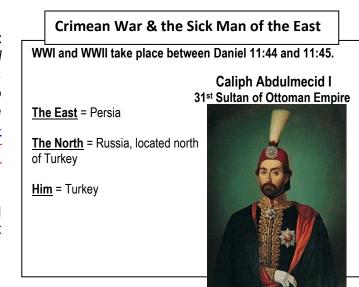
11:44 But <u>tidings</u> [intelligence reports] out of the east [Persia] and out of the north [Russia, north of Turkey] shall trouble him [Caliph Abdulmecid I of Turkey]: therefore he [Caliph Abdulmecid I of Turkey] shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many [fulfilled by the <u>Crimean War of 1853-1856</u>, in which Russia and Persia conspired together to destroy the Ottoman Empire but failed in their attempt].

**11:44** But tidings out of Persia and out of Russia shall trouble him, therefore Turkey shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.



# THIS PROPHECY WAS FULFILLED IN THE TIME OF OUR ADVENTIST PIONEERS!

"But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him." Once again, "him" is still referring to the king of the north which is Turkey who still occupies the original northern division of Alexander's empire: Thrace, Asia Minor, the Bosporus and the Hellespont; the area of Constantinople today. And "the tidings out of the east", was Persia and "out of the north" (north above Turkey is Russia) was Russia. Persia and Russia were making plans to come against Turkey. Russia was the greater aggressor, therefore, Turkey became the main target of Russia resulting in the **Crimean War** from **1853 to 1856**.







## Verse 44

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From the time of Catherine and even Peter the Great, it has never been very difficult for Turkey to hear tidings out of the north that would occasion considerable uneasiness to the sultan, and even since 1798 frequent rumors have come down from Russia that tended to disconcert the Turks; but here is to be a time when tidings from the north and the east conspire to unsettle the peace of the Turkish ruler. Russia in 1809 and 1828, made war on the Turks but Persia was quiet. In 1853, however, the war of the Crimea begins and we read, 'Persia's sympathies

were strongly with Russia in the Crimean war and decidedly against England, the ally of the hated Sunnite Turks, and Persia's repeated attempts to gain possession of Herat were displeasing to England." H. H. v. 24, p. 495. Many now living can remember the time when this war occurred, and we need say but little about it. It was in this war that the "charge of the Light Brigade," took place, a terrible blunder made by an English commander which only succeeded in showing the world the obedience and bravery of British soldiers. Then came Sebastapol in 1855 and peace March 30, 1856, by the Treaty of Paris.



As to the manner of the Turks in entering this war and their conduct on the battlefield, we need only to read the accounts of that day to know the verse was fulfilled. A Turk's religion teaches him that if he dies in a battle of a holy war in defense of his sultan that he is transported immediately to paradise where his favorite steed and



beautiful houris will make his soul enjoy the bliss of heaven forevermore. "Fighting like devils," as the newspaper correspondents put it, is of course a proper "fitting up" for just such a heaven, and the faithful musselman in the war here noted went "forth with great fury to destroy and utterly to make away many."

{"The Eleventh of Daniel Narrated" pg. 83 by J. Grant Lamson 1909; archive from G.C. Library}

UCASI

The reign of Osman Ghazi (1299-1326) Tidings out of the east Poland The reign of Orhan Ghaz (1326-1362) Galicia and out of the north Austria The reign of Murat II (1362-1389) Buda shall trouble him: ed the Co The reign of Mel (1451-1481) Myers General History The reigns of Beyazıt II, Sultan Selim I (1481-1520) The reign of Süleyman the Magnificent (1520-1566) rkish Ulahia Barnes' General BLACK SEA History 586 Swinton's Outlines of General History 462. 463, 468 ERRANEAN

Tripoli

#### The Most Extensive Boundaries of the Ottoman Empire

Egypt

Russia

Crimean Khanat

Div

syri

### "Tidings out of north"- a geographical east or north of Constantinople



It is universally known, that the <u>Persians</u> are seated to the east of the Othman dominions, and the Russians to the north. Persia hath indeed of late years been miserably torn and distractedly intestine divisions; but when it shall unite again in a settled government under one sovereign, it may become again, as it hath frequently been, a dangerous rival and enemy to the Othman emperor.

Bishop Thomas Newton on the Prophecies.pg,317



The power of Russia is growing daily: and it is a current tradition among common people in Turkey, that their empire shall one time or other be destroyed by the Russians.

Bishop Thomas Newton on the Prophecies. pg, 317 There is yet one other element to be noticed in this connection. And that is that <u>the Turks themselves expect</u> <u>this very thing also</u>. The <u>Turks</u> themselves <u>expect to be removed</u> <u>from Constantinople</u>. They <u>expect</u> <u>then the seat of their power to be in</u> <u>Jerusalem</u>. <u>They expect then that the</u> <u>nations will come even there to war</u> <u>against them</u>, and that <u>then the end</u> <u>of all things comes</u>. {March 12, 1896 ATJ, PTUK 167.1}

On this verse Dr. Clarke has a note which is worthy of mention. He says: "This [11:44] part of the prophecy is allowed to be yet unfulfilled." His note was printed in 1825. In another portion of his comment, he says: "If the Turkish power be understood, as in the preceding verses, it may mean that the Persians on the east, and the Russians on the north, will at some time greatly embarrass the Ottoman government." {1897 UrS, DAR 309.6}

Between this conjecture of Dr. Clarke's, written in 1825, and the Crimean War of 1853-1856, <u>there is</u> certainly a striking coincidence, inasmuch as the very powers he mentions, the Persians on the east and the Russians on the north, were the ones which instigated that conflict. <u>Tidings from these powers</u> troubled him (Turkey). Their attitude and movements <u>incited the sultan to anger and revenge</u>. Russia, being the more aggressive party, was the object of attack. Turkey declared war on her powerful northern neighbor in 1853. <u>The world looked on in amazement to see a government which had long been called</u> "the Sick Man of the East," a government whose army was dispirited and demoralized, whose treasuries were empty, whose rulers were vile and imbecile, and whose subjects were rebellious and threatening secession, rush with such impetuosity into the conflict. The prophecy said that they should go forth with "great fury;" and when they thus went forth in the war aforesaid, they were described, in the profane vernacular of an American writer, as "fighting like devils." England and France, it is true, soon came to the help of Turkey; but she went forth in the manner described, and as is reported, gained important victories before receiving the assistance of these powers. {1897 UrS, DAR 310.1}

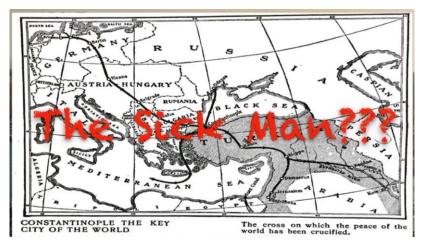
### Wikipedia-

The <u>Crimean War</u> was a military conflict fought from <u>October 1853 to February 1856</u> in which the Russian Empire lost to an alliance of the <u>Ottoman Empire</u>, <u>France</u>, <u>Britain and Sardinia</u>. The immediate cause involved the rights of Christian minorities in the Holy Land, which was a part of the Ottoman Empire. The French promoted the rights of Roman Catholics, while Russia promoted those of the Eastern Orthodox Church. The longer-term causes involved the decline of the Ottoman Empire and the unwillingness of Britain and France to allow Russia to gain territory and power at Ottoman expense. It has widely been noted that the causes, in one case involving an argument over a key, have never revealed a "greater confusion of purpose", yet led to a war noted for its "notoriously incompetent international butchery".

Lingering near the bride's house are ten young women robed in white. Each carries a lighted lamp and a small flagon for oil. All are anxiously watching for the appearance of the bridegroom. But there is a delay. Hour after hour passes; the watchers become weary and fall asleep. At midnight the cry is heard, "Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him." The sleepers, suddenly awaking, spring to their feet. They see the procession moving on, bright with torches and glad with music. They hear the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride. The ten maidens seize their lamps and begin to trim them, in haste to go forth. But five have neglected to fill their flasks with oil. They did not anticipate so long a delay, and they have not prepared for the emergency. In distress they appeal to their wiser companions saying, "Give us of your oil; for our lamps are going out." But the waiting five, with their freshly trimmed lamps, have emptied their flagons. They have no oil to spare, and they answer, "Not so; lest there be not enough for us and you: but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves." {COL 405.2}

We may have to **remain here in this world because of insubordination many more years**, as did **the children of Israel**, but for Christ's sake, His people should not add sin to sin by charging God with the consequence of their own wrong course of action. {10MR 277.3}

While they went to buy, <u>the procession moved on, and left them behind</u>. The <u>five with lighted lamps</u> joined the throng and entered the house with the bridal train, and the door was shut. When the foolish virgins reached the banqueting hall, they received an unexpected denial. <u>The master of the feast declared</u>, <u>"I know you not</u>." They were left standing without, in the empty street, in the blackness of the night. {COL 406.1}



Turkey has the 2nd largest military in NATO

Czar Nicholas coined the term "sick man of the east"

In 1853, the Czar (Nicholas) addressing Sir Hamilton Seymor, said: "We have on our hands <u>a</u> <u>sick man a very sick man</u>; it will be a great misfortune if, one of these days, he should slip away from us before the necessary arrangements have been made." <u>From the moment this</u> <u>conversation was divulged, Turkey became known by the epithet of the "Sick Man</u>." History of the World, Ridpath, Vol VI, pg 2499

# SEE THE EASTERN QUESTION LECTURE SERIES by Anthony Burns:

https://youtu.be/mvMEUIy7HMY

## Ellen White, Letter 184-1901; Manuscript Releases, Vol. 20 pg. 313

We may have to remain here in this world because of insubordination many more years as did the children of Israel; but for Christ's sake, His people should not add sin to sin by charging God with the consequence of their own wrong course of action.

### Ellen White, Review & Herald, March 28, 1899

In the evening, Elder Haskell spoke on the prophecies of Daniel, making the matter so clear that all could understand the prophecy.

## Ellen White, Manuscript 173, 1902; Manuscript Releases, Vol. 1 pg. 249

Just as soon as the people of God are sealed in their foreheads,—it is not any seal or mark that can be seen, but a settling into the truth, both intellectually and spiritually, so they cannot be moved,—just as soon as God's people are sealed and prepared for the shaking, it will come. Indeed, it has begun already; the judgments of God are now upon the land, to give us warning, that we may know what is coming.

## Ellen White, Letter 8, 1895

Truth lies close to the track of presumption.

## 1828 Webster's Dictionary

**APOSTASY,** n. [Gr. a defection, to depart.] An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion, or departure from one's faith or religion.

## Ellen White, December 4, 1905 Special Testimonies Series B 07 pg. 57

One thing it is certain is soon to be realized,—the great apostasy, which is developing and increasing and waxing stronger, and will continue to do so until the Lord shall descend from heaven with a shout. We are to hold fast the first principles of our denominated faith, and go forward from strength to increased faith. Ever we are to keep the faith that has been substantiated by the Holy Spirit of God from the earlier events of our experience until the present time. We need now larger breadth, and deeper, more earnest, unwavering faith in the leadings of the Holy Spirit.

## Ellen White, Special Testimonies Series A 02a pg. 12

We are waiting and watching for the grand and awful scene which will close up this earth's history. But we are not simply to be waiting; we are to be vigilantly working with reference to this solemn event. The living church of God will be waiting, watching, and working. None are to stand in a neutral position. We must be studying for ourselves the writings God has preserved and make it our spiritual life.

Notice God declares it is insanity to follow man's wisdom:

# Ellen G White, Patriarch and Prophets, pg. 658

There is no insanity so dreadful, so hopeless, as that of following human wisdom, unguided by the wisdom of God.

### VERSE 44

Persia (Iran) is to the east, and Russian is to the north of the Turkish Empire. Russia has long desired to obtain control of the Turkish Straits and still does to this day. The Turkish Straits are a series of waterways passing through the center of Istanbul, Turkey that connects the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean to the Black Sea and the ports of Crimea, Russia. Russia has no access to the Atlantic Ocean from the Ukraine\Crimea ports except through the Straits. The straits remain today, as they have always been, an important military and commercial trade route which has a tremendous impact on the Asian and European market. He who controls the straits has the power to control commerce.

Turkey, hearing the rumors of war and seeing the threatening movements of Persia and Russia became enraged and declared war and went out "with great fury" against the larger threat, Russia. Turkey gained important victories in this campaign, the Crimean war of 1853-1856 before France and England came to its aid. Europe desired to maintain Turkey as a "buffer zone" to protect the straits from absolute control by Russia. That remains the case today, no one country controls the straits and this area is seen as a "buffer" against the expansion of Russia. The Christian Nations are not thrilled with an alliance with Turkey, a Muslim nation, but it is deemed necessary to protect the interests of Europe.

Russia continues, as it has for centuries, in its attempts to gain full control of the straits. A recent example is seen in the Russian Campaign securing Crimea; an important Black Sea port allowing ready access to the Atlantic Ocean through the straits.

#### VERSE 44

In this verse, "tidings" are military intelligence reports; which at times may be based on rumor or an intelligent guess. This intelligence was coming from two areas, the literal north, which was Russia and the literal east, which was Persia (Iran).

The Caliph had a right to be troubled, in spite of the claims by Russia that they had no plans of invasion, their movements indicated otherwise. The Caliph launched a pre-emptive strike against the primary antagonist, Russia.

Thus began the 'Crimean War' from 1853 to 1856. It was soon realized that Russia and Persia had been conspiring to invade and conquer Turkey. The Turks, with the help of European powers, did prevail against both Russia and Persia. Thus verse 44 fulfilled, and this verse remains the last significant prophecy to be fulfilled since that time, 1856.

From this point, attention has been focused on how and when verse 45 might be fulfilled, which is the "**Eastern Question**". This should be our focus today, it will remain, "present truth" until that time when Michael "stands up". (Daniel 12:1).

# **Chronological Development Outline of the Eastern Question**

### Meaning

The decline of the Ottoman Empire; the independence movement of the Slavs in the Balkans and the interests of the powers there.

### <u>Chronological development of the Eastern Question</u> <u>1815-1856: Anglo-Russian rivalry</u>

- 1815 Before the Vienna Settlement in 1815, Russia already tried to expand in the Balkans. However, the Congress of Vienna did not pay attention to it.
- 1821-30 The Greek Revolt: Britain, France and Russia helped the Greek Revolt. Britain helped Greece for preventing the expansion of Russia there. 'Intervention for non-intervention.'
- 1830s-40 The Syrian Question: Russia tried to get privilege in the Balkans by concluding the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with Turkey who was challenged by Egypt about cession of Syria. Britain helped Turkey later and Russia gave up her treaty rights. In 1840, the Straits Convention prevented Russian expansion in the Black Sea by closing the Straits in war-time.
- 1854-56 <u>The Crimean War</u>: The conflict between France and Russia about the Holy Land led to the war. Britain and Piedmont helped France. Russia was defeated and the Black Sea Clause was resulted. Russian interest in the Black Sea and hence Balkans was further checked. Russia expected Austrian help in the war, hence the Austrian neutrality led to the isolation of Austria in the two unifications.

## <u>1857-70: Russian expansion turned to Asia and other powers were busy on two unifications.</u> <u>Peace in the Eastern Question.</u>

### 1871-1914: Austro-Serbian rivalry / Pan-Germanism Vs Pan-Slavism

- 1871: Russia declared the invalidity of the Black Sea Clause since both France and Austria were weakened in the two unifications and Britain turned to Splendid Isolation thereafter.
- 1877-78 Russo-Turkish War and the Treaty of San Stefano. Russia defeated Turkey and established the 'Big Bulgaria'.
- 1878 Congress of Berlin: Britain and Austria opposed the 'Big Bulgaria' and were preparing to fight against Russia. Germany tried to prevent war for maintaining status quo and hence arranged the Congress of Berlin. 'Big Bulgaria' was cut into 3 but Bosnia-Herzegovina was under Austrian administration. Serbia opposed it because of the Greater Serbia movement there.
- 1908 Bosnian Crisis: Austria took Bosnia and Herzegovina in the excuse of protecting them during the Young Turk revolution. This led to the conflict with Serbia.
- 1912-3 Balkan Wars: Serbia expanded in the Balkans. This led to the opposition of Austria.
- 1914 Assassination at Sarajevo The heir of Austrian throne, Archduke Ferdinand was murdered by a Serb student. Austria got the blank cheque of Germany and hence sent ultimatum to Serbia who rejected the third demand. This finally led to the outbreak of the WWI.

# EASTERN QUESTION: SEE NOTES UNDER REVELATION, CHAPTER 9 STUDY beginning on page 36 And NOTES ON DANIEL 11:45 STUDY

Notes were compiled from many sources which uphold the unanimous teachings of our pioneers on this subject. Some of the sources used:

"The Eleventh of Daniel Narrated" 1909 by J. Grant Lamson "Daniel and the Revelation" 1897 by Uriah Smith "The Story of Daniel the Prophet" 1908 by Stephen Haskell Josiah Litch's writings on this subject Anthony Burns lecture series on the Eastern Question <u>https://youtu.be/mvMEUly7HMY</u> ReturntoDAR.com "The Book of Daniel" by E.G. Smith Various notes from Christine Guardo's studies on this subject