when the earth will be free from sin? Isaiah 11:9; 66:23.
 23. What great change must take place before this can come to pass? 2 Peter 3:10, 13; Isaiah 65:17-19.
 24. Instead of proclaiming peace and safety, what should we do? Joel 2:1.
 25. What wonderful signs in the heavens are mentioned in connection with this warning? Joel 3:14, 15.
 26. What momentous event do these signs precede? The advent Of Jesus. Matthew 24:29, 30.
 27. What takes place on the earth at his coming? 1 Thessalonians 4:16, 17.

The righteous, both living and dead, at that time are caught up in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, to be ever with the Lord. John 14:2, 3,

28. What happens to the wicked? 2 Thessalonians 1:7-9; Jeremiah 25:33.

This leaves the wicked lying in all parts of the earth, unburied. Thus the removal of the righteous from the earth, and the destruction of all the wicked completely depopulates the earth.

29. Has the Lord said the earth should be emptied? Isaiah 24:1, 3 ; Jeremiah 4:23-27.
30. When did Jeremiah say the cities would be broken down, and the earth made empty? At the Presence of the Lord, at his second coming. Verse 26.
31. How long is it after this before the wicked are raised? Revelation 20:5.
32. Where are the righteous during this one thousand years? In heaven. Revelation 20:4; John 17:24.
33. If all the righteous spend one thousand years in heaven, and the wicked are not raised until the one thousand years are finished, then is not the earth desolate one thousand years?
34. What is said of Satan during this time? Revelation 20:1-3.
35. Where is the bottomless pit? It is the earth when it returns to its chaotic state. Jeremiah 4:23. Compare with Genesis 1:2.
36. How will Satan be bound? By circumstances: the righteous are in heaven, the wicked are all dead, the earth is empty, and so there is no one to tempt. And he is made a prisoner, in solitary confinement, for one thousand years.
37. How is he loosed? By the resurrection of the wicked. Revelation 20:5, 7.
38. For how long will he be loosed? Revelation 20:3, last clause.

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39. How will he spend this time? Verse 8.
40. What will this wicked host attempt? To take the city of God. Verse 9, first clause.
41. Will they succeed? Verse 9, last clause. This earth becomes a lake of fire into which Satan and his host are cast. Verse 10.
42. After the fire, what do we look for? Revelation 21:1, 2 Peter 3:10, 13.

Ministering Angels

1. WERE any beings in existence before man was created? Job 38:4-7.
2. Who guarded the entrance to paradise when Adam was driven out? Genesis 3:24.
The cherubim are one of the orders of angels; none of the human family had yet died.
3. In their creation, how do angels compare with man? Psalm 8:4,5.
4. What is the appearance of the angels when their glory is unveiled? Matthew 28:2-4.
5. What is the employment of the angels? Hebrews 1:13,14.
6. Who has charge over God's children, to keep them? Psalm 91:11.
7. Are they interested in man's salvation? Luke 15:10.
8. Does each child of God have an attending angel? Matthew 18:10; Acts 12:13-15.
9. What does Daniel say of the number of the angels? Daniel 7:10.
10. How is their number stated in the book of Revelation? Revelation 5:11.
11. How does Paul speak of their number? Hebrews 12:22.
12. What are they sometimes called? Genesis 32:1, 2; I Kings 22:19.
13. How many of this heavenly host appeared to herald the birth of our Savior? Luke 2:13-15.
14. How was Elijah taken to heaven? 2 Kings 2:11.
15. Of what was this chariot composed? Psalm 68:17
16. Are angels real beings? Genesis 18:1-4; 19:1-3, 10.
17. Do the angels eat? Psalm 78:23-25.
18. Is it possible for them to be entertained unawares now? Hebrews 13:2. Abraham did this.
19. Then why can we not see and know them always? Luke 24: 15, 16, 30, 31.
This shows that it is possible to meet and converse with heavenly beings without recognizing their sacred character.
20. Who was once met by an angel of the Lord? Numbers 22:22.
21. Could Balaam see the angel? Verse 23.
22. How was he enabled to see the angel? Verse 31.
23. What complaint did Satan make to the Lord concerning Job? Job 1:9,10.
24. How does the Lord make a hedge around his people? Psalm 34:7.
25. Where have we an interesting case illustrating this? 2 Kings 6:14-17.
26. How is God represented as ruling over his kingdom? Psalm 103:19, 20.
27. What brings the angels to our assistance? Numbers 20:16.
28. Give an illustration of such deliverance. Daniel 6:21, 22.
29. Another instance. Daniel 3:28.
30. Who was sent to answer Daniel's prayer? Daniel 9:21-23.
31. Who executes God's judgments upon the wicked? Genesis 19:13.
32. How many were destroyed at one time by an angel? Isaiah 37:36.
33. How many of the angels will come with the Savior at his Second Advent? Matthew 25:31.
34. What part will they act in the closing work of redemption? Matthew 24:31.
35. What song will be sung by the angels as they escort the redeemed throng to the holy city? Psalm 24:7-10; Isaiah 26:1,2.

The holy angels always refuse worship. Revelation 19:10. They are ministering servants of Jesus to his people, and always direct worship to God only. They worship God and Christ. "And let all the angels of God worship him." Hebrews 1:6.

Satan, His Origin, Work, and Destiny

1. HAVE any of the angels sinned? 2 Peter 2:4.
2. Had they a leader in their rebellion? Revelation 12:7, 8.

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3. Where were Satan and his angels cast when expelled from heaven? Revelation 12:9, 12.
4. Do angels occupy important positions in connection with the throne of God? Psalm 68:17; 99:1.
5. Did Satan ever fill this position in heaven? Ezekiel 28:14.
6. What is said of his appearance before his fall? Verse 12.
Satan is represented under the symbol of the king of Tyrus, who never occupied the position of covering cherub, not was in Eden. Verse 13.
7. What is said of his wisdom? Verses 3, 12.
8. Did God create any evil propensity in him? Or was evil an intruder? Verse 15.
9. How did he pervert his perfect faculties? Verses 16, 17.
10. What presumptuous ambition took possession of him? Isaiah 14:12-14.
Lucifer, Satan, aspired to a position above Christ, the leader of the heavenly host, "the bright and morning star" Revelation 22:16.
11. What is a probable reason why God did not destroy Satan and his rebellious host at the time of their fall? God alone knew the dreadful consequences of sin. The hosts of loyal angels, not knowing that sorrow, disease, and death are the inevitable consequences of sin, might have been in doubt of the love and justice of God, had Satan, one. Of their number, been immediately destroyed. The true character of sin must be developed before the universe, and the character of Satan and his angels made manifest to all as it was to God, so that when God should finally destroy him, all would consent that it was just and right.
12. What is Christ's description of the character of Satan? John 8:44.
13. With what subtle temptation did Satan approach Eve? Genesis 3:1-5.
14. Was Eve overcome by the temptation to become wise and exalted? Genesis 3:6.
15. Did Satan gain subjects and a dominion by thus seducing man? 2 Peter 2:19; Matthew 4:8, 9.
Christ did not deny Satan's claim to his usurped ruler ship of the earth, but calls him the prince of this world. John 12:31.
16. How extensive is Satan's work of deception? Revelation 12:9.
17. In the heathen service of idols, who are really worshipped? 1 Corinthians 10:20.
18. Do devils sometimes possess men, and speak through them? Matthew 8:28-31.
19. Whose mediums are sorcerers, diviners, wizards, and the like? Acts 13:6-10.
20. Does the Bible foretell a special work of the devil in the last days? 1 Timothy 4:1.
21. How will they come, and who will they claim to be? Isaiah 8:19.
22. Will Satan then work wonders? 2 Thessalonians 2:8, 9.
23. How great will these signs be? Matthew 24:24.
24. Can devils work miracles? Revelation 16:14.
25. When will they do this? Verses 14, 15.
26. Will the righteous be specially kept during this time of temptation? Revelation 3:10, 11.
27. In his work of deceiving men, how does Satan try to represent himself? 2 Corinthians 11:14, 15.
28. What are the most effective weapons with which we may resist the assaults of Satan? Ephesians 6:11, 16.
29. The following are a few of the promises to us in our conflicts with Satan? James 4:7; Romans 16:20
Zechariah 3:2; Isaiah 59:19.
30. Will the devil finally be destroyed? Hebrews 2:14; Ezekiel 28:8-10, 16.
31. How complete will be Satan's destruction? Ezekiel 28:18, 19.
Falling from his high estate as covering cherub in the presence of God, Lucifer descends lower and lower, until he is finally burned to ashes on this fallen earth never to be any more. Sin and Satan are riot immortal. They will come to a perpetual end Malachi 4:1, 3.

NAMES AND TITLES OF THE DEVIL

- Apollyon. Revelation 9:11.
- Accuser of Brethren. Revelation 12:10.
- Adversary. 1 Peter 5:8.
- BeeIzebub. Matthew 12:24.
- The Enemy. Matthew 13:39.
- Father of Lies. John 8:44.
- Murderer. John 8:44.
- That Old Serpent. Revelation 12:9.
- Dragon. Revelation 20:2.

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Prince of this World. John 14:30.
God of this World. 2 Corinthians 4:4.
Satan. 1 Chronicles 21:1; Job 1:6; Zechariah 3:1, 2.
Wicked One. Matthew 13:19,38; Ephesians 6:11, 16.

Where are the Dead?

1. SHOULD we seek to understand our condition after death? 1 Thessalonians 4:13.
2. Is sleep a figure of speech or a real condition? Paul affirms that “they are asleep.” With a resurrection, death can only be a temporary state.
3. Did Christ teach that the dead sleep? John 11:11-14. “Our friend Lazarus sleeps.”
4. Where are they sleeping? Job 7:21; Daniel 12:2.
5. How long will they sleep? Job 14:12.
6. When will the heavens be no more? 2 Peter 3:10, 12. This event occurs at the Second Advent.
7. Was Job in harmony with this plan? Job 14:14.
8. Where do they await the awakening? Job 17:13.
9. Is the mind active while in this state? Psalm 146:4.
10. Do they know anything? Ecclesiastes 9:5.
11. What part do they take in earthly things? Ecclesiastes 9:6, 12.
12. Do they behold those left behind? Job 14:21.
13. Can they engage in praising God? Psalm 115:17.
14. Why is this? Psalm 6:5.
15. Without a resurrection, what would be the condition of the dead in Christ? 1 Corinthians 15:16-18.
If the dead were in heaven, as some affirm, Paul could not have written that if the dead rise not, then they were perished. People do not perish in heaven, therefore the dead are asleep in their graves, and without a resurrection they would perish.
16. What is necessary to make them live? 1 Corinthians 15:21, 22.
17. Will they praise God then? Isaiah 26:19.
18. But are they not now in heaven? Acts 2:34.
If David, the accepted of God, after five hundred years time had not reached heaven, how can men say that others are there?
19. What did David hope for? Psalm 17:15.
20. What is death? 1 Corinthians 15:26. Could death be called an enemy if it introduced us into the presence of God?
21. Do all sleep in death? Acts 7: 59, 60; 2 Kings 16:20.
22. Was Lazarus brought from heaven? John 11:43.
23. Who will awake the sleeping saints? 1 Thessalonians 4:16, 17.
24. What change is wrought in the saints at this time? 1 Corinthians 15:51-53.
25. After whose body will ours be fashioned? Philippians 3:20,21.
26. With whom do we then appear? Colossians 3:4.
27. What reward is then received? 1 Peter 5:4.
28. When do all the righteous receive their reward? Luke 14:13, 14; Revelation 22:12.
29. Did Paul hold this view? 2 Timothy 4:7, 8.
30. What does Jesus say is the will of God? John 6:39, 40.
At death the spirit returns to God, from whom it came, and the body returns to dust. Ecclesiastes 12:7. The spirit is not an entity, not the real man. The man returns to the earth with the body. Psalm 146:3, 4; Acts 7:59 60. Men and animals all have the same spirit of life from God. Genesis 2:7, and 7:15, 21, 22; Ecclesiastes 3:19, 20

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Repentance and Conversion

1. WHAT is said of the condition of the natural heart? Jeremiah 17: 9-10.
 2. Where do the sins that men commit have their origin? Mark 7:21-23.
 3. When is it possible for man in his own strength to cease to commit sin, and do that which is right and good? Jeremiah 13:23.
 4. Can anything better be got out of the natural heart than that which is in it? Job 14:4.
 5. Can a man do any better than, he is? Matthew 12:34.
 6. How many of the human family are evil? Ephesians 2:3 Romans 3:9-12, 23; 5:12. Then before any man can do good, he must be made good.
 7. What change does the Savior say must take place in every one before he can enter the kingdom of God? Matthew 18:2, 3; John 3:3.
 8. Does God graciously promise to make this change in the heart of all who believe? Ezekiel 36:25-28; 2 Corinthians 6:2, 17, 18.
 9. What does God command all men everywhere to do? Acts 17: 30.
 10. What does Christ say will be the fate of all those who refuse to repent? Luke 13:1-5.
 11. What leads to true repentance? Romans 2:4; 2 Corinthians 7:9, 10.
 12. Of what are we to repent? Sin. Acts 3:19.
 13. What is sin? 1 John 3:4.
 14. Of what law is sin the transgression? James 2:9-11, margin, 12.
 15. What means does God use to convert, or turn, the soul from sin? Psalm 19:7; Romans 7:7-13; John 16:7, 8.
The Spirit of God uses the law of God as we use a mirror. James 1:22-25. The mirror reveals our personal defects, but is powerless to remedy them. Application must be made to water and soap. So the law of God reveals our moral defects, but is also powerless to remedy them. The blood of Christ, the grace of God as revealed in the gospel, will work the transformation required by the law. Then as we return to the mirror, after we have washed, to see if we are all right, so the sinner, after coming to Christ, returns to the law that once condemned him, for witness of the righteousness obtained by faith in Christ. Romans 3:21.
 16. Is it necessary to both confess and forsake our sin in order to find mercy? Proverbs 28:13.
 17. Does God require sinners to make restoration as far as lies in their power to those whom they have wronged? Ezekiel 33:15.
 18. Is there any example of a conversion of this kind in the time of Christ? Luke 19:8.
 19. What did Jesus say to Zaccheus when he had decided to take this course? Verses 9, 10.
 20. What has God promised to those who confess their sins? 1 John 1:9.
 21. Can we deceive God in reference to our true condition? Psalm 139:1-4; Hebrews 4:13.
 22. What is the penalty, or wages, of sin? Romans 6:23; Ezekiel 18:4.
 23. Are all men under sentence of death because of sin? Romans 5:12.
 24. What means has God provided that we might have life? John 3:16.
 25. What does Paul say that God had done for those who had been converted under his preaching? Ephesians 2:1-5.
 26. What is said of the person who is in Christ? 2 Corinthians 5:17, 18.
 27. To whom does Jesus give the power to become the sons of God? John 1:12, 13
 28. Of what are we said to be born? John 3:5; 1 Peter 1:23-25.
 29. How do we know when we have passed from death unto life? 1 John 3: 14, 10.
 30. Which comes first, our believing in the promise of God that he does forgive and accept us, or the evidence of the Spirit that he accepts us? 1 John 5:10; Mark 11:24; James 1:5-7.
 31. What would be an appropriate prayer for a person desiring conversion to make to God? Psalm 51:1-10.
 32. What promise has God made to those who seek him with the whole heart? Jeremiah 29:12, 13.
 33. What instruction should he given to those who have believed and have been converted? Titus 3:8.
 34. Upon what conditions are we made partakers of Christ? Hebrews 3:14.
 35. What will happen to a Christian who turns back to sin? Ezekiel 18:24.
 36. Is Christ able to keep us from falling? Jude 24, 25.
- GOLDEN PROMISES-Isaiah 1:16-20; Psalm 103:8-18; Isaiah 43:25, 26; Micah 7:18, 19; Jeremiah 50:20.

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“Come now and let us reason together, said the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If you be willing and obedient, you shall eat the good of the land.”

“As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us.”

“I, even I, am he that blots out thy transgressions for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins.”

Baptism

1. WHAT commission did Christ give his disciples? Matthew 28:19.
2. To what point of time was this commission to extend? Matthew 28:20.
3. Did the apostles teach that all men should be baptized as one of the means by which they were to be saved? Acts 2:38.
4. With what did John say he baptized? John 1:26.
5. Where did John usually baptize? Matthew 3:5, 6.
6. Why did John at times baptize at Aenon? John 3:23.

The water in the Jordan at some seasons of the year was quite low. See history of Palestine,

7. From this we would suppose that much water is necessary for Christian baptism.
8. Would it require MUCH water to sprinkle or pour a person? No.
9. What is the meaning of the word baptize? To Plunge, or dip, a person or garment under water; to immerse. The Greeks used the word Baptizo when referring to immersion, Ranlizo for sprinkle, and ekchao for Pouring. The New Testament always uses the word Baptismo when referring to baptism. “Sprinkle” and “pour” are entirely different words, with altogether different meanings.
10. How many kinds of baptisms are there? Ephesians 4:5.
11. Does the baptism take place in the water? Matthew 3:16.
12. In the examples recorded of Christian baptism, do the candidate and administrator both go into the water? Acts 8:36-38.
13. What was promised to those who would repent and be baptized? Acts 2:38.
14. Was this Spirit given after baptism? Luke 3:21, 22; Acts 8:12-17.
15. Was it ever given before baptism? Acts 10:44-47.
16. Was it sufficient for them to be baptized with the Spirit? Acts 10:46,48
17. What did John the Baptist teach should precede baptism? Matthew 3:1, 2, 7, 8.
18. Did the apostles teach the same? Acts 2: 37, 38,
19. Must faith also precede baptism? Mark 16:15, 16; Acts 8:35,37.
20. How do we get faith? Romans 10:17.

21. Are infants capable of hearing and understanding the word of God, and of exercising faith? Deuteronomy 1:39.

22. Of what is baptism a memorial, or likeness? Romans 6:3-5; Colossians 2:12.

23. What is the only mode of baptism which fully represents Christ’s burial and resurrection? Immersion. To be buried beneath the water, out of sight of the world, with the eyes closed, and breath held, a complete representation, or likeness, of a burial; then to be raised out of the water, opening the eyes, catching the breath, and mingling again with friends, a complete likeness of a resurrection.

Reader have you followed the Savior in this ordinance of his own appointment, which he honored by his example? Have you died to transgression, and been buried with your dying Lord In baptism? Is not, then we inquire, “Why tarries thou?” Some say they tremble and hesitate because it is a very solemn thing to obey this ordinance. True, but is it not a very solemn thing to disregard and neglect it? If we should tremble at the thought of obedience to the vine requirements, much more should we tremble at the thought of disobedience.

24. How long after conversion does one need to wait to be baptized? Acts 16:25-33; 9:17,18; 22:16.

25. What did those reject who refused John’s baptism? Luke 7:29, 30.

26. What are those who have been baptized said to have put on? Galatians 3:27.

27. How should those walk who have thus publicly put on Christ? Romans 6:4; 1 John 2: 6.

LIGHT

“For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the

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light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.” 2 Corinthians 4:6.

“Light is sown for the righteous.” Psalm 97:11.

“The path of the just is as the shining light, that shines more and more unto the perfect day.” Proverbs 4:18.

“Yet a little while is the light with you. Walk while you have the light, lest darkness come upon you. . . . While you have light, believe in the light, that you may be the children of light.” John 12:35, 36.

“If we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanses us from all sin.” 1 John 1:7.

“Walk in the light! So shall thou know
That fellowship of love
His Spirit only can bestow
Who reigns in light above.”

The Law of God

1. BY whom were the ten commandments spoken? Deuteronomy 4:12, 13.
2. By whom were they written? Exodus 24:12; 31:18; 32:15, 16.
3. What did David say of this law? Psalm 19:7.
4. Is God particular that his law be observed exactly as he gave it? Deuteronomy 4:2; 12:32.
5. How long was it to remain in force? Psalm 111:7-9.
6. What did the prophet say Christ would do with this law-Magnify it. Isaiah 42:21.
7. Did Jesus fulfil this prediction? Matthew 5: 17-19, 21, 22, 27, 28.
8. Does faith in Jesus make void the law? Romans 3:31.
9. Is every part of this law to be kept by Christians? Matthew 5:19; 7:21; James 2:8-12, 17.
10. What does the Lord say of those who profess to know and serve him, and yet refuse to keep his commandments? Matthew 15:8, 9; 1 John 2:4.
11. Will the Lord hear the prayers of those who turn away their ears from hearing his law? Proverbs 28:9.
12. What is the love of God defined to be? 1 John 5:3.
13. How are the remnant people of God described in Revelation 12:17 and 14:12?
14. Upon whom does Jesus pronounce a blessing, and promise an entrance into the city of God? Revelation 22:14.
15. What is said to be the whole duty of man? Ecclesiastes 12:13.
16. What is required by the fourth commandment? Exodus 20:8-11, or see chart preceding page.
17. When was this day blessed and sanctified? Genesis 2:3. Twenty-three hundred years before there was a Yew on earth.
18. For whom was the Sabbath made? Man. Mark 2:27. By whom? Christ. John 1:1-3, 10 with Mark 2:27,28.
19. Then if the Sabbath was made for all mankind, would it seem necessary ever to change it or make a new Sabbath for Christians?
20. Did Christ change or abolish the Sabbath, or fourth commandment? Matthew 5: 17, 18.
21. Did Jesus make provision for the observance of the Sabbath for forty years after his resurrection? Matthew 24:15, 16, 20. Jerusalem was destroyed in AD 70
22. Were the disciples to instruct others to observe all things commanded them? Matthew 28:18-20.
23. Did the disciples keep the Sabbath after the crucifixion? Luke 23:56.
24. Was it Paul’s custom to preach on that day? Acts 17:2.
25. Did the Jews keep the same day? Acts 18:4.
26. Did the Gentiles meet on the same day? Acts 13:42.
27. How long did Paul remain at Corinth reasoning from the Scriptures every Sabbath? Acts 18:4, 11.
28. Did they observe the Sabbath anywhere besides in the synagogue? Acts 16:13.
29. After resting upon the Sabbath day according to the commandment, did they observe the first day, or Sunday? Luke 23:56; 24:1.
30. Which day, then, is the Sabbath of the New Testament, the first day or the day preceding it? Mark 16:1,2.
31. Will the Sabbath be observed by the redeemed in the New Earth? Isaiah 66:22, 23.

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The Sabbath is the memorial of the work of creation wrought by Christ. It was made for mankind by Christ. So it, and it only, is the Christian Sabbath. It was observed by him during his life upon earth as an example for all his disciples to follow. His immediate followers all observed it. No mention is made in the New Testament of any change, and no record of a change is found in profane history until the time of the general apostasy in the third and fourth centuries AD.

The ancient Hebrews departed from the observance of the Sabbath while in Egyptian bondage, but Christ led them back to its observance preparatory to their entering the land of Canaan. Exodus 16:4, 5, 22-30. 1 Corinthians 10:1-4. In like manner will the followers of Christ, who have unwittingly departed from the Sabbath be led by Christ back to its observance, now in these last days, previous to entering the heavenly Canaan. I Corinthians 10:9-12.

Sunday and the Disciples

1. WHAT is said of the disciples being together on the evening of the resurrection day? John 20:19.
2. Did the disciples have one common abode? Acts 1:13.
3. Did the disciples at this time believe that Jesus had risen from the dead? Mark 16:9-13.
4. What did Jesus say to the disciples when he met with them? Verse 14.
5. Could the disciples be assembled together to celebrate an event which they did not believe had then taken place? Certainly not.
6. Was Thomas willing to receive the testimony of all the disciples, that Jesus was risen? John 20:24, 25.
7. When did Jesus again meet with the disciples? Verse 26.
8. How long a time would AFTER eight days be? Compare Matthew 17:1 with Luke 9:28.
9. Could this meeting, then, have been the next Sunday, as some claim?
10. When did Paul once preach at Troas? Acts 20:6-8.
11. Was it a day or a night meeting? Verses 7, 8.
12. According to God's reckoning of time, what part of the day comes first? Genesis 1:5, 8, 13, etc.
13. When does the day begin and end? Leviticus 23:32.
14. What definitely marks the evening? Deuteronomy 16:6; Mark 1:32.
15. According to the above scriptures, when was this meeting held by Paul? On what we now call Saturday night.
16. How long did he preach? Acts 20:7-11.
17. While he was preaching, what were his companions doing by his appointment? Verse 13. The names of seven companions are given in Acts 20:4 besides Luke, who wrote the book of Acts, who includes himself in "we." Verse 13.
18. What did Paul do on Sunday morning as soon as it was light? He walked from Troas to Assos, a distance of nearly twenty miles. Verses 11, 13.
19. What led Paul to make the appointment to preach to these people all night, and break bread with them, and then walk so far the next day? The fact that he never expected to see them again. Acts 20:25.
20. What did the apostles instruct the early Christians to do upon the first day of the week? 1 Corinthians 16:1, 2.
21. Does the command "LAY BY HIM IN STORE" indicate a public gathering or work performed by an individual at home? Other translations read: "In his own presence." "In his own house, at home." "BY himself at home." This, evidently, refers to the systematic laying aside of a weekly thank-offering, kept in store ready to assist the worthy poor, or similar object.
22. Has the Lord a day in the Christian dispensation? Revelation 1:10.
23. Does this text specify what day the Lord's day is? No.
24. Which day does the Lord, through Isaiah, say, is his holy day? Isaiah 58:13, 4.
25. What does the Lord say of the seventh day? Exodus 20:9, 10.
26. Of what did Christ claim to be Lord? Mark 2:28.
27. Have we any record that the Lord ever claimed any other day as his own? No.
28. What day, then, would the Lord have all observe? Isaiah 56:1-7.

The Great Apostasy

1. WHEN was Daniel's great view of the future given? Daniel 7:1.
2. What did Daniel see in his vision? Verses 2, 3.

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3. What is denoted by the winds? War. Jeremiah 4:11-13, 19-21.
 4. What by the sea? People. Revelation 17:18.
 5. What did the beasts represent? Daniel 7:17.
 6. What does the word “king” denote? The kingdom. Verse 23.
 7. If the fourth beast is the fourth kingdom on earth, what must the first beast represent? The first of the four kingdoms on earth. This, according to history, was Babylon.
 8. By what symbol is Babylon represented in this prophecy? Verse 4.
- The lion, the king of beasts, represents the kingly character of Babylon, and the wings upon its back, the rapidity of its conquests. See Habakkuk 1:6-8. The Babylonians spoke the Chaldean language, and were known by either term, Babylonians or Chaldeans. Isaiah 13:19. The plucking of the wings denoted the cessation of conquests under the reign of Beishazzar. See “Rollin’s Ancient History.” Book 4, Chapter 1, Section 2. The second universal kingdom was Medo-Persia.
9. How was Medo-Persia represented to the prophet? Verse 5.

The bear, being inferior to the lion, represents Medo-Persia as inferior to Babylon; this was true in point of grandeur, but not in power or extent of territory. Its raising itself up on one side was fulfilled when the Persian side of the kingdom became the stronger of the two. The three ribs probably denoted Babylon, Lydia, and Egypt, the three provinces which were especially oppressed by this power; and they, being the strongest opposing powers, when conquered, stimulated this kingdom to conquer others. See “Rollin’s Ancient History.” The third universal kingdom was Grecia.

10. How is Grecia represented? Verse 6.

The four wings upon the leopard, a swifter-footed beast than the lion, fitly represent the unparalleled conquests of Alexander, king of Grecia. The four heads are explained in Daniel 8:21, 22, to refer to the division of this kingdom into four parts after the death of Alexander, which was fulfilled by his four generals Cassander, Ptolemy, Seleueus, and Lysimachus, each securing a portion of the kingdom for himself. See “Rollin’s Ancient History.” The fourth universal kingdom was Rome.

11. How is Rome represented? Verse 7.

12. What request did Daniel make in reference to the fourth beast? Verses 19-22.

13. What explanation was given him? Verse 23.

14. What did the ten horns represent? Verse 24, first clause. This was fulfilled by the division of the Roman Empire into ten parts between the years AD 35, and 483.

15. What change did Daniel see take place among the ten horns? Verse 8.

16. What was this said to denote? Verse 24, last clause.

This was fulfilled in the rise of the Papacy, AD 338, a few years after the ten kingdoms arose. The Papacy was diverse from the others in its being an ecclesiastical power. The subduing of three kings was accomplished in the subjection of three kingdoms, the Heruli, Vandals, and Ostrogoths, who opposed the decree of Justinian, emperor of Rome, AD 533, making the Bishop of Rome, John II “HEAD OF ALL THE HOLY CHURCHES.” – “Daniel and Revelation” page 266. The pope bears a standing testimony that this subduing three kings applies to him, by wearing a triple crown, indicating that three crowns gave way that one might be placed upon him.

17. What further description is given of the same power Verse 25.

In fulfillment of this, no power on earth has spoken so great words as the Papacy. It has worn out the saints of the Most High by putting to death over one hundred millions of the people of God.

The following are some of the titles assumed by the Pope of Rome by the secretary to Pope Pius IX.

“Most Divine Head of all Heads.”
“Holy Father of Fathers,
“Pontiff Supreme over all Prelates.”
“The Chief Pastor; Pastor of Pastors.”
“Christ by Unction,”
“Melchizedek in Order.”
“High Priest, Supreme Bishop.”
“Key-Bearer of the Kingdom of Heaven”
“Supreme Chief, Most Powerful Word”
“Vicar of Christ.”
“Sovereign Bishop of Bishops.”
“Ruler of the House of the Lord.”

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“Apostolic Lord and Father of Fathers.”
“Chief Pastor and Teacher and Physician of Souls”
“Rock, against which the proud Gates Of Hell prevail not.”
“Infallible Pope.”
“Head Of all the Holy Priests of God.”
“Chief of the Universal Church.”
“Bishop of Bishops, that is, Sovereign Pontiff.”

18. What is said of the change which the Papacy would make in the law of God? Daniel 7:25.

19. What part of God’s law relates to time? Exodus 20:8-11.

20. Has the Papacy thought to change the Sabbath? Yes.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCES:

Sir WM. Doinville says:-

“Centuries of the Christian era Passed away before the Sunday was observed by the Christian Church as a Sabbath. History does not furnish us with a single Proof or indication that it was at any time so observed, previous to Sabbatical edict of Constantine, AD 321 “Examination Of Six Texts,” Page 291.

A high authority speaks of it as follows:-

“It was Constantine the Great who first made a law for the proper observance of Sunday, and who, according to Eusebius -appointed that it should be regularly celebrated throughout the Roman Empire.” Encyclopedia Britannica, art., Sunday.

The Encyclopedia Americana, art., Sabbath, says:-

“Constantine the Great made a law for the whole empire (AD 321) that Sunday should be kept as a day of rest in all cities and towns; but he allowed the country people to follow their work.”

Chambers’ Encyclopedia says:-

“At what date the Sunday, or first day of the week, began to be generally used by Christians as a stated time for religious meetings, we have no definite information either in the New Testament or writings of the Fathers of the Church. By none of the Fathers before the fourth century is it identified with the Sabbath, or is the duty of observing it grounded by them, either on the fourth commandment or on the precept or example of Jesus or his apostles. Unquestionably, the first law, either ecclesiastical or civil, by which the Sabbatical observance of that day (Sunday) is known to have been ordained, is the edict of Constantine, 321 AD,” which reads as follows:-

“Let all judges and townspeople, and all artisans, rest on the venerable day of the sun. But let those who are situated in the country, freely, and at full liberty attend to the cultivation of their fields. Because it often happens that no other day is so fit for sowing corn or planting vines; lest, by neglecting the proper occasion, they should lose the benefits granted by divine bounty.” (Given the seventh day of March, 321, Crispus and Constantine being consuls for the second time.)

“But it was not until the year 538 that abstinence from agricultural labor on Sunday was recommended rather than enjoined by an ecclesiastical authority, the third Council of Orleans.” “The exemption of Constantine’s law was not repealed until the ninth century by the Emperor Leo.”

Prynne says-

“The seventh-day Sabbath was solemnized by Christ, the apostles, and primitive Christians, till the Laodicean Council did, in a manner, quite abolish the observation of it. The Council of Laodicea (AD 364) . . . first settled the observation of the Lord’s day.”-Dissertation on the Lord’s Day, 1633, p. 163.

CATHOLIC DECREES:-

Leo, Pope of Rome, AD 459, made the following decree:-

We ordain, according to the true meaning the Holy Ghost and the apostles a, thereby directed that on the sacred day wherein our own integrity was restored, all do rest and cease from labor.” Dr. Justin Edward’s “Sabbath Manual,” Page 123.

Soon after the edict Of the pope, AD 459, Emperor Leo put forth the following decree. It is our will and pleasure that the ‘holy days’ dedicated to the Most High Cod, should not be spent in sensual recreation, or otherwise profaned by suits of law, especially the Lord’s day, which we decree to be a venerable day, and, therefore, free from all citations, executions, pleadings, and the like avocations. Let not the circus or theatre be opened, nor combating with wild beasts be seen on it. If any will presume to offend in the premises, if he be a military man, let him lose his commission; or, if other, let his estate or goods be confiscated.”-Dialogues on the Lord’s Day, Chapter 259.

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“Labor in the country (on Sunday) was not prohibited till the Council of Orleans, AD 538. IT WAS THUS AN INSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH, as Dr. Paley has remarked. The earlier Christians met in the morning of that day fir prayer and the singing of hymns in commemoration of Christ’s resurrection, and then went about their usual duties.” - Dictionary of Chronology, p. 813, art., Sunday.

PAPISTS AFFIRM THAT THEY MADE THE CHANGE:-

The pope has power to change, to abrogate laws, and to dispense with all things, even the precepts of Christ. Catholic Decretalia. (A collection of the decrees of popes endorsed by every new pope.)

“Question. Have you any other way or proving that the Church has power to institute festivals of precept?

“Answer. Had she not such power, she could not have done that in which all modern religionists agree with her, she could not have substituted the observance of Sunday, the first day of the week, for the observance of Saturday, the seventh day, A CHANGE FOR WHICH THERE IS NO SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITY.” Doctrinal Catechism, page 101.

“Question. How prove you that the Church has power to institute feasts and y days?

“Answer. By the very act of changing the Sabbath into Sunday, which Protestants allow of.”-Abridgment Of Christian Doctrine, Page 57.

21. How long was the Papacy to have power over the law of God? Daniel 7:25.

22. How many days are represented by a time, times, and half a time? Revelation 13:5; 12:14,6. A time represents a year. Daniel 11:13, margin.

Three and one-half years equal forty-two months, which, counting thirty days to the month (Bible reckoning, Genesis 7:11, 24; 8:3, 4), would make i260 days, as stated in Revelation 12: 6. Thus it will be seen that all these statements referring to the period of papal supremacy are the same.

23. In prophecy, how long a time does each day represent? Numbers 14: 34; Ezekiel 4: 6.

Reckoning 1260 years from the date of papal supremacy in AD 538 (see Gibbon’s Rome,” chapter 41, pp. 528, 529, five-vol. edition: and “ Catholic History by Liberatus, chapter 22, Page 224), this period would end in 1798.

24. What was to take place in 1798? Daniel 7:26; Revelation 13:10.

In February, 1798, Berthier, a French general, entered the city of Rome and taking Pope Pius VI. prisoner, abolished the papal government at Rome and established a consular one. The pope died in exile. See Encyclopaedia, art. Pius or Berthier. Since this first blow, the temporal dominions of the pope have been consumed, until, in 1870 the last remaining territory in Italy was taken from him by Victor Emanuel, king of Italy.

25. What was to follow the consuming of the Papacy? Daniel 7:27.

26. Where do we live in this line of prophecy?

27. How is the Papacy itself to be finally disposed of? Daniel 7:11; 2 Thessalonians 2:8.

28. How long is the kingdom of God to stand? Daniel 7:18.

29. Who is to be the king and ruler in this kingdom? Verses 13, 14 - “The Son of Man.”

30. Who may hope to have a part in this kingdom? Galatians 3:29; Revelation 21:7.

Repairing the Breach

1. IN what language was the forerunner of Christ commissioned to prepare the way for his first advent Isaiah 40:3.

2. How was this fulfilled? John 1:19-27; Luke 1:13, 16, 17.

3. In similar language the servants of God are commanded to announce his Second Advent, and to prepare the way before him. Isaiah 62:10, 11.

4. What expressions show that this commission refers to Christ’s Second Advent, and not to his first? “In the end of the world,” and “His reward is with him.” Christ will reward His People at his Second Coming. Revelation 22:12.

5. To what paths, or ways, would the Lord have his people directed now? Jeremiah 6:16.

6. What is this old way? David says the way is the law of the Lord. Psalm 119:1, 3.

7. Is God’s law called a path in which we may walk? Psalm 119:35.

8. When the people refuse to walk in these old paths, have they rejected God’s law? Jeremiah 6:19.

9. To what does the Lord exhort this same people to hearken? Verse 17.

The trumpet announces the day of the Lord at hand. The people refuse to bear this. Joel 2:1.

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10. What does the Lord tell the prophet to write for the people who live in the latter day? Isaiah 30:8, 9. See margin, verse 8.
11. From what does he say this people “who will not hear the law of the Lord,” wish to turn aside? Verses 10, 11.
12. To what does the Lord compare this departure from his law? Verse 13.
13. How does the Lord say he will show his displeasure toward this wall in which is the breach? Verse 14.
14. What does the Lord say those who have departed from his law must do in order to be saved? Verse 15.
15. Does the Bible mention a class who refuse to make up the breach, to prepare the people of God to stand in the day of the Lord? Ezekiel 13:4, 5.
16. What reason does the Lord give for deciding to blot the names of these men from among his people? Verse 9, 10. The law of God is represented as a perfect wall about his people, to keep sin without. A wall with a breach in it would be an imperfect law, giving the people of God liberty to transgress at least one of his requirements.
17. What kind of wall was this with which God was displeased? Ezekiel 13:10, margin.
18. How many built this slight wall? One. Verse 10.
19. Who daubed it? Others. More than one.
20. Who is the one who built this wall? Daniel 7:25. 2 Thessalonians 2:3, 4. See reading on the Great Apostasy.
21. What commandment would it be necessary for the man of sin to change, to fulfil the statement that he would change times and laws? The fourth, because it alone refers to time.
22. Is there a plain statement that it is the Sabbath of the Lord that is disregarded? Ezekiel 22:26.
23. Is there proof that the same subject that was introduced in Ezekiel 13 is here resumed? Yes; in verses 26-28, untempered mortar is again introduced and explained.
24. What is untempered mortar explained to be? Ezekiel 22: 28-It is saying, “Thus said the Lord,” when “the Lord hath not spoken.” The others, who daub it are those who try to support and hold up this wall as made by the man of sin, with unscriptural arguments for Sunday observance.
25. Upon what condition may we be numbered with those who make up the breach, and restore the old paths? That we cease our worldly business, and observe God’s Sabbath. Isaiah 58:12-14.
26. Upon whom does God pronounce his special blessing when his salvation is near to come? Isaiah 56:1,2.
27. Does this prophecy include the Gentiles and all people? Verses 3, 6, 7.
28. What is commanded to be lifted up for the people in the last days? Isaiah 62:10, last clause.
29. What would be a standard among the people of God? That which the Bible uses as a measure or test of true Christianity. A standard is “a staff with flag or colors; a banner established as a rule or model. Psalm 60:10. Webster.
30. What was the standard by which God measured faithful Abraham’s character? Genesis 26:5.
31. What is said to be the whole duty of every man? Ecclesiastes 12:13, 14.
32. Which did Jesus make the test of a man’s Christianity, professed allegiance to him, or doing the will of God? Matthew 7:21.
33. What did Christ, in setting us an example of doing his Father’s will, make the standard of his own life? Psalm 40:7, 8; John 15:10.
34. How does the Bible say we may be assured that we really know God? 1 John 2:3-6.
35. How are the remnant people of God described? Revelation 12:17.
36. Is there a message just prior to the coming of Jesus, which brings the people of God to the Bible standard? Revelation 14:9-12, 14.
37. What is the final test for entrance into the city of God? Revelation 22:14. The Sabbath is the sign, or test, of loyalty to the whole law. Exodus 16: 4, 5, 27-30; Ezekiel 20:12, 13, 20.
38. “This is the love of God that we keep his commandments.” 1 John 5:3.

The Sabbath is the standard given to God’s people. To trample under foot the flag, the standard of any nation, or to in any way show it disrespect, is considered by men a grave offence against the nation, and is punishable by heavy penalties. Apologies and reparation are demanded at once. So God calls upon all men everywhere to take from under their feet his royal standard---the standard of the King of kings-and call it the holy of the Lord, and honorable; and honor him by observing it, and lifting it high among the nations.

Bible Studies

The Great Messianic Prophecy

1. WHAT symbols are brought to view in Daniel 8:3, 5, 8, 9-13, 14?
2. Who was commissioned to make Daniel understand the vision? Verse 16.
3. What did he say the ram represented? Verse 20.
4. The rough goat? Verses 21, 22.
5. The little horn? Verses 23-25.

The little horn represents Rome in both its phases, pagan and papal, the same as do the legs of iron in chapter 2, and the fourth beast of chapter 7.

6. Did the angel at this time make Daniel fully understand the vision? Verse 27.
7. What portion of the vision remained unexplained? Verses 13, 14.
8. While Daniel, at a subsequent time, was engaged in prayer, who appeared to him? Chapter 9:21.
9. For what purpose did the angel say he had come? Verse 22.
10. What did he tell Daniel to do? Verse 23.

The word “consider” means recall; and as Daniel obeyed the command of the angel, he doubtless recalled to mind the whole of the vision of chapter 8, remembering that the angel had explained to him the meaning of the ram, the rough goat, and the little horn, and that as he at this point, fainted, the long time period of 2300 days had been left unexplained. The angel now states that he had returned to make him understand the vision, and begins his explanation just where it had been left in the eighth chapter.

11. How much of the 2300 days did the angel say belonged to the Jews? Daniel 9:24.

The word translated “determined” means cut off. Gesenius, In his Hebrew Lexicon, defines it: “Properly, to cut off; tropically, to divide, and so to deter’ mine or decree.” Thus the text is most properly rendered: “Seventy weeks have been cut oft upon thy people, and upon thy holy city.”- Whiting’s Translation.

12. How long a period do the seventy weeks cover? Seventy weeks equal 490 days. These days being Prophetic, represent 490 literal years. See Numbers 14:34.
13. Where did the- angel tell Daniel to begin to date this time? Verse 25.
14. When was the commandment given to restore and rebuild Jerusalem? Ezra 7:11-26. (Date 457 BC)

The city was built in troublous times. The nations around were determined to hinder the restoration of the city, and the Jews worked and fought by turns. See Josephus.

15. How does the angel divide the seventy weeks? Daniel 9:25.
16. How long were the Jews in restoring Jerusalem? Just 49 years, seven Prophetic week.
17. How long was it to be to the Messiah the Prince? Sixty-nine weeks, or 483 years, front the commandment to restore Jerusalem. Verse 25.
18. What is the meaning of the word “Messiah”? John 1:41, margin.
19. With what was Christ anointed? Acts 10:38.
20. Where was he anointed? Mark 1:9-11; Luke 3:21, 22.
21. In what year was this? Luke 3:21, margin. Reckoning 483 full years from the seventh month of the year 457 BC would bring us to the seventh month of the year AD 27.
22. What expression shows that Christ recognized that a prophetic period terminated at the beginning of his ministry? Mark 1:14, 15.
23. What was the only prophetic period that reached to this time? The 483 years.
24. What was to take place in the midst of the seventieth week? He was to cause the sacrifice, or offering of sacrifices, to cease. Daniel 9:27.
25. What was the antitype of all the typical feasts and offerings? John 1:29.
26. What was to happen to Jesus, the Messiah, after the 69 weeks were passed? Daniel 9:26.
27. How long was it after his baptism until Jesus was crucified? In the middle of’ the prophetic week, three and one-half years, in AD 31.
28. How did he confirm the covenant, with the people for one week? By his own ministry for three and one-half years, and by the mouth of his disciples the remaining three and one-half years. Hebrews 2:3.
29. When the 490 years ended, what events took place in the history of the Jews? The stoning of Stephen, the rejection of the gospel by the Sanhedrin, and the conversion of Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles.
30. How much time is left of the 2300 years after the 490 years are subtracted? 1810 years.
31. The 490 years bring us down to AD 34. Adding 1810 to AD 34, to what date does it bring us? 1844.
32. What did the angel say should occur at the end of the 2300 years? Daniel 8:14.

Bible Studies

The Great Day of Atonement

1. How is the earthly sanctuary described? Hebrews 9:1-7.
2. For what purpose did God command Moses to make this sanctuary? Exodus 25:8.
3. Did the Lord give Moses a pattern of the tabernacle and of all the instruments that he might know just how he would have them made? Exodus 25:9.
4. What further charge did he give Moses? Verse 40.
5. Of what was this earthly sanctuary itself a pattern? Hebrews 8:5.
6. Was the work of the priest, also, an example and a shadow of the work of Christ? Hebrews 8:4, 5.
7. IS Christ now ministering for man in the heavenly sanctuary? Hebrews 8:1, 2.
8. How many apartments had the earthly sanctuary? Two. Hebrews 9:7.
9. Has the heavenly sanctuary two apartments, "holy places," of which the earthly was an exact figure? Hebrews 9:24.
10. How were these apartments divided? Hebrews 9:3.
11. What did the first apartment of the earthly sanctuary contain? Hebrews 9:2, margin.
12. What did the second contain? Verses 3-5.
13. What was placed in the ark? Deuteronomy 10:1-5.
14. Did the apostle John see the seven lamps of fire and altar of incense in a vision of the heavenly sanctuary? Revelation 4:5; 8:3, 4.
15. What was seen in the second apartment? Revelation 11:19.
16. What must the ark in the heavenly sanctuary contain? The Ten Commandments.
17. What was the service in the first apartment of the earthly sanctuary? And how much of each year did it occupy? The ministrations in the first apartment occupied the entire year with the exception of one day, and were on this wise: When a man repented of his sin, he brought a sin-offering to the priest, at the door of the sanctuary. Then he confessed his sin to the priest, and put his hand upon the head of his offering, to indicate the transfer of the guilt from himself to his offering. The victim was slain because of that guilt thus transferred to it; and the blood, representing the life of the victim, was taken by the priest and carried into the sanctuary, and sprinkled there before God. This act was the offering of the life of an innocent victim in the Place of the life of him who had broken the law of God, and it was the transfer of that man's guilt from himself to the sanctuary of God. See Leviticus 4 and the parallel scriptures.
18. How often did the priest minister in the second apartment? Hebrews 9:7; Leviticus 16:2, 34.
19. Upon what day of the year was this service to be performed? Leviticus 16:29, 30.
What was the high priest to do before entering this place? Verses 5-16.
21. After accomplishing the service inside the sanctuary, what was the priest to do with the live goat? Verses 20, 21.
22. What was the goat to do? Verse 22.
23. Whom did the Lord's goat represent? Christ.
24. Whom did the scape-goat represent? Satan. See margin of verse 8.
The Hebrews define the word "Azazel" to be a proper name and it was understood by them to apply to Satan.
25. What was the object of this work in the second apartment? To remove the sins of the people from the sanctuary itself (see Leviticus 16 : 16) to the scape-goat, thus completing the round of service for the year. The sins of the people had been transferred by figure during the entire year to the sanctuary. The sanctuary itself was to be cleansed from these sins in order that a new round of service might begin. Each year's complete service was a type of the complete work of Christ, showing that our sins, by repentance and faith, are transferred from us to Jesus, and thus to the heavenly sanctuary, where he ministers. Also that the time will come when the heavenly sanctuary must be cleansed, and the sins all put upon the head of Satan himself, the instigator of sin, the anti typical scape-goat, and by him borne into eternal oblivion
26. Do the Scriptures state that the heavenly sanctuary is to be cleansed? Hebrews 9:23.
27. From what is the heavenly sanctuary to be cleansed? Sin, transferred from the repentant sinner to Christ the sin bearer. Doubtless this includes the record of sins which have been kept by the angels, which are also to be blotted out.

The Judgment

1. WHAT event marked the close of the ministry in the earthly sanctuary? The rending of the veil of the

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- temple by invisible hands Matthew 27:50, 51.
2. When was the Jewish temple itself destroyed? AD 70.
 3. When was the sanctuary spoken of in Daniel 8: 14 to be cleansed? At the close of the 2300 days.
 4. When did the 2300 days end? In 1844.
 5. Since the earthly sanctuary was destroyed in AD 70, what sanctuary was to be cleansed in 1844?
 6. Does Paul connect the work of cleansing the heavenly sanctuary with the judgment? Hebrews 9:23-27.
 7. Does John do the same? Revelation 11:18, 19.
 8. Does the judgment come while men are living upon the earth? Revelation 11:18; 14:6, 7; Daniel 7:10,11.
 9. Will both the righteous and the wicked be judged? Ecclesiastes 3:17.
 10. Will any besides the human family be judged? 2 Peter 2:4.
 11. With what class does the judgment begin? 1 Peter 4:17.
 12. Out of what are the dead judged? Revelation 20:12.
 13. What would a judgment out of things recorded in books properly be called? An investigative judgment.
 14. What is that part of the judgment called which follows this investigation? The executive judgment.
John 5:26, 27; Jude 1:14, 15; Matthew 25:31-34.
 15. In what book are the names of candidates for eternal life recorded? Philippians 4:3.
 16. Does the fact that our names are once recorded in the book of life insure their being always retained there? Revelation 3:5.
 17. What is meant by “overcoming”? 2 Peter 1:3-13; 1 Corinthians 9:24-27; Galatians 5:24;
Colossians 3:1-17.
 18. Whose names will be blotted out? Exodus 32:33 Ezekiel 18:24.
 19. Do the Scriptures teach that one may have known the way of life, and afterwards turn from it?
2 Peter 2:20-22; Hebrews 6:1-12; Matthew 12:43-45.
 20. Upon what condition are all made partakers of Christ? Hebrews 3:14; John 8:30-32; Luke 8: 19-21.
 21. What does Jesus promise to do with each name that is retained in the book of life? Revelation 3:5.
 22. With whom will the investigative judgment commence, the dead or the living? The dead.
Revelation 11:18.
 23. With whom will it close? Those who shall be living when Christ comes. Revelation 14:6, 7; 11:18.
 24. What is to be the rule of the judgment? James 2:10-12; Ecclesiastes 12:13, 14.
 25. What solemn decree goes forth at the close of this judgment? Revelation 22:11, 12.
 26. In view of this, what are we exhorted to do? Zephaniah 2:1-3.

CHRIST’S RELATIVES

My mother and my brethren are these which hear the word of God, and do it. For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven the same is my brother, and sister, and mother.” Matthew 12:46-50.

A World wide Message

1. UNDER what symbol is the judgment announced? An angel delivering a message. Revelation 14:6, 7.
The word “angel” is from the Greek word for “messenger.” and sometimes, as in this instance, symbolizes men sent of God with a special message. See note on “Angels,” in “ S. S. Teachers’ Bible Helps, Page 96
2. How many angels, or messages, are brought to view in this line of prophecy? Verses 8, 9.
3. What great event immediately follows the third angel’s message? Revelation 14:14.
Thus it is evident that these messages are given in connection with the cleansing of the sanctuary and the judgment in 1844, and immediately preceding the second coming of Christ.
4. To how many nations does the first angel announce the judgment? Revelation 14:6.
5. How is this same message brought to view in Revelation 10:1-3? The following points clearly prove the angel of chapter 10 to be the same as that of chapter 14:6,7:-
 - (1) In both, the angel cries with a loud voice (Revelation 10:3; 14:7).
 - (2) Calls attention to the God who made heaven and earth (Revelation 14:7; 10:6).
 - (3) Bases his message on time (Revelation 10:6; 14:7).
 - (4) Announces the closing work of the gospel-the judgment and the finishing of the mystery (Revelation 10:7; 14:7) (The mystery is the gospel. Ephesians 3:3-6; Galatians 1:11,12; 1 Timothy 3:16.)
 - (5) It is world-wide. Revelation 14:6; 10:2.

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6. How is the angel described in Revelation 10:1-3?

Light and fire in the Bible represent the Spirit of God. Revelation 4:5. Thus this angel is represented as having much of God's Spirit.

7. What did the angel have open in his hand? Revelation 10:2.

8. What prophet was told to shut up the words, and seal the book until 'he time of the end? Daniel 12:4.

9. Are the wise then to understand? Verses 9, 10.

10. To what did the angel take a solemn oath? Revelation 10:6. Time as reckoned in the Bible is either probationary, literal, or prophetic.

11. Was there another message to be given after this? Revelation 10:11. (Then the time referred to must be prophetic.)

12. What is the most important and longest period of time brought to view in the Bible? The 2300 days, or years. Daniel 8:14.

13. What important event takes place at its close? Daniel 8:14.

14. When did this period close? AD 1844.

15. Then since the investigative judgment began in 1844, when this prophetic time closed, should not this message in Revelation 14:6, 7 have been given before this judgment began? It should.

16. Has there ever been a world-wide proclamation given based upon the prophetic periods of the book of Daniel? There has, the great Advent movement Preceding 1844.

17. How extensive was this proclamation? Joseph Wolf of Asia, from 1821 to 1845, Irving and 700 ministers Of England, and Miller of America, and 300 ministers from 1831 to 1845 all proclaimed the same message at about the same time. It must have been an angel guiding their minds. Their preaching and writings were known throughout the world. The writings of Bengel in Germany on the Second Advent, and Lacunzas' Rabbi Ben Israel in South America, and the personal labors of Prof. Gaussien of Geneva University in France, carried the message in these countries. In Scandinavia, where the clergy of the State Church opposed the movement, God was pleased to send the message in a miraculous manner through little children, afterwards known as "child-preachers." Some of these were not more than six or eight years of age. When standing before the People, tone and manner changed, and with solemn Power they gave the warning of the judgment, employing the very words of the Scripture, "Fear God and give glory to Him; for the hour of his judgment is come." See "Great Controversy," Page 366.

The Voice of Truth for January 1845, says of the extent of the proclamation of this message. "No case can be more clearly demonstrated with facts than that this message has been borne to every nation and tongue under heaven within the past few years, in the preaching of the coming of Christ in 1843, or near at hand. Through the medium of lectures and publications, the sound has gone into all the earth, and the words unto the ends of the world. For further historical statements, see "Daniel and Revelation," by U. Smith. Published by the Signs Publishing Company Ltd., Warburton, Victoria.

18. What was the prophet told to do with the book? Revelation 10:8, 9.

19. How is the disappointment which was experienced in 1844 symbolized in the prophecy of Revelation 10:10?

20. Were the disciples disappointed when Christ was crucified a few days after his triumphal entry into Jerusalem? Luke 24:19-21.

21. Then does a disappointment necessarily prove a message untrue?

22. What work did the Lord still have for his people to do after their disappointment in 1844? To announce the second and third angel's messages to the world. Revelation 10:11; 14:8-12.

What led to the disappointment in 1844 was the view entertained that when the prophetic period ended in 1844, probation would close, and that the cleansing of the sanctuary (Daniel 8:14) referred to the cleansing of this earth by fire, at the second coming of Christ. The Bible does not call the earth the sanctuary.

23. What scripture seems to have a special application to the work and disappointment of this people? Hebrews 10:32-34.

24. What were they exhorted not to do? Verses 35, 36.

25. Of what were they assured? Verse 37.

"Yet a little while, and he that shall come will come, and will not tarry."

Bible Studies

The Church and the World

1. WHAT proclamation is made in Revelation 14: 8 concerning Babylon?
2. By what symbol is Babylon represented in Revelation 17:3-5.
3. In what other chapter of this book is the symbol of a woman used? Chapter 12.
4. What does the woman of the twelfth chapter represent? The true church of God. Jeremiah 6:2.
5. Since the true church is symbolized by a virtuous woman, what would a corrupt woman, as a symbol, denote? A false, or apostate, church. Isaiah 50:1; Jeremiah 3:6-10, 20.
6. What church claims to be the mother of all churches?

What do we learn from Revelation 17:6 concerning this corrupt church that is called Babylon? That it was to be a Power that would persecute the saints with great cruelty.

8. What apostate church has been noted for its relentless persecutions of the true people of God?
9. What is it that makes the church an adulteress? James 4:4.
10. When did the early church openly receive the friendship of the world? When in seeking the influence of the nobility, the rich, and influential of the world, it received into its fellowship thousands of pagans unchanged in heart or faith, through the decree of Constantine, by which none but Christians could retain their offices of trust in his realm. See Church History, Mosheim and Neander.
11. Will not the same course upon the part of any church make it also an apostate?
12. What does the Lord say of those who love the world? 1 John 2:15.
13. Of what is the first apostate church said to be the mother? Revelation 17:5.
14. Would not this prove conclusively that the apostle saw that other and later religious bodies would become apostate? Yes.
15. What is the woman here referred to explained to be? Revelation 17:18.
16. Into how many parts was this city to be divided? Revelation 16:19.
17. What are these three parts? Paganism, Catholicism, and Protestantism. The three great religions of the world.

18. How are those who profess godliness in the last days described? 2 Timothy 3:1-5; Isaiah 3:16-23.

The manifest love of pleasure, the questionable church festivals, fairs, and bazaars with their cakes, grab-bags, gambling, etc, together with the love of dress and the general conformity to the world all plainly identify the modern, popular churches as a manifest fulfillment of these prophecies.

19. How will these worldly, pleasure-loving churches regard the word of God? 2 Timothy 4:3, 4.
- The rejection of the law of God by nearly all the great religious bodies in order to avoid the claims of the fourth commandment, and the reception of the infidel teachings of so-called higher criticism, evolution, Spiritualism, and theosophy, fulfils this prediction by Protestantism.
20. How are true Christians described? Titus 2:11-14; 1 Timothy 2:9, 10; 1 Peter 3:3-5.
 21. What is the meaning of the word "Babylon"? Genesis 10:10, margin; 11:9, margin. Confusion.
 22. Would not the word "confusion" very properly describe the six hundred or more opposing creeds of Protestantism of the present day?
 23. Is this division among the people of God pleasing to him or in harmony with his word? John 17:20, 21; 1 Corinthians 1:10.

24. When was the second angel's message first given? In 1844.
25. What fully proved that the church and the ministry had chosen the world in preference to their espoused Lord? Their rejection of all evidence from the Prophetic Scriptures that 'his return to the earth was near, and their treatment of those who loved his appearing. Isaiah 66:5.
26. Did not the leaders of the Jewish church in a similar manner reject the evidences of Christ's first advent through the preaching of John the Baptist? Luke 7:24-30.
27. What are some of the admissions of Protestant ministers themselves in reference to the state of the churches, and the time of their fall?

In 1844, Professor Finney, of Oberlin College, spoke in the following mournful strain: "We have also another corroborated fact - the almost universal absence of revival influence in the churches. The spiritual apathy is almost all-pervading and is fearfully deep; so the religious press of the whole land testifies. Very extensively church members are becoming devotees of fashion, joining hands with the ungodly in parties of pleasure, in dancing, in festivities, etc. But we need not expand this painful subject. Suffice it that the evidence thickens and rolls heavily upon us, to show that the churches generally are becoming sadly degenerate. They have gone very far from the Lord, and he has withdrawn himself from them."

Bible Studies

The report of the Michigan yearly Conference, published in the True Wesleyan of November 15, 1851, says: "Sins that would shock the moral sensibilities of the heathen, go unrebuked in all the great denominations of our land. These churches are like the Jewish Church when the Savior exclaimed, 'Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites.'"

Robert Atkins, in a sermon preached in London, says. "The truly righteous are diminished from the earth, and no man lays it to heart, The professors of religion of the present day, in every church are lovers of the world, conformers to the world, lovers of creature-comfort and those who aspire after respectability. They are called to suffer with Christ, but they shrink from even reproach. Apostasy, apostasy, apostasy, is engraved on the very front of every church; and did they know it, and did they feel it, there might be hope; but alas! They cry, 'We are rich, and Increased with goods, and stand in need of nothing'" Revelation 3:14-18.

Bishop R. S. Foster, of the Wesleyan Church, says. " The church of God is to-day courting the world. Its members are trying to bring it down to the level of the ungodly The ball, the theatre, nude and lewd art, social luxuries, with all their loose moralities, are making inroads into the secret enclosure of the church, and as a satisfaction for all this worldliness, Christians are making a great deal of lent and Easter and Good Friday, and church ornamentation. It is the old trick of Satan. The Jewish Church struck on that rock; the Roman Church was wrecked on the same and the Protestant Church is fast reaching the same doom."

"Our great dangers, as we see them, are assimilation to the world, neglect of the poor, substitution of the form for the fact of godliness, abandonment of discipline, a hireling ministry, an impure gospel, which, summed up, is a fashionable church."

C. H. Spurgeon, in introduction to "The Devil s Mission of Amusement," says: "We do not hesitate to assert that the characters of many hopeful young people have been shipwrecked, not by the avowed haunts of vice, but by the influence of the questionable entertainment in connection with their religious relationships. Pleasant lectures and wholesome singing were all very well when used for higher ends; but there has been a gradual coming down, till, in some cases, the schoolroom has endured what the theatre would have refused as too absurd. At present, in many cases, the prince of darkness feels himself as much at home in the church as in the world, and it is time that something was done to disturb his repose."

Western Christian Advocate (Wesleyan), May 19, 1893, says: "The great trouble with us to-day is that the of imperiled souls is our last and consideration. Many of our congregations are conducted on the basis of social clubs. They are made centers of social influence. Membership is sought in order to advance one's prospect in society, business, or politics. Preachers are called who know how to smooth down the rugged text to ears polite, and snugly keep damnation out of sight.

"The Sunday services are made the occasion of displaying the elegance of apparel in the latest fashion. Communicants take in the races, and give and attend card-parties and dances. The distinction between inside and outside is so obscure that men smile when asked to unite with the church, and sometimes tell us that they find the best men outside."

28. What description is given of Babylon in Revelation 18:1-3?

29. What is meant by the "wine of the wrath of her fornication"? False doctrines.

All truth is from God and has in itself the love, mercy, longsuffering, and loving kindness of God. Ail error is from Satan, and however innocent in appearance it may be, it has all the wrath, anger, and murderous intent of Satan in it. It was invented to war against God and truth, and those who love the truth. Truth never oppresses or persecutes, but persuades. Error seeks the civil arm with which to compel submission, and punish with imprisonment, pain, and death dissenters from it. All who seek the help of the civil power are members of the Babylonian family.

30. Is Babylon punished at last for her iniquity? Revelation 18:5-8.

31. What plagues are here introduced? Revelation 15:1.

32. What direction is given to God's people who are in Babylon? Come out of her my people. Revelation 18:4.

33. How did Jesus feel in reference to the condition of the Jewish people in his day? Luke 19:41-46.

34. Should we not feel the same now?

35. Whom does the Lord instruct the destroying angel to spare, when slaying the wicked? Ezekiel 9:4-6.

36. What are we to do? Isaiah 58:11.

"Wherefore come out from among them, and be you separate, said the Lord and I Will receive You."

Bible Studies

Christ and Paganism

1. WHAT did John see, as recorded in Revelation 12:3?
2. What evil intent did the prophet behold in the mind of this dragon? Verse 4.
3. Who is this woman? Revelation 12:1. A pure woman symbolizes the church of Christ.
Jeremiah 6:2; 2 Corinthians 11:2.
4. What became of this child? Revelation 12:5.
5. Who only has been taken into such an intimate relation with God the Father? Hebrews 12:2.
6. Then who must be represented by this child? Jesus Christ.
7. Who attempted to destroy the child Jesus? Matthew 2:13.
8. What power ruled the world at this time? Luke 2:1.
9. Who was Caesar Augustus?-The emperor of Rome. Herod was king under Augustus Caesar.
10. Then what power must be represented by the dragon? The Roman nation inspired and controlled by Satan.
11. What power succeeded the dragon? Revelation 13:1, 2. This beast embraces in itself the lion, bear, and leopard, the symbols of Daniel 7:4-6, re resenting Babylon, Medo-Persia, and Greece, so must refer to Rome which followed these kingdoms, and embraced them all.
12. What did the dragon give to this beast? Verse 2.

History states that the emperors of pagan Rome did give to the Papacy their seat of government, the city of Rome, and moved the capital to Constantinople. It also gave to the Papacy the civil power and authority of the government to enforce Its church dogmas. Gibbon.

13. What did John say this power would do? Verse 7.

1260 years of persecution, and over fifty millions of martyrs, testify to the fulfillment of this prophecy. Martyred because they would not think and teach as Rome directed. Pope Marcellus decreed, "It is permitted neither to think nor to teach otherwise than the court of Rome directs." Pope Innocent III. decreed that "the secular powers shall swear to exterminate all heretics condemned by the church; and if they do not, they shall be anathema." The directory for the inquisitors says: "All persons may attack any rebels to the church, and despoil them of their wealth, and slay them, and burn their houses and cities." Pope Leo X, in AD 1516, issued a papal bull which said: "No person shall preach without the permission of his superior. All preachers shall explain the gospel according to the Fathers. They shall not explain futurity, or the times of Antichrist. if any person shall act contrary to this rescript, he shall be divested of his office as preacher, and be excommunicated

14. What is said of the world's worshipping this power? Verse 8.
15. What would it be to worship any power? Romans 6:16. To obey its laws.
16. How is our attention especially called to, what is to follow? Revelation 13: 9.
17. What is said should happen to this power? Verse 10.
18. When did this power go into captivity? When Berthier, a French general, entered Rome in the year 1798, Proclaimed a republic, took the Pope Prisoner to France, where he died two years later in captivity.

SALVATION

For all. Isaiah 45:21, 22; 1 Timothy 2:3, 4.

Is of God. Isaiah 12:2, 3; Psalm 32, 39.

Through Christ only. Acts 4:12 John 3:36; 10:43.

Able to save. Isaiah 63:1; Hebrews 7:25.

Now. 2 Corinthians 6:2.

Today. Hebrews 3:7, 15; Titus 2:11-15.

"To-morrow" is Satan's word to ruin the soul. "Today," "Now," is the word of the Lord.

From Sin. Matthew 1:21; John 8:34-36; Romans 5:19-21.

To Righteousness now in this life. Ephesians 1:4; Luke 1:67-75.

To all who believe. Romans 1:16; John 3:16; Psalm 50:23.

To continue in sin is to deny Christ's power as a Savior, to limit God, and is serving Satan.

Romans 6:16-23; 1 John 3:1-10.

Faith in Christ paralyses the power of sin. Romans 6:11, 12; 2 Corinthians 4:11.

Let the triumph of the gospel over sin and Satan appear now in you. Isaiah 61:10; Jude 1:24, 25.

Is Eternal. Isaiah 45:17; 51:6; Hebrews 5:9; Hebrews 9:28.

Bible Studies

The United States of America in Prophecy

1. HOW WAS the United States presented to the revelator? Revelation 13:11.
2. How much of the world's territory did the first or papal beast occupy? All the western Part of Europe. and all that Part of the Old World not already occupied by the symbols before introduced.
3. Must we not, then, look for another beast outside of Europe?
4. Out of what did this beast come? The earth. Revelation 13:11.
5. Where did the other beast come from? The sea. Revelation 13:1.
6. What do waters in prophecy represent? Revelation 17:15.
7. What do winds symbolize? Jeremiah 4:11-13, 19, 21.
8. What difference, then, must we find in the rise of this two horned beast power from those which preceded it? The others came up front among the People as the result of war; while this grows Peacefully, by immigration, as a plant grows up out of the earth.

The author of "The New World Compared with the Old," speaking of the United States of America, says "Like a silent seed we grew into empire." Page 635. The population of that country has grown from 3,929,625 in 1790 to 91,972,266 in 1910, a marvelous rate of increase with which that of France, Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, or Russia, is not to be compared.

9. What do the ten horns on the Roman beast denote? Daniel 7:24.
 10. What did John see upon these horns to indicate that they were kingly powers, or kingdoms, which were ruled by monarchs? Crowns. Revelation 13:1.
 11. Are there any crowns on the two-horned beast? Revelation 13:11.
 12. The fact that this power appeals to those who dwell in its territory to make an image to the beast, indicates that the authority of the government was vested in the people and not in an individual or king, and was therefore a republic. Verse 14.
 13. What expression shows it to be youthful and mild in its pretensions? He had two horns like a lamb.
 14. What is its real character? "He spoke as a dragon."
 15. How does a nation speak? Through its laws.
 16. How much power was he to exercise? Revelation 13:12.
 17. What resulted from the exercise of this power? Revelation 13:12.
 18. In what way only can the earth render worship? Leviticus 25:4, 5; 2 Chronicles 36:21.
- If the earth, when permitted to rest on the seventh day, kept the Sabbath and so worshipped the Creator, enforced idleness upon the Sunday would cause the earth to worship the beast which instituted Sunday.
19. What will this power endeavor to enforce? Revelation 13:16.
 20. What penalty will be visited upon those who refuse to receive the mark? Verse 17.

This must refer to the modern system of boycotting which is now becoming universal as exhibited in the noted Dreyfus case, in which many of the world's nations threatened to boycott French enterprises and manufactures.

21. With what punishment does God threaten those who receive the mark, or who worship either of these powers? Revelation 14: 9, 10.
22. What was this power to do? Revelation 13:13.

Some suppose that this refers to the discovery of the use of electricity by Franklin, and its use in telegraphy by Prof. J. Morse, both Americans. Others believe that Spiritualism will yet bring fire from heaven to demonstrate its claims, and lead men away from the word of God.

23. For what purpose were these wonders to be wrought? Verse 14.
24. By what power are these miracles wrought? Revelation 16:14.
25. Do the Scriptures state that the people will be led away by these seducing spirits? 1 Timothy 4:1.
26. Where and when did Spiritualism arise? In the United States, at Hydesville, N.Y., in 1848.
27. What nation, then, must have been described in these symbols? The United States.
28. Under what other name is this miracle-working power symbolized? The false Prophet.

Revelation 19:20.

29. What is there in the symbol to represent the leading principles of this government? Two horns.
30. What are the leading principles upon which this government was founded? Republicanism and Protestantism, or civil and religious liberty.
31. What specifications does John give to mark the power in question?
 - (1) It is "another beast."
 - (2) As he saw it, it was just "coming up."

Bible Studies

- (3) It came up out of the earth.
 - (4) Its lamb-like horns indicated youthfulness and innocence.
 - (5) It is a nation where the people make the laws.
 - (6) It is a wonder-working power.
 - (7) It speaks as a dragon.
32. Has not this government fulfilled all these specifications except the last?
33. Will this power be successful, through its deceptions, in making an image to the beast?
Revelation 13:15, 16.
34. What solemn warning do we find in Revelation 14:9, 10, in reference to worshipping this image?
35. Then could the third message be given before this power arose and this image was formed?
36. To what beast is the image to be made? Revelation 13:14, last clause.
37. What beast was it which was “wounded by a sword and did live”? Revelation 13:3.
38. What was this beast? An ecclesiastical power clothed with civil authority, which deprived of their God-given rights those who would not accept of her dogmas and submit to her creed.
39. What will be an image of this beast? Another ecclesiastical establishment clothed with similar power, doing a similar work.
40. From the terms of this prophecy, must we not conclude that the United States government will yet so trample upon the rights of conscience as to define men’s faith in some respects, and enforce the same by law?
41. How can this be done when the Constitution guarantees civil and religious liberty to all? It has been done by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States so interpreting the Constitution as to declare it to be a Christian nation, and to make the enforcement of Sunday by civil law, constitutional (?). This was accomplished Feb. 29, 1892. For twenty-five years the National Reform Association has been agitating this very question. It proposed to change the Constitution by inserting in it the names of God and Christ, and placing “all Christian laws and usage in the government in the fundamental law of the land.” Also to have the Constitution of the United States so amended as to enforce the observance of Sunday, the first day of the week, as the Sabbath. The Supreme Court decision meets all the demands of the National Reform Association, as they themselves affirm. An official organ of the American Sabbath Union, May 7, 1892, says that this decision “Establishes clearly the fact that our Government is Christian. This decision is vital to the Sunday question in all its aspects, and places that question among the most important issues now before the American People.” Similar movements are on foot in other lands in the form of the Council of Churches, the Christian Electors’ Association, Christian Citizenship Leagues, etc. Thus those that dwell upon the earth fall in harmony with the exhortation of the United States to make an image to the beast. “As America, the land of religious liberty, shall unite with the Papacy in forcing the consciences of men to honor the false Sabbath, the People of every country on the globe will be led to follow her example.” - E. G. W. “The Sunday movement is now making its way in darkness. The leaders are concealing the trite issue, and many who unite in the movement do not themselves see whither the under current is tending. Its Professions are mild, and apparently Christian; but when it shall speak it will reveal the spirit of the dragon.” - E. G. W. National Reform Association utterances: “We want state and religion, and we are going to have it.” - Jonathan Edwards, DD, Convention Speech. “Enforce upon all who come among us the laws of Christian morality. “Christian Statesman.”

It will be noticed that the fulfillment of the prophecy demands just such a contradiction, Indicated by the horns of the lamb and the mouth of the dragon, as would be seen in the profession of equal rights to all and a law restricting these rights

The World s Last Warning

1. WHAT warning message is given in Revelation 14:9, 10?
2. What event immediately follows this message? Verse 14.
3. Where is the description of the beast which the third angel warns man not to worship? Revelation 13:1-8.
4. What is given by which we may unmistakably identify this power? Revelation 13:18.
5. Where is this numerical title to be found? The Scripture states that 666 is the number of a man, and must therefore be sought for in the distinctive title of the man who represents that Power, and who only is permitted to assume that name or title.

The Pope of Rome at his coronation is given the very blasphemous title, “VICARIUS FILII DEI” Selecting from this title the letters that were used as numerals by the Latins, we have the following:

Bible Studies

V – 5.
I – 1.
U – 5.
C – 100.
L – 50.
D – 500.

6. Is the same power described anywhere else in the Bible? Daniel 7:23-25; 2 Thessalonians 2:3-10.
7. What did Daniel say this power would think to do? Daniel 7:25, third clause.
8. What part of God's law relates to time? The fourth commandment. Exodus 20:8-11.
9. Has the Papacy made any change in the Sabbath? Yes. See study on "The Great Apostasy."
10. Does the Bible speak of more than one conflict of God's people with this beast? Revelation 13:7; 15:2.
In the first conflict, the beast overcomes them; in the second, they get the victory over him.
11. What did John see, as recorded in Revelation 13:11?
12. What was this beast to do, as recorded in verses 14, 15? See study on "The United States in Prophecy."
13. What does the mark, sign, or seal of a power show? Its authority.
14. What part of God's law shows his authority? Exodus 20:8-11. See note on question 13 in the study on "The Seal of God."
15. Then what is his mark, sign, or seal? Exodus 31:16, 17.
In changing the fourth commandment, the Papacy ignores the mark of God's authority, and institutes one of its own. He does this understandingly.
16. What do papists say of Protestants observing the Sunday-Sabbath?
lit Catholic catechisms we find the following:-
"Question. How prove you that the church has power to command feasts and holy days?
"Answer. By the very act of changing the Sabbath into Sunday, which Protestants allow of; and therefore they fondly contradict themselves by keeping Sunday strictly, and breaking most other feasts commanded by the same church." Abridgement of Christian Doctrine, Page 57.
It is worth while to remember that this observance of the Sabbath [Sunday] not only has no foundation in the Bible, but is in flagrant contradiction with its letter, which commands rest on the Sabbath, which is Saturday. It was the Catholic Church which, by the authority of Jesus Christ has transferred this rest to Sunday, in remembrance of the resurrection of our Lord. This observance of Sunday by the Protestants is an homage, they pay, in spite of themselves, to the authority of the church." - Plain Talk Protestants. Page 213.
17. How can the United States cause men to receive this mark? By passing laws enforcing Sunday-keeping.
18. In addition to the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath, what does the fourth commandment require? Exodus 23:12. Six days' work.
19. What is the earth said to do when its inhabitants observe a time, or day, of rest? Leviticus 25:1-4;
2 Chronicles 36:21.
20. What expression of the prophet shows that the acceptance of the mark of the Papacy by the people, causes the earth also to worship the first beast? Revelation 13:12, second clause.
21. With what are all to be threatened who refuse to worship the image of the beast? Boycotting and death. See note question 20, "United States in Prophecy." Revelation 13:15-17.
22. With what does the Lord threaten all who do worship the beast or his image? Revelation 14:9-11.
23. Would not this indicate that a very severe and testing conflict was just before men?
24. Whom should we most fear to disobey-the powers of earth, or God? Acts 5:29.
25. What is the unmixed wrath of God explained to be? Revelation 15:1. The seven last Plagues.
26. With what has God's wrath always been mingled in the past? Habakkuk 3:2.
27. What, then, must wrath without mixture be? Wrath without mercy.
28. Does Christ's mediation for man forever cease just before his Second Coming to earth?
Revelation 22:11, 12.
29. What finally becomes of the beast and the false prophet, and all who worship them? Revelation 19:20.
30. Where does John see those who had overcome the beast, etc.? Revelation 15:2.
31. What song do they sing? Verse 3.
The song of Moses was a song of triumphal victory over the Egyptian armies at the Red Sea. Exodus 15. The remnant people of God pass through a similar experience. Zephaniah 3:8, 12, 20.

Bible Studies

32. How are those who give the third angel's message described? Revelation 14:12.

The Seven Last Plagues

1. How was the wrath of God manifested in ancient times? By a plague among the people. Numbers 16:46.
2. What was the effect of this plague? Verse 49.
3. What caused a cessation of the plague? Verses 47, 48. Israel had transgressed, but the high priest interceded for them, and in mercy their lives were spared.
4. How will the wrath of God be finally manifested on the wicked? Revelation 15:1.
5. Will there be mercy shown in connection with the seven last plagues? Revelation 14:9, 10.

The warning is wrath without mixture. There is then no one to plead for the sinner

6. Will not Christ be officiating then in the heavenly sanctuary? Revelation 15:8.
"No man" must include the Savior for he is "the Son of man." When he ceases his work as mediator the just punishments of God must fall upon a guilty world.
7. Does the work of salvation end before Christ's return? Revelation 22:11. There can be no change of character after this.

8. What occurs during the interval? Amos 8:11, 12.

When Christ has left the heavenly courts, and it is too late, those who have neglected salvation will then seek for it in vain.

9. What occurs when Christ begins his reign? Daniel 12:1.

To stand up is to begin to reign. When Michael (Christ), the great prince, begins to reign, the greatest time of trouble ever seen commences on the earth. This is the time of the seven last plagues.

10. What is the first plague? Revelation 16:1, 2.

A similar plague fell upon ancient Egypt as a punishment for their idolatry and their ill-treatment of the people of God. Exodus 9:8-11. This leads to the conclusion that the seven last plagues will be as literal upon those who worship the beast and unite in persecuting those who keep the commandments of God.

11. Why are not the servants of God attacked? Psalm 91:3-10. The acceptance of truth places them where God can shield them.

12. What effect does the second plague have? Revelation 16:3.

That this is literal is shown by the death of every living thing in the sea.

13. How are the waters affected by the third plague?, Revelation 16:4.

14. What did they do under similar conditions in Egypt? Exodus 7:24.

15. Why has God given them blood to drink? Revelation 16:6.

16. How can it be said they have done this? Revelation 13:15.

In the light of the twentieth century they have planned to repeat the work of the dark ages,

17. What is this plague succeeded by? Revelation 16:8, 9.

18. What effect will this have on the earth? Joel 1:15-20. Heat waves produce fire and famine.

19. How will the righteous fare at this time? Isaiah 33:16.

20. What follows the heat waves? Revelation 16:10, 11.

The seat of the Beast-the Papacy-has so far been the city of Rome. His kingdom must be wherever his people are found.

21. Will God make a distinction between people during this time? Exodus 10:23.

22. What is the effect of the sixth plague? Revelation 16:12.

The rivers were dried up under the fourth plague, so that this must be a symbol representing the country or nation of Babylon.

23. Are such symbols common in the Scriptures? Isaiah 8:7.

24. If Babylon was, to break up, what would be the probable result? A scramble for his territory by the great nations of the earth.

26. Where does Inspiration lay the scene for the final battle of this world? In territory long controlled by the Palestine. See Revelation 16: 13-16, and Zechariah 14: 1, 2. Armageddon, or Mt. Megiddo, is north at Jerusalem, and the Plain of Megiddo in that immediate vicinity.

27. What agency will precipitate this final conflict? Revelation 16: 14. Modern Spiritualism is already influencing many of the Political leaders of Europe.

28. Where is the seventh plague poured out? "Into the air," indicating that this Plague is universal. Revelation 16:17. These plagues are cumulative, each adding its effect to the other.

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29. What is the result of this plague? Revelation 16:18, 20. This destroys the cities of the nations.
30. Whose voice is it produces this result? Joel 3:16.
31. What follows? Revelation 16:21. The weight of a talent is 56 pounds.
32. Has God prepared for such a time? Job 38:22, 23.
33. Where are the righteous during this plague? Isaiah 32:18, 19.
34. How are the rest of the wicked inhabitants of the earth destroyed? Revelation 19:2 1.
35. What is the condition of the earth then? Jeremiah 4:25, 26.

“The plague, and dearth, and din of war,
Our Savior’s swift approach declare,
And bid our hearts arise;
The signs confirm our trembling hope,
While scoffers still in darkness grope,
And view them with surprise.”

“Whatever ill the world befall,
A Pledge of endless good we call,
A sign Of Jesus near his chariot will not long delay;
We bear the rumbling wheels, and pray, Triumphant Lord, appear!”

Charles Wesley

A Vital Question

1. WHAT statement does the prophet Samuel make in reference to obedience? 1 Samuel 15:22.
2. To what does he say the sins of rebellion and stubbornness are equal? Verse 23.
What does Saul give as the reason why he disobeyed God? Verse 24.
4. Is not this fear of the people the reason why many do not obey God now?
5. Is the Lord particular that we shall observe his commandments exactly as he has given them to us? Deuteronomy 4:2.
6. What does Jesus say of one who shall break one of the least of God’s commandments, and shall teach men to do so? Matthew 5:19.
7. What command had the Lord given about touching any of the holy vessels in the sanctuary? Numbers 4:15.
8. What was to happen to any one who disregarded this command? 1 Samuel 6:19.
9. Who among God’s people ventured to transgress this plain commandment? 2 Samuel 6:6.
10. Did the Lord take his life, as he said he would the life of any one who should touch the ark? Verse 7.
11. What did this ark contain? Deuteronomy 10:1-5.
12. If the Lord had not taken the life of this man, would not others of the children of Israel have been emboldened presumptuously to follow his example, thus causing both the ark and its contents to lose their sacredness in the eyes of the people?
13. Does God represent himself in the commandments as a jealous God? Exodus 20:4-6.
14. How had Jeroboam king of Israel separated from God? 1 Kings 12:25-33.
15. Who was sent from Judah to Bethel with a message from God to Jeroboam? 1 Kings 13:1.
16. What did he do there? Verses 2-6.
17. What did the king invite him to do? Verse 7.
18. What reply did he make to him? Verses 8, 9.
19. Who also dwelt there at Bethel? And what did he do? Verses 11 - 17.
20. What did he say to the man of God? Verse 18.
21. Did the man of God go home with him? Verse 19.
22. What words came from the Lord while they were eating? Verses 20-22.
23. What happened to the man of God on his way home? Verses 23-32.
24. From this, should we not learn that it is unsafe to heed the counsel of those who would lead us to disregard the commandments of God, although they may claim that their message came from an angel of heaven? Deuteronomy 13:1-4.

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25. Where were the priests instructed to obtain the fire that they burned in their censers when offering incense before the Lord? Leviticus 16:12.
26. Had God given plain instruction regarding the offering of incense? Exodus 30:7-9.
This fire was kindled by God himself (Leviticus 9:24), and was to be kept perpetually burning. Leviticus 6:13.
27. Who disregarded this plain instruction? Leviticus 10:1.
28. What happened to them? Verse 2.
29. What was the trouble with this offering? Had they not offered fire before God? Yes but it was “strange” fire and not the sacred fire from the altar, as commanded by God.
30. In view of these examples, is it safe for us to regard any other day as sacred other than the seventh day (Saturday), which God made holy and commanded us to keep holy? Exodus 20:8-11; Ezekiel 22:26. Sunday observance and strange fire correspond.
31. What question was asked the Savior by the scribes and Pharisees? Matthew 15:1, 2.
32. What question did he ask them in reply? Verse 3.
33. What did he say God had commanded? Verse 4.
34. How did he say they reasoned in reference to God’s commandments? Verses 5, 6.
35. What did he say they had done by this kind of reasoning? Verse 6.
36. What statement of the prophet Isaiah was fulfilled by them? Verses 7-9.
37. What does the fourth commandment require of all men? To keep holy the seventh day.
38. What does the tradition of men say of this requirement? If you observe the first day, you are free from obligation to keep holy the seventh day.
39. If Jesus were here now, what do you think he would say that such teachers are doing? Mark 7:13.
40. At the beginning of the work of the gospel, did the Lord punish disobedience as signally as in Old-Testament times? Acts 5:1-11.
41. For what purpose were all these things written? I Corinthians 10:11.
42. What does the Lord say we should all be? James 1:22-25
43. Who only does Jesus say will enter the kingdom of heaven? Matthew 7:2 1.
44. To whom does he liken the man who does, or obeys, the word of God? Verses 24, 25.
45. To whom does he liken the man who hears, but does not obey? Verses 26, 27.
46. In view of all these statements, what ought we to say? Psalm 119:34, 59, 60.
47. What will be the fate of all those who continue in sin? Romans 6:23.
48. Why, then, are men emboldened to continue in sin? Ecclesiastes 8:11.
49. In closing up his writings, what does the wise man conclude to be the whole duty of man?
Ecclesiastes 12:13,14.
50. Who does Jesus say are his brothers and sisters? Luke 8:19-21.

Proper Sabbath Keeping

- Is preceded by preparation. Exodus 16: 22, 23; Mark 15:42 Luke 23:54-56.
Sabbath begins at sundown Friday evening. Leviticus 23:32.
Deuteronomy 16:6. Closes at sundown Saturday evening.
Mark 1:32; judges 14:18.
No business to be done. Nehemiah 13:18-22.
Farmers to observe in sowing and harvest. Exodus 34:21.
Lawful to heal the sick and do well. Matthew 12:11, 12.
Christ attended public service. Luke 4:16, 31.
Apostles attended public service. Acts 13:14; 16:13; 17:2; 18:4, 11.
Christians exhorted to do so. Hebrews 4:9, margin; Hebrews 10: 24-25.
To be called a delight. Isaiah 58:13, 14. The Lord’s day. Revelation 1:10.

“The Sabbath calls our thoughts to nature, and brings us into communion with the Creator. In the song of the birds, the sighing of the trees, and the music of the sea, we still may bear his voice who talked with Adam in Eden in the cool of the day. And as we behold his power in nature we find comfort, for the word that created all things is that which speaks life to the soul. He who commanded the light to shine out of darkness bath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of

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Jesus Christ.”

“To all who receive the Sabbath as a sign of Christ’s creative and redeeming power it will be a delight. Seeing Christ in it they delight themselves in him. The Sabbath points them to the works of creation as an evidence of his mighty power in redemption. While it calls to mind the lost peace of Eden, it tells of peace restored through the Savior. And every object in nature repeats his invitation, Come unto me, all you that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.” - Desire of Ages,

“In order to keep the Sabbath holy, it is not necessary that we enclose ourselves in walls, shut away from the beautiful scenes of nature, and from the free, invigorating air of heaven. We should in no case allow burdens and business transactions to divert our minds upon the Sabbath of the Lord, which he has sanctified. It is necessary that the people of God assemble to talk of him, to interchange thoughts and ideas in regard to the truths contained in his word, and to devote a portion of time to appropriate prayer. But these seasons, even upon the Sabbath, should not be made tedious by their length and lack of interest.”

“During a portion of the day all should have an opportunity to be out of doors. Children receive a more correct knowledge of God, and their minds are better impressed, by spending a portion of their time out of doors, not in play, but in company with their parents. Let their young minds be associated with God in the beautiful scenery of nature, let their attention be called to the tokens of his love to man in his created works, and they will be attracted and interested. They will not be in danger of associating the character of God with everything that is severe and stern; but as they view the beautiful things he has created for the happiness of man, they will be led to regard him as a tender, loving Father. They will see that his prohibitions and injunctions are not made merely to show his power and authority, but that he has the happiness of his children in view. As the character of God puts on the aspect of love, benevolence, beauty, and attraction, they are drawn to love him. You can direct their minds to the lovely birds, making the air musical with their lovely songs, to the spires of grass, and the gloriously tinted flowers in their perfection perfuming the air. All these proclaim the love and skill of the heavenly Artist, and show forth the glory of God.”

“The Sabbath should be made so interesting to our families that its weekly return will be hailed with joy.”

The Seal of God

1. WHAT important work is foretold in Revelation 7:1-3? The sealing of the servants of God.

A sealing work would indicate a closing work.

2. How is the vast importance of this work indicated in verse 1? In the holding, of the winds of war (Jeremiah 49:36, 37) in the four quarters of the world by the angels of God; thus showing that everything will be held secondary to this work.

3. How many are sealed? Verse 4.

4. What evidence have we that these are Christians? Revelation 14: 1-5.

They are followers of the Lamb; the remnant who are translated without experiencing death; “redeemed from among men” at the Second Advent of Christ. They are also the remnant of the true Israel of God. James addresses all Christians as members of the twelve tribes of Israel. James 1:1, 2. Israelites by promise Romans 9:7, 8. Grafted from the Gentiles. Romans 11:13-24, Ephesians 2:11-13 Jews inwardly. Romans 2:28, 29. Abraham’s seed through Christ. Galatians 3:7, 29.

5. What events occur at the opening of the sixth seal? Revelation 6:12, 13.

The great earthquake of Lisbon in 1755, which shook more than a third part of the earth. The darkening of the sun and moon in 1780, and the great shower of falling stars in 1833, fulfil these predictions. These are the signs given by Christ which were to precede his Second Advent. Matt 24:29, 30.

6. Where is the record of the opening of the seventh seal? Revelation 8:1.

7. What causes silence in heaven? The absence of all the holy angels who attend the Second Advent of Christ. Matthew 25:31. The time of the sealing, in chapter 7, is thus located between the appearing of the signs (Revelation 6) and the coming of Christ. Revelation 8: 1.

8. Are the words sign and seal sometimes used in the Scriptures as meaning the same? Romans 4:11.

9. Is the seal of God equivalent to his name? Revelation 7:3; 14:1.

Webster defines the word seal, “that which authenticates.” A name is used as a symbol of authority; as, “In the name of the king;” that is, by the authority of the king. Esther 8:8.

10. In what is the authority of any ruler expressed? In his law.

11. Do the Scriptures state that the seal of God is connected with his law? Isaiah 8:16.

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12. Is the law to be sealed among the disciples at the time when they are waiting and looking for the coming of the Lord? Verse 17.

13. Which is the only commandment of the ten which distinguishes their author as the Creator of all things? Exodus 20:8-11.

A seal must show on its face who the law-maker is, the extent of his jurisdiction and his authority to make law. The fourth commandment is the only one of the ten which embraces all of these features.

14. Does Jehovah call the Sabbath his sign or seal? Exodus 31:13.

15. What reason is given why it is a sign? Verse 17.

16. For what purpose is it a sign? Ezekiel 20:12,

17. As the Sabbath is God's seal, must not the sealing brought to view in Revelation 7:1-4 be a Sabbath reformation just prior to the coming of Christ?

18. What is meant by Sealing the servants of God in their foreheads? Obtaining the consent of the mind to the Sabbath, or seal; and their observance of it making them as God's peculiar People.

19. Has a Sabbath movement which would fulfil this prophecy come up at the time here indicated? Yes.

Since the falling of the stars in 1833 a people has arisen, composed of individuals from all denominations, and others, who have returned to the observance of the ancient Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, being led to it, as they all believe, by the rise of this very message.

20. How was this work to arise? To ascend from the east, or as the sun-rising. Revelation 7:2.

21. How was it finally to affect the world? Revelation 18:1.

The work is fast reaching this latter stage. Thirty-nine publishing houses and branches in various parts of the world-in the United States, Switzerland, Norway, Germany, England, South Africa, Australia, etc-are every week sending forth tons of reading matter in upwards of seventy languages, and in increasing number yearly. Organized missionary effort is being put forth all over the world, and God is signally adding His blessing. City missions are established in most of the large cities, and by these means, together with that of preaching, Bible readings, colporteuring, and camp-meetings the work is being pushed rapidly forward to completion.

22. Did the Lord anciently require his people to protect themselves from the plagues of Egypt by a special and peculiar sign? Exodus 12:7-13.

23. Is it unreasonable, then, to conclude that the same God will require his people to receive and hold a distinguishing mark, or sign, to protect them from the "seven last plagues" which are to depopulate the earth?

24. How does the prophet describe the marking of God's people just before the execution of the wrath of God? Ezekiel 9:2-4.

25. Will the seal fully protect those who receive it? Ezekiel 9:5, 6.

The Gospel of Health

1. How does God regard the health of his people? 3 John 1:2.

2. Has eating and drinking anything to do with our religion? 1 Corinthians 10:31.

3. How much of our person is affected by Bible religion? 1 Thessalonians 5:23; 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20.

4. Will any be saved who knowingly defile the body in any way? 1 Corinthians 3:16, 17.

5. Can the body be defiled with improper food? Daniel 1:8.

6. What, did the king eat and drink with which Daniel refused to defile himself? Swine's flesh and meats offered to idols, highly seasoned foods, and wines.

7. What may be said of peppers, spices, and wines, commonly used in cooking? (1) They contain no food element whatever; (2) They do not add to the delicate flavor of the fruits, grains, and vegetables, but destroy the natural sensitiveness of the taste, so that it is unable to detect the choice flavors given by nature; (3) They do the entire system a positive injury, by inflaming the delicate blood-vessels of the throat and stomach, by whipping up the often already overtaxed nerves to increased exhaustion, and by heating up the blood through the entire system, thus making it more difficult to control the temper and all the natural passions.

8. What kind of food did Daniel request for himself and his companions? Daniel 1:12.

9. What variety of foods was included under the term "pulse"? Pulse: "Seeds, herbs, greens, vegetables, i.e., vegetable food." Gesenius. "The fair interpretation is to apply it to that which grows up from seeds, such, probably, as would be sown in a garden, or as we would now express it, vegetable diet." - Barnes's

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Commentary on the Book of Daniel.

10. Do not people now, as in Daniel's time, generally suppose that people will grow poor and feeble on a vegetarian diet? Daniel 1:10.

11. What was the result of the experiment in Daniel's case? Verse 15. The same result may be obtained today.

12. Upon what kinds of food do the strongest and most peaceable nations of the earth largely subsist, such nations is the Scotch, the laboring classes of England, and others?-Fruits, grains, and vegetables. The same is true of the strongest, most peaceable, and useful among animals. The horse, the ox, the elephant, the camel, etc.

13. What do the Scriptures say of the habits of those who strive for the mastery? 1 Corinthians 9:24, 25.

14. What statement is made by physicians attending persons who are training for the purpose of developing the most physical strength and nerve power before entering upon a race, a prize fight, or a similar contest?

"As soon as the contest has been agreed upon, and the arrangements made, the training begins: and first, the diet is modified and adapted to the production of the greatest amount of physical power and endurance. Away goes tobacco, tea, coffee, rum, beer, etc., in all their various forms and all sensual indulgences of every description. Their living consists of plain, simple, nourishing food--such as read, beet, fruits, and cold water." -Everybody's Own Physician; How to Acquire and Regain Strength, by G. W. Gleason. M.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. See also "Home Hand-Book of Domestic Hygiene and Rational Medicine," by J. H. Kellogg, M.D., Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan.

15. Did the apostle Paul say that he took a similar course that he might be certain to win in the Christian race? 1 Corinthians 9:26, 27.

16. If men are willing so to deny themselves to gain a small reward in this life, ought we not to be willing to deny self to make sure of gaining everlasting life?

17. What did God originally create for man's diet? Genesis 1:29.

18. Then what did the term meat originally embrace? Fruits, grains, and nut-foods.

19. At how early a date did God point out the distinction between clean and unclean animals? Genesis 7:2. The time of the flood.

20. Did God ever permit man to eat of the clean animals? Leviticus 11:1-3.

21. What shows that God did not design this for the general diet of man? Exodus 16:4.

22. What kind of food was this? Psalm 78:24, 25.

23. What special promise did God make Israel prior to giving them this bread? Exodus 15:26; 23:25.

24. What had been Israel's diet in Egypt? Exodus 16:3.

25. Were they satisfied with this bread from heaven? Numbers 11:13.

26. How did they feel toward it? Numbers 21:5.

27. What did they desire? Numbers 1:4, 5.

28. How did they express themselves? Verse 6.

29. Did God supply them with flesh? Verse 31.

30. What did God also send with the flesh? Verse 33.

31. How did it affect them spiritually? Psalm 106:13-15.

32. Upon what principle does God sometimes grant men's desires, even when it is not best? Matthew 19:8.

33. What lesson would the Lord have us learn from these particulars concerning Israel's lusting for flesh?

1 Corinthians 10:5- 11.

34. When, and under what circumstances, did God first permit man to eat flesh meat? Genesis 9:1-3.

35. But what would we conclude to be the best food for man? Genesis 1:29.

36. What, besides the Bible arguments already considered should have a tendency to lead men at the present time to discard the use of animal food? (1) The diseased condition of all kinds of animals generally; (2) The inhuman treatment in transporting comparatively healthy animals, which results in creating such a feverish condition as to render them unfit for food; (3) The dangers arising from the various modes of packing, curing, and canning meals.

37. What kind of flesh did God forbid men to eat, or even to touch? Deuteronomy 14:8.

38. What was included under the term "unclean"? That which was PHYSICALLY unclean, and that which was CEREMONIALLY unclean.

39. For what purpose was the hog created? For a scavenger.

40. Is the hog, then, physically or ceremonially unclean? Physically.

41. Was physical uncleanness recognized before the time of the Jews? Genesis 7: 1, 2

42. Was the vision given to the apostle Peter designed to inform him that there was any change in the

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physical fitness of the various animals for food, or was it to teach, him that lie should make no distinction in men? Acts 10:28.

43. What does the Lord say of those who make a great profession of holiness, and yet pay no regard to their diet? Isaiah 65:4, 5.

44. What is said of those who profess to be sanctifying themselves in preparation for Christ's Second Coming, and who continue to eat swine's flesh? Isaiah 66:15- 17.

45. What special object did the Lord have in changing the diet of his people Israel? Deuteronomy 8:3.

46. Of what other dangers besides improper diet does the Savior warn us? Luke 21:34.

47. What is the meaning of "surfeiting"? Over-eating. See Webster.

48. What is true Bible temperance? A total abstinence from all that is hurtful, and a moderate use only of that which is good.

49. Is it not reasonable to suppose that those who are prepared for Christ's coming will heed the Savior's warning, and will give proper attention to their habits of eating?

Gods Plan for the Support of His Work

1. How MUCH of our income have we reason to believe it would be pleasing to God that we should devote to the support of his service? Leviticus 27:30-32.

2. Were the ministers anciently to have any inheritance of land or any secular occupation among their brethren? Numbers 18:20.

3. To whom were they to look for their support? To God, who sent them forth to preach.

4. How did the Lord purpose to support these ministers? Verses 21-24. By giving them his Portion.

5. What is the first recorded instance of tithe-paying? The case of Abraham, over four hundred years before the time of Moses. Genesis 14:18-20.

6. To what priest did Abraham pay tithe? Hebrews 7:1, 2.

7. After what order is our Savior's priesthood? Hebrews 5:6, 10; 6:20; 7:17.

8. Whose children are Christians said to be? Galatians 3:7, 29.

9. Did Abraham teach his children to pay tithes to God, as exhibited in the case of Jacob?
Genesis 18:17,19; 28:20-22.

10. What does Jesus say we will do if we are truly Abraham's children? John 8:39.

11. Then as Melchisedec represented Christ, and Abraham represented Christians, ought we not to follow Abraham's example, and pay a tithe of our increase to Christ?

12. Has God ordained that ministers of the gospel should live on the same plan as the priests did anciently?
1 Corinthians 9:13, 14.

13. Did our Savior teach the paying of tithes? Matthew 23:23.

14. If the tithe belongs to God, and he devotes it to the support of his ministers, then who really pays the ministers, God or the people?

15. How much does man have to start with in this life? 1 Timothy 6:7.

16. Who owns everything in this world? Psalm 24:1; 50:10, 12; Haggai 2:8.

17. What relation do we sustain to the Lord's property? That of stewards. Matthew 25:14; Luke 16:1, 2.

18. Then how much of our increase does the Lord reserve us his? The tithe is the Lord's. Leviticus 27:32.

19. If we withhold the tithe, of what does the Lord say we are guilty? Malachi 3:8.

20. What did the Lord say had followed as a result of robbing him of the tithes? Malachi 3:9.

21. What was the sin of Adam and Eve in eating of the forbidden fruit? Appropriating to, their own use that which God had reserved to himself.

22. Do not those who use the tithe for their own purposes commit a similar offence against God? Yes; the tree was a test to them as the tithe is to us. It is God's reserved portion.

23. How does the withholding of the Lord's tithe affect our whole earnings? Haggai 1:5-11.

24. What promise does the Lord make to those who bring all of their tithes into his storehouse?
Malachi 3:10,11.

25. Upon how much of the tithe is this promise based? All of it.

26. Out of what portion of our increase should we take the Lord's tithe, the first or last? Proverbs 3:9, 10.

27. Is it the duty of ministers to pay a tithe of their increase? Numbers 18:26, 27.

28. What besides tithes does God expect of his people? Malachi 3:8.

29. Out of what should missionary work, building funds, church expenses, etc., be supported? Free-will offerings.

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30. What requirement was formerly laid upon every believer in Christianity? 1 Corinthians 16:2.
31. Was this money to be put into a public collection each week, or was it to be laid up in store at home? "Lay by Him in store." "By himself at home."-French translation. The German, Spanish, and others, read the same.
32. What do the Scriptures call that which we give to the poor? Matthew 6:1-4. Free will offerings and alms-giving. The tithe, then, is different from these.
33. What promises are given those who pay tithes faithfully, and give liberally? Malachi 3:10,11; Luke 6:38.
34. What kind of giver does the Lord love? 2 Corinthians 9:6, 7.
35. If we fully believe these promises, may we not expect great prosperity in the faithful discharge of duty in these matters? 2 Corinthians 9:8-10.

Prophetic Gifts

1. Of what special subject does the Lord say he would not have us ignorant? 1 Corinthians 12:1.
2. What does he say of these gifts? Verses 4-6.
3. What are the different gifts of the Spirit? Verses 8-10.
4. To what does he compare the church with these various gifts all doing their appointed work? The human body. Verses 12-27.
5. Who placed these gifts in the church? And in what order does the apostle mention them? Verse 28.
6. What signs did Jesus say would follow all true believers? Mark 16:17, 18.
7. What does James say in reference to the prayer of faith? James 5:14-16.

The sick may be healed now, but fanaticism should be avoided in the matter. All who were sick in Bible times were not healed. 2 Timothy 4:20. While we pray in faith, it is our privilege to bow in submission to the will of God. There are lessons to be learned better in sickness than elsewhere, and the eternal happiness of our friends we should consider of more importance than the present. Miraculous healing is not always evidence of the work of God. Matthew 7:22, 23; Revelation 16:14, 15. The work of God is known by its fruit, and all manifestations should be tested by the unerring word of God. Deuteronomy 13:1-4; Isaiah 8:20.

8. Were these gifts of the Spirit ever to cease? 1 Corinthians 13:8.
9. When were they to be done away? Verses 9, 10.
Not until the perfect day, at the Second Advent of Christ, when the gifts will not be necessary.
10. What is it said that Jesus gave unto men when he ascended on high? Ephesians 4:8.
11. What were these gifts? Verse 11.
12. What were they for? Verse 12.
13. How long were they to remain in the church? Verse 13.
14. Can it be said that God's people have yet reached the unity of the faith, while they are supporting six hundred opposing creeds of faith?
15. What was to be the effect of these gifts upon the church? Verses 14-16.
16. Does the Bible recognize any difference in these gifts? 1 Corinthians 12:31.
17. To which does it give the preference? 1 Corinthians 14:1, 39. God unveils the future to those who have this gift.

18. Whom was this gift especially to benefit? 1 Corinthians 14:22.
19. How does God reveal himself to those who have the gift of prophecy? Numbers 12:6; Daniel 7:1.
20. Were there prophets in the early Christian church? Acts 11:27, 28.
21. Did women have visions in the apostles' days? Luke 2:36, 38; Acts 21: 8, 9.
22. Did women prophesy in Old-Testament times? Exodus 15:20, 21; Judges 4:4; 2 Chronicles 34:22.
- What promise was made about women's prophesying? Joel 2:28.
23. When was this prophecy first fulfilled? Acts 2:16-20.

- The signs mentioned were to be seen near the close of the gospel dispensation. Revelation 6:12,
24. Hence the prediction covers the entire gospel dispensation.
 25. Of what did the Savior warn the church? Matthew 7:15.
 26. Would there be any need of warning against false prophets if there were no true ones?
 27. How are we to know the true from the false? Verse 20.
 28. Were those who were looking for the coming of the Lord to have all of the gifts? 1 Corinthians 1:5-8.

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29. By what special characteristics were the remnant people of God to be recognized? Revelation 12:17.

30. What is the testimony of Jesus? The spirit of prophecy. Revelation 19:10.

31. Will not the true remnant people of God then keep the Ten Commandments, and have the gift of prophecy among them? Revelation 12:17.

The Scriptures state that because of the violation of the law of God, these gifts have been taken from the church. Lamentations 2:9; Proverbs 29:18. A return, then, to obedience of the law would be necessary for their restoration.

32. What are we exhorted not to do when this gift is manifested? 1 Thessalonians 5:20.

The word “prophesying” does not refer to the prophecies already recorded, but is the exercise of the living gift of prophecy.

33. What should we do? Verse 21. Prove all things by the word of God. Hold fast that which is good.

Bible Memorials

[Webster defines the word Memorial thus: “Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person, an occurrence, or the like; something which serves to keep something else in remembrance; a monument.”]

1. WHAT does the Bible assure us will stand throughout all generations? Psalm 135:13.

2. What is the difference between a memorial and a type? A memorial always points back to Past events; a type points forward to future events.

3. What was the ceremony called which was observed to commemorate the deliverance of the children of God at the time when all the first-born of Egypt were slain? Exodus 12:11-13.

4. What was this day to be to the people? And how long was it to be observed? Exodus 12: 14, 26, 27.

What custom was established to commemorate the forty years’ tent life in the wilderness?

Leviticus 23:40-42.

6. What reason did the Lord give for doing this? Leviticus 23:43.

7. What is given in the New Testament as a memorial of the death of Christ? 1 Corinthians 11:23-25.

8. What does the bread represent? Matthew 26:26.

9. What does the wine represent? Verses 27, 28.

10. In the celebration of the Lord’s Supper, what do the Scriptures say is shown? 1 Corinthians 11:26.

11. What ordinance of the New Testament is given to commemorate the burial and resurrection of Christ? Colossians 2:12.

12. Does baptism, when properly administered, bear a likeness to a burial and a resurrection?

Romans 6:4,5.

13. Does sprinkling or pouring bear any resemblance to a burial and a resurrection?

14. Do those who practice them claim that they do? They do not.

15. What do they claim that these ceremonies represent? The descent of the Holy Spirit, and an inward work of grace, etc.

16. Does the Bible anywhere say that we should be baptized or sprinkled in honor of the descent of the Holy Spirit? It does not.

17. Does it require much water to sprinkle a person?

18. Does it require much water to properly baptize a person? John 3:23.

19. Does the administrator have to go into the water to either sprinkle or pour the candidate? No.

20. In the examples of baptism in the Bible, did the administrator and the candidate both go into the water?

Acts 8:36-38; Mark 1:9, 10.

This most fitly represents a burial and a resurrection—laying the candidate under the water backward, with eyes closed and breath held, for a moment out of sight, is a perfect symbol of a burial. Rising again out of the water, opening the eyes catching the breath, and mingling again with friends, is a beautiful symbol of the resurrection.

21. What did Christ do upon the day of his resurrection? Talked with Mary (John 20:15-17); ascended to his Father (verse 17); walked seven and one-half miles to Emmaus with the two disciples, and returned (Luke 24:13-35); and met with the disciples in their lodging-room at Jerusalem. Mark 16:14.

22. Would the observance of Sunday as a rest-day properly commemorate the busy activity of Jesus upon that day? No, for a memorial must resemble the thing to be commemorated.

23. Then would resting on Sunday commemorate the rising of Jesus from the dead? No; for it does not

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resemble it, and would Place God in the unreasonable Position of instituting two memorials for the one event.

24. Is there any command in the New Testament to observe the resurrection day? There is not.
25. Is there a plain command to be baptized in honor of that event? Mark 16:15, 16; Acts 2:38; 10:47, 48; Romans 6:3-5.
26. Has God given a memorial of the work of creation? Psalm 111:24; Exodus 20:8-11.
27. When was this memorial instituted? Genesis 2:1-3.
28. How long was it to remain? Psalm 135:13.
29. Are the words memorial and sign used interchangeably in the Scriptures? Joshua 4:6, 7.
30. Does the Lord himself say that the Sabbath is his sign, or memorial? Exodus 31:12, 13, 16, 17.
31. Will the memorial of creation be observed forever, even in the new earth? Isaiah 66:22, 23.
32. What prophecy have those fulfilled who have changed the Sabbath and the ordinance of baptism? Isaiah 24:5.
33. Who does Jesus say are his true friends? John 15:14.
34. Did Christ create the world? John 1:1-3, 10; Hebrews 1:1-3; Colossians 1:12-19.
35. Then is not the seventh day Sabbath Christ's own memorial of his own creative and redemptive work, and, therefore, the Christian Sabbath?

Walking in the Light

1. WHAT did Jesus say to the people of his time about their walking in the light? John 12:35.
2. What did he say would follow if they failed to walk in the light?
3. When starting in the Christian course, do we have as much light as we may expect, as we advance? Proverbs 4: 18.
4. In what way alone can we keep in harmony with God and his people? 1 John 1:7.
5. If we fail to zealously walk in the advancing light given us, what becomes of the light we have possessed in the past? Luke 11:34, 35.
6. Why have the heathen been left of God to go into such great darkness? Romans 1:21, 25.
7. From this experience of the heathen, should we not be admonished of the danger of rejecting light?
8. Why do men reject light? John 3:19, 20.
9. What do those who really love the truth do? John 3:21.
10. What will those who reject light and truth finally believe? 2 Thessalonians 2:11, 12.
11. From what source does the light of the Christian come? 2 Corinthians 4:6.
12. What is said of the word of God as a light to us Psalm 119:105, 130; Proverbs 6:23.
13. Is there recorded an instance where an angel was sent to assure a man of his acceptance with God? Acts 10:1-4.
14. Were the prayers and alms he had offered in the past sufficient to insure his salvation? Or was there more for him to learn and do? Verses 5, 6.
15. Did his salvation and that of his family depend upon his receiving additional light? Acts 11:13, 14.
16. Does the fact, then, that a person has evidence from God that he is accepted of him, prove that he will be saved, unless he continues to do God's will?
17. Who alone have the promise of being saved? Matthew 10:22; Hebrews 3:14.
18. Are the prophecies of the Bible said to be an especial light to the Christian? 2 Peter 1:19.
19. At what time in the history of the world is the prophecy to be understood? Daniel 12:4.
20. When an increase of knowledge is given, does it not necessarily increase our responsibilities? John 15:22.
21. Will the prophecies recorded in the Revelation, when they are understood, bring to view things which the people must observe? Revelation 1:3.
22. Can those who reject the light of the three messages of Revelation 14 hope to be saved? Revelation 14:9-11.
The effect of these messages is to divide the whole world into two classes. Those who worship God (Revelation 14:12) and those who worship the beast. Destruction awaits all who worship the beast.
23. Are we not all in danger of being left by God at any point in our experience where we refuse to obey him? Jude 1:5; 1 Corinthians 10:1-12.
24. In view of these scriptures, what should be our position upon the subject of walking in the light?

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Philippians 3:13-15.

Saving Faith

[Definition of faith. "Belief, reliance on testimony. Firm and earnest belief in probable evidence, especially in regard to important moral belief."-Webster Dictionary]

1. WHAT is the Bible definition of faith? Hebrews 11:1.
2. Is it possible to render acceptable service to God without faith? Verse 6. Ephesians 1:12, 13.
3. How may we obtain faith? Romans 10:17.
4. What is the first thing all are required to believe? Hebrews 11:6.
5. What clearly proves the existence of God? Romans 1:19, 20; Psalm 19:1-3.
6. What proves that God continues to live and rule in all the affairs of heaven and earth? The prophecies and their fulfillment. Isaiah 46:5, 9-11; 41:21-23.
7. What is the second thing which the Bible says we must believe? Hebrews 11:6, last clause.
8. What reason have we to believe that God rewards of those who seek him? His promises. 2 Peter 1:4; 2 Corinthians 1:20.
9. Is it possible for a person to believe that God will do for him that which he has not promised to do? No, he may presume that God will do what he desires, but he cannot believe it without a promise upon which to base his faith. True faith always rests upon evidence.
10. Is it necessary for us to have some worldly position or title to recommend us to God? Acts 10:34, 35.
11. Are all classes clearly included in the gospel invitation? Matthew 11:28.
12. Are the promises of God of any value to us unless we believe them? Hebrews 3:18, 19; 4:1, 2.
13. In order to be saved, in whom must we believe? Acts 16:30, 31; John 3:16-18.
14. How may we find forgiveness of our sins and peace with God? Romans 3:24, 25; 5:1.
15. Can any one be freed from his sins by keeping the law? Romans 3:20.
16. If we cannot be freed from past sins by obedience to the law, is it then required of us to keep the law?
1 John 2:1-6; Revelation 14:12.
17. Through what motive alone can we render acceptable obedience to God's commandments? Love, not duty, or sacrifice, or by endeavoring to justify ourselves. Romans 13:10; 1 John 5:3.
18. When we believe in Jesus, have we any evidence in ourselves that we are pardoned and accepted of God? 1 John 5:10.
19. Which comes first, the evidence given from Heaven that we are accepted, or our faith in God's promise?
20. Upon what condition has God promised to forgive us our sins? 1 John 1:9; Mark 11:25, 26.
If we were in trial on account of indebtedness, or otherwise, and should go to a friend and lay the matter before him, asking assistance, and he should promise to render it immediately. If we believed his word, would not our troubles at once be over, even before we had seen any of his money? So, if we believe God's word, relief will immediately come to us.
21. Does the Bible warrant us in believing that we receive the things we ask for, even before we are conscious of possessing them? Mark 11:24.
22. May we hope to grow in faith? Romans 1:17, 2 Thessalonians 1:3.
23. Is our faith and confidence in God's constant care and love for us to be tested and tried by the circumstances in which we are placed, and the difficulties through which he leads us, to purify and cleanse us? James 1:2, 3; 1 Peter 1:3-9.
24. What is it our privilege to believe under all circumstances? Romans 8:28.
25. Will faith control vicious animals and the effect of fire, and paralyse the power of large armies, etc.? Hebrews 11:32-34.
26. Will faith enable us to endure to the end? 2 Corinthians 1:24.
27. What had Paul been enabled to do in which he rejoiced at the time of his death? 2 Timothy 4:7.
28. Is unbelief a sin? Hebrews 3:12, 18, 19; Revelation 21:8.
29. Who alone has the promise of being saved? Mark 16:16.
30. What is said of faith unaccompanied with good works? James 2:20, 26.
31. May we trust God for our temporal necessities if we obey him? Matthew 6:33,34.
32. While we trust in God to supply us with daily food, would we be justified in remaining idle?
Galatians 5:6; 2 Thessalonians 3:10-12.
33. If faith is based upon the word of God, what would be one of the most fruitful causes of unbelief, or

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lack of faith? A neglect of the Bible.

34. Is it possible to exercise faith in God while we are committing any known sin?

Proverbs 28:9; 1 John 3:19-22.

35. What question did the Savior ask some who did not believe in him? John 5:44.

36. Shall we receive anything in answer to our prayers unless they are offered in faith? James 1:6, 7.

37. Is there any work too great to undertake if we do so with faith in God? Mark 9:23.

38. What desire did Paul express for all those who believe? Romans 15:13.

Faith will strengthen and grow by exercise. It is not something we may do once for all, but every day we are to believe in God. We make it more difficult than God would have us by trying to embrace too much at one time, letting tomorrow's burdens so weigh upon us as to hinder our faith in the precious promise: "As thy days so shall thy strength be."

We are also not to try to have faith in our own faith, but direct our minds straight toward God and his dear Son; and while contemplating their faithfulness, their love, the r power and wisdom, our faith will unconsciously increase. Learn to have faith in Jesus as a personal friend. Trust him now exactly as you would were he here personally among us. Our feelings also have nothing to do with our faith, for it is our privilege to believe when feeling the most uncomfortable, and when in the greatest darkness.

Two Codes of Laws

1. DID the Lord give two distinct codes of laws to his people? Nehemiah 9:13, 14. Yes; one, the moral law, which God spoke himself, and wrote upon tables of stone at Mount Sinai. The other, the ceremonial law, the gospel in shadow-given through Moses, and written by him in a book.

2. Does the Lord speak of one of these laws as one which he himself commanded the people, and the other as one which Moses commanded them? 2 Kings 21:8.

3. How much was included in the law which the Lord himself spoke? Deuteronomy 4:12, 13.

4. Is it certain that nothing more than the ten commandments were included? Deuteronomy 5:22.

5. Upon what was the law of God written? Deuteronomy 5:22.

6. Did the Lord write this law himself? Deuteronomy 9:10; 10:1-5.

7. Who wrote the other law? And in what did he write it? Deuteronomy 31:24.

8. Where was this book of the law kept? Deuteronomy 31:26. In a pocket on the outside of the ark.

9. Where were the ten commandments placed? Deuteronomy 10:5.

The ten commandments in the ark pointed out sin. The book of the law on the side was the gospel in shadow, and taught how sin could be removed from the transgressor of e law in the ark.

10. What does David say of God's law? Psalm 19:7. What does Paul say of it? Romans 7:12.

11. How long was the law of God to remain in force? Compare Deuteronomy 7:9-11; Psalm 111:7,8; Psalm 119:142, 172 with Isaiah 51:6, 7.

12. What statement does Christ make in reference to the perpetuity of the law? Luke 16:17, 18; Matthew 5:17-19; 15:1-9.

13. Does faith in Christ make void this law? Romans 3:31.

14. How many are amenable to this law? Verse 19.

15. If this law were Dot in full force now, could it condemn the whole world? Romans 4:15.

16. Are Christians to observe the ceremonial regulations of the law of Moses? Acts 15:5, 6, 24; Galatians 5:2; 1 Corinthians 7: 19.

The ceremonial law being a typical gospel must pass away when the real conies. To observe the shadow longer would be to deny the real.

17. Are Christians to keep the law of God? 1 John 5:3.

18. What is said of any one who says he loves God yet does not keep his commandments? 1 John 2:4.

10. Will the Lord hear the prayer of those who turn away their ears from hearing his law? Proverbs 28:9.

20. Can we keep the law in our own strength? Romans 7:14-25.

21. Can we keep the law with the help of Christ? Romans 8:1-4; Philippians 4:13.

22. D6 those keep the law who break any part of it? James 2:10, 11.

23. Do those break the law who do not keep the seventh day? Exodus 16:27, 28.

24. Will those who are prepared for Christ's Second Coming keep the law of God? Revelation 14:12; 22:14.

25. What does David say he did in reference to the keeping of God's commandments? Psalm 119:59, 60.

26. What does God say he will do if Christ's professed followers forsake his law? Psalm 89:27-32.

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27. What does Christ in John 15:10 say He has done?

The Two Laws Compared

Attribute	The Ten Commandments	The Ceremonial Law
1. Spoken By	God, Deuteronomy 4:12	Moses, Leviticus 1:1-3
2. Written By	God, Exodus 31:18	Moses, Deuteronomy 10:3,4; 31:9
3. Written On	Stone, Exodus 31:18	Paper, Deuteronomy 10:3,4; 31:24
4. Inside Ark	Yes, Deuteronomy 10:1-5	No, Deuteronomy 31:26
5. Complete?	Yes, Deuteronomy 5:22	No, Leviticus 1:1-3, 4:1-3
6. Eternal?	Yes, Psalm 111:7,8	No, Hebrews 7:12
7. Good?	Yes, Romans 7:12	No, Colossians 2:14
8. Points Out?	Sin, 1 John 3:4	Savior, Leviticus 4:27- 31, John 1:29
9. Obey?	Yes, Matthew 5:19	No, Acts 15:24
10. Spiritual?	Yes, Romans 7:14	No, Hebrews 7:16
11. Perfect	Yes, Psalm 19:7	No, Hebrews 7:19
12. Liberty	Yes, James 2:11,12	No, Galatians 5:1
13. Delight	Yes, Psalm 119:17,77	No, Acts 15:10
14. Christ Upheld	Yes, Isaiah 42:21	No, Ephesians 2:15
15. Till Eternity	Yes, Matthew 5:18	No, Galatians 3:19
16. Our Standard?	Yes, James 2:8-12	No, Colossians 3:16,17
17. Sabbath Began	Creation, Exodus 20:8-11	Sinai, Leviticus 23:24
18. Sabbath Began	Before Sin, Genesis 2:1-3	After Sin, Leviticus 23:24

The Law Of God

1 Chronicles 16:40, 22:12.
2 Chronicles 12:1; 17:9; 31:3,4

Ezra 7:10,12, 21, 26
Nehemiah 8:18; 10:28,29
Psalm 1:2; 19:7; 37:31; 40:8
Psalm 78:1; 81:4; 89:30; 119:1-176

The Law Of Moses

Joshua 8:31,34; 22:5; 23:6
1 Kings 2:3
2 Kings 14:6; 21:8; 23:25
2 Chronicles 23:18; 25:4; 30:16
Ezra 3:2; 7:6
Nehemiah 8:8

The Nature of Man

1. Is man mortal or immortal? Job 4:17.

This word translated “mortal man” is used 514 times in the Old Testament, but usually translated man. See 2 Chronicles 14:11, margin.

2. How many times is the word “immortal” used in the Bible? Once. 1 Timothy 1:17. See Concordance.

3. Who alone does the Bible say is immortal? 1 Timothy 6:1,5, 16; John 5:26.

4. How many times is the word “immortality” found in the Bible? Five times. 1 Timothy 6:16;
1 Corinthians 15:53, 54; Romans 2:7; 2 Timothy 1:10.

5. When is it said that man shall have immortality? 1 Corinthians 15:51-54.

6. Through what is immortality brought to light for man? 2 Timothy 1:10.

7. What must we do in order to obtain it? Romans 2:7.

8. Since we are to seek for immortality, does not this prove that we do not possess it now? Romans 8:24,25.

9. What gift has God promised to those who believe in Jesus? Romans 6:23; John 3:16. Eternal life.

10. Do the wicked have eternal life? 1 John 3:15.

11. What did God do immediately after Adam sinned? Genesis 3: 24.

12. What reason did God assign for depriving him of access to the tree of life? Verses 22-24.

Adam’s immortality depended upon his continued access to the tree of life God did not wish to immortalize sin, and so drove man from the tree of life. No sinner has ever passed those heavenly guards, and so no sinner has eternal life.

13. Will those who are redeemed through Christ be granted access to the tree of life? Revelation 2:7; 22:14.

14. Of what did God make man? Genesis 2:7; 3:19.

15. What was given to make him a living soul? Genesis 2:7.

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16. If the breath of life made man a living soul, what was he before this breath was given him? A lifeless soul.

17. Does the Bible plainly state that man and the animals have the same breath, or spirit of life? Compare Genesis 2:7 with 7:13-15, 21, 22; Ecclesiastes 3:19.

18. Where is this breath of life? Job 27:3, margin; Isaiah 2:22.

Breath and spirit are translated from the same original word.

19. Where does the spirit go at death? Ecclesiastes 12:7.

This is said of all mankind good or bad, showing that the spirit or life of every living thing returns to God at death.

20. Can a living, thinking man exist when the body and spirit are separated? Psalm 146:3,4.

21. Can the soul of man die? Ezekiel 18:4; Job 33:21, 22; Psalm 22:29; 89:48.

22. Did Christ teach that the soul of man could be destroyed? Matthew 10:28; Isaiah 109:17,18.

23. Did the soul of Jesus die? Isaiah 53:10; Matthew 26:38 Acts 2:31.

The word here translated hell, is Hades, the grave. The soul of Christ was in the grave. Had not the soul of Jesus been made an offering for sin we should then have had merely a human sacrifice.

24. With this view, may we not fully believe the Bible statement that "CHRIST DIED FOR OUR SINS"?

I Corinthians 15:3.

25. From the foregoing is it not evident that God designed to bestow the gift of immortality upon those only who, during their probation, prove their title to such a priceless blessing, by a life of obedience and well doing, through faith in Jesus Christ? Romans 6:23; John 3:15.

The original words from which "soul" is translated occur in the Bible 373 times; 768 times in the Old Testament, and 105 times in the New. The word rendered "spirit," 827 times, 442 times in the Old Testament, and 385 in the New. Their aggregate use is 1,700 times. They are never once qualified by the words "immortal," "deathless" or "never dying." If the Holy Spirit in using these words 1,700 times never so qualifies them are we in our use of them justified in using language differing from that of the Holy Spirit? "Add thou not unto his words, lest he reprove thee, and thou be found a liar." Proverbs 30:6.

The Fate of the Wicked

1. WHAT is the final result of sin? James 1:15; Romans 6:23.

2. Do the righteous experience this death? Revelation 20:6.

The first death is common to all, both righteous and wicked. The second death falls upon the wicked only, and from it there is no resurrection.

3. Has God designed any one should suffer the second death? Hebrews 9:27. "Once to die" - the result of original sin.

4. Where will the second death be inflicted? Proverbs 1:31. "On the earth" where the sins were committed.

5. By what means? Matthew 13:40.

6. Is the earth reserved for this purpose? 2 Peter 3:7.

7. Then are the wicked being punished now? 2 Peter 2:9; Job 21:28-30.

There is a day of judgment. The trial of the wicked must precede their punishment.

8. What is the earth when enveloped in fire called? Revelation 20:9, 10.

9. What does the Savior call it? Matthew 13:41, 42.

10. Is this the second death? Revelation 20:14.

11. For whom was this fire originally prepared? Matthew 25:41.

12. Will any of the wicked escape it? Malachi 4: 1.

13. What will be the character of this death? 2 Thessalonians 1:9; Acts 3:23.

Webster defines "destroy," to kill, to slay, to extirpate, to put an end to.

14. Did the Savior teach this? Luke 13:3; 1 Corinthians 1:18.

"Perish," to die, to lose life, to wither and decay, to come to nothing, to be blotted from existence- Webster Dictionary.

15. How will they perish? 2 Peter 2: 12. "Utterly," that is, totally perish.

16. What will then be their condition? Obadiah 1:16; Malachi 4:3.

17. Will they all perish at the same time? Isaiah 1:28, 31.

18. The earth, the place of the wicked, is it to be destroyed? Psalm 37:10.

19. To what are they compared in their punishment? Psalm 37:20; 68:2.

Consume, to destroy by separating the parts of a thing by decomposition as by fire, etc., to bring to

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ruin, to exterminate. Webster Dictionary.

20. What will be the result of the fire? Proverbs 10:25.
23. What, then, may be said of this? Matthew 25:46. That it is eternal punishment.
22. Is it possible for the soul to die? Ezekiel 18:4.
23. Can material fire destroy the soul? Isaiah 10:18; Matthew 10:28.
24. Will the righteous survive the fire? Matthew 13:43; Isaiah 33:14, 15.
25. After the fire, what follows? 2 Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:1.
26. What promise of the Savior will be fulfilled then? Matthew 5:5.
27. What universal song will then be sung? Revelation 5:13, This could not be possible if some were still suffering eternal torment.
28. Who alone will have eternal life? Romans 2:7.

Eternal Fire

1. HAS punishment by everlasting fire ever been visited upon any people? Jude 1:7.
2. As a consequence of this eternal fire, into what were these cities turned? 2 Peter 2:6.
3. Did it require an eternity to accomplish this? Lamentations 4:6.
4. If these cities were overthrown and “turned into ashes,” must not the fire have long since ceased to burn? Certainly. It is supposed that the Dead Sea now covers the site of these cities.
5. Will the fire into which the wicked are to be cast reduce them also to ashes? Malachi 4:1-3.
6. When this is accomplished, must not the fire that consumes them cease to burn?
7. Why, then, is it called eternal, or everlasting, fire?

Dr. Barnes, in his “Notes,” makes the following comment on Jude 1:7: “The phrase ‘eternal fire’ is one that is often used to denote future punishment as expressing the severity and intensity of the suffering. As here used, it cannot mean that the fires which consumed Sodom and Gomorrah were literally eternal, or were kept always burning; for that was not true. In this connection the expression seems to denote two things: 1. That the destruction of the cities of the plain, with their inhabitants, was as entire and perpetual as if the fires had been always burning-the consumption was absolute and enduring, the sinners were wholly cut off, and the cities forever rendered desolate: and 2. That, in its nature and duration, this was a striking emblem of the destruction which will come upon the ungodly.”

8. What does Christ say of the fire into which the wicked shall be cast? Mark 9:43-46.

This whole passage is quoted by Jesus from Isaiah 66; 24, and refers to the carcasses of the wicked (their dead bodies), and so teaches the utter extinction of the wicked by fire and worms.

The word here used by Christ is Gehenna, the valley, of Hinnom, the place where the refuse of Jerusalem was burned. The worm is an element of destruction. Isaiah 51:7, 8.

9. Concerning what ancient city is it said the fire never should be quenched? Jeremiah 17:27.
10. Was this prophecy ever fulfilled? 2 Chronicles 36:19-21.
11. What would have been the condition of the city if the fire had been quenched? The palaces would not have been devoured.
12. What is to be the fate of the wicked? Psalm 37:20.
13. Can they be consumed into smoke if the fire into which they are to be cast be quenched? No.
14. Can any unquenchable fire ever cease burning? Yes; just as soon as it has utterly consumed that upon which it Preys.
15. What is said about the smoke of the torment of certain wicked persons? Revelation 14:11.
16. In the old dispensation ‘ if a servant refused to leave his master and go free at the beginning of the seventh year, what ceremony was performed, and how long was lie then to serve? He was to serve continuously as long as he lived; forever would thus terminate with the servant’s life. Exodus 21:2-6.
17. Does forever always mean eternity? Jonah 2:6; 1 Chronicles 28:4.
18. What, then, may we understand from the saying, “The smoke of their torment ascended up forever”?- That it ascends continuously as long as there is anything in existence from which it can ascend. Hosea 13:3.

The Greek word aion, translated forever, is limited by that to which it is applied. Liddell and Scott, Greek and English Lexicon, define it: (1) A space or period of time, a life-time, a life. (2) Of longer periods, an age, generation, period. (3) An indefinitely long space of time, eternity. (4) One’s age or time of life. Thus, when applied to man, aion covered the period of his life. When applied to burning cities, until they were consumed. When applied to the wicked, until they were reduced to ashes. When applied to God or the righteous, eternity.

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TORMENTED:-The original word which has been translated tormented, is Basanizo, from Basattos, or the Latin lapis Lydius, Liddell and Scott say refers to the Greek touchstone, by which gold was then, and still is tested. The first definition of the word is consequently- testing,” and should have been so translated. All difficulty with the text would have thus been removed, and the character of God been represented as a just judge, instead of that of a fiendish Nero, taking delight in the torment of His creatures. Men and demons have united in misrepresenting the merciful character of our gracious God. Let the text be translated: “The smoke of their testing ascended up forever and ever.”

The fire shall try every man’s work of what sort it is.” 1Corinthians 3:13. The presence of smoke mingled with the flame proclaims the presence of alloy. Pure gold gives off no smoke. The righteous and wicked are both tested by fire. See Isaiah 33:14-17. But fire will not burn the righteous, and no smoke ascends from their testing. The evil has all been burned out of their characters during their life of probation, and like the three Hebrew children, the fire cannot hurt them. The furnace of affliction and the trials of life have purified them, and no smoke appears when the final test is made. But not so with the wicked: they burn as the chaff, the oil, the stubble fully dry, and the smoke arising from their burning is the proof to all witnesses that they are wicked. Thus the smoke of their final and eternal testing ascends forever and ever. There will be no second test.

Righteousness

“Mercy and truth are met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other.” Psalm 85:10 95

1. GOD is righteous. Psalm 145:17; Revelation 16:5; Psalm 97:2.
2. Are any others righteous? Matthew 19:17.
3. If none are good but God, then must not all goodness come from God? Isaiah 45:24 (margin).
4. But are there none good among men naturally? Romans 3:10.
5. If there is not one righteous among men, can there be any then who do good? Romans 3:12.
6. From whence, then, must all good that is done in the earth come? Isaiah 26:12.

God is then the inspirer of every good plan and deed. The almshouses, hospitals, children’s homes, rescue homes and all philanthropic work is from him. Man left to himself would destroy the aged and infirm and oppress the weak and helpless, but mighty waves of inspired good from Christ and God yet visit our world, and men are led to yield to them and to let the merciful and good Spirit of God over-ride their natural spirit and good. It is wrought through them, and in many instances in spite of them. Wicked men led by motives of pride and selfishness, give of their means to glorify themselves, God turns even this to good.

7. Do men who are truly enlightened as to their condition acknowledge their unrighteousness?
Isaiah 64:6; Ezra 9:6; Exodus 9:27.
8. How did all men come to be sinners? By the disobedience of the first man, Adam, our representative head. Romans 5:19-21.
9. Do men from birth inherit a disposition to sin? Psalm 51:5.
10. Is this inherited disposition to sin stronger than man’s best resolves and endeavors? Romans 7:18,19.
11. Has this power of sin over man become a very law of his nature? Romans 7:21-23.
12. Has man then become a bondservant to this law of sin? John 8:34,
13. What is the standard of righteousness?-The character of God, the only Righteous One, as expressed in his law, and revealed in the life of Jesus Christ, the Righteous.
14. Is the law of God said to be righteous? Romans 7:12, RV; Psalm 119:144, 172.
15. Who is said to have a correct understanding of righteousness? Isaiah 51:7; Hebrews 10:16.

Sinful man cannot attain to righteousness by keeping the law, for an unrighteous man cannot observe a righteous law. Man can do no better than he is. He must be made better before he can do better. Having been born in sin, he must be born again. John 3: 3. He must be created anew in righteousness and true holiness. Ephesians 4:24. For in attaining to righteousness nothing will avail but a new creature. Galatians 6:15. Having sinned, he must always in himself come short, for all have sinned and come short of the “glory [character] of God.” “Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight; for by the law is the Knowledge of sin.” Romans 3:20, 23.

16. Israel tried to attain to righteousness by their own efforts, did they succeed? Romans 9:31.
17. Why did they not attain? Romans 9:32.
18. Did they have correct views of righteousness? Romans 10:3.

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Man's effort to establish his own righteousness results only in the production of Pharisees and hypocrites, who represent themselves to be better than they are, and who are not honest enough to confess themselves sinners, and thus justify God. Psalm 51:4; Romans 3:4; 2:21-23

19. If man could have attained to righteousness by his own works, would the sacrifice of Christ have been necessary? Galatians 2:21.

20. How has God planned that man may become righteous? As he became a sinner-through the deeds of one. Romans 5:19, 20.

21. Is the righteousness of Christ to be as far-reaching in its effects as was sin? Romans 5:20, 21.

22. Is the dominion of sin to be broken? Romans 6:11, 12, 14, 22; John 8:36.

23. Does deliverance through Christ include freedom from the law of sin in our members? Romans 8:2.

24. How is the righteousness of Christ obtained? It is received as a gift. Romans 5:15-17.

25. To whom is it given? Romans 3:22.

26. Is not this a perfectly just plan, that as through the sin of one all were plunged into sin, so through the obedience of One, all who believe in him may be rescued from sin? Romans 3:26.

27. In whom only then can he boast who receives so priceless a gift as righteousness?

1 Corinthians 1:30, 31; Isaiah 45:25.

28. What becomes of all self-boasting? Romans 3:27.

29. What is the source, then, of all righteousness? Isaiah 54:17; Jeremiah 23:6.

30. Is there an abundance of righteousness for all? Psalm 36:6; Isaiah 45:8.

The supply, then, can never be exhausted as long as God has power to create.

31. Will God make the righteousness of Christ to appear in the life of the believer? Isaiah 60:21; 61:10, 11.

32. Does righteousness by faith transform the life? Ephesians 2:10; Philippians 1:11; 1 John 3:7.

33. Is the righteousness obtained by faith in harmony with the law of righteousness? Romans 3:21.

The law, like a mirror, witnesses both to defects and grace. The righteousness of Christ is the very righteousness of God required by the law. "For Christ is the end [object] of the law for righteousness to every one that believes." Romans 10:4; 1 Timothy 1:5.

34. Do we, then, make void the law through faith? Romans 3:21.

Christ, the author of faith and righteousness, kept the law. Hebrews 10:7; Psalm 40:7, 8; John 15:10. Abraham, the father of all them that believe, kept the law. Genesis 26:5 Romans 4:3. Christ's followers keep the law (Revelation 14:12), not to become righteous, but because they are righteous. Those who claim faith in Christ while continuing in transgression of the law, make Christ the minister of sin. Galatians 2:17. The evidence that the righteousness of Christ has been received by faith is seen in the working out of righteousness in the life, in perfect obedience to God. 1 John 2:29; 3:4-10.

What we all need is a living faith that lays hold of the righteousness of Christ until the life is transformed into the obedience of Christ. The command to all is - "AWAKE TO RIGHTEOUSNESS, AND SIN NOT." 1 Corinthians 15:34.

1. "THERE shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust." Acts 24:15.

2. Jesus plainly taught this. John 5:28, 29.

3. The dead are to be raised through the power of Christ. John 5:21, 25; 11:25.

4. This is the plan of God. John 6:39, 40.

5. The apostles preached the resurrection through Jesus. Acts 4:2; 17:18, 32.

6. They taught that without a resurrection the dead are perished. 1 Corinthians 15:12-26, 32.

7. Little children are to be raised. Jeremiah 31:16.

8. There will be two resurrections.

FIRST-The resurrection of the just. Luke 14:14,

This is called the first resurrection Revelation 20:6.

It takes place at the Second Advent of Christ. 1 Corinthians 15:22, 23, 52; 1 Thessalonians 4:16.

SECOND - The resurrection of the unjust. Acts 24:15.

Takes place one thousand years after the first. Revelation 20

Those raised in the second resurrection die the second death. Revelation 20:12-15.

9. The righteous have an experience now in the power that raises the dead. Romans 8:10, 11.

10. Paul earnestly sought after this knowledge. Philippians 3:10, 11.

11. Our bodies are to be made like Christ's glorified body. Philippians 3:20, 21; 1 Corinthians 15:47-49.

12. Real spiritual bodies. 1 Corinthians 15:42-46.

13. The prophets speak plainly of the resurrection.

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JOB testifies:-

“I know that my Redeemer lives. That he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. Though after worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God. Whom I shall see for myself.” Job 19:25-27.

DAVID testifies:-

“As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness; I shall be satisfied when I awake, with thy likeness.” Psalm 17:15.

ISAIAH sings:-

“Thy dead men shall live, Together with my dead body shall they arise. Awake and sing, you that dwell in dust; The earth shall cast out the dead.” Isaiah 26:19.

EZEKIEL prophecies:-

“Thus said the Lord God, Behold, O my people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves, and bring you into the land of Israel. And shall put my spirit in you, and you shall live.” Ezekiel 37:12-14.

HOSEA speaks for God:-

“I will ransom them from the power of the grave. I will redeem them from death. O death, I will be thy plagues. O grave, I will be thy destruction.” Hosea 13:14.

14. The last enemy is to be destroyed by the resurrection. 1 Corinthians 15:26.

15. The resurrection of Jesus is a pledge and proof of the resurrection of his people.

1 Thessalonians 4:13, 14; Hebrews 2:9-15; 1 Peter 1:3-5; 2 Corinthians 4:13, 14.

16. Baptism is a symbol of burial and the resurrection, and is thus an expression of faith by the believer.

Romans 6:3-5; Colossians 2: 12; 3:1-4.

17. Christians earnestly look forward to the resurrection. Romans 8:23; 2 Corinthians 5:1-5.

The Holy Spirit

Is Eternal. Hebrews 9:14.

Is Omnipotent. Psalm 139:7-13.

Is All Wise. 1 Corinthians 2:10, 11.

Creates and gives life. Genesis 1:26, 27; Job 33:4; 26:13.

Inspired all Scripture. 2 Timothy 3:16 with 2 Peter 1:21.

Gives power to God’s ministers. Acts 1:8.

Begets spiritual life. John 3:5, 6.

Imparts love and hope. Romans 5:3-5; IS: 13.

Appoints and commissions ministers. Isaiah 48:16; Acts 13:2; 20:28.

Directs ministers where to preach. Acts 8:29; 10:19,20.

Directs ministers where not to preach. Acts 16:6, 7.

Directs ministers what to preach. 1 Corinthians 2:13; 2 Samuel 23:2.

Gives power to their preaching. 1 Corinthians 2:4; Zechariah 4:6.

He spoke in and by the prophets. Acts 1 16; 1 Peter 1:11, 12; 2 Peter 1:21.

Strives with sinners. Genesis 6:3; Revelation 22:17.

He reproves. John 16:8.

He comforts. Acts 9:31.

He helps our infirmities. Romans 8:26.

He teaches. John 14:26.

He guides. John 16:13.

He sanctifies. Romans 15:16; 1 Corinthians 6:11.

Testifies of Christ. John 15:26.

Glorifies Christ. John 16:14.

He has power. Romans 15:13.

Knows all things. 1 Corinthians 2:10, 11.

Dispenses gifts to men. 1 Corinthians 12:8-11.

He dwells in God’s people. John 14:16, 17; 1 Corinthians 3:16; 6:19.

Can be grieved. Ephesians 4:30. Can be vexed. Isaiah 63:10.

Can be resisted. Acts 7:51. Can be tempted. Acts 5:9.

Witnesses acceptance with God. Galatians 4:6; Ephesians 1:13, 14.

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SUBSTITUTION

Christ was made sin for us.
He took our position with all its consequences.
He was treated as sin upon the cross.
He was cast out of God's presence, because he had sin upon him by imputation.
He had to endure the hiding of God's countenance.
He had to pass through three hours of darkness,
He was forsaken of God for a time.
All that was due to us, as ruined sinners, was laid upon him.
There was everything against him when He hung upon the accursed tree.
He was identified with us in the reality of death and judgment.
He drank the cup of wrath.
He was treated according to our deserts.
That we might be made the righteousness of God in Him.
That we might get all his position with all its consequences.
That we might be treated as righteousness in the presence of Infinite holiness.
That we might be received into God's house, because we have a perfect right by Imputation.
That we might bask in the light of that countenance forever.
That we might walk in everlasting light.
That we might enjoy his presence forever.
In order that all that was due to him as the accomplishment of Redemption: might be ours.
In order that there might be nothing against us.
In order that we might be identified with him in the reality of life and glory.
That we might drink the cup of salvation and infinite favor.
That we might be treated according to his deserts.

Copied from Moody's Bible.

Spiritualism

ATTENDING spiritual seances is forbidden by God. Isaiah 8:19, 20; Leviticus 19:31 Deuteronomy 18:10-14; 1 Chronicles 10:13, 14; Leviticus 20:6.

Signs, wonders, and miracles may be wrought to deceive. Deuteronomy 13:1-5; Revelation 13:13, 14.

Satanic agencies do this work. Revelation 16:14; 12:9-12.

This movement in the last days foretold. 1 Timothy 4:1.

The rise of Spiritualism thus a sign of the last days.

Deceives kings, and becomes worldwide before the Second Advent of Christ. Revelation 16:10-18; 2 Thessalonians 2:8-10.

Those who reject the truth, the word of God, will be led away by it. 2 Thessalonians 2:10-12; 2 Timothy 3:8.

Christ alone can save from it. Matthew 11:22-30; Luke 11:20-26; Acts 13:4-12; Hebrews 2:14, 15.

To meet this Christ gave his ministers- power to cast out devils. Matthew 10:7, 8; Mark 6:7, 12, 13.

They rejoiced in this power. Luke 10:17-20; Acts 16:16-18. "Resist the devil." James 4:7.

Modern Spiritualism arose in Hydesville, New York, U.S.A., in 1848, in the Fox family. For over fifty years it has been before the world, and, judged by its fruits, should be rejected. It rejects the Bible, denies God and Christ, and admits that its communications are from lying spirits.

Thus Dr. Childs in the Banner of Light, October 26, 1864, said:-

Nor can we doubt, I think, that there are a diverse host of badly misdirected spirits. The lower spirits seek to undo the good work of the higher, and to harass and to annoy, and subject to suffering, medium and sitter. They will deceive us for their amusement. Where is the medium but what has either seen or felt this? I have both. But wise spirits, who are to us the revelators and executors of the divine will, designedly deceive us for our good." Thus the best of the spirits connected with Spiritualism are wicked.

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The Calendar

THE present method of dividing time into weeks of seven days is of divine origin, having its beginning in the first week of time. Genesis 1 and 2:1-3. "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it." Exodus 20:11. In order to establish the week, and to give to man a correct example of computing and using time, God himself worked six days in creation, and gave to the days their respective numbers; and rested the seventh day, and named it, "The Sabbath of the Lord thy God." The act of Deity is man's highest example, the command of God his highest law.

The time from Adam to the flood was spanned by the lives of three men. Methuselah lived with Adam 243 years, and with Noah 600 years. Methuselah died in the year of the flood, 1,656 of the world's history. See Genesis 5.

During the forty years' sojourn in the wilderness, God kept the weekly calendar for the people by giving them a certain rate of manna the first five days, and a double portion on the sixth, and none on the seventh day. Thus, by three miracles weekly, for forty years was the weekly calendar kept infallibly correct. From the time of the settlement of the Jews in Palestine men were appointed to give their attention to the calendar, and to publicly proclaim the days of the week, month, and year. This they did with great scrupulousness and accuracy.

When Jesus Christ came into the world he endorsed the Jewish calendar by observing the Sabbath upon the seventh day with them (Luke 4:16, 31), and by calling it the Sabbath, and claiming to be its Lord. Matthew 12:8-12.

The Holy Ghost endorsed that calendar by stating that the holy women rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment, when they observed the day following the crucifixion, which would not have been true if the calendar had not been correct (Luke 23:54-56), and by many times calling this day observed by the Jews, "The Sabbath." Mark 16:1; Acts 13:42, 44; 16:13; 17:3; 18:4. The present calendar hanging in your homes, which places Sunday as the first day of the week, and Saturday as the seventh (the Sabbath), is in harmony with the entire record from the first week of time, and the correctness of this calendar is based upon the eclipse dates reaching seven hundred years before Christ, to an eclipse recorded by the Egyptian astronomer, Ptolemy.

The Julian calendar was introduced by Julius Caesar, BC 46, after his visit to Egypt, and his studies with the Egyptian astronomers. By the Julian calendar 365 days were computed to each year, and every fourth year 366. This was found so nearly correct that it was generally adopted for almost sixteen centuries, until AD 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII, in order to restore the commencement of the year to the same place it occupied at the Council of Nice, directed that the 5th of October, 1582, be reckoned the 5th of October. This, at the same time, restored and established the date of the vernal equinox to March 21. Gregory further directed that the year thenceforward should consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds; that every fourth year be reckoned a leap year, excepting every hundredth year, which should not be so reckoned, except again every four hundredth year. By this calendar the difference between the civil and the natural year will not amount to a day in 3,333 years. Hence the impossibility of losing time. This calendar has been generally adopted throughout the world. The change from the Julian "old style" to the Gregorian "new style" affected only the yearly cycle. It in no way affected the week. Monday noon, October 5, was called Monday noon, October 15; it remained still the same day of the week. Those nations who for centuries refused to adopt the new style were in perfect harmony in their week count with those who did adopt it, their names and numbers of the days of the week exactly corresponding with ours. The seventh day of the present calendar is the Sabbath.

The Two Israels

ISRAEL is the name chosen by God for his entire family which He has adopted from the earth through faith in Christ. Galatians 6:16; Ephesians 1:4, 5. They are called the Commonwealth of Israel (Ephesians 2:12, 19); The household of God. A chosen generation. A holy nation. An holy temple (1 Peter 2:9) built for an habitation. God through the Spirit. Ephesians 2:20, 21. Christ is the chief corner stone of the building. The apostles and prophets are foundation stones, and each believer in Christ becomes a living stone in the building. 1 Peter 2:5.

The family of Jacob, to whom God first gave the name of Israel (Genesis 32:28), were separated

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from all the families of earth to be a type of the greater Israel to be the depositaries of truth for all other nations (Romans 3:1), and a channel of blessing to all others (Genesis 12:2); to be a missionary people. But they failed to carry out the great purpose of God, and only a remnant of the descendants of the earthly Israel will, therefore, be saved. Romans 9:27. A remnant from each generation will be grafted in again through faith in Christ, and be numbered with the true Israel, which is made up from all peoples, nations, and languages. Revelation 5:9,10.

Much of the experience of the typical Israel is repeated by the true, as will be seen in the following comparisons and contrasts. Christ is the seed to whom all the promises were made (Galatians 3:16), and through him all the promises may be obtained. Galatians 3:29. To him, at his Second Advent, shall the gathering of all the people of Israel be. Genesis 49:10. The word Israel occurs in the Bible 2,539 times. The word Jew occurs thirty two times only. See Strong's Exhaustive Concordance.

Israel in the Flesh.

Jacob was the head of the typical family. Genesis 32:28.

Jacob's twelve sons became the heads of the twelve tribes. Genesis 49:28.

Were born after the flesh. Galatians 4:23.

Are in bondage to sin. Galatians 4:30.

The earthly Jerusalem in Palestine is called their mother city. Galatians 4:25.

Were heirs of Canaan in Palestine. Numbers 34:2.

Were separated from the world. Deuteronomy 7:1-6.

They had an earthly typical sanctuary made by man. Hebrews 9:1.

Their service was typical. Hebrews 8:5; 9:23, 24.

Had a typical high priest. Hebrews 9:9.

Circumcised in the flesh only. Romans 2:28.

Were Jews outwardly. Romans 2:28; 2:17.

Say they are Jews, and are not. Revelation 3:9.

Are not the children of God, on account of descent from Abraham. Romans 9:8; Galatians 3:29.

Were cast off by God. Psalm 74:1. But may be grafted in again. Romans 11:15, 17, 23, 24.

Beloved for their father's sake. Romans 11:28.

A remnant only shall be saved. Romans 9:27.

Fleshly Israelites persecute others, Galatians 4:29.

Christ promised to them. Genesis 49:10; Daniel 9:27; Isaiah 6:7.

Christ came from them. Romans 9:3-5; Hebrews 7:14.

Christ was rejected by them. Isaiah 53:3; Acts 3:12-15.

Blindness in part happened to them. Romans 11:25.

Those not blinded by their unbelief in the apostles' days accepted Christ. The same is true of every generation since.

Blindness similarly overtakes the Gentiles who reject Christ. Ephesians 4:17-18.

They rejected God as their King, and chose a man in order to be like other nations. 1 Samuel 8:7.

Scattered among the nations because of sin, Deuteronomy 28:58-67; Jeremiah 9:12-16, Deuteronomy 4:27; Ezra 9:7.

Were gathered back to their own land, Ezra 9:9; 7:13.

THE FIRST GATHERING-All Israel were restored at this time in fulfillment Of the promises. All the Old Testament prophets, who prophesied of the return of the literal Israel prophesied before Christ BC 486. The return of Israel from captivity was 457 BC. The kings of the Gentiles helped them with money. Ezra 7, One generation of Israel was gathered at this time, All Israel living dwelt again in their cities. Nehemiah 7:73.

Fleshly Israelites still plan for the restoration of Palestine and the building up of a city again by man.

The Spiritual Israel.

Christ is the King and Head of the true. Luke 1:32, 33; John 1:49; Acts 2:36.

The twelve apostles are to become the heads of the twelve tribes. Matthew 19:28.

Are born of the Spirit. Galatians 4:29, John 1:13; 3:5, 6.

Are free born. Galatians 4: 31; Romans 8:2.

The heavenly city, Jerusalem which is above, is tile mother of all true Israelites. Galatians 4:26; John 3:3.

Are heirs of the whole world. Romans 4:13, Galatians 3:8, 9, 16, 29.

Were separated from the world. 2 Corinthians 6:14-18; Romans 12:2. 1 Peter 4:1.

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Have the true heavenly sanctuary made by God. Hebrews 8:2.
This service actual, real. Hebrews 10:14.
Christ is the true High Priest. Hebrews 8:1.
Circumcised in heart. Romans 2:29.
Jews inwardly. Romans 2:29.
Are Israelites indeed. John 1:50.
Are the children of God through Christ. Romans 9:8; Galatians 3:29.
Have never been cast off. Romans 11:1.
Beloved for Christ's sake. John 16:27.
All the true Israel shall be saved. Romans 11:26.
True Israelites suffer persecution. 2 Timothy 3:12, Galatians 4:29.
Expected by them. Luke 2:25, 26, 38, margin; Luke 24:21.
Is accepted by them. John 1:12; 6:67-69.
The true were never blinded, Proverbs 4; 18; 1 Thessalonians 5:5.
Israelites indeed accept Christ as their King, John 1:49.
Were scattered among the nations to preach the gospel to the ends of the earth. Matthew 28:19; Acts 8:4.
Will be gathered to their own land. Ezekiel 37:12-14.
THE SECOND AND LAST GATHERING -Isaiah 11:11, 12; Jeremiah 23:3-8.
The angels will assist at this gathering. Matthew 24:31; 1 Thessalonians 4:16, 17; Isaiah 27:12, 13.
All Israel are gathered through the resurrection of all Israel from the foundation of the world. The gathering of the remnants of all generations. The new earth is their inheritance Matthew 5:5; Psalm 37:3, 9, 11; Deuteronomy 32:8, 9. Isaiah 11:9 and chapter 35. And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away. Isaiah 35:10; 65:17-25; 66:22, 23; Revelation 21.
True Israelites, like their father Abraham, look for a city whose builder and maker is God, which comes down from God out of heaven (Revelation 3:11, 12), and for a heavenly country. Hebrews 11:10,16. This is the city of the true Israel. Note the names of the twelve tribes on its gates. All who enter it-the nations of them which are saved (verse 24)-belong to some one of these tribes.

Then there will be one fold, one Shepherd, one Israel. John 10:16; 11:50-52.

ONE KING OVER ALL THE EARTH

Zechariah 14:9.

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