

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST FAITH

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Principles of our Faith
List of books by Mrs E. G. White

God's Word Our Assurance
by Mrs E. G. White

The word of God is the foundation of our faith, and therefore it is by the word of God that we may obtain evidence of our standing before God. We are not to make our feelings a test by which to discern whether we are in or out of favour with God, whether they be what we consider encouraging or not. As soon as one begins to contemplate his feelings, he is on dangerous ground. If he feels joyous, he is confident he is in a favourable condition, but when a change comes, as it will, for circumstances will be so arranged that feelings of depression will make the heart sad, then he will be naturally led to doubt that God has accepted him. It is not wisdom to look at the emotions, and try to test your spirituality by your feelings. Do not study yourself; look away from self to Jesus. While you acknowledge yourself as a sinner, yet you may appropriate Christ as your sin-pardoning Redeemer. Jesus came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. Satan will not be slow in presenting to the repentant soul suggestions and difficulties to weaken faith and destroy courage. He has manifold temptations that he can send trooping into the mind, one in succession of another; but the Christian must not study his emotions, and give way to his feelings, or he will soon entertain the evil guest, doubt, and become entangled in the perplexities of despair. Expel the suggestions of the enemy by contemplating the matchless depths of your Saviour's love.

Do not exalt your feelings, and be swayed by them, whether they be good, bad, sad, or joyful. The apostle says, "We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts." It is the word of God that is to be your assurance. "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name." The soul's supply of nutrition is in Jesus Christ. A legal religion will always be a troublesome guest, and it is a deception to imagine that there is such a thing as natural religion that is acceptable to God. The religion of Christ teaches its possessor self-distrust, but at the same time enables him to grasp the hand of Christ firmly, and still more firmly, as temptations press upon the soul.

There is a warfare in which every soul must engage who would have the crown of life. Inch by inch the overcomer must fight the good fight of faith, using the weapons of God's word. He must meet the foe with, "It is written." He must keep the armoury well supplied with, "It is written." In this way he must meet the advances of the enemy, and educate and train the soul for the still more severe attacks of the foe. Truth, the word of God, faith and righteousness, and the hope of salvation, must be the armour of the successful warrior, and his eyes must be anointed to be keen and sensitive to detect the devices of the enemy. "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." If God had not made provision by which you might be thoroughly equipped for your warfare with the powers of darkness, then these commands and promises would be but mockery to you, and would tantalize your soul; but our God is true. We may depend upon him under all circumstances. The word of God cannot fail, and in it we are to find our assurance.

By the word of God we are to overcome every temptation of the enemy. Satan may present every attraction, bring to our notice every deceiving, alluring bribe, in seeking to eclipse the brightness of Jesus from our view, and to obliterate from our minds his plainest requirements, but we are to meet his deceptions with the word of God. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand. Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness; and your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God; praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints."

When the enemy begins to draw away the mind from Jesus, to shut away His mercy, His love, His all-sufficiency, do not devote precious time to the consideration of your feelings, but flee to the word. In the Scriptures Christ is presented as the One by whom God made the worlds. He is the light of the world, and, as the seeker for light studies the word, he finds heavenly illumination. Christ, the all-absorbing theme, is

revealed to his soul, and he sees the requirements of God to be of a Christlike character. He studies the conditions on which redemption may be his, sees the divinity of his Saviour, the value of His atonement, the efficacy of the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost; and Christ becomes all and in all to his soul. He sees in the Scriptures that which the casual reader does not see, a significance and value beyond computation. He comes with a teachable spirit to the word, and is instructed by both the Old and New Testaments.

Christ opens the mind to comprehend the meaning of the sacred word, and the Holy Spirit conveys its true significance to the soul, which before had not been seen or appreciated. The searcher for truth feels as did the disciples when Christ overtook them on their journey to Emmaus. They told Him their pitiful story, and He reproved them for their unbelief and slowness of heart. "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself." When their eyes were opened, and they realized that it was Christ Himself who had been talking with them, they said one to another, "Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures?"

What do we hope to accomplish by longing to have the whole world converted to Jesus, by believing in His pardoning love, when we do not ourselves believe in His love or find rest in His grace? How can we possibly lead others to a full assurance, to simple, childlike faith in our heavenly Father, when we are measuring and judging our love to Him by our feelings? We cannot be lifted up in thought, or know what it is to be the sons and daughters of God, unless we trust implicitly to the word of God, for Satan will ever be on the ground to dispute our claims. We must educate the soul to trust in God's word with unwavering confidence. Let gratitude and thankfulness flow out of the heart, and cease to hurt the heart of Christ by doubting His love, which has been assured to us by most astounding evidences; for He so loved us as to give His own life for us, that we should not perish, but have everlasting life.

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How to Study the Bible.

A few simple rules are generally accepted among Bible students as being very helpful and, indeed essential to the greatest profit in the reading of the divine Word of God.

Begin at the Beginning

Every Christian should begin to read the Bible according to a plan, and this plan should include a reading commencing at the first book of the Bible. "The last portion points to the beginning, and the beginning, with all that may be limiting and provisional, contains the germ of the end." - Dr Smith in "The Integrity of the Scripture"

Read right through

The famous Dr Stalker recommended reading a whole book of the Bible straight through at a sitting," and he added, "Thus to master book after book is to fill the mind with the great thoughts of God." DR Gray of the Moody Bible Institute said he did this, reading every book in the Bible "again and again," and he found the task no more tedious than was Jacob's when he served Laban for his daughter Rachel."

This method ignores chapter divisions which are apt to be so many interruptions and distractions. There is no key to a quick understanding of the Bible. The Book is its own key. Read the Book! Even though you do not understand everything, read it all through, preferably long stretches at a time. Thus you will get a broad understanding, the details of which will be supplied on later and more minute study. It is surprising how you will get to love the story of the Book by reading whole stretches at a time.

Read Prayerfully

“The Bible is a supernatural book, it can be studied or mastered only by supernatural aid.”

“It is the Spirit's Bible! Copyright every word!

Only His thoughts are uttered, Only His voice is heard.”

The apostle Paul emphasises the need of a prayerful approach to Scriptures in these words: “We have received not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is God; that we might know the things which are freely given to us of God.” - 1 Cor. 2:12

“The Word of God is not enough without the Spirit of God,” says Dr J. M. Gray. “Let the reader punctuate the reading of it and every part of it with prayer to its divine Author, and he will come to know 'how to master the English Bible'.”

The use of Helps

Every Christian should study the Bible because he loves it, and he should be careful not to develop a habit of depending on commentaries, concordances, and other helps. These all have their place in our deeper study of the Word, but we should not be tied to them. Aim to make the Scriptures your own. Only in this way can you become possessed of light, power, and love.

Every Seventh-Day Adventist who carefully studies the Scriptures both on the broad lines advocated above and in a deeper and more minute way, will find valuable material in Mrs. E. G. White's works, the chief of which are listed on page 69 of this manual.

The results of Reading

It must be expected that people who have not been habitual readers of God's Word will find many strange results from their reading.

Firstly, of course, there will be many new things to learn, and the Holy Spirit will open our understanding.

Secondly, we shall feel ourselves often reprov'd and condemned, and we shall seek for divine grace to make the manner of our lives conform to the divine standard. Grace sufficient for our every need is promised in the Word, and God will bring great victories to the humble, seeking soul.

“Read then, but first thyself prepare
To read with zeal and mark with care;
And when thou read'st what here is writ,
Let thy best practice second it;
So twice each precept read shall be -
First in the Book and next in thee.”

THE WORD OF GOD

- How were the Scriptures given? 2 Tim. 3:16, 17; 2 Peter 1:21.
- How did God reveal truth to His prophets? Num. 12:6; Gal. 1:12.
- Has God guarded the purity of His Word? Psalms 12:6, 7; Prov. 30:5. Note 1.
- Are the Scriptures infallible? Psalms 119:160; Matt. 24:35. Note 2.
- Are the writings of the prophets to be received as the words God Himself? 2 Sam. 23:1, 2; Jer. 1:4-9; 1 Thess. 2:13.
- Are the prophecies important now? Hos. 12:10; Amos 3:7; 2 Peter 1:19.
- For what purpose were the Scriptures written? 2 Tim. 3:16, 17; Deut. 29:29; John 20:30, 31.
- What is necessary on our part? John 5:39; Psalms 119:11, 16.
- How are we to search the Scriptures? 1 Cor. 2:13; Isa. 28:10, 13; Luke 24:27. Note 3.
- How shall we relate ourselves to the Scriptures? Prov. 2:1-5; 22:20, 21; Luke 6:46-49. Note 4.

Notes on Bible Study No. 1

Note 1. – “The Bible is characterised by the unity of its theme. It unfolds a series of acts, all contributing to one design in its authority. This is the more remarkable on account of the variety of its authorship. Had the Bible been written in one age, or by one person, its unity might not so much surprise us. But the Bible is a collection of books which were written by different persons, in different languages, in different lands, and at different times. Seventeen centuries were employed in its composition. The subjects it embraces are so numerous as to give it a cyclopaedic character. Yet from first to last that marvellous collection books is occupied with one subject, animated by one Spirit, directed to one object or end.” – H. Grattan Guinness, D.D. in “Creation Centred in Christ.”

Note 2. – “There is no sure doctrine but such as is conformable to the Word of God: that the Lord forbids the teaching of any other doctrine ; that each text of the Holy Scriptures ought to be explained by other clearer texts. . . . This Word is the only truth; it is the sure rule of all doctrine and of all life, and can never fail or deceive us.” – From the protest of the princes at Spire, quoted in “History of Protestantism.”

Note 3. – “The best commentary on Scripture is Scripture itself, ‘comparing spiritual things with spiritual’ – which yields a threefold result, interpretation, illustration, illumination. The Bible is its own Lexicon, defining its terms; its own expositor, explaining its meaning; its own interpreter, unlocking its mysteries.” – Arthur T. Pierson in “Knowing the Scriptures.”

Note 4. – “This bible, or the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is the complete guide to everlasting blessedness; men may err, but the Scripture cannot; for it is the Word of God himself, who can neither mistake, deceive, nor be deceived. (2 Timothy 3:16, 17). From this Word all doctrines must be derived and proved; and from it every man must learn his duty to God, to his neighbour and to himself. – Dr. Adam Clarke in “The Preachers’ Manual.”

SALVATION ONLY THROUGH JESUS

1. What is the natural state of everyone? Rom. 3:23. Note 1.
2. How much of our nature is sold to sin? Rom. 7:14, 18.
3. How many parts make up the nature? Body, soul, spirit – physical, mental, moral. 1 Thess. 5:23.
4. Does any part of this threefold nature perfectly meet the mind of the Creator? All are sold to

sin. Rom. 3:10-19; 8:7.

5. Will hatred of sin save us from it? No. Rom. 7:15; Acts 3:19. Note 2.
6. Who is the only deliverer? Matt. 1:21; Acts 4:12. Note 3.
7. What new power does the Saviour bring to sin-marred souls? Matt. 1:23; Eph. 3:17.
8. By God's dwelling in flesh, what was seen instead of sin? John 1:14. (Compare 1 Timothy 3:16).
9. When we truly believe and receive Jesus, what comes into our flesh? Power (John 1:12, 13); Father and Son (John 14:23); Holy Spirit (John 14:17).
10. When does the transformation begin? Understanding enlightened (Eph. 1:17, 18); spiritual part of the mind (Eph. 4:23); renewing of the mind (Rom. 12:2).
11. What is then demonstrated in the flesh? Col. 1:27.
12. What divine relationship is then restored? Rom. 8:14; 2 Cor. 6:17, 18. Note 4.
13. What are three essential steps in salvation? Belief (Acts 16:31, 32; John 3:16); new birth (John 3:3-5); new life of obedience (Matt. 19:16, 17, 21; 19:29). Note 5.

Notes on Bible Study No. 2

Note 1. – "The best obedience of mere man must leave him under condemnation; and the higher any man's confidence is, that he has kept all the commandments, or any of them, the more clearly does it appear that he wants understanding as to the spiritual meaning of them; and that he is a stranger to repentance, to faith, to his own real character and heart, and his need of a gratuitous salvation." – Scott in Commentary on Luke 18.

Note 2. – "There is no evidence of genuine repentance, unless it works reformation. If he restores the pledge, give again that he had robbed, confess his sins, and love God and his fellow men, the sinner may be sure that he has passed from death unto life." – Mrs. E. G. White in "Steps to Christ."

Note 3. – "Apart from Christ, there is no hope for the human race. Men have battled sin in their own strength for millenniums, but sin has come out victorious. There is no help for sin from any human source. There is help and hope only in God." – M. L. Andreason in "The Faith of Jesus and the Commandments of God."

Note 4. – "Said Luther: 'Learn to know Christ and Him crucified. Learn to sing a new song – to despair of your own works, and to cry out unto Him, Lord Jesus, Thou art my righteousness, and I am thy sin. Thou hast taken upon Thee what was mine, and given to me what was thine; what Thou wast not Thou becamest, that I might become what I was not.'" – D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation"

Note 5. – To put it a little more fully we may say, "The seven steps in conversion are 1) Recognition of sin; 2) Sorrow for sin; 3) Confession of sin; 4) Restoration of that which has been unjustly obtained; 5) Faith in God; 6) Public acknowledgement of changed relations; 7) Abstinence from sin." – M. L. Andreason in "The Faith of Jesus and the Commandments of God."

SAVING FAITH

1. What is faith? Heb. 1:1.
2. How necessary is faith? Heb. 11:6; Rom. 1:16, 17
3. Can a mere assent to the truth save anyone? James 2:19; Gal. 5:6.
4. How does faith originate? Heb. 12:2.
5. On what is saving faith based? Rom. 10:17. Note 1.
6. How are faith and obedience related? Heb. 11:8; James 2:20-26. Note 2.
7. With what, therefore, is faith joined? Rev. 14:12; Rom. 3:31.

8. What relationship is restored by faith? Gal. 3:26; Rom. 5:1.
9. How do trials affect faith? James 1:3. Note 3.
10. How does the Christian walk? 2 Cor. 5:7.
11. How does faith protect us against sin? Eph. 6:16; 1 Thess. 5:8; 1 John 5:1-4.
12. What is faith's great purpose? 1 Peter 1:8, 9. Note 4.

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 3

Note 1. – “There are two errors against which the children of God – particularly those who have just come trust in His grace – especially need to guard. The first . . . is that of looking to their own works, trusting to anything they can do, to bring themselves into harmony with God. He who is trying to become holy by his own works in keeping the law, is attempting an impossibility. All that man can do without Christ is polluted with selfishness and sin. It is the grace of Christ alone, through faith, that can make us holy. The opposite and no less dangerous error is that belief in Christ releases men from keeping the law of God; that since by faith alone we became partakers of the grace of Christ, our works have nothing to do with our redemption.” – E. G. White in “Steps to Christ.”

Note 2. – “Obedience – the service and allegiance of love – is the true sign of discipleship. . . . Instead of releasing men from obedience, it is faith, and faith only, that makes us partakers of the grace of Christ, which enables us to render obedience. We do not earn salvation by our obedience; for salvation is the free gift of God, to be received by faith. But obedience is the fruit of faith. . . . That so called faith in Christ, which professes to release men from the obligation of obedience to God, is not faith, but presumption.” – Ibid.

Note 3. – “Where anxiety begins, faith ends; where faith begins, anxiety ends.” – Muller, cited in “Fundamentals of Bible Doctrine.”

Note 4. – “Faith demonstrates to the eye of the mind the reality of those things that cannot be discerned by the eye of the body.” – Matthew Henry on Hebrews 11:1.

ACCEPTABLE PRAYER

4. What is prayer? Prayer is the sincere desire of the soul expressed; the opening of the heart to God as to a friend. Psalms 62:8
5. Will God hear when we pray? Psalms 3:4; 34:4, 6.
6. What is the first step in offering acceptable prayer? Hebrews 11:6.
7. What is the basis of true prayer? John 15:7.
8. What should be our state of mind in regard to all things asked for? Luke 22:42.
9. Might we desire and ask for the wrong things? James 4:3.
10. With what confidence should we come to God? Mark 11:24; Matthew 7:7-12. Note 1.
11. Should we doubt that God hears simply because we do not see an immediate answer? James 1:6.
12. When will God refuse to hear us? Psalms 66:18; Isaiah 59:2.
13. Will God hear us when we deal unjustly with others? Mark 11:25, 26.
14. What is forgiveness? – Treating an offender as though he had not committed an offence. Example: Matthew 18:23-35; 5:23, 24.
15. How often should we pray? Luke 18:1; 1 Thess. 5:17, 18; Romans 12:12. Note 2.
16. What prayer habits should be formed? Psalms 5:3; 55:17.
17. Have we a record of anyone's asking and not receiving? 2 Cor. 12:7-9. Note 3.
18. What did Jesus say we should do when trials press us? Luke 18:1-7.

19. Who is mentioned as an example of acceptable prayer? James 5:17, 18. Note 4.

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 4

Note 1. – “The prayer of faith, guided by and grounded on Christ’s encouraging promises, shall not be in vain, nay, it shall not only receive an answer of peace, but of honour. . . . True faith will produce fervency in prayer, and both together will fetch in abundance of the fruits of Christ’s favour.” – Matthew Henry on Luke 18.

Note 2. – “Seek the clasp of Christ’s hand before every bit of work, every hard task, every battle, every good deed. Bend your head in the dewy freshness of every morning, ere you go forth to meet the day’s duties and perils, and wait for the benediction of Christ, as He lays His hands upon you. They are hands of blessing. Their touch will inspire you for courage, and strength, and all beautiful and noble living.” – J. R. Miller, cited in “Alone With God.”

Note 3. – “If our prayers are not answered, it may be that we have prayed without the right motive, or that we have not prayed according to the Scriptures.” – D. L. Moody cited in “Alone With God.”

Note 4. – “The great people of the earth today are the people who pray – people who take time to pray. They have not time. It must be taken from something else. That something else is important, very important and pressing, but still less important and pressing than prayer. These are the people today who are doing the most for God in winning souls, in solving problems, in awakening churches, in supplying both men and money for mission posts, in keeping fresh and strong their lives far off in sacrificial service on the foreign field, where the thickest fighting is going on, and in keeping the old earth sweet a little while longer.” S. D. Gordon in “Quiet Talks On Prayer.”

WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

1. How is the work of the Holy Spirit described? Comforter and Spirit of truth (John 15:26; Power from on High (Luke 24:49); Holy Ghost and power (Acts 1:5); Spirit of God (Matt. 3:16); Holy Ghost (Luke 3:22). Note 1.
2. How early in Bible history is the Holy Spirit mentioned? Gen. 1:2.
3. How is the presence of the Holy Spirit discerned? John 3:8.
4. What is the specific work of the Holy Spirit? John 16:7, 8.
5. How should man treat the Holy Spirit? John 20:22.
6. What experiences the receiving of the Spirit? Confessions follow reproof (1 John 1:9); change of heart called new birth (John 3:5, 6); led by the Spirit instead of natural desire (Rom. 8:13,14).
7. What progress is made under His leadership? John 16:13; Prov. 4:18.
8. Should one refuse to follow these greater truths, what happens? Eph. 4:30.
9. If rebellion continues, what finally becomes of the Holy Spirit? The Spirit ceases striving with the heart (Gen. 6:3, first part); the soul is utterly forsaken of God (Prov. 1:23-31).
10. Where is the mind of the Spirit of God expressed? John 6:63.
11. When the Word guides, who is leading? John 17:17; 1 John 5:6.
12. What will the Spirit teach us? John 14:26.
13. When He brings these words to our minds, what are we to do? John 14:15-17, 21, 23. Notes 2 and 3.
14. What change will He work in our lives? Ezek. 36:25-27.
15. When we lack the disposition to do right, how may we obtain the Spirit’s presence? Psalms 51:10-12.
16. In what way does the Holy Spirit co-operate with us in our supplications? Rom. 8:15, 26, 27.

17. With what will He fill the heart? Rom. 5:5; Gal. 5:22.
18. Of what does the Holy Spirit bear witness? John 16:13, 14.
19. What promise did Jesus make? John 14:16, 17, 26.

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 5

Note 1. – “The doctrine of the personality of the Holy Spirit is of importance from the standpoint of worship. If the Holy Spirit is a divine person, worthy to receive our adoration, our faith, and our love, and we do not know and recognise Him as such, then we are robbing a divine being of the adoration and love and confidence which are His due.

“The doctrine of the personality of the Holy Spirit is also of the highest importance from the practical standpoint. If we think of the Holy Spirit only as an impersonal power or influence, then our thought will constantly be, how can I get hold of and use the Holy Spirit; but if we think of Him in the Biblical way as a divine person, infinitely wise, infinitely holy, infinitely tender, then our thought will constantly be, ‘How can the Holy Spirit get hold of and use me?’” – R. A. Torrey in “The Fundamentals.”

Note 2. – “There can be no bestowal of the Holy Spirit where there is an unwillingness to obey God in any matter about which He has already made His will known. There are in many lives questions of long standing about which conscience has often been troubled, but with regard to which the heart has been disobedient to the heavenly vision. These are the hindrances which make all prayer for the Spirit’s power non-effective; and until they are willingly dealt with, and the long-deferred obedience yielded, His fullness will never be received. It often happens that when souls are eagerly seeking this blessing from pure motives, there are revealed to them hitherto hidden facts attitudes of disobedience, sometimes trifling in themselves, and about these points the whole controversy rages.” – G. B. Thompson in “The Ministry of the Spirit.”

Note 3. – “When God comes as the secret invisible Spirit, like the wind, which we cannot see and cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth; and when this Spirit shall dwell in His fullness in believers, moving their wills, inspiring their words, and energising their actions, then shall be seen the greatest things for the glory of God and the salvation of souls.” – The Twofold Life

THE CHRISTIAN'S DUTY

1. Who are the true Christians? John 1:12, 13.
2. Has the Christian any duty or obligation to meet? 1 Tim. 6:12. Note 1.
3. Who is the enemy that we must meet? James 4:7.
4. What weapons do we use in this warfare? Eph. 6:13-17; 2 Cor. 10:4, 5.
5. What is it that the Devil is always trying to get us to do? To disobey God.

Disobedient spirit is of Satan. Eph. 2:2. Disobedience the first sin. Rom. 5:19.

6. Does God expect His children to obey Him? Isa. 1:19; Heb. 5:9.

To disobey means death. Gen. 2:17. Obedience the mark of the chosen ones. Exod. 19:5, 6. Obey, blessing; disobey, curse. Deut. 11:26-28. Life and death; obedience and disobedience. Deut. 30:19, 20. Jesus taught obedience; by it we express our love. John 14:21, 23, 24. Obedience a Gospel requirement. Acts 5:29. Note 2.

Holy Spirit given to obedient. Acts 5:32. Gentiles become Christians by obeying in word and deed. Rom. 15:18.

Obedience frees from sin. Rom. 6:17, 18. The blessing. Rev. 22:14.

7. How do we reveal our attitude toward God? Rom. 6:16.
8. Does obedience include acceptance of “new truth” which may come to us? Note 3.
9. What enables us to obey? Phil. 2:12, 13.

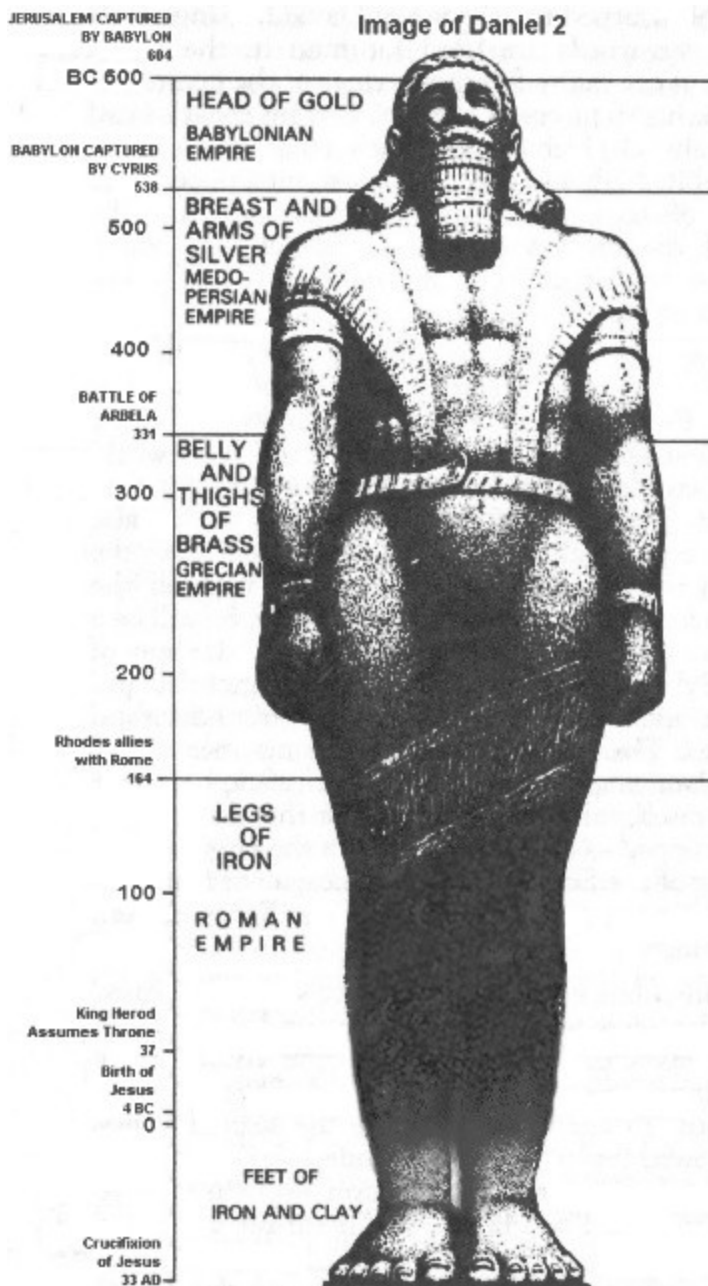
NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 6

Note 1. - “All who receive the Gospel are enabled in the strength of God to live in fellowship with Him as His children, to obey the law of Christ, to grow in the knowledge of God's love, and to trust His fatherly care in every trial and perplexity, thereby in their whole life showing themselves thankful to Him for all His gifts.” J. C. Riddell in “What We Believe.”

Note 2. - “The heart of every real Christian is most reverent toward the law of the Lord. . . . May the spirit of God help us while, in imitation of our Lord Jesus, we endeavour to magnify the Law.” - C. H. Spurgeon in “The Perpetuity of the Law of God.”

Note 3. - “As Christians we should be noted for our keen desire to avail ourselves of all new truth which is worthy of the name.” - P. W. Thompson, M.A.

DANIEL, CHAPTER TWO.



The image or statue of Daniel Chapter 2 comprised of the 4 metals representing the four world empires of history.

1. May we understand prophecy? 2 Peter 1:19, 20.
2. What did Christ say of Daniel's prophecy? Matt. 24:15.
3. Why was Nebuchnezzar troubled? Dan. 2:1 (Read verses 1-5)
4. Who gave this dream to the king? Dan. 2:28
5. What was the dream to reveal? Dan. 2:29
6. Whom did the head of gold represent? Dan. 2:37, 38 Note 1.
7. What kingdoms were to follow Babylon? Dan. 2:39, 40.

8. What did the silver (breast and arms) represent? Dan. 5: 28-31
9. How long did Medo-Persia rule? From 538 BC to 331 BC.
10. What did the brass symbolize? Grecia. (See Dan. 8:20, 21) Note 2
11. What empire followed Grecia. Rome. Dan 2:40; 8:23-25; Luke 2:1-4. Note 3
12. What change was to come to the kingdom of iron? Dan. 2:41, 42. Note 4
13. How would these kings strengthen themselves? By intermarriage. Dan. 2:43
14. What eternal kingdom was to be set up in the days of these kings? Dan. 2:44
15. What represented this eternal kingdom in the dream? Dan. 2:45
16. What must take place before Christ's kingdom is established? Matt. 24:14

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 7

NOTE 1. - God gave the kingdom to Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 2:37, 38; Jer. 27:1-11). Egypt given as wages for work against Tyre (Ezek 26:7-11; 29:18,19).

NOTE 2. - Homer writes of "the glorious deeds of Trojan warriors and of brass-clad Greeks."

NOTE 3. - The historian Gibbon says: "The arms of the Republic, sometimes vanquished in battle, always victorious in war, advanced with rapid steps to the Euphrates, the Danube, the Rhine, and the ocean; and the images of gold, or silver, or brass, that might serve to represent the nations and their kings, were successively broken by the iron monarchy of Rome." - Decline and Fall, Vol. 3.

NOTE 4. - The iron legs are the fourth kingdom: and that is the Roman, the strongest of all the kingdoms before it. But the feet, part of iron, and part of clay, pre-figure the Roman Empire to be so divided, as that it should never unite again: which is equally fulfilled. Forasmuch as the Roman territory is occupied by foreign nations or rebels. And we see . . . Barbarous nations mixed with our armies, cities, and provinces." - T. Newton, in "Dissertations on the Prophecies"

"These ten kingdoms came into existence in the territory of the Roman Empire between the years AD 351 and 476. They were the result of the Barbarian invasions of those times. The kingdoms were as follows: The Alemanni (Germany), the Franks (France), the Burgundians (Switzerland), the Suevi (Portugal), the Vandals (who have been destroyed), the Anglo-Saxons (England), the Visigoths (Spain), the Ostrogoths (who have been destroyed), the Heruli (who have been destroyed), and the Lombards (Italy)." - C. B. Haynes in "Our Lord's Return"

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

13. Does the Bible say positively that Jesus will appear the second time? Heb. 9:28. Note 1
14. Did Christ promise to come again? John 14:1-3. Note 2.
15. Did Christ go away? Acts 1:1, 2. Where to? Heb. 9:24. When did He go? Acts 1:9.
16. Did He ascend with the same body that was laid in the tomb? John 2:19, 20, 21; Luke 24:36, 42, 50, 51.
17. Will this same Jesus return? Acts 1:9-11.
18. Why is He to come again? John 14:3; 1 Thess 4:13-18; Matt. 16:27. Note 3.
19. What will be His appearance? Rev. 14:14.
20. How many will see Him? Rev. 1:7.
21. What will be the manner of Christ's return? Psalms 50:3; Matt. 24:27, 30, 31, 25:31.

22. How many angels are there? Rev. 5:11. Note 4.
23. What has been the effect upon human beings of the appearance of an angel? Matt. 28:2, 3; Dan. 10:5-7.
24. How will Christ's coming affect the wicked? Rev. 6:15-17.
25. What will be the attitude of the righteous? Isa. 25:9; 1 John 2:28. Note 5.
26. How may we be prepared to meet Him in peace? Luke 21:34-36; 1 John 3:2, 3.

Notes on Bible Study No. 8

Note 1. - "To my mind this precious doctrine – for such I must call it – of the return of the Lord to this earth is taught in the New Testament as clearly as any other doctrine in it; yet I was in the church 15 or 16 years before I ever heard a sermon on it. . . . Now I can see the reason for this. The Devil does not want us to see this truth; for nothing would wake up the church so much. The moment a man takes hold of the truth that Jesus Christ is coming back again to receive His followers to Himself, this world loses its hold on him. Gas stocks and water stocks in banks and railroads are of very much less consequence to him then. His heart is free, and looks for the blessed appearing of his Lord, who, at His coming, will take him into His blessed kingdom." - D. L. Moody in "The Second Coming of Christ"

Note 2. - Christ's second coming is referred to 380 times in the New Testament. One verse in every twenty-five, on the average, speaks of it.

Note 3. - "At the last, Jesus Christ shall be manifested in the fullness of His power with great glory. The whole creation of God shall be redeemed from all evil. The eternal purpose of God shall be accomplished, His kingdom shall come in its fullness, and He himself shall be all in all." - J. G. Riddell in "What We Believe"

Note 4. - "Stupendous spectacle! Far in the distant depths of space the prophet sees the approach of the shining hosts. Paling the light of Sun, Moon, and stars, the glorious procession sweeps earthward, spreading ever wider and wider, till it fills the mighty vault above. In the forefront is Jesus, crowned as king, but with the scars of Calvary still upon Him. Behind and around Him are the armies of heaven, battalion upon battalion, phalanx upon phalanx, of glistening forms innumerable, 'ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands' filling the air with their songs of joy and triumph." - A. S. Maxwell in "This Mighty Hour"

Note 5. - "Scripture uniformly enjoins us to look with expectation to the Advent of Christ, and delays the crown of glory till that period." - Calvin in "Institutes" Vol. 2, Book 3, chap. 25.

SIGNS OF CHRIST'S COMING.

14. What questions did the disciples ask concerning Christ's second coming? Matt. 24:3.
15. What were some of the signs He mentioned? Matt. 24:7, 14.
16. How did He foretell the destruction of Jerusalem? Matt. 24:15-20; Luke 21:20. Note 1.
17. What tribulation was foretold? Matt. 24:21, 22. Note 2
18. What great signs were to follow this period of persecution? Matt 24:29; Mark 13:24; Rev. 6:12, 13. Note 3.
19. What are some of the other signs of Christ's coming? James 5:1-8; 2 Tim. 3:1-5. Note 4.

20. What will be the condition in the world just before Christ comes? Matt. 24:37-39; Luke 17:28-30; 21:25-28.
21. What world movement precedes the coming of Christ? 1 Thess. 5:1-5
22. What admonition did Christ leave for this generation? Matt. 24:32-35, 44.

Notes on Bible Study No. 9.

Note 1. - In AD 60 Paul carried the Gospel to Rome. In AD 64 he wrote of the saints in the Emperor's household (Phil. 4:22); and the same year he said that the Gospel had been "preached to every creature which is under heaven." Col. 1:23. In October, AD 66, Cestius began to besiege Jerusalem. In a mysterious manner he suddenly withdrew from the siege, and the Christians fled, believing that this was the sign given by Christ. Three and a half years later Titus laid siege to the city, overwhelming it AD 70, and during the five months of the siege 1, 100 000 Jews perished.

Note 2. - The early persecutions against Christians were waged by pagan Rome. For nearly three centuries the church was terribly harassed, Christians being given to wild beasts, smeared with pitch and lashed to poles to serve as torches for the arena, and martyred in other ways till 3,000,000 perished. This was followed by the more terrible persecutions during the time of Papal supremacy, extending from about 538 to 1776, and exacting a toll of more than 100,000,000 lives. (See Daniel 7:25; Revelation 13:5-7).

Note 3. - "I refer to the Dark Day of AD 1780, May 19. That day 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 9am 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." - Josiah Litch in "Prophetic Expositor"

Note 4. - "On the night of November 12-13, 1833, a tempest of falling stars broke over the earth. North America bore the brunt of its pelting. From the Gulf of Mexico to Halifax, until daylight with some difficulty put an end to the display, the sky was scored in every direction with shining tracks and illuminated with majestic fireballs." - Agnes M. Clarke in "History of Astronomy in the nineteenth Century."

HOME OF THE SAVED.

1. What are the meek to inherit? Matt. 5:5
2. At what time will they see their inheritance? Psa. 37:11, 34
3. What cuts off the wicked? Mal 4:1
4. What does that fire do to the Earth? 2 Peter 3:10-12.
5. After this dissolving, what are we to look for? 2 Peter 3:13.
6. Where is this promise recorded? Isa. 65:17.
7. What did Abraham look for as part of this inheritance? Heb. 11:10; Rev. 21:2-4.
8. How large is the city? It is 1,500 mile in circumference. Rev. 21:16.
9. What surrounds the city? Verses 12, 13.
10. What composes the foundations? Verses 14, 19, 20.
11. What materials are used in its construction? Verses 18, 19.

12. Who occupies the city besides the saints? Rev. 21:3.
13. What does this add to the city? Rev. 21:23; 4:3.
14. What flows from beneath the throne? Rev. 22:1.
15. What grows on either side of the river? Rev. 22:2.
16. What will the redeemed do in the new Earth? Isa. 65:21, 22.
17. What will be the appearance of the whole earth? Isa. 35:1, 2.
18. Will there be any fruitless labour there? Isa. 65:25.
19. Will there be any animals there? Isa. 65:25.
20. How often will the redeemed go up to the city? Isa. 66:22, 23. Why?
21. Will they see the face of God as they worship Him? Rev 22:4.
22. Is it possible fully to comprehend the provisions which God has made available for the inheritance of His children? Isa. 64:4.
23. On what condition is the inheritance granted? Rev. 21:5-7; 22:14. Note.

NOTE ON BIBLE STUDY No. 10

Note - "The meek 'shall inherit the earth'. It was through the desire for self-exaltation that sin entered into the world, and our first parents lost the dominion over this fair earth, their kingdom. It is through self-abnegation that Christ redeems what was lost. And He says we are to overcome as He did. Through humility and self-surrender we may become heirs with Him, when the meek shall inherit the earth'.

"The Earth promised to the meek will not be like this, darkened with the shadow of death and the curse. 'We, according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.' 'There shall be no more curse; but the throne of God and the Lamb shall be in it; and His servants shall serve Him.'

"There is no disappointment, no sorrow, no in; no-one who shall say, I am sick; there are no burial trains, no mourning, no death, no partings, no broken hearts; but Jesus is there, peace is there. There, 'they shall not hunger or thirst; neither shall any heat nor Sun smite them; for He that hath mercy on them shall lead them, even by the springs of water shall He guide them.'" - Thoughts from the Mount of Blessing.

DESTINY OF THE WICKED.

1. What is the wages of sin? Rom. 6:23.
2. How will each case be decided? Rev. 20:11-13; 2 Cor. 5:10.
3. By what means will God destroy sin finally? 2 Peter 3:10; Matt. 13:40-42.
4. When and how will this take place? Rev. 20:9, 15; Psalms 11:6.
5. How completely will sin and sinners be destroyed? Mal. 4:1, 3; Psalms 37:10, 20; Nahum 1:9, 10. Note 1.
6. What becomes of Satan? Ezek. 28:18, 19; 1 Cor. 15:26; Rev. 20:14.
7. What else will be consumed in the fire that destroys the wicked? 2 Peter 3:10.
8. Will there be degrees of suffering in the destruction of the wicked? Luke 12:47, 48; Rev. 22:12. Note 2.
9. Where will both righteous and wicked be rewarded? Prov. 11:31; Psalms 37:34.

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 11

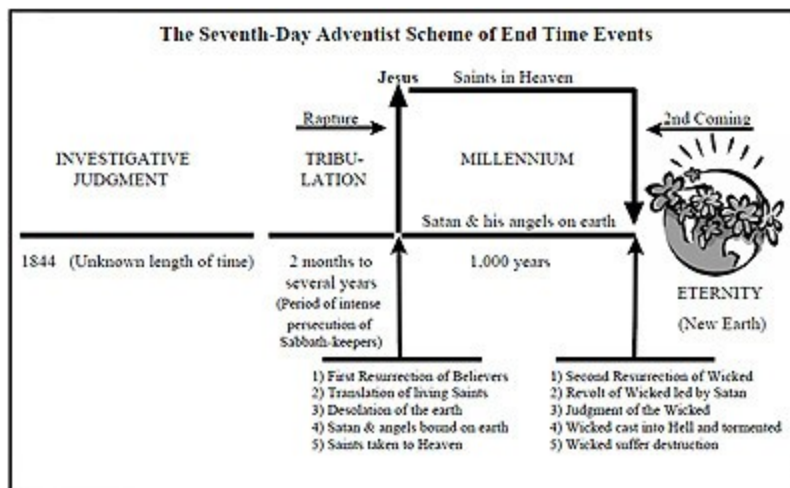
Note 1. - “The sinner invokes, provokes, and invites death. It is certain that the question is not one of purely spiritual death, but of the fact that evil tends toward non-existence, to the violation and suppression of all life. . . . The soul is dependent upon the Creator, it has not an absolute immortality. It is certain that it has been created and constituted with a view to obtaining an eternal life; but it loses the life that is personal to it in the measure in which it becomes a stranger to the truth, to love, and to salvation. It follows that with the progress of sin the soul advances toward the destruction that awaits it in hell; in other terms, toward its death. . . . There is nothing in the Word of God, or in the condition of the kingdom of God, to require the admission of the perpetual existence of the damned, the indestructibility of an individual incapable of becoming holy and happy. . . the notion of annihilation is evident in the passage which represent death and hell as being cast into the lake that is burning with fire and brimstone. There, in fact, death and hell cease absolutely to exist. Further, as the first death puts an end to the existence of the body, the analogy implies that the second death is the cessation of the existence of the soul.” - Prof. Nitzsh in “System of Christian Theology”

Note 2. - “The wicked receive their recompense in the earth. They 'shall be as stubble; and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts'. Some are destroyed as in a moment, while others suffer many days. All are punished according to their deeds.' The sins of the righteous, having been transferred to Satan, he is made to suffer not only for his own rebellion, but for all the sins which he has caused God's people to commit. His punishment is to be far greater than that of those whom he has deceived. After all have perished who fell by his deceptions, he is still to live and suffer on. In the cleansing flames the wicked are also destroyed, root and branch-Satan the root, his followers the branches. The full penalty of the Law has been visited; the demands of justice have been met; and heaven and earth, beholding, declare the righteousness of Jehovah.” - E. G. White in “Great Controversy”

THE MILLENNIUM.

1. What great event will take place at the second coming of Christ? 1Thess. 4:15-17; 1Cor.15:51-55
2. Where will the redeemed ones go with Jesus? John 14:1-3; 17:24; Rev. 7:9, 14, 15
 20. How long will they remain in heaven? Rev. 20:6
 21. What will they do while there? Rev. 20:4
 22. Whose cases will they judge? 1Cor. 6:2, 3
 23. Where will all the wicked be during the thousand years? 2Thess. 1:7-9; 2:8; Rev. 20:5
 24. What will be the earth's condition? Rev. 6:14-17; Isa. 24:1, 3, 19, 20; Jer. 4:23-26. Note 1.
 25. Where will Satan be during this same period? Rev. 20:1-3. Note 2.
 26. When will he be loosed for a little season? Rev. 20:2, 3
 27. What event 'looses' him? Rev. 20:5, 7; John 5:28, 29.
 28. What will he immediately do? Rev. 20:8
 29. Against whom will they make war? Rev. 20:9 first part.
 30. How will the saints and the New Jerusalem reach the earth? Rev. 21:10
 31. What place is prepared for the city? Zech. 14:3-5
 32. What follows Satan's warfare against the saints and the city? Rev. Rev. 20:9, last part.

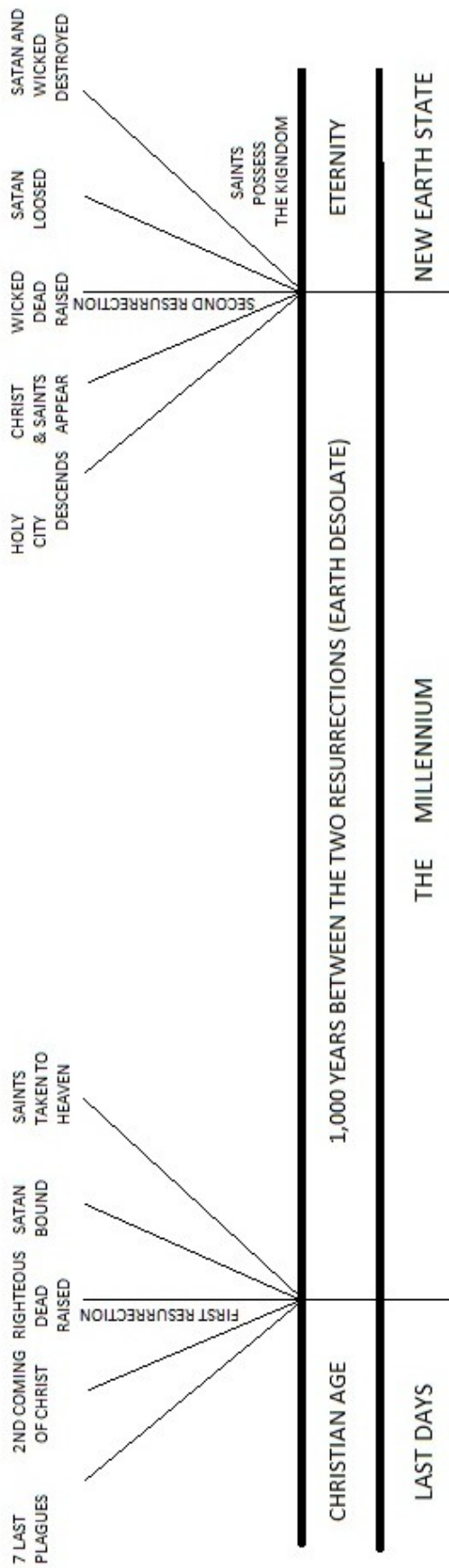
33. What is the grand climax of God's Gospel plan? 2 Peter 3:9-13; Rev. 21:1-7.



NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 12.

Note 1. - 'The removal of his power to 'deceive the nations' is the thing that constitutes the binding of Satan. It is a representation in symbols, but Satan is truly bound. There is not a human soul on whom he can bring to bear his arts of deception. He is bound to this prison house of a wrecked and desolate world, ruined by sin. The phrase 'bottomless pit' means a waste or void, an abyss. And that is what this world is for a thousand years." - W. A. Spicer in "Beacon Lights"

Note 2. - "When all the sins of all of God's people shall have been blotted out through the precious blood of the Lord Himself, a Lamb without spot, then the Azazel, the antitypical Scapegoat, Satan, will be brought to the heavenly High Priest, who will lay the sins of the redeemed upon his head; then he will be shut up for a thousand years in the wilderness of this earth, which becomes desolated at the personal advent of Christ." - F. C. Gilbert in "Practical Lessons"



BIBLE STUDY No. 12

12. THE MILLENNIUM

THE PROPHECY OF DANIEL 7.

1. What did Daniel see in the vision? Dan. 7:1-7
2. What did these symbols mean? "Wind" means strife. Jer. 25:31, 32; 49:36, 37. "Waters" symbolize people. Rev. 17:15. "Lion", "bear", "leopard", and "fourth beast" represent four kings (Dan. 7:17). They are the four universal kingdoms of Daniel chapter 2, commencing with Babylon (lion), Medo-Persia (bear), Grecia (leopard), and Rome (fourth beast).
3. What was peculiar about the fourth beast? Dan. 7:7, 8
4. What did the ten horns represent? Verses 23, 24
5. Name the kingdoms represented by the ten horns, as given in history. Note 1.
6. What came up in the midst of these ten? Verse 8. Note 2. How did it look? Verse 20
7. In what way this power 'diverse' from the others? Verse 24. It was an ecclesiastical power; the others were political.
8. What would it do to make a place for itself? Verse 24
9. What three kingdoms were plucked up? Heruli, AD 493; Vandals, AD 534; Ostrogoths, AD 538. These three Arian powers would not recognise the Bishop of Rome as head of the Church.
10. After this little horn was established, what would it say and attempt to do? Dan. 7:25. Note 3.
11. What time is mentioned in God's law? The seventh-day Sabbath.
12. What change does Rome claim to have made in the Sabbath? From the seventh day to the first day.
13. Has it really made any changes in God's law? No, it could only think to change it. Dan. 7:25. Note 4
14. For how long would this power sway the world? Verse 25. (A 'time' in symbolic language represents a year. See Dan. 11:13, margin; Ezekiel 4:6; Numbers 14:34). Note 5.
15. When did it end? 1798. 1260 years plus 538 equals 1798.
16. What happened this year to break its dominion completely? Berthier, general of the French army, entered Rome and took the Pope captive.
17. What great work was to follow 1798? Dan. 7:26, 9, 10, 11.
18. Who will have a part in the kingdom of God? Dan. 7:13, 14, 18, 27.

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 13

Note 1 - "The western empire of Rome, between the years AD 356 and 483, was divided into ten divisions, or kingdoms: 1. The Huns (Alemanni or Germans) in Hungary, 356; the Ostrogoths in Mysia, 377; 3 the Visigoths in Pannonia, 378; 4. the Franks in France, 407; 5 the Vandals in Africa, 407; 6. the Suevi and Alans in Gascoigne and Spain, 407; 7. the Burgundians in Burgundy, 407; 8. the Heruli and Rugii in Italy, 476; 9. the Saxons and Angles in Britain, 476; 10. the Lombards in Germany, 483." - Machiavelli

Note 2 - "While the prophet was considering these ten horns, he saw another little horn springing up among them. This evidently points out the power of the Church and Bishop of Rome." - Scott's Commentary

Note 3 - Blasphemous titles "The Pope is of so great dignity and so exalted that he is not a mere man but as it were God, and the vicar of God."

“The Pope, by reason of the excellence of his supreme dignity is called Bishop of bishops. He is also called ordinary of ordinaries. He is like wise Bishop of the universal Church. He is likewise, the divine monarch and supreme emperor, and king of kings. Hence the Pope is crowned with a triple crown, as king of heaven and of earth and of the lower regions. - Ferraris' “Ecclesiastical Dictionary”

“Thou art the Shepherd, thou art the physician, thou art the director, thou art the husbandman; and finally, thou art another God on earth.” - History of the Councils

Note 4 - “Question. Has the Church the power to make any alteration in the Commandments of God?

“Ans. - ... instead of the seventh day, and other festivals appointed by the old law, the Church has prescribed the Sundays and holy days to be set apart for God's worship; and these we are now obliged to keep in consequence of God's commandment, instead of the ancient Sabbath.” - The Catholic Christian Instructed

“The Catholic Church has for over one thousand years before the existence of a Protestant, by virtue of her divine mission changed the Sabbath day from Saturday to Sunday.” - The Catholic Mirror, Sept 23, 1893.

Note 5 - “Three times and a half: that is, for 1260 solar years, reckoning a time for a calendar year of 360 days, and a day for a solar year. After which the judgement is to sit, and they shall take away his dominion, not at once, but by degrees, to consume, and to destroy it unto the end.” - Sir Isaac Newton in “Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse of St John.

DANIEL 2		DANIEL 7	DANIEL 8
GOLD	BABYLON	LION	NONE
SILVER	MEDO-PERSIA	BEAR	RAM WITH TWO HORNS
BRASS	GREECE	LEOPARD	THE GOAT
IRON	ROME	PIERCE BEAST	LITTLE HORN FROM FOUR HORNS
IRON AND CLAY	DIVIDED KINGDOMS 1260 YEARS	TEN HORNS LITTLE HORN	LITTLE HORN GREAT WAXED
STONE CUT OUT WITHOUT MAN'S HANDS	INVESTIGATIVE JUDGMENT	JUDGMENT SCENE	CLEANSING OF HEAVENLY SANCTUARY
STONE FILLS WHOLE EARTH	CHRIST'S KINGDOM	KINGDOM GIVEN TO SAINTS	EXECUTIVE JUDGMENT

Bible Study No. 13. Parallel Chart of the 4 world empires of Daniel 2 and 7

Book of Daniel

Interpretation	Chap. 2	Chap. 7	Time Element Chap. 7	Chap. 8	Time element Chaps. 8-9
Babylon	Gold	Lion		457 B.C.
Medo-Persia	Silver	Bear		Ram	
Grecia	Bronze	Leopard 4 heads		Goat 4 horns	
Rome (Pagan)	Iron	Fourth beast		Little Horn	
		<u>CHRIST'S</u>	<u>FIRST</u>	<u>ADVENT</u>	
Rome Divided (Europe)	Iron / Clay	10 Horns			+
Rome (Papal)		Little Horn	A.D. 538 1260 years A.D. 1798	Little Horn	Christ's priestly ministry in heavenly sanctuary, Dan. 9:24; Heb. 8-9. (Christian Era)
Christ's Second Advent Kingdom of God	Stone Becomes Mountain	JUDGMENT (in Heaven)		SANCTUARY CLEANSED (in Heaven)	A.D. 1844
		Kingdom of God		Kingdom of God	2300 Years 457 B.C. — A.D. 1844

THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL.

17. How extensive is God's government? Psa. 103:19
18. What is the rule of His kingdom? Psa. 103:20; 119:172, 142. Note 1
19. Did God's law exist on earth before it was given at Mount Sinai? Compare Gen. 4:7 with 1 John 3:4; also Gen. 35:2-4; 26:5; 2:1-3; Exod. 16:1, 4, 5, 27-30.
20. How was the Law given? Deut. 4:12, 13; Exod. 24:12; 31:18.
21. What is the nature of God's Law? Psa. 19:7; Prov. 6:23; Rom. 7:12.
22. What is the relation of the Law to the sinner? Rom. 4:15; 7:6-8; 5:13; 1 John 3:4. Note 2.
23. What is the place of the Law in the Gospel? Rom. 3:19, 20, 31; James 2:8-12; 1:22-25; Rom. 3:21-24, 31. Note 3

24. Did Christ keep the commandments? Psalms 40:7, 8; Isaiah 42:21; John 15:7-10.
25. What should be our attitude toward the Law? John 14:21; 1 John 5:1-3; 2:4-6. Note 4.
26. In what way only can we obey the Law? Romans 8:1-4.

Notes on Bible Study No. 14

Note 1. – “The Law of God is a divine law, holy, heavenly, perfect There is not a command too many; there is not one too few, but it is so incomparable that its perfection is a proof of its divinity No human lawgiver could have given forth such a law as that which we find in the Decalogue.” – C. H. Spurgeon

Note 2. – “If you love God with all your heart, you must keep the first table; and if you love your neighbour as yourself you must keep the second table.” C. H. Spurgeon in “The Perpetuity of the Law”

There is a sense in which Christians are not free from the Law. It is only when grace enables men to keep the Law, that they are free from it; just as a moral man who lives according to the laws of the country is free from arrest. God has not set aside law, but He has found a way by which man can fulfil law, and so be free from it.” - Rev. G. Campbell Morgan in “Ten Commandments”

Note 3. - “There is no room for that poor evasion with which some have delighted themselves greatly; namely, that the law must pass away that the Gospel might be established.” - Wesley's Sermons, Vol. 1, Sermon 25

Note 4. - “These 10 Commandments are not ten different laws; they are one law. If I am being held up in the air by a chain with ten links, and I break one of them, down I come, just as surely as if I had broken the whole ten. If I am forbidden to go out of an enclosure, it makes no difference at what point I break through the fence. 'Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all.' The golden chain of obedience is broken if one link is missing.” - D. L. Moody in “Weighed and Wanting”

In the decay and confusion of all moral standards, the duty of teaching the law of righteousness as well as of declaring the Gospel of love now rests directly upon the church as it has never rested upon it before.” - Canon Quick in “British Weekly”

THE SABBATH.

1. When was the Sabbath made? Genesis 2:1-3.
2. Who made it? John 1:1-3, 14; Ephesians 3:9; Colossians 1:13-17. Note 1.
3. How is the work of the Creator described? Genesis 1:13; 2:1-3.
4. For whom was the Sabbath made? Mark 2:27.
5. How does God regard the Sabbath? Exodus 20:8-11; Isaiah 58:13, 14; Mark 2:28; Revelation 1:10. Note 2.
6. Of what is the Sabbath a memorial? Exodus 20:8-11; Psalm 111:4. Note 3.
7. By what miracle did God designate the Sabbath in the weekly cycle? Exodus 16:4, 5, 14-30. This miracle was repeated every week for forty years, definitely marking the Sabbath 2,080 times.
8. Did Christ and His disciples keep the Sabbath? Luke 4:16; Matthew 24:15-20.
9. Did the disciples keep the Sabbath after the crucifixion? Luke 23:56; Acts 13:42-44; 16:13; 17:2; 18:4.

10. Did Christ change the Sabbath? Matt. 5:17, 18. Note 4.
11. Are Christians under obligation to keep the Sabbath? 1 John 2:3-6; Isa. 56:1, 2; 58:13, 14.
12. Is the Sabbath of 'Paradise Lost' to be the Sabbath of 'Paradise restored'? Isa. 66:22, 23; Rev. 22:14.

Notes on Bible Study No. 15

Note 1. - "Moses says, that in just six days the world, and all that is therein, was made, and that the seventh day was a rest, and a release from the labour of such operations; whence it is that we celebrate a rest from our labours on that day, and call it the Sabbath, which word denotes 'rest' in the Hebrew tongue." - Josephus in "History of the Jews"

Note 2. - "God's sanctifying the day is equivalent to His commanding men to sanctify it. As at the close of the creation, the seventh day was thus set apart by the Most High for such purposes, without limitation to age or country, the observance is obligatory upon the whole human race to whom, in the wisdom of Providence, it may be communicated." - Dr Albert Barnes

Note 3. - "The religious observance of the Sabbath was the first statute or command of God to men. This institution was a sign between God and them to keep them in remembrance of the creation of the world." - Dr Adam Clarke's 'Commentary'.

Note 4. - "The reason for which the commandment itself was originally given, namely, as a memorial of God's having rested from the creation of the world, cannot be transferred from the seventh day to the first; nor can any new motive be substituted in its place, whether the resurrection of our Lord or any other, without the sanction of a divine commandment." - Prose Works of John Milton (Bohn Edition).

THE SABBATH IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

1. When Jesus was here, did He keep the commandments of God? John 15:10.
2. Did He observe the seventh-day Sabbath? Luke 4:16, 31; Exod. 20:8-11. Note 1.
3. Is Jesus our example in all things? 1 Peter 2:21.
4. Does God expect us to follow His example? 1 John 2:6.
5. Does the New Testament mean the seventh day when it speaks of the Sabbath? Luke 23:52-56; 24:1; Mark 15:42-47; 16:1, 2.
6. Which day is the Sabbath of the commandment and the Sabbath of the New Testament? The day just before the seventh day of the week. Matt. 28:1; Mark 16:1, 2. (Illustrated by calendar week).
7. Which day did the women associated with Jesus observe? Luke 23:55, 56.
8. Did the early Christian churches observe the Sabbath? For example, note Acts 13:14, 44, Antioch; Acts 16:12, 13, Philippi; Acts 17:1, 2, 4, Thessalonica; Acts 18:1-4, Corinth. Note 2.
9. How many Sabbath meetings are recorded in the above references? Total, eighty-four meetings.
10. Is there any commandment in the New Testament to observe the first day of the week? Read every verse where the first day of the week is mentioned: Matt. 28:1; Luke 24:1; Mark 16:2, 9; John 20:1, 19; Acts 20:7; 1 Cor. 16:2. Note 3.
11. Where do we find the New Testament record of the only meeting held on the first day of the week? Held at Troas on a Saturday night. Acts 20:5-12. In accordance with the Bible plan of

reckoning time, the first day of the week began at sundown, consequently the meeting held by Paul on Saturday evening was in the early or dark part of the first day of the week.
 12. Which day of the week is the "Lord's Day"? Luke 6:5-11; Rev. 1:10.

Notes on Bible Study No. 16

Note 1. - "Much has been made of the attitude of Christ in speech and deed toward the Sabbath. Some have imagined that by words He uttered and by deeds He did He relaxed the binding nature of the old command. This view, however, is to absolutely misunderstand and misinterpret the doing and teaching of Jesus." - G. Campbell Morgan in "The Ten Commandments."

Note 2. - "Down even to the fifth century the observance of the Jewish Sabbath was continued in the Christian church, but with a rigour and solemnity gradually diminishing until it was wholly discontinued." - Coleman in "Ancient Christianity Exemplified."

Note 3. - "You may read the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, and you will not find a single line authorising the sanctification of Sunday. The Scriptures enforce the religious observance of Saturday." - Cardinal Gibbons in "The Faith of Our Fathers."

"Nor is there anywhere in the New Testament any express statement that the first day of the week was to be kept in place of the seventh, or was in any way the Sabbath." - "Chambers' Encyclopaedia," article, "Sabbath."

ORIGIN OF SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

34. What was Satan's ambition? Isa. 14:14
35. When men turned from worshipping God, what did they worship? Deut. 17:3; Jer. 10:2
36. What was the particular God of all heathen worship? The sun. Ex. 32:1-8. The calf was the Egyptian sun god. (Num. 25:1-4) – Sun worship. Note 1.
37. Who was being worshipped in all heathen worship? Deut. 13:16, 17.
38. Why did the Devil want worship? To be like the Most High.
39. When God's own people Israel, turned from Him, what did they do? 2Kings 23:4, 5; Jer. 7:17-19, 9, 10; Ezek. 6:4 (margin, Sun images); Ezek. 8:16 (Sun worship).
40. What day was dedicated to Sun worship? "Sun-day, so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the Sun, or to its worship." – Webster's Dictionary. "Sunday, the wild solar holiday of all pagan times." – The North British Review
41. When they turned to Sun worship, how did they treat God's Sabbath? Ezek. 20:13, 16, 24.
42. What message did God send to them to save them? Ezek. 20:19, 20; Jer. 17:21-27.
43. When Christ was on earth, were the heathen still worshipping the Sun? Rome ruled the world, and Sun worship was the principal form of worship.
44. What day did Jesus and all associated with Him observe? The seventh day, Sabbath. Luke 4:16. Note 2
45. What change did the Apostle Paul say would come over the church? 2Thess. 2:3, 4.
46. From what would the church fall? From the standard of the Word of God. Acts 20:29, 30. What would come into the church then? The man of sin. 2 Peter 2:1, 2; 2 Thess. 2:3.
47. What would this power attempt to do? To change the law of God. Dan. 7:25. Does the Roman Catholic Church claim to have changed the Sabbath to Sunday? Note 3.

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 17

Note 1. - The golden calf was a representation of the sacred bull called Apis, which the Egyptians worshipped, and with which the Israelites had necessarily become very familiar during their long sojourn in Egypt. Concerning this god Apis and what it signified, we find the following: "Apis, the bull worshipped by the Egyptians regarded it as a symbol of Osiris, the god of the Nile, the husband of Isis, and the great divinity of Egypt." (chambers' Encyclopaedia.) "All the mysteries of the Egyptians, and their whole doctrine of the future state, attach themselves to this worship of Osiris. Osiris was identified with the Sun . . . Sun worship was the primitive form of Egyptian religion, perhaps even pre-Egyptian." - Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Note 2. - "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 the Sabbatical Edict of Constantine in AD 321." - Sir William Domville in "Examination of the Six Texts.

Note 3. - "On the venerable day of the Sun let the magistrates and people residing in the cities rest, and let all workshops be closed. IN the country, however, persons engaged in agriculture may freely and lawfully continue their pursuits; because it often happens that another day is not so suitable for grain sowing or vine planting; lest by neglecting the proper moment for such preparations, the bounty of heaven should be lost. (Given the 7th day of March, Crispus and Constantine being Consuls, each of them for a second time.) - Codex Justinian, cited in "History of the Christian Church."

ANGEL MINISTRY.

1. What beings are around the throne of God? Rev. 5:11; Heb. 12:22.
2. Are these angels real beings with organised bodies? Isa. 6:1, 2; Ezek. 1:22, 24; Exod. 25:20. (see also Genesis 19:1-3; Psalm 78:25).
3. Are angels and mankind of the same nature? Heb. 2:6, 7.
4. How did the angels come into existence? Compare Ezek. 28:15 with Col. 1:16.
5. Do angels marry and beget children? Mark 12:25.
6. What is the business of the angels? Psal. 103:20. Note 1.
7. How swiftly do they go to carry out His commands? Ezek. 1:14.
8. What are they sent from heaven to do? Heb. 1:14; Matt. 18:10. Note 2.
9. Name some Bible incidents of their ministry:

Saving Lot by leading him out of Sodom (Gen. 19:15-17); helping Hagar (Gen. 16:7-9; 21:17); serving Elijah when he was discouraged (1 Kings 19:1-8); protecting Daniel from fierce beasts (Dan. 6:22); answering Daniel's prayer (Dan. 9:21-25); visiting the shepherds (Luke 2:9, 13); ministering to the weakened Jesus (Matt. 4:11); strengthening Jesus (Luke 22:43); delivering Peter out of prison (Acts 12:5-10); directing Peter (Acts 8:26).

10. Is it to special ones that angels come? Psal. 34:7. Note 3.
11. Should angels be worshipped? Rev. 19:10; Col. 2:18.
12. Whom do all good angels worship? Heb. 1:6.
13. When Jesus comes, why will all the angels come with Him from heaven? Compare Matt.

Notes on Bible Study No. 18

Note 1. - "When man fell by evil angels, with beautiful propriety it was ordered that other angels, holy and unfallen, should minister for God in His reparation of the evil caused to Man by their fallen fellow angels." - Fundamentals of Bible Doctrine."

Note 2. - "Heaven is brought near to earth by that mystic ladder, the base of which is firmly planted on the earth, while the topmost round reaches the throne of the Infinite. Angels are constantly ascending and descending this ladder of shining brightness, bearing the prayers of the needy and distressed to the Father above, and bringing blessing and hope, courage and help, to the children of men. . . . Again and again have angels talked with men, as a man speaketh with a friend, and led them to places of security. Again and again have the encouraging words of angels renewed the drooping spirits of the faithful, and carrying their minds above the things of the earth, caused them to behold by faith the white robes, the crowns, the palm branches of victory, which overcomers will receive when they surround the great white throne." - Fausset's "Bible Cyclopaedia," article, "Angels."

Note. - "Every redeemed one will understand the ministry of angels in his own life. The angel who was his guardian from his earliest moment; the angel who watched his steps and covered his head in the day of peril; the angel who was with him in the valley of the shadow of death, who marked his resting place, who was the first to greet him in the resurrection morning – what will it be to converse with him, and to learn the history of divine interposition in the individual life, of heavenly co-operation in every work for humanity! All the perplexities of life's experiences will then be made plain. Where to us have appeared only confusion and disappointment, broken promises and thwarted plans, will be seen a grand, over-ruling, victorious purpose, a divine harmony." - E. G. White in "Education."

ORIGIN OF EVIL ANGELS.

1. What is the meaning of the word "devil"? 'Diabolus', meaning to traduce, wilfully to misrepresent as blamable.
2. What other names are commonly applied to the devil? Satan, an opponent; adversary, one opposed; prince of the power of the air (Eph. 2:2); prince of this world (John 14:30)
3. What experience did Jesus say Satan had had? Luke 10:18.
4. Who was he before he fell from heaven? Ezek. 28:12-15.
5. Who is meant by the pronoun "I" in verse 14? The Creator, Christ. John 1:1-3.
6. What ambition came with Satan's self-overestimation? Isa. 14:12-14.
7. Whose place was he planning to have? Christ's place, the only One like God. Heb. 1:2-4.
8. By what means did he seek to get Christ out of the way to make room for himself? John 8:44.
9. What other efforts did Satan make to overthrow Christ and take the government? Rev. 12:7, 8.
10. How many angels joined with the devil in this rebellion against the ways of heaven? The third part. Rev. 12:4. Note 1.
11. To what place were these rebellious ones cast? 2 Peter 2:4. Hell (Greek, Tartaros), the

regions of darkness surrounding planets.

12. What did he and the angels who followed him finally do? Jude 6; 2 Peter 3:7.
13. What planet finally became the headquarters for these fallen ones? Rev. 12:9. Note 2.
14. What are these fallen ones doing now? 1 Peter 5:8; Rev. 12:12.

Notes on Bible Study No. 19

Note 1. - "Beside his own dark influence, the Scriptures disclose to us the fact that Satan is the leader of a host of evil spirits or angels who share his evil work, and for whom the 'everlasting fire is prepared.' . . . One passage identifies them distinctly with the 'devils' who had power to possess the souls of men. . . . They are mostly spoken of in Scripture in reference to possession; but in Ephesians 6:12 they are described in various lights as 'principalities', 'powers', 'rulers of the darkness of this world' and 'spiritual powers of wickedness in heavenly places'; and in all as 'wrestling against the souls of men'." - Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," article, "Satan"

Note 2. - "The facts of history concur with the statements of revelation in forcing upon us the unwelcome conviction that the human race is subject to the malevolent influence of an organized and all-pervading demonism. Alike in the career of nations and in the phenomena of personal destiny the presence of demoniacal skill and power is often prominent, frequently dominant, always evil." - E. A. Stockman in "Footprints of Angels in Fields of Revelation."

NATURE OF MAN AND THE STATE OF THE DEAD.

20. How was man made? Gen. 2:7. What part was made of dust? The body. What was added to the body? The breath of life. What resulted? The living soul. Note 1.
21. What three parts make up the entire man? 1 Thess. 5:23.
22. To what did man become subject as a consequence of sin? Gen. 2:16, 17; Rom. 5:12; Ezek. 18:4.
23. With this death for each, what is man's nature? Mortal man (Job 4:17); mortal body (Rom. 6:12); mortal flesh (2 Cor. 4:11). Note 2.
24. To what is this mortal life compared? A vapour (James 4:14); a wind that cometh not again (Psa. 78:39); a shadow (Job 14:2).
25. How only can mortals have immortal life? 2 Tim. 1:10; John 10:10.
26. What then ought we to seek? Rom. 2:7.
27. When will immortality be given? 1 Cor 15:51-54. Note 3.
28. When does the trumpet sound that raises the dead and changes the living? 1 Thess. 4:16, 17.

The State of the Dead

- What do all the living know? Eccles. 9:5; Heb. 9:27.
- What change takes place at death? Psa. 146:4; Eccles. 9:5, 6; 12:7.
- What can the living do? Psa. 146:2 What cannot the dead do? Psa. 115:17; Isa. 38:18, 19.
- In what state did Jesus say the dead are? John 11:11-14.
- What is death called in Psalms 13:3? Note 4.
- Until what time will the individual sleep? Compare Job 14:10-12, 15; Psalm 17:15 with Acts 13:36; John 5:28, 29.

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 20

Note 1. - “The expression, 'living soul' as used in Genesis, is often taken to indicate an order of being superior to the brute, and is the text of many an argument to prove the immortality of the soul. The incorrectness of this assumption will be readily seen by referring to Genesis 1:20, 21, 24, and elsewhere, in which passages the words translated 'living soul' are applied also to the entire lower creation. They are used indifferently of man and beast to express animal life in general; and it is in this light the Apostle uses them (1 Cor. 15:45), as the very course of his argument shows. Adam is spoken of as a living soul, not to prove his immortality, but rather his mortality.” - Dr. J. P. Lange's “Commentary” on 1 Corinthians 15:45

Note 2. - Now “we want to know if this 'soul' or 'spirit' is immortal. The Hebrew and Greek words from which they translated occur in the Bible . . . seventeen hundred times. Surely, once at least, in that long list, we shall be told that the souls is immortal, if is its high prerogative. Seventeen hundred times we inquire if the soul is once said to be immortal or the spirit deathless. And the invariable and overwhelming response we meet is, NOT ONCE! Nowhere, though used so many hundred times, is the soul said to be 'undying' in its nature, or the spirit 'deathless'. Strange and unaccountable fact, if immortality is an inseparable attribute of the soul and spirit.” - Uriah Smith in “Here And Hereafter”

Note 3. - Herodotus, a Greek historian, born 484 BC, regarded as the first and one of the most reliable of profane historians says: “The Egyptians also were the first who asserted the doctrine that the soul of man is immortal.”

Note 4. - “With very few exceptions indeed, the dead sleep in utter insensibility till the day of Judgement. As to purgatory itself, I do not agree with the Sophists in thinking it is a determinate place. Who will venture to give an assured opinion on the subject? On what authority can it be said that the souls of the dead may not sleep out the interval between the earth or heaven and hell, or purgatory, in the same that the living pass in profound slumber the interval between their down lying at night and their uprising in the morning?” - M. Luther cited in Michelet's “Life of Luther”

SPIRITUALISM.

1. Does the Bible teach that there are spirit beings?
2. Spirits being angels, how many classes are there of them?
3. Do both classes communicate with mankind? Yes. Good. (Heb. 1:14; Judges 13:3-21); Evil (2 Cor. 11:14; Matt. 25:41; 1 Peter 5:8).
4. What is Spiritualism? “The belief that the spirits of the dead in various ways communicate with and manifest their presence to men, usually through the agency of a medium.” - Standard Dictionary, Note 1.
5. Can the dead return to communicate with the living? Job 7:10; Eccles. 9:5, 6; Psa. 146:4. Note 2.
6. Does the Bible recognise that there are lying spirits? 1 Kings 22:22. Note 3.
7. To whom do all lying spirits belong? John 8:44.
8. What power do Satan and his angels possess? 2 Cor. 11:14, 15.
9. What comes to those who give heed to these lying spirits? Lev. 19:31.
10. What phases of spirit work are named? Deut. 18:10, 11. Note 4.
11. How does the Lord regard all these things? Deut. 18:12.

12. Whose children are they who use sorcery? Acts 13:8-10.
13. Will any such go into the Kingdom? Rev. 21:8; 22:14, 15.
14. Have people been saved from these deceptions? Acts 8:9-11; 16:16-18.
15. What promise may be ours? 2 Cor. 6:17, 18.

Notes on Bible Study No. 21

Note 1. - Anything new which cannot be squared with the old is in its nature false. Anything new which is thoroughly consistent with what has gone before may be true. Now Spiritism is ipso facto inconsistent with Christianity and with its predecessor Judaism, because it inculcates what was forbidden to Judaism – traffic with the dead. It is therefore a false form of belief.” - P. W. Thompson, MA in “The Problem of Spiritism.”

Note 2. - “when an an dies his soul does not go out of existence : it is separated from the body. Existence goes on just as well without the body. I am convinced about that. I do not think there is any loss of individuality or personality, memory or affection.” Sir Oliver Lodge in an address on “Spiritualism.”

The Bible on the other hand says: “He fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.” Job 14:2.

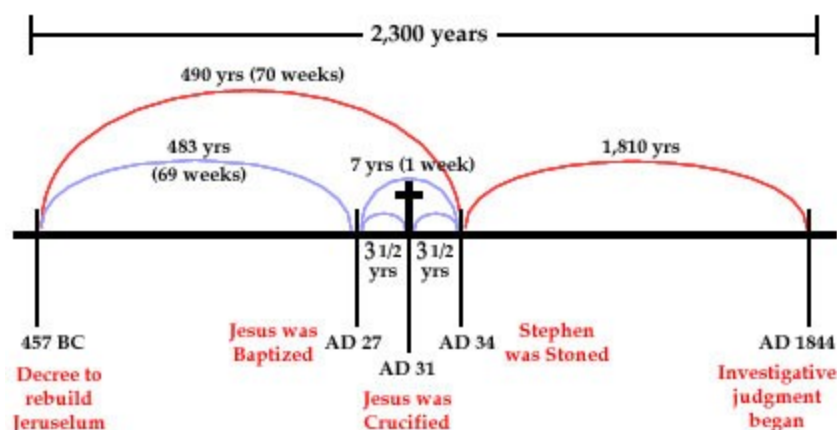
Note 3. - “Evil spirits, in the beginning created sinless, were equal in nature, power and glory with the holy beings that are now God's messengers. But fallen through sin, they are leagued together for the dishonour of God and the destruction of men.” - E. G. White in “Great Controversy.”

Note 4. - “The phenomenal aspect of modern Spiritualism reproduces all essential aspects of the magic, witchcraft and sorcery of the past. The same powers are involved, the same intelligences are operating.” - F. F. Morse in “Practical Occultism.”

CHRIST OUR HIGH PRIEST.

1. What has been Christ's position and work since His ascension? Heb. 8:1-3; 9:24.
2. How was Christ's priestly work typified by Moses? Heb. 8:4, 5.
3. How is the earthly sanctuary described? Heb. 9:1-5. Note 1.
4. What was the order of service in the earthly sanctuary? Heb. 9:6-10. Note 2.
5. What took place on the day of Atonement? Lev. 23:26-32; 16:3, 3-8, 15, 16-22. Note 3.
6. Of what was this earthly sanctuary and service a figure? Rev. 4:5, 8:3; 4; 11:19; Heb. 9:11, 12.
7. Does the heavenly sanctuary need to be cleansed? Heb. 9:22, 23.
8. When is the heavenly sanctuary to be cleansed? Dan. 8:14 (A prophetic equals an actual year. See Ezekiel 4:6; Numbers 13:34)
9. How much of this long period of time did the angel say was allotted to the Jews? Dan. 9:20-24.
10. What event marked the beginning? Dan. 9:25; Ezra 7:8-10. Note 4.
11. How many years would reach to the Messiah? Dan. 9:35. Seven weeks and sixty-two weeks, or sixty-nine weeks equals 483 years. (See diagram).
12. What great event would come in the seventieth week? Dan. 9:26, 27.
13. What events marked the close of the seventy weeks, or 490 years? Acts 8:1-4. In AD 34 the Jews officially rejected the Gospel by stoning Stephen, and the Gospel went to the Gentiles.

14. How much of the 2300 years still remained? 2300 less 490 leaves 1810 years. The 490 years extended to AD 34. Adding the 1810 years left of the 2300 years brings the end of this important prophecy in 1844.
15. What did the angel Gabriel say would begin at the close of the 2300 years in 1844? Dan. 8:14. The cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary, or day of judgement.



Bible Study No. 22. The 2300 Years of Daniel 8:14.

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 22.

Note 1. - Study Exodus, chapters 25-30.

Note 2. - For 359 days the service of the sanctuary had to do with the first apartment. The ten commandment law was in the Ark in the most holy place demanded the life of the sinner. (1 John 3:4; Rom. 6:23) Thus the sinner recognising his guilt, brought this offering. Then laying his hands upon the head of the innocent victim representing the Christ to come, he confessed his sin, the animal was slain, and its blood put on the horns of the altar and poured at the foot of the altar. Thus the sins of all who confessed were pardoned, and in type transferred to the sanctuary.

Note 3. - The tenth day of the seventh month was the day of atonement. On this day the sanctuary was cleansed of the blood record of sins confessed during the year. The only ones passing the test of this yearly judgement day were those who had confessed every known sin. In a service strictly conforming to God's instructions, the high priest took the blood of the Lord's goat into the most holy place, where the visible presence of God appeared. The sprinkling of the blood there transferred the sins to the high priest in type, after which he cleansed the outer apartment, and then transferred the guilt to the goat representing the one responsible for all sin, Azazel or Satan. The goat was then loosed in a desert place, "a land of forgetfulness".

Note 4. - Ezra started on the "first day of the first month," answering to April in our calendar. He arrived at Jerusalem on the first day of the fifth month, in the seventh year of the reign of Artaxerxes, 457 BC, answering to our August and September. Thus the first half of the year 457 B.C. was past when the decree went forth.

LAST DAYS	1000 YEARS (Millennium)	ETERNITY
<div>First Resurrection</div> <div> <p>Christ Returns</p> <p>Saints Taken to Heaven</p> <p>(both the resurrected dead and the living)</p> <p>Living Wicked Slain</p> <p>(wicked dead remain in graves)</p> <p>Satan Bound</p> <p>(Confined to earth)</p> <p>Earth Desolated</p> <p>(last plagues; earthquake; impact of second advent)</p> </div>	<div>Second Resurrection</div> <div> <p>Saints Reign With Christ (in Heaven)</p> <p>Engage in Review Phase of Judgment</p> </div>	<p>Christ, Saints, City Descend</p> <p>Wicked Resurrected</p> <p>Satan Loosed (organizes attack on holy city)</p> <p>Executive Phase of Judgment</p> <p>Satan, Sinners, Effects of Sin Are Destroyed</p> <p>Earth Renewed as Eternal Home of the Saints</p>

THE INVESTIGATIVE JUDGEMENT.

1. What will Christ bestow at His coming? Matt. 16:27; Rev. 22:12
2. What is the basis of judgement in each case? Rev. 20:12
3. How many books are referred to in the Bible? Book of Remembrance of Good Deeds (Mal. 3:16); Book of Iniquity (Jer. 2:22); Book of Individual Description (Psa. 139:15, 16); Hairs numbered (Matt. 10:30); Place of Birth (Psa. 87:4-6; Book of Life (Rev. 20:12).
4. Who are candidates for eternal; life? John 3:36. Note 1.
5. In whose presence is the examination of books made? Dan. 7:9, 10.
6. Who is the advocate or mediator? 1 John 2:1; 1 Tim. 2:5.
7. Who are the witnesses in God's presence? Matt. 18:10.
8. By what standard will all be judged? James 2:12.
9. What law is the law of Liberty? James 2:11.
10. What class will be called first? 1 Peter 4:17.

11. Will all who begin the Christian life be saved? Matt. 24:13; Heb. 3:14.
12. If the Books of record fail to show that one failed to overcome, what will be his doom? Ezek. 18:24; 33:12, 13.
13. What will be done to the name in the Book of Life? Exod. 32:33; Psa. 69:28; Rev. 3:5.
14. What will Jesus do when this occurs? Matt. 10:33.
15. If records show faithfulness to the end, what will Jesus do? Matt. 10:32.
16. What is done to this name in the Book of Life? Rev. 3:5.
17. What are blotted out? Acts 3:19. Note 2.
18. How many have sinned? Rom. 3:23.
19. How only can the sinner escape the death penalty? 1 John 1:9.
20. In view of this solemn investigation, what is our duty? Eccles. 12:13, 14.

Notes on Bible Study No. 23

Note 1. - "The supreme court of the universe is even now handing down its final decisions for life or death. Christ is even today separating those who, by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, from those who are contentious and obey not the truth, but obey unrighteousness. He is even now drawing the dividing line, which places the sheep on His right hand and the goats on His left." - J. L. Shuler in *The Great Judgement Day*.

Note 2. - "It is evident that there must investigation and judgement before the execution of judgement can take place. That there is to be an investigation of personal cases, and a decision, is very clearly taught in the Scriptures. (Rev. 20:11-13). That there is a blotting out of sins for some, and a blotting out of names for others, is also plainly stated.

"The judgement in its investigative phase takes place while Christ still mediates for sinners, but with its close. Thereafter He will appear with ten thousand of His saints, to execute judgement on all. (Jude 14, 15).

"When the investigative phase of the judgement is finished, and the sins of God's people have been blotted from the books of record in heaven, and when our High Priest has with his own blood cleansed or justified the sanctuary, then He will put the sins that have defiled the sanctuary upon their originator, whose power will be broken, whose reign will be ended, and who will finally perish in the fires that purify the earth. The end of those sins is in the fire of that last day, at the close of the 1000 years, when Satan, sin, sinners, and death will come to their utter end. Then affliction will never again rise up to blight and curse the fair creation of God." - C. H. Watson in "The Atoning Work of Christ"

THE TWO SEALS.

1. What is God's attitude toward believers? 2 Tim 2:19; Ezek. 9:3
2. How is this mark described in Revelation 14:1; 22:3, 4? Name stands for character.
3. When was the sealing message to be given? Rev. 7:1-3; 14:9-14. how are god's people sealed? Eph. 4:30.
4. What constitutes God's seal? Ezek. 20:20; Exod. 31:13, 17. ('Sign' and 'Seal' mean the same. See Rom. 4:11)

5. Of what is the Sabbath a memorial? Creation. (Exod. 20:8-11); Redemption (Ezek. 20:12; Eph. 2:10; Psa. 51:10)
6. What are the three essential parts of an official seal? 1) Name of the law giver; 2) His official title; and 3) the territory under his jurisdiction.
7. Where is God's seal found? Exod. 20:8-11.
8. What mark will those have who do not have God's seal? Rev. 13:16, 17.
9. What is the mark of the beast? The counterfeit of God's seal. Qu.-How can you prove that the church hath power to command feasts and holy days? Ans. - By the very act of changing the Sabbath into Sunday, which Protestants allow of." - An Abridgement of Christian Doctrine, by Rev. Henry Tuberville, D.D., page 58 (see Notes).
10. How many will worship the Beast? Rev. 13:7, 8
11. What will be their fate? Rev. 14:9-11; 16:1, 2, 10, 11.
12. What will be the experience of God's faithful people? Rev. 12:17; 14:12; 15:1-3; 22:14.
13. What comforting assurance does God give those who determine to obey Him? Isa. 41:10; 13; Psa. 37:23-25, 31-34

Notes on Bible Study No. 24

Note 1. - "They [the Catholics] allege the Sabbath changed into Sunday, the Lord's day, contrary to the Decalogue, as it appears; neither is there any example more boasted of than the changing of the Sabbath day. Great, say they, is the power and authority of the Church, since it dispensed with one of the Ten Commandments." - Augsburg Confession, Art. XXVIII.

"You may read the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, and you will not find a single line authorizing the sanctification of Sunday. The Scriptures enforce the religious observance of Saturday, a day which we never sanctify." - Cardinal Gibbons in "The Faith of Our Fathers"

"Sunday is a Catholic institution and its claims to observance can be defended only on Catholic principles. . . . From beginning to end of Scripture there is not a single passage that warrants the transfer of weekly worship from the last day of the week to the first." - "Catholic Press" Aug. 25, 1900.

"The observance of Sunday by Protestants is a homage they pay, in spite of themselves, to the authority of the Church." - Monsignor Segur in "Plain Truth About The Protestantism of Today"

"Of course the Catholic Church claims that the change was her act. It could not have been otherwise, as none in those days would have dreamt of doing anything in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical and religious without her. And the act is a mark of her ecclesiastical power." - Cardinal Gibbons

ORDINANCES OF THE CHURCH 1. Baptism.

1. What command did Jesus give His disciples? Matt. 28:19, 20.
2. What must precede the baptism which Christ commanded? a) Hearing and believing (Mark 16:16); b) Repentance (Acts 2:38); c) whole-hearted acceptance of Christ (Acts 8:37).
3. What does it mean to believe in Christ? 1 Cor. 15:1-4.
4. What Christ do for those who believe on Him? Matt. 1:21.

5. To one thus accepting Christ, what does the ordinance of Baptism mean? Rom. 6:3, 4. Note 1.
6. To what do we die? Rom. 6:10-12; Col. 3:5.
7. What is the newness of life in which we walk after dying to sin? Rom. 6:17, 18, 22; Phil. 4:13.
8. Because the true Christian life begins with this dying to sin and living to God, how is one's faith and decision expressed to the public? Col. 2:12.
9. When this step is taken in the light of God's Word, what promise is ours at Baptism? Acts 2:38, 39.
10. To whom do those who are baptised belong? Gal. 3:26, 27.
11. In what inheritance do they share? Gal. 3:29.
12. Is it ever necessary to be re-baptised? Acts 19:1-5.
13. How many true baptisms are there? Eph. 4:5 Examples: Christ (Matt. 3:13, 16); Philip baptising the Ethiopian (Acts 8:38), John (John 3:23). Note 2.

Note 1. - "Then we bring them to some place where there is water and they are baptised by the same way of baptism by which we were baptised; for they are washed in the water in the name of God the Father, Lord of all things, and of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Ghost." - Justin Martyr (AD 140).

Note 2. - "From these words (John 3:23) it may be inferred that baptism was administered by John and Christ by plunging the whole body under water." - Calvin.

"By the Greek Fathers the word 'baptizein' is often used, frequently figuratively, for to immerse or overwhelm with sleep, sorrow, sin, etc. Hence 'baptisma' properly and literally equals immersion." - Smith's Bible Dictionary, article on 'Baptism'

Ordinances of the Church 2. Ordinance of Humility

1. At Christ's Last Passover in what sad condition of mind were some of His disciples? Luke 22:24.
 2. Did Christ encourage or rebuke this intense personal ambition or place seeking? Verses 25, 26 (Compare Mark 10:42-45).
 3. Did Jesus exercise lordship in an autocratic, worldly way? Luke 22:27.
 4. What crushing rebuke did He administer by His personal example? John 13:4, 5. (Compare the ancient custom: Gen. 18:4; 19:2; 43:24; Judges 19:21; 2 Sam. 11:8.
 5. Observe the real reason for reproving Simon, who resented the woman sinner's washing of Christ's feet. Sorrow for sin and a humble spirit was more important to Jesus than anything else. Luke 7:44.
 6. What did feet washing signify to Jesus? John 13:6-8. Note 1.
 7. Did Jesus expect His disciples after His day to follow His example of feet washing as an ordinance of humility? John 13:13-15. Note 2.
 8. Does it appear that the New Testament church observed this as a regular part of worship? 1 Tim. 5:9, 10. Note 3.
 9. Is there happiness in observing this act in a humble, loving spirit? John 13:17.
 10. Should such acts be performed for prominent persons only in the church? Matt. 23:11.
3. The Communion Service.

1. What should we ever remember about our Lord? 1 Cor. 15:2-4.
2. By what Christian ordinance are the burial and resurrection of Jesus commemorated? Baptism. Col. 2:12
3. What reminds the church of Christ's sacrifice on Calvary? Breaking of bread (1 Cor. 11:23, 24); Drinking the cup (verse 26). Note 4.
4. Can a sinful person partake worthily at the Lord's Supper? 1 Cor. 11:27-29.
5. Should we prepare our hearts for this service? Verse 28. See also John 1 John 1:7.
6. What fellowship results from true devotion to Christ? 1 John 1:3.

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Notes on Bible Study No. 26.

Note 1. - "The service which Peter refused was the type of a higher cleansing. Christ had come to wash the heart from the stain of sin. In refusing to allow Christ to wash his feet Peter was refusing the higher cleansing included in the lower." - E. G. White in "The Desire of Ages"

"While baptism relates to that purification and renovation of the whole man, and happens only once, the washing of feet was intended to illustrate a daily cleansing from the contamination of the world, which even the regenerate man cannot avoid, but which would become injurious to him only in case he did not immediately endeavour to remove it." - Olshausen..

Note 2. - "Jesus, knowing that the Father had put all things in His hands, and that He had come forth from God and was going to God, did what? He laid aside His garments and took a towel and a basin of water, washed the disciples' feet: a menial office, which in the absence of servants would fall to the youngest of the party. The apostles protested. Of course. But He answered, when He was set down again, 'Know ye not what I have done to you? Ye call me Master and Lord, and ye say well, for so I am. If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye ought also to wash one another's feet. For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you.' It is almost like the institution of a sacrament, the only sacrament, by the way, mentioned in this gospel as founded by Christ." - W. R. Inge in "The Listener".

Note 3. - "The Waldenses, who are acknowledged to have come nearest to the purity of the faith and practice of the doctrine of Christ, held feet washing as an ordinance of the church. They say: "We confess that feet washing is an ordinance of Christ which He Himself administered to His disciples, and recommended it by example to the practice of believers.' - "Waldensian Confession of Faith"

3. The Communion Service

Note 4. - "As faith in Christ before the Cross was shown by typical ordinances, so faith in Christ since His crucifixion is shown by the memorial ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and the ordinance of humility." - O. A. Johnson in "Bible Text-Book"

SPIRITUAL ENDOWMENTS.

27. After the ascension what provision did God make for the spiritual endowment of His church? Eph. 4:8-11
28. What was the divine purpose in bestowing these gifts on the church? Eph. 4:12-15.

29. Mention some of these spiritual gifts. 1 Cor. 12:28. (See also another list in 1 Cor. 12:7-10).
30. Are these gifts to be understood by the church, or are they mysteries to be left alone? 1 Cor. 12:1.
31. What is the controlling agency in all these gifts? 1 Cor. 12:4.
32. Through what agents did God communicate chiefly in the Old Testament? Amos 3:7; Num. 12:6.
33. Were these prophets controlled by any other power than that which guided the New Testament church and its gifts? 2 Peter 1:21.
34. How was the gift of Prophecy communicated to men? Rev. 1:1.
35. How were the visions of prophets preserved? Dan. 7:1; Rev. 1:10, 11.
36. How does God speak in these last days to His church? Heb. 1:1, 2. By His Son. Deut. 18:15. His Son was a Prophet.
37. What is one mark of the last or "remnant" church? Rev. 12:17. "Testimony of Jesus Christ."
38. What is the "Testimony of Jesus"? Rev. 19:10. The Spirit of Prophecy.
39. Does the Seventh-Day Adventist Church profess to be guided by the Spirit of Prophecy? Yes, through the writings of Mrs. E. G. White, who, after seventy years of earnest labour for God in all parts of the world, died July 16, 1915, aged eighty seven years. Read the account in "The Second Great Advent Movement," by J. N. Loughborough.
40. What tests can be applied to distinguish between true and false prophets? Note 1.
41. What serious admonition is given regarding the gift of prophecy? 1 Thess. 5:20, 21. Note 2.
42. What is the relation of Mrs. White's books to the Bible? Note 3.

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 27

Note 1. – Jesus said we can test a prophet by his fruits. (Matthew 7:15-20). A prophet must speak according "to the law and the testimony" – God's Word, or the Holy Bible. (Isa. 8:20). The words of a **PROPHET MUST COME TO PASS, AND THEY MUST LEAD PEOPLE TO OBEY God**. (Deut. 13:1-4). The condition of a prophet in vision is referred to in Daniel 10:8, 17-19. (Compare this with The Great Second Advent Movement by J. N. Loughborough, pages 204, 205.

Note 2. – A list of Mrs. White's books is given elsewhere in this manual, and members should study them as much as they can.

Note 3. – Object of Mrs. White's writings, here called "The Testimonies."

"The Testimonies are not to belittle the Word of God, but exalt it, and attract minds to it, that the beautiful simplicity of truth may impress all." – Testimonies, Vol. 2, page 606.

"The Lord designs to warn you, to reprove, to counsel, through the testimonies given, and to impress your minds with the importance of the truth of His Word. The written testimonies are not to give new light, but to impress vividly upon the heart the truths of inspiration already revealed." – Testimonies, Vol. 2, page 605.

THE BODY TEMPLE.

16. How did God teach Israel the lesson of His presence with them? Exod. 25:8
17. Where does He desire to abide now? 1 Cor. 6:19, 20.
18. How fully are we to yield our bodies to God? Rom. 12:1; Phil. 2:12, 13.
19. What admonition should be heeded concerning the care of the body and the maintenance of health? 1 Cor. 3:16, 17; 3 John 2.

20. What must govern the child God in all things? 1 Cor. 9:25, 27.
21. Will any drunkard enter heaven? 1 Cor. 6:10.
22. What is in strong drink that ruins body and mind? Deut. 32:33. Note 1.
23. What other things come under this ban? Note 2.
24. What should be our attitude toward all these things? 1 Cor. 10:31. Note 3.
25. What was the original diet of man? Gen. 1:29. Of animals? Gen. 1:30.
26. How long did people live when they adhered to a vegetarian diet? Gen. 5:5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20.
27. What was added to man's diet after he sinned? Gen. 3:18; 9:3.
28. What beasts did God permit man to eat after vegetation was destroyed by the flood? Lev. 11:1-30, 44, 46, 47. 'No blood' Gen. 9:4; Lev. 3:17.
29. How did a flesh diet affect men's lives? It shortened life. Gen. 11:10-12, 24, 25.
30. What will God grant to all who obey? Exod. 15:26; Psa. 103:1-5.
31. When will the fullness of this promise be realized? Phil. 3:20, 21; 1 John 3:1-3.
- 32.

NOTES ON BIBLE STUDY No. 28

Note 1. – "Out of every hundred patients I have charge of at the London Hospital, seventy percent directly owe their ill health to alcohol." – Sir Andrew Clarke, quoted in "The Shadow of the Bottle." "The direct effect of alcohol upon the nervous system is, in all stages and upon all parts of the system, to depress or suspend its functions; that it is, in short, from first to last a narcotic drug." – British Medical Research Council, 1924.

"I have better use for my brain than to poison it with alcohol. To put alcohol in the human brain is like putting sand in the bearings of an engine." – Thomas A. Edison cited in "The Shadow of the Bottle."

Note 2. – "Tobacco is the most subtle poison known to chemists, except the deadly prussic acid." – M. Orfila.

Lord Moynihan, Dr. Rolliston, and others have shown that gastric and duodenal ulcers, as well other disturbances of the gastro-intestinal tract, are frequently caused by tobacco.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg definitely connects the tobacco habit with the high mortality from heart disease. Much may also be said as to the relation of the tobacco habit to the increase in the death rate from cancer.

Note 3. – "A close sympathy exists between the physical and the moral nature. The standard of virtue is elevated or degraded by the physical habits. Any habit which does not promote healthful action in the human system degrades the higher and nobler faculties. Wrong habits in eating and drinking lead to errors in thought and action." - E. G. White in "Counsels on Health."

CHRISTIAN STEWARDSHIP.

19. ARE the promises of God like those of men? Titus 1:2; 2 Peter 3:9.
20. How did God confirm the promise to Abraham? Heb. 6:13.
21. Why did God add this oath to His word of promise? Heb. 6:16-18.
22. What wonderful history shows how God fulfils His promises? Joshua 21:43-45.
23. What is God's promise to those who seek Him first? Matt. 6:33.
24. What wonderful promise is made to all who faithfully return the tithe and give offerings to God's work? Mal. 3:10-12.
25. How much of all that we have belongs to God? Gen. 14:19, 22; Exod. 9:29; Deut. 10:14; 1

- Cor. 10:26, 28. Note 1.
26. What particular things are mentioned? Land (Lev. 25:23); beasts (Psa. 50:10, 12); fruit and grains (Ezek. 16:18, 19; Hosea 2:8, 9); silver and gold (Haggai 2:8).
27. Of all that He gives us how much does He claim as His own? One tenth. Lev. 27:30, 32; Mal. 3:8. Note 2.
28. Did Jesus teach tithe paying? Matt. 23:23. Note 3.
29. If we lay our plans before God, what is His promise? Psa. 37:3-5; Isa. 41:17; 33:16.
30. What promises concern every believer today? John 14:1-3; 2 Peter 3:13. Note 4.

Notes on Bible Study No. 29

Note 1. – “Abraham’s tithing was the highest order of tithing of which we have any record. It was a higher order of tithing than was practised by the Jewish nation. The fact that Melchizedek was of a higher order of priests than that of the Levites, that he was a king-priest, made like unto the son of God. . . . and so clearly linked with Christ, is a good reason why it should have a place in the practice of Christian stewardship Since tithing was practiced in the first instance recorded in the Bible under the principles of grace and faith, surely the proportion is not to be less when the dispensation of grace and faith and love has fully come in.” – C. A. Cook in “Stewardship and Missions.”

Note 2. – “Money is the most perilous thing It is one of the most dangerous forces existent, for the lure of mammon is stronger than the will of man. When in conflict with the will, the latter goes under but for the grace of God. Man is safe from the subtlety of gold only when this sacred relationship of god, man, and money, as implied in stewardship, has full possession of the life.” - L. E. Froom in “Stewardship.”

Note 3. – “The record still stands: the claim is still valid; the demand is still pressed; the tenth is the Lord’s; and the vow, ‘Of all Thou givest me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee,’ is still righteous, religious, dutiful, acceptable to God and profitable to men.” – A. Carman, D.D. in his introduction to “The Path of Wealth.”

Note 4. – “The bolts that hold back those windows are always on the human side and never on the divine side. When men bring sanctuary measure to God, heaven’s windows fly open at the breath of prayer, and God pours out blessings in such abundance that there is not room enough to receive them.” – J. G. Mantle.

PRINCIPLES OF OUR FAITH:

God our Creator.

Jesus Christ our Saviour.

The Holy Spirit our Comforter.

Salvation by grace through faith.

The Bible our guide.

The imminent return of our Lord.

The Ten Commandments and the example of Jesus as our standard of conduct.

The seventh day as God’s Sabbath, from sunset Friday until sunset Saturday.

The gifts of the Holy Spirit to the Church.

Healthful living, remembering that our bodies are temples of the Holy Ghost.

The mortality of Man and the resurrection of the saved to eternal life at Christ’s return.

Observance of the ordinance of Humility and the Lord's Supper.

Baptism by immersion.

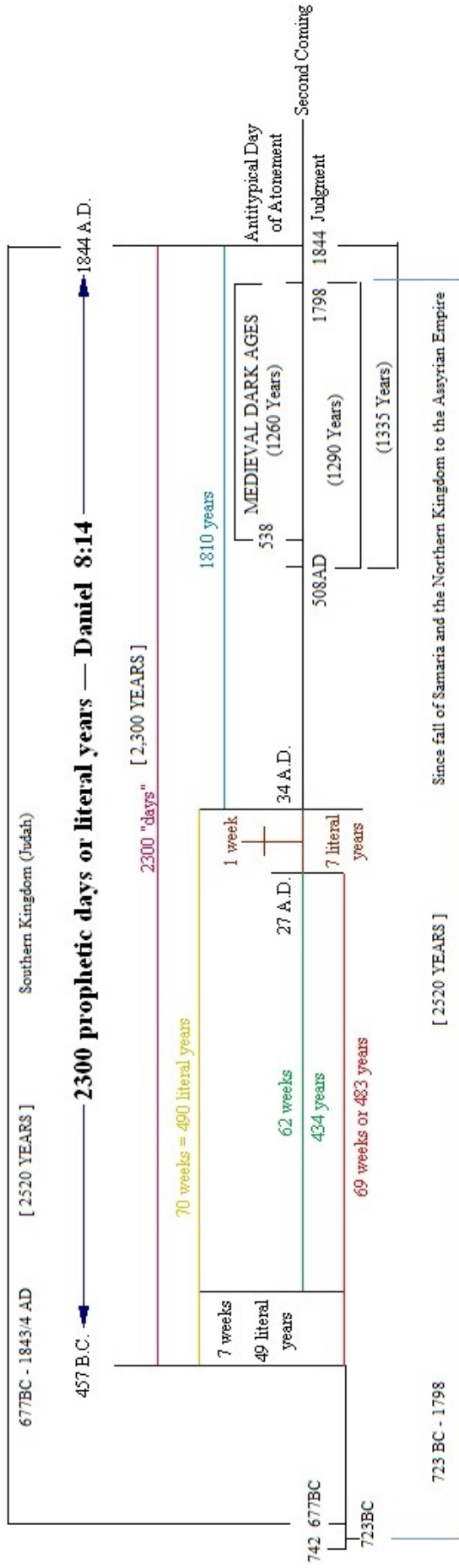
The return of one-tenth of our income to the Lord.

The support of the Gospel by willing missionary service and gifts as the Lord prospers us.

Avoiding worldliness in our deportment, recreation and attire.

Loyalty to the Church and its organization, refraining from any word or deed that might tarnish its fair name.

2300 Days Chart



The 2520 Years and the 2300 Years – Chart

The 2520 Years and the 2300 Years:

742 BC Prophecy of Isaiah 7

723 BC Fall of Samaria to the Assyrians (begins the first period of 2520 Years)

677 BC Manasseh, King of Judah (Southern Kingdom) prisoner of Assyrians (begins the 2nd period of 2520 years)

606 BC First stage of Babylonian captivity (King Jehoiakim) of Judah

536 BC First Decree for return of the Jews under Zerubbabel [Ezra 1]

457 BC Artaxerxes' Decree for the rebuilding and restoration of Jerusalem (3rd Decree) [Ezra 7]

444 BC 4th Decree for the rebuilding of Jerusalem

27 AD Christ's baptism and public ministry begins

30/1 AD Christ's crucifixion

34 AD Martyrdom of Stephen at Jerusalem (Ends the 490 years and the Old Covenant dispensation)

325 AD Ecumenical Council of Nicaea

508 AD Clovis, King of the Franks converts to Christianity, pledges support for the Roman Church

538 AD Justinian's Decree comes into force

[Nov 1, 1755 Lisbon Earthquake; May 19, 1780 The Dark Day]

1798 Berthier captures Rome, abolishes the Papal Government and establishes a Republic. Pius VI captive. (Ends the first 2520-year period and the 1260 years)

1843/4 The Midnight Cry (This year terminates both the second 2520 and the 2300 year periods).

[1870 Risorgimento and the end of the Papal States; 1929 Vatican State established – Papal Wound Healed]

List of Books by Mrs E. G. WHITE:

The Acts of the Apostles

Christian Experience and Teaching of Ellen G. White

Christian Service

[Christ's Object Lessons.](#)

- *The Colporteur Evangelist*
- *Counsels on Diet and Food*
- *Counsels on Health*
- *Counsels on Sabbath School Work*
- *Counsels on Stewardship*
- *Counsels to Teachers, Parents and Students Regarding Christian Education*
- [The Desire of Ages.](#)
- *Early Writings of Mrs. Ellen G. White*
- *Education*
- *Fundamentals of Christian [Education](#)*

- Gospel Workers
- [*The Great Controversy Between Christ and Satan*](#)
- The Impending Conflict
- Life and Teachings of Ellen G. White
- Life Sketches of Ellen G. White
- Medical Ministry
- Messages to Young People
- [*The Ministry of Healing*](#)
- [*Patriarchs and Prophets*](#)
- Prayer for the Sick
- [*Prophets and Kings*](#)
- Selections from the Testimonies
- [*Steps to Christ*](#)
- Testimonies for the Church (4 volume edition)
- Testimonies to Ministers and Gospel Workers
- [*Thoughts From the Mount of Blessing*](#)

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST FAITH

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.: 1872 Statement of Seventh-Day Adventist Beliefs

In presenting to the public this synopsis of our faith, we wish to have it distinctly understood that we have no articles of faith, creed, or discipline, aside from the Bible. We do not put forth this as having any authority with our people, nor is it designed to secure uniformity among them, as a system of faith, but is a brief statement of what is, and has been, with great unanimity, held by them. We often find it necessary to meet inquiries on this subject, and sometimes to correct false statements circulated against us, and to remove erroneous impressions which have obtained with those who have not had an opportunity to become acquainted with our faith and practice.

Our only object is to meet this necessity. As Seventh-day Adventists we desire simply that our position shall be understood; and we are the more solicitous for this because there are many who call themselves Adventists who hold views with which we can have no sympathy, some of which, we think, are subversive of the plainest and most important principles set forth in the word of God.

As compared with other Adventists, Seventh-day Adventists differ from one class in believing in the unconscious state of the dead, and the final destruction of the unrepentant wicked; from another, in believing in the perpetuity of the law of God as summarily contained in the ten commandments, in the operation of the Holy Spirit in the church, and in setting no times for the advent to occur; from all, in the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath of the Lord, and in many applications of the prophetic scriptures.

With these remarks, we ask the attention of the reader to the following propositions which aim to be a concise statement of the more prominent features of our faith.

I. That there is one God, a personal, spiritual being, the creator of all things, omnipotent, omniscient, and eternal, infinite in wisdom, holiness, justice, goodness, truth, and mercy; unchangeable, and everywhere present by his representative, the Holy Spirit. Ps. 139:7.

II. That there is one Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of the Eternal Father, the one by whom God created all things, and by whom they do consist; that he took on him the nature of the seed of Abraham for the redemption of our fallen race; that he dwelt among men full of grace and truth, lived our example, died our sacrifice, was raised for our justification, ascended on high to be our only mediator in the sanctuary in Heaven, where, with his own blood he makes atonement for our sins; which atonement so far from being made on the cross, which was but the offering of the sacrifice, is the very last portion of his work as priest according to the example of the Levitical priesthood, which foreshadowed and prefigured the ministry of our Lord in Heaven. See Lev. 16; Heb. 8:4, 5; 9:6, 7; c.

III. That the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, were given by inspiration of God, contain a full revelation of his will to man, and are the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

IV. That Baptism is an ordinance of the Christian church, to follow faith and repentance, an ordinance by which we commemorate the resurrection of Christ, as by this act we show our faith in his burial and resurrection, and through that, of the resurrection of all the saints at the last day; and that no other mode fitly represents these facts than that which the Scriptures prescribe, namely, immersion. Rom. 6:3-5; Col. 2:12.

V. That the new birth comprises the entire change necessary to fit us for the kingdom of God, and consists of two parts: first, a moral change, wrought by conversion and a Christian life; second, a physical change at the second coming of Christ, whereby, if dead, we are raised incorruptible, and if living, are changed to immortality in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye. John 3:3, 5; Luke 20:36.

VI. We believe that prophecy is a part of God's revelation to man; that it is included in that scripture which is profitable for instruction, 2 Tim. 3: 16; that it is designed for us and our children, Deut. 29: 29; that so far from being enshrouded in impenetrable mystery, it is that which especially constitutes the word of God a lamp to our feet and a light to our path, Ps. 119: 105, 2 Pet. 2:19; that a blessing is pronounced upon those who study it, Rev. 1:1-3; and that, consequently, it is to be understood by the people of God sufficiently to show them their position in the world's history, and the special duties required at their hands.

VII. That the world's history from specified dates in the past, the rise and fall of empires, and chronological succession of events down to the setting up of God's everlasting kingdom, are outlined in numerous great chains of prophecy; and that these prophecies are now all fulfilled except the closing scenes.

VIII. That the doctrine of the world's conversion and temporal millennium is a fable of these last days, calculated to lull men into a state of carnal security, and cause them to be overtaken by the great day of the Lord as by a thief in the night; that the second coming of Christ is to precede, not follow, the millennium; for until the Lord appears the papal power, with all its abominations, is to continue, the wheat and tares grow together, and evil men and seducers wax worse and worse, as the word of God declares.

IX. That the mistake of Adventists in 1844 pertained to the nature of the event then to transpire, not

to the time; that no prophetic period is given to reach to the second advent, but that the longest one, the two thousand and three hundred days of Dan. 8:14, terminated in that year, and brought us to an event called the cleansing of the sanctuary.

X. That the sanctuary of the new covenant is the tabernacle of God in Heaven, of which Paul speaks in Hebrews 8, and onward, of which our Lord, as great High Priest, is minister; that this sanctuary is the antitype of the Mosaic tabernacle, and that the priestly work of our Lord, connected therewith, is the antitype of the work of the Jewish priests of the former dispensation. Heb. 8:1-5, c.; that this is the sanctuary to be cleansed at the end of the 2300 days, what is termed its cleansing being in this case, as in the type, simply the entrance of the high priest into the most holy place, to finish the round of service connected therewith, by blotting out and removing from the sanctuary the sins which had been transferred to it by means of the ministration in the first apartment, Heb. 9:22, 23; and that this work, in the antitype, commencing in 1844, occupies a brief but indefinite space, at the conclusion of which the work of mercy for the world is finished.

XI. That God's moral requirements are the same upon all men in all dispensations; that these are summarily contained in the commandments spoken by Jehovah from Sinai, engraven on the tables of stone, and deposited in the ark, which was in consequence called the "ark of the covenant," or testament. Num. 10:33, Heb. 9:4, c.; that this law is immutable and perpetual, being a transcript of the tables deposited in the ark in the true sanctuary on high, which is also, for the same reason, called the ark of God's testament; for under the sounding of the seventh trumpet we are told that "the temple of God was opened in Heaven, and there was seen in his temple the ark of his testament." Rev. 11:19.

XII. That the fourth commandment of this law requires that we devote the seventh day of each week, commonly called Saturday, to abstinence from our own labor, and to the performance of sacred and religious duties; that this is the only weekly Sabbath known to the Bible, being the day that was set apart before Paradise was lost, Gen. 2:2, 3, and which will be observed in paradise restored, Isa. 66:22, 23; that the facts upon which the Sabbath institution is based confine it to the seventh day, as they are not true of any other day; and that the terms, Jewish Sabbath, and Christian Sabbath, as applied to the weekly rest-day, are names of human invention, unscriptural in fact, and false in meaning.

XIII. That as the man of sin, the papacy, has thought to change times and laws (the laws of God), Dan. 7:25, and has misled almost all Christendom in regard to the fourth commandment, we find a prophecy of a reform in this respect to be wrought among believers just before the coming of Christ. Isa. 56:1, 2, 1 Pet. 1:5, Rev. 14:12, c.

XIV. That as the natural or carnal heart is at enmity with God and his law, this enmity can be subdued only by a radical transformation of the affections, the exchange of unholy for holy principles; that this transformation follows repentance and faith, is the special work of the Holy Spirit, and constitutes regeneration or conversion.

XV. That as all have violated the law of God, and cannot of themselves render obedience to his just requirements, we are dependent on Christ, first, for justification from our past offences, and, secondly, for grace whereby to render acceptable obedience to his holy law in time to come.

XVI. That the Spirit of God was promised to manifest itself in the church through certain gifts, enumerated especially in 1 Cor. 12 and Eph. 4; that these gifts are not designed to supersede, or take the place of, the Bible, which is sufficient to make us wise unto salvation, any more than the Bible can take the place of the Holy Spirit; that, in specifying the various channels of its operation, that

Spirit has simply made provision for its own existence and presence with the people of God to the end of time, to lead to an understanding of that word which it had inspired, to convince of sin, and to work a transformation in the heart and life; and that those who deny to the Spirit its place and operation, do plainly deny that part of the Bible which assigns to it this work and position.

XVII. That God, in accordance with his uniform dealings with the race, sends forth a proclamation of the approach of the second advent of Christ; and that this work is symbolized by the three messages of Rev. 14, the last one bringing to view the work of reform on the law of God, that his people may acquire a complete readiness for that event.

XVIII. That the time of the cleansing of the sanctuary (see propositionX), synchronizing with the time of the proclamation of the third message, is a time of investigative judgment, first, with reference to the dead, and at the close of probation with reference to the living, to determine who of the myriads now sleeping in the dust of the earth are worthy of a part in the first resurrection, and who of its living multitudes are worthy of translation—points which must be determined before the Lord appears.

XIX. That the grave, whether we all tend, expressed by the Hebrew sheol and the Greek hades, is a place of darkness in which there is no work, device, wisdom, nor knowledge. Eccl. 9:10.

XX. That the state to which we are reduced by death is one of silence, inactivity, and entire unconsciousness. Ps. 146:4; Eccl. 9:5, 6; Dan. 12:2, c.

XXI. That out of this prison house of the grave mankind are to be brought by a bodily resurrection; the righteous having part in the first resurrection, which takes place at the second advent of Christ, the wicked in the second resurrection, which takes place a thousand years thereafter. Rev. 20:4-6.

XXII. That at the last trump, the living righteous are to be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, and with the resurrected righteous are to be caught up to meet the Lord in the air, so forever to be with the Lord.

XXIII. That these immortalized ones are then taken to Heaven, to the New Jerusalem, the Father's house, in which there are many mansions, John 14:1-3, where they reign with Christ a thousand years, judging the world and fallen angels, that is, apportioning the punishment to be executed upon them at the close of the one thousand years; Rev. 20:4; 1 Cor. 6:2, 3; that during this time the earth lies in a desolate and chaotic condition, Jer.4:23-27, described, as in the beginning by the Greek term *abussos*)bottomless pit (Septuagint of Gen. 1:2); and that here Satan is confined during the thousand years, Rev. 20:1, 2, and here finally destroyed, Rev. 20:10; Mal. 4:1; the theater of the ruin he has wrought in the universe, being appropriately made for a time, his gloomy prison house, and then the place of his final execution.

XXIV. That at the end of the thousand years, the Lord descends with his people and the New Jerusalem, Rev. 21:2, the wicked dead are raised and come up upon on the surface of the yet unrenewed earth, and gather about the city, the camp of the saint, Rev. 20:9, and fire comes down from God out of heaven and devours them. They are then consumed root and branch, Mal. 4:1, becoming as though they had not been. Obad. 15, 16. In this everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, 2 Thess. 1:9, the wicked meet the everlasting punishment threatened against them, Matt.25:46, This is the perdition of ungodly men, the fire which consumes them being the fire for which "the heavens and the earth which are now" are kept in store, which shall melt even the elements with its intensity, and purge the earth from the deepest stains of the curse of sin. 2 Peter 3:7-12.

XXV. That new heavens and earth shall spring by the power of God from the ashes of the old, to be, with the New Jerusalem for its metropolis and capital, the eternal inheritance of the saints, the place where the righteous shall evermore dwell. 2 Peter 3:13; Ps. 37:11, 29; Matt. 5:5.