## **DIAGRAM OF THE SEVEN TRUMPETS**

<b>A.D</b> 395 42	20 46	SO 4-	70 620		-	July 27, Aug. 11, 1449 1840 1844			to Christ. Rev. 11:15	and destroyed
395 428 468 479 620         451-   476-4937					144	] 	140 10	144 1	Righteous raises. 1Thess. 4	l Rev. 20:9
395-410	428-468	453	552	606- Chosroes <b>Rev 9:1</b>				THE	END	
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth Trumpet,		Sixth Trumpet,	Message	Sever	th Trumpet,	1
Trumpet	Trumpet	Trum-	Trumpet	or First Woe		or Second Woe			or Third Woe	
Arian	Arian	pet	Arian		A 54. ted, harasse Empire	Destroy and kill Eastern Rome w/ fire & brimstone  Some w/ fire & brimstone  Some w/ fire & brimstone  Some w/ fire & brimstone		Anger of Nations Wrath of Go	d	2 Potov 2:42
Goths	Vandals	Huns	Heruli	Saracens	Torme 667	ජී <b>සී</b> Turks	"Time no longer"	1	Earth Desolate	2 Peter 3:13 New Earth
Alaric	Genseric	Atilla	Odoacer	Mohammed	Othman	Four Sultanies	'Quickly'	Investiga- tive Judgment	Dead	Saints' Home
33 years	40 years	11 yrs	141 yrs	679 years	150 yrs	391 yrs/ 15 days	4 years	Indefinite	1,000 years of Rev. 20	Eternity
Rev 8:		•	•		Rev 9:1-1	1:	-	<b>=</b> '	-	•

First 4 Trumpets met their fulfillment in the was of the Goths, Vandals, Huns etc. which <u>divided Wes-</u> <u>tern Rome</u> into 10 kingdoms (listed on 1843 chart) Othman, founder of Ottoman Empire (Islam) combined Muslim forces to conquer Byzantine (Eastern Rome) Empire (Greek division) based in Turkey; 1299-1449 AD.

"John Paleologus, emperor of Constantinople, died, and his brother, Constantine Deacozes, would not venture to ascend the throne without the permission of Amurath, the Turkish sultan. He sent ambassadors to ask his consent before he presumed to call himself soverign" **July 27, 1449** (1838 JoL, PSC 154.2)

Earthly Kingdoms given

Wicked raised

**Odoacer** aka Theodoric the Ostrogoth; 476 to 493 (died)

Atilla the Hun- 429-451/ 453 AD

Rev 9:14- Four Angels = Selijukian Turkish clans/ nations of the Ottoman Empire that embraced the Mahometan religion consisting of the following tribes/ hordes of peple living near or by river Euphrates: Arabs (in Iconium), Turks (in Aleppo), Tartars (in Damascus) and Saracens (in Bagdad) who were loosed "an hour, a day, a month and a year."

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The concurrent testimony of writers on the subject of the seven trumpets, <u>makes the close of the fourth century the time when the first trumpet began to sound</u>. This met its fulfillment in the invasions of the Roman empire by the Goths under Alaric, whose incursions are represented as "hail," because their desolating effects came from the North; the "fire" symbolizes the destruction they wrought by burning; and the "blood" signifies the terrible slaughter they made upon the citizens of the Roman empire.

The fulfillment of the <u>second trumpet</u> is found in the conquests of Africa and Italy by the Vandals under the terrible Genseric. Their expeditions being mostly naval, they were fitly symbolized by a "great mountain burning with fire, cast into the sea."

The <u>third trumpet</u> is generally regarded as symbolizing the work of the Huns under Attila, in the dismemberment of the Roman empire. Their coming from the East, and dashing into the devoted territory like a flashing meteor, would meet the prediction of a "burning lamp" falling upon the country.

Odoacer, the Herulian barbarian, who was intimately connected with the downfall of Western Rome, is symbolized by the fourth trumpet.

The <u>fifth trumpet</u> is called the "<u>first woe</u>," which began in the early part of the seventh century with the rise of Mohammedanism. July 27, 1299, their first king, Othman, entered Nicomedia, a province of the Roman empire, from which time they were to "hurt" men five months, literally, 150 years.

July 27, 1449, the second woe began, with the command to loose the four angels, or messengers, that they might slay, for an hour, a day, a month, and a year, the third part of men. This work of death was carried on by the four Sultanies located in the valley of the Euphrates river. The prophetic time mentioned, symbolized 391 years and fifteen days, which, reckoned from July 27, 1449, would end August 11, 1840. Here ended the second woe; but before the third woe could begin, a little time called "quickly" was to intervene, in which a message, "Time shall be no longer," was to be given to the world. That work closed in 1844, when the seventh trumpet, or the third woe, began, bringing with it the work of the investigative judgment (see readings on pp. 75, 92, 98), and finally the anger of the nations, and the close of probation, after which the wrath of God is to be manifested in the pouring out of the seven last plagues.

Then the Lord will come, and the period of 1,000 years of Rev. 20:4 will follow, during which the saints in heaven will sit in judgment on the wicked dead. At the close of that period, the wicked will be raised and destroyed, and the new-earth state ushered in, when the saints will enter upon their eternal inheritance.

Above excerpt and chart taken from original 1888 version of "Bible Readings for the Home Circle: Comprising One Hundred and Sixty-Two Readings for Public and Private Study, in Which are Answered Over Twenty-Eight Hundred Questions on Religious Topics, Contributed by More Than a Score of Bible Students." page 418.

Compiled April 8, 2019 by Darrel & Melinda Harris