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Mr. H. A. Washburn S

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Outline Lessons in Prophetic History

BY MRS. H. A. WASHBURN

Part I

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF DANIEL

1. Author
2. When written
3. Time covered
4. Contemporary prophets
5. Daniel's age
6. Division of the books into —
 - a. Narrative
 - b. Prophetic

LESSON I DANIEL A LATTER-DAY PROPHET

1. What is the book of Daniel designed to teach? Dan. 10: 14.
2. To what time does it especially apply? Dan. 8: 17, 19, R. V.
3. What was done with this book after it was written? Daniel 1.
4. When was it to be opened?
5. What does our Saviour say about understanding this book? Matt. 24: 15.
6. What class alone will learn the lessons contained in the book of Daniel? Dan. 12: 9, 10.

Notes.—1. "As a people we are called individually to be students of prophecy."—*Vol. V,*¹ p. 708.

2. "Daniel and the Revelation must be studied, as well as the other prophecies of the Old and the New Testament. . . . The Holy Spirit shining upon the sacred page will open our understanding, that we may know what truth is."—*MS., May 5, 1897.*

3. "The perils of the last days are upon us, and we should watch and pray, and study and heed the lessons that are given us in the books of Daniel and the Revelation."—*Vol. VI, p. 128.*

4. "Those who eat the flesh and drink the blood of the Son of God will bring from the books of Daniel and the Revelation truth that is inspired by the Holy Spirit. They will start into action forces that can not be repressed. The lips of children will be opened to proclaim the mysteries that have been hidden from the minds of men."—*R. & H., Aug. 17, 1897.*

5. "There is need of a much closer study of the Word of God; especially should Daniel and the Revelation have attention as never before in the history of our work."

6. "The light that Daniel received direct from God was given especially for the last days. The vision he saw by the banks of the Ulai and the Hiddekel, the great rivers of Shinar, are now in process of fulfilment, and all the events foretold will soon come to pass."

7. "Consider the circumstances of the Jewish nation when the prophecies of Daniel were given."

LESSON II.—Reading of Daniel 1.

LESSON III JUDAH'S CAPTIVITY

1. To what experience of the people of God is our attention called in the opening words of the book of Daniel? Dan. 1: 1, 2.
2. Why did the Lord permit this oppression of his people? Jer. 25: 1-11. Vol. V, pp. 454, 455.

¹The following abbreviations are used in these lessons: Vol., "Testimonies for the Church;" G. C., "Great Controversy;" D. of A., "Desire of Ages;" P. & P., "Patriarchs and Prophets;" D. & R., "Daniel and the Revelation;" E. W., "Early Writings;" S. of D., "Story of Daniel;" S. of P., "Seer of Patmos;" E. of P., "Empires of Prophecy;" G. N., "Great Nations of To-Day."

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3. Had the Lord forewarned them of this? Deut. 28: 49.
4. When was definite warning of captivity to Babylon given to Judah? 2 Kings 20: 16-18.
5. To what king was the announcement repeated? 2 Kings 22: 1, 16, 17; Jer. 5: 15.
6. In what years B. C. did the seventy years' captivity begin and end?
7. What solemn lesson should this record of Israel teach the people of God to-day? Vol. V, pp. 455-457, 563.

LESSON IV TRUE EDUCATION

1. Who were Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, and Zedekiah?
2. What other young men lived at the same time? Dan. 1: 6.
3. How did Zedekiah's education lead him to regard the Word of God and the testimony of his prophet? 2 Chron. 36: 12; Jer. 36: 12-20.
4. Describe the education of Daniel and his fellows. Deut. 6: 3-9, 20.
5. Why were they taught to seek wisdom? Job 28: 28.
6. Whom did they recognize as their teacher? Isa. 48: 17; Ps. 94: 12; Job 36: 22.
7. Were the Scriptures their only study? Job 12: 7-9.
8. Did this education make them deficient in knowledge of the sciences of the essential branches of education? Dan. 1: 4.
9. Did Daniel's education bring him success in this life? Dan. 1: 19, 20; 2: 48, 49; 3: 30; 5: 29; 6: 1-3.
10. Did his education prepare him for anything other than this life? Dan. 12: 13.

LESSON V CHRISTIAN EDUCATION STANDS THE TEST Dan. 1: 4-21

1. Daniel's early education fitted him to be chosen for what work? Dan. 1: 4-6.
2. What food was provided for these young men? V. 5.
3. What had they learned regarding this? Lev. 10: 9-11; 11: 43-45; Prov. 20: 1; 23: 29-32, 1-3.
4. What did they purpose? V. 8.
5. What risk did they run in their adherence to the principles of healthful living? V. 10.
6. How did God honor their faith? Vs. 11-16.
7. What did God do for them in their course of study? V. 17.
8. How did they compare even with their teachers? V. 20.
9. What was the secret of their superiority? Ps. 119: 98-100.
10. What lessons can you see in this chapter for young people and for parents in the "time of the end"?

LESSON VI OUTLINE OF CHAPTER 1 [Sample]

- I. The Captivity —
 1. When

2. By whom
3. Of what and whom
- II. Nebuchadnezzar's Jewish Class —
 1. Who were chosen
 2. How many chosen
 3. Mental qualifications
 4. Physical qualifications
 5. Why chosen
 6. The king's plan
- III. Special Members of the King's Class —
 1. Hebrew names
 2. Babylonian names
- IV. Daniel's Purpose —
 1. Daniel's request of Ashpenaz
 2. Daniel's request of Melzar
 3. The trial and its results
- V. The Three Years' Course —
 1. The teacher
 2. Extent of knowledge
 3. Final examination
 4. Result of examination

LESSON VII.— Reading of Daniel 2.

LESSON VIII NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S DREAM Dan. 2: 1-23

1. What were Nebuchadnezzar's thoughts when God gave him the dream?
2. How did the dream affect him?
3. Whom did the king call?
4. What was promised them if they told the dream?
5. What did they agree to do?
6. How did the king regard this?
7. What command was given?
8. When Daniel heard of it, what did he do?
9. Why was Daniel not sought at the first as at the last?
10. How was Daniel's faith manifested, and how was it honored?

LESSON IX INTERPRETATION OF THE DREAM Dan. 2: 25-44

1. Who presented Daniel to the king?
2. What question did the king ask Daniel?
3. To whom did Daniel give the honor for the interpretation?
4. What did God design to make known by Nebuchadnezzar's dream? Vs. 28, 29.
5. Describe the image and tell what happened to it. Vs. 31-35.
6. What was represented by the head of gold? Vs. 37, 38.
7. What kingdom succeeded Babylon? Dan. 2: 38; 8: 20; 5: 28, 30, 31.

8. What was the third empire, and when was it established? Dan. 2: 39; 8: 21.
9. What was the next world empire? Luke 2: 1.
10. What is to be the next great universal kingdom? Dan. 2: 44.

LESSON X INTERPRETATION OF THE DREAM (Concluded)

1. What was predicted concerning the fourth kingdom? Dan. 2: 41.
2. Into how many parts was it to be divided?
3. When was Rome divided into ten parts?— 476 A. D.
4. Name the ten kingdoms. Draw map.
5. Give present names.
6. What did the mixture of iron and clay in the feet signify? Dan. 2: 42.
7. How were the divisions of the Roman empire to try to unite? Dan. 2: 43.
8. When will the God of heaven set up a kingdom? V. 44.
9. How did the king feel toward Daniel? V. 46.
10. What honor was conferred on Daniel? V. 48.
11. What request did Daniel make?

LESSON XI.— Outline of chapter 2.

LESSON XII.— Reading of Daniel 3.

LESSON XIII THE GOLDEN IMAGE Dan. 3: 1-18

1. What did Nebuchadnezzar command to be made? S. of D., p. 39.
2. Describe this image.
3. What seems to be indicated in his now making *all* the image of gold?
4. Who were invited to the dedication of the image?
5. Describe the dedication. V. 37.
6. What accusation was made against the Jews by the Chaldeans? Vs. 8-12.
7. Whom did the king command to be brought before him?
8. Why was Daniel not with his companions?
9. What question did the king ask these young men? V. 14.
10. What were the conditions of the second opportunity given them? V. 15.
11. What character was displayed in the answer given by the three Hebrews?

Reading.—“Story of Daniel,” pp. 39-43.

Note.—The events of this chapter took place twenty-three years after the events of chapter 2.

LESSON XIV THE FIERY FURNACE Dan. 3: 19-30

1. How were the feelings of the king changed toward these young men?
2. Relate the experience that followed.
3. Why had they no fear? (Faith,—knew the power of God.)

4. How are Christians instructed to relate themselves to the ruling powers? Rom. 13: 1.
5. Why did God not punish the three Hebrews for disobeying the king? Acts 5: 29; Matt. 22: 29.
6. How was God glorified in the outcome of this matter?
7. What encouraging thoughts may Christians derive from this record with regard to affliction and tribulation?
8. What parallel experience lies before the people of God to-day? Rev. 13: 14, 15.

Reading.—“Story of Daniel,” pp. 48, 49.

LESSON XV.— Outline of chapter 3.

LESSON XVI.— Reading of Daniel 4.

LESSON XVII NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S DECREE

Make an outline, and from it write a synopsis of chapter 4.

LESSON XVIII.— Reading of Daniel 5.

LESSON XIX BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST Daniel 5

1. Who was Belshazzar, and during what time did he reign?
2. Describe the scene of the feast.
3. Were these people without a knowledge of God and his truth?
4. During this idolatrous feast, what mysterious thing happened?
5. How was the king affected?
6. Whom did he summon, and what offers did he make to them?
7. What acknowledgment were they forced to make?
8. What wise counsel was given by the queen?
9. When Daniel was brought in, what question did the king ask him?
10. What had the king heard concerning Daniel?
11. What promises were made to Daniel, if he would give the interpretation of the writing?
12. Give Daniel's answer.
13. To show God's dealing with Nebuchadnezzar, what experiences did Daniel relate?
14. What reproof was given to Belshazzar?
15. Give the writing and its interpretation.
16. What position was Daniel found occupying, and what was his fate?
17. How soon was the prophecy given in the writing fulfilled?
18. Who took the kingdom, and how old was he?
19. What lesson can you see in this record of Belshazzar for the young people in the “time of the end” who have a knowledge of present truth?

Reading.—“Story of Daniel,” chaps. 5, 6. “Daniel and the Revelation,” chap. 5.

Note.—Nebuchadnezzar reigned forty-three years.

His son, Evil-Merodach, two years, 561-559 B. C.

His son-in-law, Neriglissar, four years, 559-555 B. C.

His son-in-law, Nabonadius, seventeen years, 555-538 B. C.
 His grandson, Nabonadius's son, Belshazzar, associated with his father till the kingdom fell in 538 B. C.

LESSON XX THE FALL OF BABYLON

1. Of what is Babylon and its fall a type? Rev. 14:8; 17:5, 18.
2. Was it God's desire that Babylon should be destroyed? Jer. 51:9.
3. What did God declare concerning ancient Babylon? Isa. 13:19-22; Jer. 51:13, 14.
4. What circumstances connected with the fall of Babylon were predicted beforehand by the prophets?
 - a. The sign to God's people. Jer. 51:45, 46.
 - b. The conquering king and nation. Isa. 13:17; 21:2; 45:1-4; Jer. 51:11.
 - c. The draining of the river. Jer. 50:38; 51:36; Isa. 44:27.
 - d. In the night. Isa. 21:4.
 - e. Amid feasting and pleasure. Isa. 21:4, 5.
 - f. The king's fear. Isa. 21:3, 4.
 - g. Calling of the wise men. Isa. 47:13, 15.
 - h. The open gates. Isa. 45:1.
 - i. The alarm. Jer. 51:31, 32.
 - j. Arise from the table to battle. Isa. 21:5.
 - k. Many die while drunk. Jer. 51:39, 57.

LESSON XXI.—Outline of chapter 5.

LESSON XXII.—Reading of Daniel 6.

LESSON XXIII DANIEL IN THE LIONS' DEN Daniel 6

1. What position was assigned to Daniel in the Medo-Persian empire?
2. How did the other officials feel toward him?
3. What did they seek to find?
4. What kind of business man was Daniel?
5. Upon what only could accusation against him be based?
6. Who went to the king, and what plan did they present to him?
7. What was the result of their petition to the king?
8. How did Daniel show his faithfulness to the God of heaven?
9. When these men found that Daniel continued to pray as before, how did they present the matter before the king?
10. How did this affect the king?
11. How did he show his confidence in Daniel?
12. When the men continued to press the matter, what did the king command to be done?
13. What did the king say to Daniel before he was cast into the den of lions?
14. How was the mouth of the den secured?
15. How did the king spend the night?
16. Give the words of the king to Daniel, and his reply.

17. Why was Daniel protected?
18. Give the fate of Daniel's accusers.
19. What decree was made by Darius?
20. How many people were brought to a knowledge of the true God by one act of faithfulness to duty?

LESSON XXIV.—Outline of chapter 6.

LESSON XXV

Daniel 7

Read the scripture several times, picturing the vision in your mind until you see it all clearly and vividly. Be able to tell just what Daniel saw, and in the proper order.

LESSON XXVI

DANIEL'S VISION

Dan. 7:1-6

The Lion, the Bear, and the Leopard

1. In what year was Daniel's great vision of the future given?
2. What is symbolized by the winds? Zech. 7:14; Jer. 25:31-33.
3. What by the sea? Rev. 17:15.
4. What did the four beasts represent? Dan. 7:17, 23.
5. What was to succeed these four kingdoms and their division? Vs. 18-27.
6. To what in the image of the second chapter does each of these beasts correspond, and what is symbolized by each?
7. What is indicated by the eagle's wings, and in what period of Babylonian history was this seen? S. of D., pp. 90, 91.
8. Name the kings succeeding Nebuchadnezzar, and show the meaning of the plucking of the wings, etc.
9. By what symbol was Medo-Persia represented?
10. What was its character? S. of D., p. 91.
11. Give the names of some of the more prominent Persian kings, and the time of their reign.
12. By what symbol was the third kingdom represented?
13. What is indicated by the four wings and four heads of the leopard? S. of D., p. 92.

Readings.—"Story of Daniel," pp. 90-92; "Daniel and the Revelation," pp. 115, 116.

Notes.—Darius the Mede took the kingdom 538 B. C.
 Cyrus the Persian liberated the captives 536 B. C.
 Cambyses, 529-522.
 Gometes, 522-521 (eight months).
 Darius Hystaspes, 521-485.
 Xerxes, 485-465.
 Artaxerxes Longimanus, 464-425.

LESSON XXVII THE NONDESCRIPT BEAST [Sample]

1. Of which beast did Daniel wish to know particularly? Dan. 7:19.
2. Describe this beast. Vs. 7, 19.
3. To what does it correspond in the image of Daniel 2?
4. What is symbolized by the fourth beast?—Pagan (heathen) Rome.

5. When did Rome become recognized as the great power of the world, and when did she fall? — 168 B. C. to 476 A. D.
6. What great event took place during this period?
7. What kingdoms did the ten horns represent?
8. What became of these various heads which Daniel saw in his vision? Vs. 11, 12.

Readings.—“Story of Daniel,” pp. 92-94; “Daniel and the Revelation,” p. 118.

Notes.—1. The fourth beast is identical with the legs of iron in the image shown to Nebuchadnezzar.

2. Polybius dates from the battle of Pydna (168 B. C.) the full establishment of the empire of Rome. It was, in fact, the last battle in which a civilized state confronted Rome in the field on a footing of equality with her as a great power: all subsequent struggles were rebellions, or wars with the barbarians. E. of P., p. 244.

3. There was a time when the Roman empire had a most wonderful opportunity to accept the true God. Rome was the universal kingdom during the life of Christ. . . . To the Roman kingdom, heaven itself was poured out in the person of the Saviour, and it was Rome that nailed him to the cross. It was a Roman seal on his tomb and a Roman guard at his grave. S. of D., p. 94.

4. Names of the ten kingdoms: —

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Alemanni | 6. Angles and Saxons |
| 2. Franks | 7. Lombards |
| 3. Visigoths | 8. Ostrogoths |
| 4. Burgundians | 9. Vandals |
| 5. Suevi | 10. Heruli |

Requirements.—Copy chart, and draw a map of the ten kingdoms.

LESSON XXVIII

THE LITTLE HORN

1. What remarkable change did Daniel see take place among the ten horns?
2. Describe the appearance of the little horn.
3. What did the angel declare this little horn represented? V. 24.
4. What kind of kingdom was it to be? V. 24.
5. What is the Papacy?
6. What bishop was made the head of the church? — Bishop of Rome.
7. When, then, was the Papacy established? — 538 A. D.
8. How does Paul describe the rise of this kingdom? 2 Thess. 2: 3, 4.
9. When did the falling away in the Christian church begin? V. 7.
10. How did the church first depart from the simplicity of the gospel?
11. What caused Christianity to become popular?
12. Who then entered the church, and what did they bring with them?

Readings.—“Great Controversy,” pp. 384, 385, 50, 42, 43.

Notes.—1. The Papacy is a *spiritual kingdom* in the church, of which the Pope is the head.

2. Justinian made a decree in 533 A. D. that the bishop of Rome should be the head of the church. The decree could not go into effect until the overthrow of the three opposing kingdoms, the Ostrogoths, Vandals, and Heruli, the last being overthrown in 538 A. D.

LESSON XXIX A BLASPHEMOUS AND PERSECUTING POWER

1. What kind of words did Daniel hear the little horn utter? Dan. 7: 8, 11, 25.

2. What are some of the blasphemous titles assumed by the Pope? —“Our Lord God, the Pope,” “Vicegerent of the Son of God,” “King of kings and Lord of lords.”
3. What blasphemous declaration was made in 1870?
4. What is the second characteristic of this power? Vs. 21, 25.
5. How long was this power to make war with the saints? Vs. 21, 22.
6. In “wearing out” the saints, were *all* to be destroyed? Matt. 24: 22; 5: 13.
7. What may we then expect in our day? G. C., pp. 579, 581.

LESSON XXX

A LAWLESS POWER

1. What is the third characteristic of this power? Dan. 7: 25.
2. What was the first time appointed by the Lord, and when did it begin and end? Gen. 1: 5; Lev. 23: 32.
3. Has the Papacy attempted any change in this “time”?
4. What was the second time appointed by the Lord at creation? Gen. 2: 1-3.
5. What confession does the Catholic Church make regarding the change of the Sabbath? Read from Catholic catechism.
6. In what other commandment has Rome made a change?

LESSON XXXI

“THE TIME APPOINTED”

1. At what time was the Papacy established as a spiritual monarchy?
2. For how long a time was this kingdom to continue? Dan. 7: 25.
3. What is the meaning of “a time, and times, and half a time”? Rev. 12: 6, 14.
4. For what does a day stand in symbolic prophecy? Eze. 4: 5.
5. When did the 1260 years end?
6. What happened at that time? — Pope was taken prisoner.
7. Will this be the end of the papal power? Dan. 7: 21, 22.
8. What will be the final end of this power? Dan. 7: 11.

LESSON XXXII

A JUDGMENT

1. Describe the scene given to Daniel. Dan. 7: 9, 10.
2. What solemn work did he witness?
3. Why is a judgment necessary before the everlasting kingdom is set up? E. W., p. 280; old edition, p. 140.
4. Who is the judge? Ps. 50: 6.
5. Who are the witnesses? Dan. 7: 10.
6. How many books are opened? Phil. 4: 3; Mal. 3: 16; Matt. 12: 36, 37; Jer. 2: 22; Rev. 20: 12.
7. Where is your name?
8. Do any other scriptures indicate that a work of judgment will occur before the second coming of Christ? Rev. 14: 6, 14.

LESSON XXXIII.—Outline of chapter 7.

LESSON XXXIV.—Reading of Daniel 8.

LESSON XXXV

PAGAN ROME

1. What did Daniel see come from one of the four horns? Dan. 8: 9.
2. What does the little horn signify? — Rome.
3. Compare the symbols of this same kingdom in chapters 2, 7.
4. Make a list of the things which Daniel saw the little horn do. Vs. 8-12. (Write a list of at least eight things.)
5. Make a list of the things spoken by the angel regarding this power. V. 23. (Write a list of at least ten things.)
6. How long was the power represented by the little horn to continue? V. 25, compare with Dan. 2: 34.
7. Then what other Roman power must the little horn represent besides the pagan Roman empire which came to an end in 476 A. D.?

LESSON XXXVI

PAPAL ROME

1. In what respects does papal Rome so correspond to pagan Rome as to be fitly represented by the same symbol? Compare location, language, religion, spirit, policy.
2. How many times was Daniel shown the twofold history of Rome?
3. What did the little horn cast to the ground? Dan. 8: 12.
4. What is defined as the truth? John 17: 17; Ps. 119: 142.
5. Tell how long a time the truth regarding the sanctuary and the law of God was to be trodden underfoot. Dan. 8: 13, 14.
6. Tell how papal Rome has obscured the Bible truth.
7. What was then to happen? Dan. 8: 14; Rev. 11: 1, 19; Isa. 58: 13.
8. What command did Daniel hear given to Gabriel? Dan. 8: 16.
9. What point in the explanation did the angel reach? V. 26.
10. What interrupted him at this point? V. 27.
11. In what year did Gabriel come again to explain the remainder of the vision? Dan. 9: 1.

Readings.—“Story of Daniel,” pp. 113, 114.

Notes.—1. This little horn must be understood to symbolize Rome in its entire history, including its two phases, pagan and papal. Pagan Rome was remodeled into papal Rome.

2. Twice Daniel had been shown the twofold history of Rome; first as a pagan power, when it was more cruel than any pagan government before it; and later as a professedly Christian power, when its cruelty far surpassed all the workings of paganism.

LESSON XXVII.—Reading of Daniel 9.

LESSON XXXVIII THE BEGINNING OF TIME

1. What do we find Daniel doing in the ninth chapter? Vs. 3-20.
2. What had he been studying? V. 2. Compare Jer. 25: 12; 29: 10; Ezra 1: 1.
3. What in his prayer seems to indicate that his mind was on his last vision? V. 17.

4. How long a time had elapsed since that vision? Dan. 8: 1; 9: 1.
5. Who came to him while he was praying? V. 21.
6. Why was Gabriel sent? V. 22.
7. What encouraging words were spoken to Daniel? V. 23.
8. What was the angel about to explain? V. 23.
9. How long was the truth cast to the ground? Dan. 8: 14.
10. For what does a day stand? Eze. 4: 6.
11. How much of the 2300 years was allotted to the Jews?—490 days, or years. “Determined” means “cut off.”
12. When was this period of 70 weeks to begin? Dan. 9: 25.
13. What kings issued decrees to restore and build Jerusalem? Ezra 6: 14. S. of D., p. 126.
14. What time did the third decree go forth? Ezra 7: 7; margin, 457 B. C.
15. How many years are represented by the 70 weeks?
16. When did this period end?

LESSON XXXIX

THE SEVENTY WEEKS

1. Into how many periods were the 70 weeks divided? Dan. 9: 25-27.
2. What was to occupy the first seven weeks? V. 25; Ezra 4: 4-8; 23.
3. Who was to appear after 62 weeks more? Dan. 9: 25, R. V.
4. When did Christ become the Messiah, or the Anointed One? Luke 3: 21, 22 (A. D. 27); John 1: 21; Acts 10: 38.
5. What was to occur in the midst of the seventieth week? Dan. 9: 27. (Cause the sacrifice to cease.)
6. What was to happen to the Messiah after the 69 weeks? V. 26. (Messiah shall be cut off. Crucified in the spring of A. D. 31, three and one-half years after his baptism.)
7. How was the gospel carried to the Jews during the remaining three and one-half years of the seventieth week?
8. To whom did the gospel then go? Acts 13: 46. (A. D. 34.)
9. How many of the 2300 years still remained, and to what date did they reach?
10. What was to occur at the end of the 2300 days? Dan. 8: 14.

LESSON XL

THE SANCTUARY

1. How does Paul describe the earthly sanctuary? Heb. 9: 2, 5. Notice margin (holy).
2. Describe the court of the tabernacle, and the articles of service therein. Ex. 27: 1-19; 30: 17-21.
3. Describe the tabernacle and its furniture.
 - a. Size and structure. Ex. 25: 1-30.
 - b. Apartments. Ex. 26: 33.
 - c. Furniture of the holy place. Ex. 40: 22-27.
 - d. Furniture of the most holy place. Ex. 25: 10-12; Heb. 9: 3, 4.

- e. Contents of the ark. Ex. 25: 21; Deut. 4: 13; Heb. 9: 4.
 f. The Shekinah. Ex. 25: 22; Lev. 16: 2.
 4. What similar articles of furniture did John see in the heavenly sanctuary? Rev. 4: 5; 8: 3; 11: 19; 15: 5.

LESSON XLI THE SERVICES OF THE EARTHLY
SANCTUARY

1. Who were appointed to minister as priests in the earthly sanctuary? Ex. 28: 1; Num. 3: 10.
2. What garments were provided for the high priest?
3. What offerings were made daily in the sanctuary? Ex. 29: 38-44. (These were called the "continual burnt offering.")
4. How could an individual be cleansed from his sins? (This was called the "sin offering.")
5. In which apartment of the tabernacle were these offerings made?
6. How often was the service performed in the second apartment? Heb. 9: 6, 7; Lev. 16: 34.
7. Describe the service on this day. P. & P., pp. 355, 356.
8. Of what value were the sacrifices and offerings of the earthly sanctuary service? Heb. 9: 9; 10: 4.
9. When did they end as ordinances of divine service? Matt. 27: 51; Dan. 9: 27.

Readings.—"Patriarchs and Prophets," pp. 336, 337, 352-354, 350, 351.

LESSON XLII THE SERVICES OF THE HEAVENLY
SANCTUARY

1. Are there two apartments in the heavenly sanctuary? Heb. 9: 6, 24, 25; Heb. 10: 10.
2. Who is our great High Priest? Heb. 8: 12; 9: 24.
3. In what apartment did Jesus begin his priestly ministration after his ascension? Heb. 8: 5.
4. What does our High Priest offer in the heavenly sanctuary? Heb. 8: 3; 9: 11, 12.
5. Does he have a ministration in the second apartment? Heb. 9: 23; 8: 5; Dan. 8: 14.
6. According to the type, when must this service occur?
7. What must be the nature of this service? Acts 3: 19-21. (Last work of the gospel. Final cleansing from sin.)
8. As sins are forgiven and blotted out only on condition, what is necessary in order to ascertain who have complied with the conditions? G. C., pp. 421, 422; P. & P., pp. 357, 358.

Notes.—1. All the services of the earthly sanctuary were but a shadow of the heavenly.

2. When the cleansing is over—close of judgment—end of the world, everything decided.

LESSON XLIII INVESTIGATIVE JUDGMENT

1. Whom did Daniel see presiding at the investigative judgment? Dan. 7: 9, 10; Ps. 90: 1, 2.
2. Who are the numerous host standing before him? Dan. 7: 10; Rev. 5: 11.
3. What is their part in the judgment? Compare Heb. 1: 13, 14; Ps. 34: 7. Ed., p. 305.
4. By what standard are all judged? James 2: 8-12; Eccl. 12: 13, 14. "The law of God is the standard by which the characters and the lives of men will be tested in the judgment."
5. What books are used in the judgment? Give texts showing this. G. C., p. 481.
6. What does our Saviour do in the judgment? 1 John 2: 1; Matt. 10: 32, 33; Rev. 3: 5.
7. Upon what conditions are sins forgiven and finally blotted out? 1 John 1: 9; Acts 3: 19; 1 Tim. 5: 24; Matt. 10: 32, 33; Heb. 3: 14; Prov. 28: 13; Eze. 35: 15; Rev. 3: 5.
8. What considerations and allowances are made in the judgment? Ps. 87: 46.
9. What will be done for those who have complied with the conditions, and have been faithful to the end? Matt. 10: 32; Acts 3: 19; Rev. 3: 15; Isa. 43: 25; 44: 22, 23; Jer. 31: 34. G. C., pp. 483, 485.
10. What will be done with the record of those who once served God, but who have turned from him and have sins unconfessed? Eze. 18: 24; Rev. 3: 5. G. C., pp. 486, 487.
11. What solemn decree goes forth at the conclusion of the judgment? Rev. 22: 11, 12.
12. What does the Saviour do with the confessed sins which have been cleansed from the sanctuary? Rev. 20: 1-3. Compare Lev. 16: 21, 22.
13. How long a time was occupied in the service of cleansing the earthly sanctuary? For how long a time has the cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary been in progress? What must we then soon expect?
14. What warnings are addressed to those who are living at the time of the judgment? Mark 13: 33-37; Luke 12: 35-40; 21: 34-36; Zeph. 2: 14-22; Rev. 3: 14-22. G. C., pp. 488-491.

LESSON XLIV.—Outline of chapters 8 and 9.

LESSON XLV.—Reading of Daniel 10.

LESSON XLVI DANIEL'S LAST VISION

1. When was this vision given, and what was Daniel doing at the time? Dan. 10: 1-3.
2. For what was Daniel praying and fasting? V. 12.
3. When was his prayer heard?

4. Why was there a delay of three weeks in the answer of his prayer? V. 13.
5. Who came to assist Gabriel in moving upon the heart of Cyrus?
6. Who is Michael? Jude 9; 1 Thess. 4:16; John 5:28.
7. After the three weeks, who first appeared to Daniel? Dan. 10:5, 6; Rev. 1:13-15. G. C., p. 470.
8. Who next appeared to him? Dan. 10:10, 12.
9. For what purpose? V. 14.
10. What was Daniel's condition while in vision? Vs. 7-10, 16-19.

LESSON XLVII

PERSIA AND GREECE

1. Dan. 10:20; 11:1. What maintained the power of Persia while she ruled the world? When this support was taken away, what was the result?
2. Dan. 11:2. Who were the four kings of Persia after Cyrus? When was Greece invaded? How large was the Persian army? What famous battles were fought?
 1. Cambyses, 529-522
 2. Gometes, 522-521
 3. Darius Hystaspes, 521-485
 4. Xerxes (Ahasuerus of Esther) 485-465
Battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis, 480
Battles of Plataea and Mycole, 479
3. Dan. 11:3. Who was this mighty king, and when did he reign? — Alexander the Great, 336-323.
4. Dan. 11:4. When was the kingdom divided into four parts, and by whom? — Battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C.
The four divisions of Alexander's kingdom: Cassander, the west, Macedonia; Lysimachus, the north, Thrace and Asia Minor; Seleucus, the east, Syria and the eastern provinces; Ptolemy, the south, Egypt.
5. Dan. 11:5. When did the four kingdoms become united into two? Name the two kings, and draw a map of their dominions. 281 B. C.
Ptolemy, king of Egypt — "king of the south."
Seleucus, king of Syria, Thrace, Macedonia — "king of the north."

LESSON XLVIII THE FRANCO-TURKISH-EGYPTIAN WAR

1. Dan. 11:40. How can we identify the "king of the north" and the "king of the south" here mentioned? In what year did these events take place? How did war arise between these countries? What was the result?
2. Dan. 11:41. What territory was recovered by Turkey?
3. Dan. 11:42. How was Egypt gotten back from the French?
4. Dan. 11:43. What relations were established between Egypt and Turkey?

Notes.— V. 40. A. D. 1798 War: France against Egypt and Turkey.

A. D. 1799 English and Russian ships aid Turkey.

France repulsed at Acre.

V. 41. A. D. 1799 Palestine reclaimed from France.

V. 42. A. D. 1800 Turkey, with English aid, wrests Egypt from France.

V. 43. Egypt allowed independence, but placed under tribute to Turkey.

LESSON XLIX

"THE EASTERN QUESTION"

1. What comment on verse 44 did Adam Clarke make in 1825?
2. When did such an event as he suggested take place?
3. What were Russia's designs, and what prevented her from carrying them out?
4. What does verse 45 predict concerning Turkey? Why will this take place?
5. What nation is expected to overthrow Turkey? How has this nation been working toward this end? What is her object?
6. What wars has Russia waged against Turkey since the beginning of the "time of the end," and what was the result of each?
7. Why do the nations help Turkey?
8. What do they expect in the near future, and what preparations have they been making?
9. What is coming to be the attitude of England, Turkey's chief helper?
10. What does Gabriel say will develop when the king of the north shall come to his end?

Notes.— V. 44. A. D. 1853-56. Crimean war. Russia against Turkey. Turkey helped by England, France, and Sardinia.

V. 45. Capital of Turkey to be removed to Jerusalem.

No help from other powers.

End of the "king of the north."

LESSON L.— Reading of Daniel 12.

LESSON LI

MICHAEL'S KINGDOM

1. What is meant by the "standing up" of Michael? Dan. 12:2, 3.
2. What work of Christ is discontinued when he assumes his position as king?
3. Of what work in heaven, then, is the status of the Turkish empire in Europe a visible sign?
4. What decree goes forth as the king of the north comes to his end? Rev. 22:11.
5. What has caused the delay in the settlement of the Eastern question? Rev. 7:1-3.
6. What will occur when Turkey loses that territory which constitutes her the "king of the north"? Dan. 12:1.
7. Under what circumstances did Turkey lose her Asiatic possessions? Rev. 16:12-16.
8. Who alone will be delivered at the close of the time of trouble? Dan. 12:1.

9. Who have a part in the resurrection here mentioned? Dan. 12: 2; Rev. 1: 7; Matt. 26: 64; Rev. 14: 13. G. C., p. 637.
10. What class does Gabriel say will "shine as the brightness of the firmament"? See Dan. 12: 3, margin.
11. In what work are those engaged who will shine "as the stars forever and ever"?

LESSON LII.—Outline of Daniel 12.

Part II

BASED ON THE BOOK OF REVELATION

LESSON I LIFE OF JOHN [Sample]

1. Time in which he lived —
 - a. Roman emperor — Domitian
 - b. Condition of the Jews
2. His early life, his home and parents
3. His call to be a disciple
4. His training under the Master Teacher
5. His character as a disciple
6. His writings, character of
7. His exile —
 - a. Place
 - b. Reason
8. His age and death

Readings.—"Seer of Patmos," chap. 1 (Matt. 4: 21); "Desire of Ages," pp. 151-153 (John 3: 23); "Desire of Ages," pp. 337, 342, 649.

Memory Verse.—"Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter." Rev. 1: 19.

Notes.—1. The preparation of John for his work as a prophet is the story of the transformation wrought in the heart of a fisherman by the Spirit of God. S. of P., p. 14.

2. He was won by love, not argument. His heart was held by love, and the whole theme of all his writings is love. S. of P., p. 16.

3. The Saviour loved them all, but John's was the most receptive spirit. He was younger than the others, and with more of the child's confiding trust he opened his heart to Jesus. D. of A., p. 292.

4. All the disciples had serious faults when Jesus called them to his service. Even John, who came into closest association with the meek and lowly One, was not himself naturally meek and yielding. Evil temper, revenge, and the spirit of criticism were all in the beloved disciple. D. of A., p. 295.

Requirements.—After careful reading of the references, discuss in class. From outline write a composition. Preserve in note-book.

LESSON II.—Reading of Revelation 1.

Memory Verses.—Rev. 1: 7, 10.

LESSON III THE REVELATION OF JESUS CHRIST

1. What is this book called? Rev. 1: 1.
2. What is a revelation?
3. Why was this revelation given?
4. What two other titles are given in verse 2?
5. What additional title might be given? Rev. 19: 10.
6. What four things, then, are identical?
7. From whom do such revelations come? Rev. 1: 1.

8. To whom was it given? through whom?
9. What is said of the importance of this book? Rev. 1:3; 22:7, 18, 19.
10. What encouragement is given us in the study of this book? Rev. 1:3.
11. Where was John, and why was he there? Verse 9.
12. On what day was the vision given? Verse 10; Mark 2:27, 28.

Readings.—“Seer of Patmos,” chap. 2; Vol. V, pp. 64, 67, 685, 671.

Memory Verse.—“Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand.” Rev. 1:3.

Notes.—1. In the first verse is given the title of the book, the author of the prophecy, its object, the manner in which it came, and the agent of God in making known the history of future events.

2. A revelation is something revealed, something clearly made known, not something hidden and concealed.

3. Near the close of the first century Gabriel was bidden to open to the prophet on Patmos the signs, or symbols, by which John might understand the history of the work of God in the earth. D. of A., p. 30.

4. To John on Patmos the Sabbath was a day of holy joy. The Saviour came divinely near, and as John contemplated scenes in his own associations with Christ, his heart warmed with praise. S. of P., p. 35.

LESSON IV THE LIVING ONE THE GIVER OF THE MESSAGE

1. To whom is the book of Revelation addressed? Rev. 1:4.
2. What greeting is addressed to us, and from whom? Vs. 4, 5.
3. Commit the words of the eternal song of the redeemed. Vs. 5 (last part), 6.
4. How is the coming of our Saviour described? V. 7.
5. What words did John hear? Vs. 10, 11.
6. What did he see? V. 12.
7. Describe carefully the person in the midst of the candlesticks. Vs. 13-16.
8. Whom did this person declare himself to be? Vs. 17, 18, R. V.
9. What instruction did he give John? Vs. 19, 20.
10. What are represented by the seven stars in his right hand? V. 20.
11. What are represented by the seven golden candlesticks? V. 20.
12. Name the seven churches. V. 11. (Locate on map.)

Reading.—“Seer of Patmos,” chap. 2.

Note.—Give two reasons why these messages were not confined to only the churches named. See D. & R.

LESSON V OUTLINE OF CHAPTER I [Sample]

- I. The revelation —
 1. Given by whom
 2. Given to whom
 3. When given
 4. Where given
 5. By what agency
 6. Its character

7. Its object
8. Given on what day
- II. Blessings pronounced —
 1. On those who read it
 2. On those who keep it
- III. John's greeting —
 1. To the seven churches
 2. From —
 - a. Him which is, which was, and is to come
 - b. From the seven spirits
 - c. From Jesus Christ
- IV. Prophecy of Christ's advent —
 1. He comes with clouds
 2. Every eye shall see him
 3. They also which pierced him
- V. Description of Christ —
 1. Clothed with a garment
 2. Hair like wool
 3. Eyes like a flame of fire
 4. Voice as the sound of many waters
 5. Countenance like the sun
- VI. Symbols seen in vision —
 1. Seven stars — seven angels
 2. Seven golden candlesticks — seven churches: —
 - a. Ephesus
 - b. Smyrna
 - c. Pergamos
 - d. Thyatira
 - e. Sardis
 - f. Philadelphia
 - g. Laodicea

LESSON VI.—Reading of Revelation 2, 3.

(Number before class, and call no names.)

Memory Verses.—Rev. 2:7, 10, 17, 26; 3:5, 10, 21.

Spelling.—Names of seven churches; Balak, Balaam, Israel, Nicolaitanes, Jezebel.

Note.—Have pupils volunteer to look up these five names, and briefly tell something about them, so they will be familiar with them when studying the messages to the churches.

LESSON VII PROPHECY OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES

Message to Ephesus, Rev. 2:1-7

1. How does Christ describe himself to this church? Rev. 2:1.
2. What age is represented by this church?
3. What is the meaning of the word Ephesus?
4. What does Christ commend in this church?
5. What great missionary work did the church perform in the days of the apostles? Acts 8:4; Col. 1:6, 23.

6. What reproof is given? Verse 4.
7. What was to be the result if the church did not reform? V. 5.
8. What promise is given to those who heed the message and overcome?

Readings.—“Seer of Patmos,” pp. 39-48; “Daniel and the Revelation,” pp. 345-350.

Notes.—1. The seven churches are seven periods of time covering the experiences of God's people from the days of the apostles to the close of time.

2. Ephesus means *desirable*, which may well be taken as a good descriptive term of the character and condition of the church in its first state.

3. Those early Christians had received the doctrine of Christ in its purity. They were noted for works, labor, and patience.

4. While the church was enduring great persecution, it was full of zeal, carrying the gospel to every nation during the days of the apostles.

5. Christ represents himself as *walking* among the candlesticks, showing that he is *near* to his people.

Requirements.—1. Each day review the *main points*, using the following outline:—

- a. Name of church
- b. Meaning of name
- c. Time covered
- d. The speaker (description of Christ varies to fit the needs of the church)
- e. Commendation (given first, lesson for us)
- f. Reproof
- g. Warning, admonition, special encouragement
- h. Promise

2. Construct a simple chart from outline, and fill in each day as message is studied.

LESSON VIII MESSAGE TO SMYRNA Rev. 2:8-11

1. What is the meaning of the word Smyrna?
2. What would this indicate concerning the spiritual condition of God's people during this period?
3. What was their general experience? Vs. 9, 10.
4. When and by whom was such a persecution as is indicated in verse 10?
5. What period of time is covered by this church?
6. What commendation is given? V. 9.
7. What slight reproof is given? G. C., p. 49.
8. What is the promise to the overcomer?
9. How does the description of Christ, and the promise to the overcomer compare with the experience of the church during this time?

Reading.—“Seer of Patmos,” pp. 48-53.

Note.—There was a terrible persecution of ten years under Diocletian, the Roman emperor, from 303-313.

LESSON IX MESSAGE TO PERGAMOS Rev. 2:12-17

1. How was Christianity regarded during this period as indicated by the name?
2. What made Christianity popular, and when was this? G. C., p. 50.
3. How did this popularity affect the church? G. C., pp. 49, 50.
4. Having rejected Christ, to whom was the church led to yield allegiance? Ibid.

5. What period of time is covered by this church?
6. Why is Christ represented to his church as having a sharp sword? Heb. 4:12; Eph. 6:17.
7. What commendation is given? V. 16.
8. For what is the church reprov'd? V. 14.
9. What promise is given to those who heed the message and overcome?

Reading.—“Seer of Patmos,” pp. 53-61.

LESSON X MESSAGE TO THYATIRA Rev. 2:18-29

1. What period of time is covered by this church?
2. What characteristic of this church is indicated by the name?
3. To what people in particular were these words applicable?
4. For what is this church commended? V. 19.
5. What reproof is given? V. 20.
6. What warning is given to this church? Rev. 2:23 (last clause).
7. How is Christ represented to this church? Why?
8. What is the church admonished to do? V. 25.
9. What sign of Christ's second advent is given before the conclusion of this period? Mark 13:24.
10. What is the promise to the overcomer in this church?
11. How does the promise compare with their experience?

Readings.—“Seer of Patmos,” pp. 61-69; “Great Controversy,” pp. 70-75.

Note.—The first reference to His coming is to this church. This church was looked upon as heretical. The “eyes of fire” could discern the true ones. Jezebel, the wife of king Ahab, was a wicked woman, and a sun-worshiper. She slew the prophets of the Lord and led Israel into sin. The faithful ones were commended for their *works*.

LESSON XI MESSAGE TO SARDIS Rev. 3:1-6

1. What is the significance of the word Sardis?
2. What period of time is covered by this church?
3. Where were most of God's people to be found in 1789 and onward?
4. In what condition were the Protestant churches at this time? S. of P., p. 75.
5. How is Christ represented to this church?
6. How many had not sunk into dead formalism in the church of Sardis? V. 4.
7. How is this church commended? V. 4.
8. What reproof is given?
9. What did Christ exhort them to do? V. 3.
10. For what were they to prepare?
11. What solemn work does he intimate is about to begin? V. 5.
12. What is the promise to the overcomers?

Reading.—“Seer of Patmos,” pp. 70-81.

Notes.—1. While there is a dead formalism in the church, Christ presents himself as having the seven spirits, indicating that the Spirit's power and gifts are offered to the church. White raiment is offered to fit us to stand in the judgment. The large bodies of the reform church have a name to live, but are dead. They have a *form*, but no *power*.

2. A “few names” indicates the formalism. Note the wonderful promise.

LESSON XII

MESSAGE TO PHILADELPHIA

Rev. 3: 7-12

1. What is the meaning of the word Philadelphia?
2. What is Christ's message to this church regarding his coming?
3. In what year did an event happen which indicated that the last generation was reached, and that the Lord would "come quickly"? Matt. 24: 29-34.
4. To what time, then, may we apply this message to the church at Philadelphia?
5. What people composed the body of believers in the Lord's soon coming?
6. How many things in the church are commended?
7. How much reproof is given?
8. How are they admonished?
9. What word does the Saviour give regarding the change of his work in the heavenly sanctuary? Vs. 7, 8.
10. What time will the Philadelphian church live to see? V. 10.
11. In the delay of the Lord's coming, what danger will beset them? V. 11.
12. What is promised to the overcomer?

Reading.—"Seer of Patmos," pp. 81-86.

Notes.—1. This church is gathered out of the various churches by the *advent* messages. Church of brotherly love, waiting for the Saviour.

2. Door opened, the way into the most holy place made plain. Christ enters to begin work of judgment.

3. The people who stood the test given this church surely are fitted to be pillars in the temple of God.

LESSON XIII

MESSAGE TO LAODICEA

Rev. 3: 14-22

1. Why does Christ allude to himself in this message as "the Amen," "the faithful and true witness"?
2. What is the meaning of the word Laodicea?
3. When did the "judging of the people" begin?
4. Then for what period did the Saviour give this message to his people?
5. How many things are commended? Compare with other churches.
6. What does Christ declare to be the condition of his people during this time when the judgment is in session? V. 16.
7. Are they conscious of their condition? V. 17.
8. What are they admonished to do? V. 18.
9. What exhortation does the Saviour give in verse 19?
10. What encouragement is held out to this church? V. 20.
11. What appropriate promise is made to these overcomers? V. 21.

Reading.—"Seer of Patmos," pp. 86-91.

Notes.—1. Last church living near the coming of the Saviour, and during the time of the judgment. But, O, how *wretched* a condition! May we heed the message to *buy* the *raiment*, and *eye-salve*, and *gold*.

2. All the reproof of the preceding churches is applicable to us. There is a *remedy*. Christ offers it. Will we accept?

LESSON XIV

MESSAGE TO LAODICEA (Concluded)

1. What counsel is given to the Laodiceans? Rev. 3: 18.
2. What is represented by the gold? 1 Peter 1: 17; James 2: 7.
3. What element of character is always associated with true faith? Gal. 5: 6 (last clause).
4. How is the lack of love manifested? Gal. 5: 15.
5. How can we obtain this faith of gold and love? Rev. 3: 18; Isa. 53: 1; Gal. 5: 22.
6. What is the second thing which the Saviour counsels his people to buy?
7. What garment must all have on to meet the test of the investigative judgment? Matt. 22: 11.
8. What is this wedding garment? Rev. 19: 8; Isa. 61: 10.
9. Where is righteousness found, and how may it be obtained? Jer. 23: 6; Isa. 45: 24, 25; Rom. 5: 17; Phil. 3: 9.
10. What is the cure for the blindness of the Laodiceans? Rev. 3: 18.
11. What is the anointing which God gives his people for their spiritual discernment? 1 John 2: 20, 27; Acts 10: 38.

Note.—"The Laodiceans boasted of a deep knowledge of Bible truths, a deep insight into the Scriptures. They were not entirely blind, else the eye-salve would have done nothing to restore their sight, and enable them to discern the true attributes of Christ." "The eye is the sensitive conscience, the inner light, of the mind. Upon its correct view of things, the spiritual healthfulness of the whole soul and being depends. The eye-salve, the Word of God, makes the conscience smart under its application; for it convicts of sin. But the smarting is necessary that the healing may follow and the eye be single to the glory of God. The sinner, beholding himself in God's great moral looking-glass, sees himself as God views him, and exercises repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. *This is the work of the Holy Spirit.*"—E. G. W., in *R. & H.*, of Nov. 23, 1879.

LESSON XV.—Written review of chapters 1, 2, 3, and memory verse drill.

LESSON XVI.—Reading of Revelation 4, 5. Pronunciation. Spelling.

Memory Verses.—Rev. 4: 11; 5: 12, 13.

LESSON XVII

THE HEAVENLY SANCTUARY

Revelation 4

1. Why was this vision given?
2. What door is referred to in verse 1?
3. Describe the appearance of God and his throne.
4. Describe the surroundings. Vs. 4-6.
5. What is said of the twenty-four elders?
6. Who are these elders? Rev. 5: 9, 10; Eph. 4: 8, margin; S. of P., p. 96.
7. Describe the four beasts, and state what they are doing.
8. What words would better be used than "beasts"? Rev. 4: 6, R. V.
9. In this heavenly worship, why is praise given to God?

Reading.—“Seer of Patmos,” chap. 5.

Notes.—1. The twenty-four elders are some of the redeemed that were raised at the resurrection of Christ. They assist in the work of the sanctuary.

2. The living creatures (beasts) seem to indicate certain qualities, such as strength, perseverance, reason, swiftness.

LESSON XVIII THE SEVEN SEALS Revelation 5

1. Describe the book in the hand of the One upon the throne.
2. What question was asked by a strong angel?
3. How did John feel when no man was found to open the book?
4. Who was worthy to open the book?
5. Why is Christ so symbolized in verses 5, 6? S. of P., pp. 103-106.
6. What was the work of the twenty-four elders?
7. What did they sing?
8. How large a number join in the song of verse 13?
9. Do you expect to be a member of this great chorus?
10. What must even now be the theme of those who will have a part in it?

Reading.—“Seer of Patmos,” chap. 6.

Notes.—1. Book, a roll sealed seven times.

2. “Lion of the Tribe of Judah” and “Root of David” show his right to rule over the people of God, thus there was propriety in entrusting to him the opening of the seals.

3. “Hath prevailed” indicates that the right to open the book was acquired by a victory gained in some previous conflict.

LESSON XIX OUTLINE OF REVELATION 4, 5

- I. A door opened in heaven —
 1. Heard a voice
 2. Saw a throne
 3. One sat on the throne
 4. His description
- II. Description of the surroundings —
 1. Twenty-four seats about the throne
 2. Elders on the throne
 3. Seven lamps of fire before the throne
 4. Sea of glass like unto crystal
 5. The four living creatures
 6. Their song

Introduction to the Seven Seals

- I. John saw a book in the hand of him that sat on the throne —
 1. It was sealed
 2. It was written within
- II. An angel proclaiming, “Who is worthy to open the book?”
- III. No man able to open the book
- IV. Effect on John
- V. Elder speaks to John —
 1. Weep not

2. Lion of tribe of Judah is worthy
- VI. A Lamb as it had been slain —
 1. In the midst of the throne
 2. In the midst of the four beasts
 3. In the midst of the twenty-four elders
 4. Had seven horns and seven eyes

- VII. Christ the Lamb —
 1. Takes the book
 2. Is worshiped by —
 - a. Four living creatures
 - b. Twenty-four elders
 - c. Angels

- VIII. The redeemed sing a new song —
 1. Thou art worthy
 2. Thou wast slain
 3. Thou hast redeemed us
 4. Thou hast made us kings and priests
- IX. The grand universal song of praise by every creature

LESSON XX GENERAL ORAL REVIEW

Monthly examination.

LESSON XXI.—Reading of Rev. 6; 8: 1.

Memory Verses.—Rev. 6: 14, 17.

LESSON XXII THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD SEALS Rev. 6: 1-6

1. What do the seven seals represent?
2. What was seen by John when the first seal was opened?
3. Why is white an appropriate color in the first seal? Isa. 1: 18.
4. What is signified by the red horse of the second seal?
5. When did corruptions enter the church, and how?
6. What is signified by a change to a black horse in the third seal?
7. What event especially ushered in this period?
8. What significance may there be in the symbols of the balance, the wheat, and the oil?

Readings.—“Daniel and the Revelation,” pp. 402, 405; “Great Controversy,” chap. 2, pp. 42, 43, 384, 385, 49, 50; “Seer of Patmos,” p. 110.

Notes.—1. The seals denote events of a religious character, and contain the history of the church from the opening of the Christian era to the coming of Christ.

2. The seals show the steps in the apostasy of the Christian church, and the great Reformation.

3. Steps in the development of the Papacy —“the beasts:”—
 - a. A pure church
 - b. A lukewarm church, lost its first love
 - c. Neglected Bible study and prayer
 - d. Adopted worldly customs and amusements
 - e. Lost the power of God
 - f. Sought the power of the state
 - g. Union of church and state
 - h. Became a persecuting church

4. If the whiteness of the first horse denoted the purity of the gospel in the period which that symbol covers, the redness of the second horse would signify that in this period that original purity began to be corrupted.

5. The change to a black horse indicates a period of great darkness and moral corruption.

6. This lesson should be studied with the outline, making a simple chart as each seal is studied.

OUTLINE OF SEALS

I. First seal —

1. Time covered, 31-100 A. D.

2. Symbols —

- a. White horse
- b. Rider with a crown
- c. Went forth to conquer

3. Meaning —

- a. White indicates purity of faith
- b. Zeal and success of the gospel
- c. See Col. 1:23

II. Second seal —

1. Time covered, 100-323 A. D.

2. Symbols —

- a. Red horse
- b. Rider had power to take peace from earth
- c. Kill one another
- d. Given a great sword

3. Meaning —

- a. Change in color indicates corruption of purity
- b. Worldliness in the church
- c. Church sought help from the state
- d. Great persecution, 303-313 A. D.

III. Third seal —

1. Time covered, 323-538 A. D.

2. Symbols —

- a. Black horse
- b. Rider with balances

3. Meaning —

- a. Black indicates great corruption
- b. Darkest errors came into the church
- c. Great worldliness
- d. Worship of images
- e. Form took place of faith

IV. Fourth seal —

1. Time covered, 538-1517 A. D.

2. Symbols —

- a. Pale horse (sickly yellow color)
- b. Death the rider
- c. Hell followed with him

d. Power given to kill with the sword, hunger, death, and beasts

3. Meaning —

- a. Work of the Papacy
- b. Fifty million martyrs regarded as heretics at that time

V. Fifth seal —

1. Time covered, 1517-1755 A. D.

2. Symbols —

- a. Souls under the altar
- b. Slain for the Word of God
- c. Slain for the Testimony which they held
- d. Cry out to be avenged
- e. White robes given them

3. Meaning —

- a. Great work of the Reformation
- b. Righteousness ascribed to them
- c. Bible given to the people

VI. Sixth seal

1. Time covered, 1755 —

2. Events during this period —

- a. Great earthquake, 1755
- b. Sun became black, May 19, 1780
- c. Moon became as blood
- d. Stars fell from heaven, November, 1833
- e. Closing gospel invitation
- f. Sealing work
- g. Sabbath reform
- h. Heavens depart as a scroll
- i. Every mountain and island moved out of its place
- j. Condition of the lost

VII. Seventh seal —

1. Time covered, eternity

2. Events —

- a. Coming of Christ
- b. Silence in heaven
- c. Life that measures with the life of Christ

LESSON XXIII THE FOURTH AND FIFTH SEALS

Rev. 6:7-12

1. What change was seen in the symbol of the fourth seal?
2. To what time does this evidently point?
3. How many are estimated by some to have been slain because of their refusal to conform to the apostasy?
4. Give some facts in regard to the persecution of this time.
5. How were they popularly regarded at the time of their death?
6. What was seen when the fifth seal was opened? V. 9.
7. What class of people were they?—Those who had been slain under the fourth seal.

8. How does this scripture allude to a time when their characters would be vindicated?
9. What are they represented as saying?
10. What was given them?
11. At what time did it appear that the "vile heretics" were really the saints of God?
12. Give evidence that the language concerning "souls under the altar" crying for vengeance, does not teach the conscious state of the dead.

Readings.—"Seer of Patmos," pp. 116-119; "Daniel and the Revelation," pp. 408-413; "Great Controversy," chaps. 6, 9, 10.

Notes.—1. The period during which the fourth seal applies can hardly be mistaken. It must refer to the time in which the Papacy bore its unrebuked, unrestrained, and persecuting rule, commencing about A. D. 538, and extending to the time when the Reformers commenced their work of exposing the corruptions of the papal system. D. & R., p. 408.

2. Following the period of the papal persecution, the time covered by the fifth seal would commence when the Reformation began to undermine the antichristian papal fabric, and restrain the persecuting power of the Romish Church.

LESSON XXIV

SIXTH SEAL

Rev. 6: 12-17

1. What marks the opening of the sixth seal? How and when did it occur?
2. Make a list of events under this seal.
3. How many of these events have occurred, and when?
4. What is meant by the departing of the heavens as a scroll, and what causes this? Heb. 12:26. E. W., p. 33 (new edition, p. 41).
5. How will the nations of men feel? Rev. 6: 15-17; Isa. 2: 10-22.
6. To what event does this seal bring us? Rev. 8: 1.
7. What will cause a silence in heaven? Matt. 25: 31.
8. What else did John see under the sixth seal before the opening of the seventh? Rev. 7: 1-8.

LESSON XXV.—Reading of Revelation 7.

Memory Verses.—Rev. 7: 14-17.

LESSON XXVI

THE SEAL OF GOD

1. How does John describe the closing work of the gospel as seen under the sixth seal? Rev. 7: 1-8.
2. What terms in the Bible are synonymous with the word seal? Rom. 4: 11; Eze. 9: 4.
3. What is the sign, or seal, of the true God? Ex. 31: 13-17; Eze. 20: 12, 20.
4. In connection with what is a seal used? for what purpose? Esther 3: 12; Isa. 8: 16.
5. What three things must a seal contain?
6. What is the distinguishing title of the Lord? Ps. 46: 4, 5; Jer. 10: 10-12.

7. In which commandment of God's law do we find the Author unmistakably pointed out, and giving his right to rule, and the extent of his jurisdiction? Ex. 20: 3-17.
8. What has been done with this seal of God's law? Rev. 7: 3; Isa. 8: 16; Dan. 7: 25.
9. What has been substituted in its stead?
10. The Sabbath being the seal, or mark, of God, how must the false sabbath be regarded? Rev. 14: 9.
11. In the light of this prophecy, what is to be one of the prominent characteristics of the closing gospel message?
12. How is the same work elsewhere described? Rev. 14: 9-14.

Readings.—"Seer of Patmos," pp. 132-135; "Daniel and the Revelation," pp. 437-440.

Notes.—1. The seal of God is found in connection with the law of God.

2. The seal of God is that part of his law which contains his name, or title, showing who he is, the extent of his dominion, and his right to rule.

3. See illustration in S. of P., p. 135.

LESSON XXVII

THE SEALING WORK

1. Who constitute the twelve tribes of the children of Israel, of whom one hundred forty-four thousand are sealed? Gen. 32: 24-28; Rom. 11: 15-26; 9: 6-8.
2. What does the Sabbath commandment require? Ex. 20: 8-11; Heb. 4: 10.
3. How only can time be kept holy?
4. In order to be holy on the seventh day, during what other time must one be holy?
5. Then, does a person receive the seal of God by simply leaving off work on the seventh day? Vol. V, pp. 213, 214.
6. What character must the persons possess? Rev. 14: 1-5. E. W., pp. 60, 61; new edition, p. 71.
7. Why can not the seal of God be received in the hand merely?
8. Through what experience did Ezekiel see the people of God passing before receiving the seal of God? Ezekiel 9. Vol. V, pp. 207-216.
9. By what agency is the sealing work accomplished for the people of God? Eph. 4: 30; 1: 13.

LESSON XXVIII

THE FOUR WINDS

1. What was represented to John as about to hinder the sealing work? Rev. 7: 1.
2. What do these winds represent? Zech. 7: 14; Jer. 25: 32, 33.
3. Why were the four angels told to *hold* the winds? Rev. 7: 3.
4. Where are the servants of God sealed? Rev. 7: 3.
5. How many are to be sealed with the seal of God? Rev. 7: 4.
6. Following the sealing, what did John see? Rev. 7: 9-12.
7. To what time must this have reference?
8. What has been the experience of those who are sealed? V. 14.

9. Why is special mention made of the fact that they will hunger no more, thirst no more, nor suffer from the heat of the sun? Rev. 16: 9-14; Isa. 33: 16. G. C., pp. 649, 624.
10. What special place is assigned them in the kingdom? Rev. 7: 15-17; 14: 4.

LESSON XXIX.—Oral review of the seven seals. Compare with the seven churches.

LESSON XXX.—Composition on the seven seals from outline.

LESSON XXXI.—Examination.

LESSON XXXII.—Reading of Revelation 8.

Memory Verses.—Rev. 8: 3, 4.

LESSON XXXIII THE SEVEN TRUMPETS

1. What did John next behold in vision? Rev. 8: 2.
2. Of what is the trumpet a symbol? Jer. 4: 19; 1 Cor. 14: 8.
3. What, then, is the significance of the prophecy of the seven trumpets?
4. What encouragement is given to God's people in view of the events about to transpire? Rev. 8: 3, 4.
5. What is represented by the incense which is added to their prayers? P. & P., p. 353.
6. Will this mediation of Christ and the merits of his atoning blood be always available? Rev. 8: 5.

Readings.—“Seer of Patmos,” pp. 142-148; “Daniel and the Revelation,” pp. 452, 453.

Notes.—1. In the seals we have had a history of the church during what is called the gospel dispensation. In the seven trumpets we have the principal, political, and warlike events which were to transpire during the same time.

2. “The incense ascending with the prayers of Israel, represents the merits and intercession of Christ, his perfect righteousness, which through faith is imputed to his people, and which can alone make the worship of sinful beings acceptable to God.”

LESSON XXXIV THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH TRUMPETS

1. What were the first political conquests of note after the giving of this prophecy? Dan. 7: 24.
2. What did John see when the first angel sounded? Rev. 8: 7.
3. What was signified by the hail which John saw? the fire and blood?
4. What did John see when the second angel sounded? Rev. 8: 8, 9.
5. What invasions are thus represented?
6. Upon what part of the empire did this calamity fall?
7. What was the character of the invasions of Genseric?
8. What did John see when the third angel sounded? Rev. 8: 10, 11.
9. What would these symbols fitly represent?
10. What people are thus alluded to?
11. What part of the empire was overrun?

12. Which burned longer,—the burning mountain cast into the sea, or the lamp cast upon the rivers?
13. What did John see when the fourth angel sounded? Rev. 8: 12.
14. What do the sun, moon, and stars here symbolize?
15. Was it over the entire territory of the original Roman empire that the ruling powers were now to be extinguished? V. 12.
16. What part of the original Roman empire still remained in existence to be destroyed under the judgments of the fifth and sixth trumpets? See S. of P.

Readings.—“Seer of Patmos,” pp. 148-160; “Daniel and the Revelation,” p. 455.

Notes.—1. The wars of Northern barbarians, by which Western Rome was divided into ten kingdoms.

2. The history illustrative of the sounding of the second trumpet evidently relates to the invasion and conquest of Africa by the terrible Genseric. His conquests were, for the most part, naval; and his triumphs were as a great mountain burning with fire, cast into the sea.

3. The conquests of the Huns under Attila, were conducted by fire and pillage along the Rhine and its tributary streams, closing at the Alps, the fountain, or source, of the rivers.

4. The fourth trumpet symbolizes the career of Odoacer, the barbarian monarch who was so intimately connected with the downfall of Western Rome.

5. The sun, moon, and stars are symbols that denote the ruling powers of the government,—its emperors, consuls, and senators.

LESSON XXXV.—Reading of Revelation 9.

(Construct a simple chart of the seven trumpets, using the outline as given below.)

Introduction to the Seven Trumpets

- I. Seven angels stood before God
- II. They were given seven trumpets
- III. Another angel stood at the altar —
 1. He holds a golden censer
 2. Much incense is given him
 3. He offers it with the prayers of all saints
 4. He offers it on the golden altar before the throne
 5. He took the censer, and filled it with fire, and cast it to the earth
- IV. There were voices, thunderings, lightnings, and an earthquake
- V. Definition of trumpets —
 1. The principal political and warlike events which transpire during the same time as the churches and seals
 2. Judgments from God on a backslidden, apostate church

Outline of the Seven Trumpets

- I. First trumpet —
 1. Time covered, 395-419 A. D.
 2. Symbols —
 - a. Hail
 - b. Fire mingled with blood
 - c. Third part of trees burnt up

d. All green grass burnt up

3. Meaning —

a. The invasion of the Western Roman empire by the Goths under Alaric

II. Second trumpet —

1. Time covered, 428-476 A. D.

2. Symbols —

a. Great mountain burning with fire

b. Cast into the sea

c. Third part of sea became blood

d. Third part of creatures died

e. Third part of ships were destroyed

3. Meaning —

a. The invasion and conquest of northern Africa by the Vandals under Genseric

III. Third trumpet —

1. Time covered, 451-453 A. D.

2. Symbols —

a. A great star fell from heaven

b. Burned as it were a lamp

c. It fell upon third part of the rivers and upon the fountains of water

d. Wormwood, name of star

e. Third part of waters became wormwood

f. Many died of the waters

3. Meaning —

a. Invasion of western Europe by the Huns under Attila

b. He called himself the Scourge of God

IV. Fourth trumpet —

1. Time covered, 476-552 A. D.

2. Symbols —

a. Third part of sun smitten

b. Third part of moon smitten

c. Third part of stars smitten

d. Day shone not for a third part of it

e. Night likewise

3. Meaning —

a. Invasion and conquest of Western Rome by the Heruli under Odoacer

b. Western Roman empire overthrown

V. Fifth trumpet, first woe —

1. Time covered, 632 to July 27, 1449

2. Symbols —

a. Star fell from heaven

b. To whom was given the key of the bottomless pit

c. Smoke arose out of the furnace

d. Sun and air were darkened

e. Locusts came out of the smoke

f. They were commanded not to kill, but torment those which have not the seal of God

g. Power to torment five months

h. Had a king over them

3. Meaning —

a. Work of the Saracens under Abubeker, 632 to July 7, 1299, and Othman, 1299 to July 27, 1449

VI. Sixth trumpet, second woe —

1. Time covered, July 27, 1449, to Aug. 11, 1840

2. Symbols —

a. Four angels loosed

b. For an hour, a day, a month, and a year

3. Meaning —

a. A surrender of the Eastern Roman empire into the hands of the Turkish Mohammedans

4. All the events of Revelation 10 come between the sixth and seventh trumpets

VII. Seventh trumpet, third woe —

1. Time covered, 1844

2. Events —

a. Nations are angry

b. Time to judge the dead

c. Time to destroy those who destroy the earth

d. Temple opened in heaven

e. Ark was seen

f. Light from the sanctuary

g. Mystery of God to be finished

LESSON XXXVI THE FIFTH AND SIXTH TRUMPETS

1. How do the judgments of the fifth, sixth, and seventh trumpets compare with those dreadful times thus far noticed? Rev. 8: 13.

2. From what place were the invaders of the fifth trumpet seen to come? Rev. 9: 1, 2.

3. Who originated this false religion, and where?

4. Who carried the Mohammedan conquests outside of Arabia, and when?

5. What language describes the woeful character of these invasions? Rev. 9: 5, 6.

6. When and by whom was the Mohammedan power organized into a kingdom?

7. For how many years was the work of destruction by this organized kingdom upon the Eastern Roman empire to continue? Rev. 9: 5, 10.

8. When did the five prophetic months end?

9. What is represented by the four angels loosed at the sounding of the sixth trumpet? Rev. 9: 13, 14.
10. For how long a time were the Turks to hold their supremacy gained at the expiration of the fifth trumpet? Rev. 9: 15.
11. What has upheld the Turkish power since Aug. 11, 1840?
12. Why was this event so definitely predicted? What was the effect of the fulfilment of this prophecy?
13. What is, then, most appropriately next noticed in this line of prophecy?

Readings.—“Great Nations of To-Day,” pp. 65, 66, 69, 75, 76, 83, 84; “Great Controversy,” pp. 334, 335.

LESSON XXXVII.—Reading of Revelation 10.

Memory Verses.—Rev. 10: 5-7.

LESSON XXXVIII A JUDGMENT MESSAGE Revelation 10

1. By whom did John hear a message given before the sounding of the seventh trumpet? Rev. 10: 1.
2. Upon what was the message based? Vs. 2, 7.
3. What book was referred to? When was this to be opened? Dan. 12: 4.
4. What did Daniel declare? Vs. 6, 7.
5. To what kind of time alone could the angel have referred?
6. To what year did the longest prophetic period reach? Dan. 8: 14.
7. What is the “mystery of God” which is to be finished? Eph. 3: 3, 6; 6: 19; Col. 1: 23, 26.
8. When was the closing gospel work in heaven to take place? Dan. 8: 14.
9. What is the nature of the cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary?
10. What message would at that time be due? Rev. 14: 6, 7.
11. How extensive a proclamation is here described? Rev. 14: 6; 10: 2.

LESSON XXXIX A JUDGMENT MESSAGE (Concluded)

1. When must a message be preached to answer the requirements of the prophecy of Daniel 10?
2. When was just such a message preached?
3. Who were the leaders in this movement, and what did they expect to occur at the end of the 2300 days?
4. What was their first disappointment?
5. How was this message received by the churches?
6. What message were the servants of God then impelled to give? Rev. 14: 8.
7. What can you say of the power and extent of the advent proclamation?
8. What expressions in the Scripture show that there would be some things not clearly understood? Rev. 10: 1, 4.

9. How is the disappointment in 1844 described? Vs. 8-10.
10. What work still remained to be done? V. 11; 14: 9-12.
11. How is this work described? Rev. 11: 1, 2.
12. What is the divine standard by which God’s worshipers are measured? Rom. 2: 12, 13; James 2: 12; Eccl. 12: 13.
13. What, then, must be the nature of the closing gospel message? To what must it call the attention of the world? Rev. 14: 12; 7: 2.

Readings.—“Great Controversy,” chaps. 17-26; “Early Writings,” pp. 229-250 (old edition, 93-113); “Rise and Progress,” chaps. 2-9.

LESSON XL.—Outline of Revelation 10.

(Write a synopsis of the chapter.)

LESSON XLI.—Reading of Revelation 11.

Memory Verses.—Rev. 11: 17, 18.

LESSON XLII THE GREAT WAR UPON THE BIBLE

1. What period of persecution is brought to view in Rev. 11: 2? Dan. 7: 25; Matt. 24: 22.
2. What is represented by the two witnesses of verse 3? John 5: 39; the olive-trees? Zech. 4: 3, 6; the candlestick? Ps. 119: 105.
3. How did these witnesses prophesy in sackcloth? G. C., p. 267.
4. What was to happen to the two witnesses as they approached the termination of their work in obscurity? V. 7.
5. Can this “beast” have reference to the church of Rome? G. C., p. 269.
6. What nation did such a work as is here represented, just before the end of the 1260 years?
7. What was the original cause of the French Revolution, and the war upon the Bible? G. C., pp. 265, 278, 279, 281.
8. What was done with the Bible and its institutions during the Revolution? Vs. 7-9; G. C., pp. 273-276.
9. What was to happen after “three days and a half”? V. 11.
10. How was this fulfilled? G. C., p. 287.
11. How has the Bible since then been exalted? V. 11; G. C., pp. 287, 288.

LESSON XLIII THE SEVENTH TRUMPET

1. When did the sixth trumpet cease sounding? Rev. 9: 15.
2. Does the seventh trumpet follow immediately? Rev. 11: 14.
3. What occurs in the interval? Revelation 10.
4. To what year does this bring us?
5. From what time may we count the sounding of the seventh trumpet?
6. What occurs in heaven during the sounding of the seventh trumpet? Rev. 11: 15-17; Dan. 12: 1.
7. Does this occur immediately at the beginning of the seventh trumpet? Rev. 10: 7.

8. What situation among the nations did John see under the sounding of the seventh trumpet? Rev. 11:18.
9. What follows the anger of the nations? Rev. 11:18.
10. How is this wrath manifested? Rev. 15:1.
11. How will this differ from previous manifestations of God's wrath? Isa. 28:21; Hab. 3:2; Rev. 14:10.
12. What follows the wrath of God? Rev. 11:18.
13. How long a period of time will be occupied in this work? Rev. 20:4.
14. What will be given to God's servants at that time? Rev. 11:18.
15. What is the dreadful climax of the third woe? Rev. 11:18; 20:7-10.

LESSON XLIV THE TEMPLE OPEN IN HEAVEN

1. What is represented as seen in heaven during the sounding of the seventh trumpet? Rev. 11:19.
2. At what time, then, is the temple of God to be opened and the ark seen?
3. What is promised to God's people at that time? Rev. 3:7, 8.
4. Into what apartment of the heavenly sanctuary is this door opened?
5. At what time did Christ enter into the most holy place, thus opening the door? Dan. 8:1.
6. To what work was the attention of his people at that time directed? Rev. 11:1.
7. As the people of God were led to study the sanctuary in heaven, to learn the meaning of Dan. 8:14, and the cause of this disappointment, what were they to see in the temple? Rev. 11:19.
8. Why was their attention to be directed to the law of God?
9. What would they learn regarding the Sunday sabbath which they were observing?
10. What would they then find it necessary to do, and what would they teach?
11. What, then, is to be the prominent doctrine of the closing gospel message?
12. Do any people claim to be fulfilling this prophecy? Do they stand the tests?

Readings.—“Great Nations of To-Day,” pp. 125, 126; “Great Controversy,” chap. 25; “Great Nations of To-Day,” pp. 128-131; “Early Writings,” p. 42.

LESSON XLV.—Oral review of the trumpets.

(Complete the chart.)

LESSON XLVI.—Complete review of Revelation 1 to 11.

(Compare charts of churches, seals, and trumpets.)

LESSON XLVII.—Reading of Revelation 12.

LESSON XLVIII THE GOSPEL CHURCH

1. What did John see after the vision of the seven trumpets? Rev. 12:1.
2. What is symbolized by the woman? Jer. 6:2; 2 Cor. 11:2.
3. What is represented by the light with which the woman is clothed? Mal. 4:2; John 8:12; 2 Tim. 1:10.
4. What is symbolized by the lesser light under her feet? Col. 2:14-17; Heb. 3:1-5; 10:1.
5. What are symbolized by the twelve stars? Compare Rev. 8:12.
6. What is represented by the child of the woman? Eph. 1:20, 21; Heb. 8:1.
7. By what power was an attempt made to destroy Christ at his birth? Matt. 2:1, 12, 16-18; Dan. 8:25. G. N., pp. 160, 161.
8. Who was the instigator of the attempt to destroy Jesus? Rev. 12:9.
9. What did John behold as the outcome of the conflict between Christ and Satan?

LESSON XLIX SATAN'S PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH THROUGH PAGAN ROME

1. How has Satan felt since the death of Christ, and upon whom has he vented his wrath? Rev. 12:13.
2. What earthly power was the agency that he used, and what accordingly does the great red dragon in a secondary sense symbolize? G. C., p. 438. G. N., pp. 160, 161.
3. When did the persecutions under pagan Rome begin, how long did they continue, and what was their character? G. C., pp. 39-41.
4. How did the Christians overcome in this great conflict with Satan? Rev. 12:11; 2:10.

LESSON L SATAN'S PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH THROUGH PAPAL ROME

1. What period of persecution is next brought to view in this prophecy? Rev. 12:6-14.
2. To what earthly agency of Satan is reference here made? Dan. 7:8, 21, 24, 25.
3. Where did the church find refuge during that time? Rev. 12:6, 14.
4. Who prepared this place? Rev. 12:6. When?
5. What people are most conspicuous as illustrating the experience of the church in the wilderness? G. C., pp. 63-78.
6. What evidence have we that God prepared beforehand a shelter for his people?
7. What striking fulfilment have we of verses 15, 16.
8. As we come to the end of this period of Satan's warfare upon the church, with whom do we find the victory?

Reading.—Wylie's “History of the Waldenses,” pp. 3-9, 19, 46-48.

LESSON LI SATAN'S PERSECUTION OF THE REMNANT CHURCH

1. Satan being again unsuccessful in his attempt to destroy the people of God, what has he been doing since the end of the 1260 years? Rev. 12: 17, R. V.
2. Explain what is meant by the "remnant"?
3. What special characteristics did John behold in the remnant church?
4. What is the "testimony of Jesus" elsewhere explained to be? Rev. 19: 10.
5. Why has the gift of prophecy been lacking in the church during the greater part of the Christian dispensation, and why is it restored in the last days? Lam. 2: 9; Prov. 29: 18; Rev. 12: 17.
6. How does John describe the agency which Satan develops for the destruction of the remnant church? Rev. 13: 11-17.
7. What will be the nature and intensity of the approaching persecution?
8. What message will be sent from heaven in this terrible conflict? Rev. 14: 9-12.
9. Will Satan be victorious in this great final struggle? Rev. 14: 1; 15: 2.

Readings.—"Great Controversy," preface, pp. f, g; "Great Controversy," p. 602.

LESSON LII.—Outline of Revelation 12.

LESSON LIII.—Reading of Revelation 13.

LESSON LIV "THE BEAST"

1. How was Satan's second great persecuting agency of the Christian dispensation symbolized to John? Rev. 13: 1-10.
2. How many points of identity can you see in this power and the little horn of Daniel 7?
3. How does the "number of the beast" point out the Papacy?
4. What should we conclude as to the significance of the ten horns? Dan. 7: 24; Rev. 17: 12.
5. For how long a time was power given to the leopard beast? Dan. 7: 25; Rev. 13: 5.
6. What then happened? Rev. 13: 3, 10.
7. How was this fulfilled?
8. What cut short the persecuting power of the Papacy?
9. Is the Papacy ever to have power again? Dan. 7: 21, 22; Rev. 13: 3, 8.

Readings.—"Daniel and the Revelation," pp. 525, 526; "Great Controversy," pp. 267, 579.

LESSON LV THE TWO-HORNED BEAST

1. By what symbol is Satan's last great persecuting agency represented? Rev. 13: 11.

2. Whence is this beast represented as rising?
3. Whence are the kingdoms of the eastern hemisphere represented as rising? Dan. 7: 2; Rev. 13: 1.
4. What part of the world do the waters represent? Rev. 17: 15.
5. Where, then, will the nation represented by the two-horned beast arise?
6. At what time does this power come upon the scene of action? Rev. 13: 10, 11.
7. What nation was just arising at that time in harmony with these specifications?
8. How was this nation to arise? V. 11.
9. How has the United States differed from other nations in its territorial growth?
10. How is the form of government shown in the prophecy? Vs. 11, 14.

Readings.—"Great Controversy," pp. 440, 443; "Great Nations of To-Day," pp. 166-168.

LESSON LVI THE WORK OF THE TWO-HORNED BEAST

1. What kind of principles would be symbolized by lamblike horns? Rev. 13: 5.
2. What are the two principles of the Christian religion which greatly elevate the government which adopts them?
 - a. Matt. 23: 8; Acts 17: 26; Rom. 2: 11
 - b. John 12: 47; 2 Cor. 5: 11
3. What was the purpose of the Christian exiles who first fled to America?
4. How are the principles of civil and religious liberty recognized in the government of the United States?
 - a. Declaration of Independence, par. 2; Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 4.
 - b. Constitution, Art. VI; First Amendment
5. Although mild in appearance, how will this power speak? Rev. 13: 11.
6. What kind of character does this indicate? Rev. 12: 9, 3.
7. Whose example will this power follow? Rev. 13: 12.
8. What will this power do for the Papacy? V. 12.
9. What will the people of this nation make?
10. In order for the United States to form an image of the beast, what must be done?
11. What will be done with the image after it is made? V. 15.
12. What will all the people be compelled to receive? V. 16.
13. What will come upon those who refuse obedience? Vs. 17, 15.
14. What means will be used by this persecuting power to deceive the people? V. 14.
15. What remarkable sign will be given? V. 13.

16. Because of this attempt to prove itself Christian, what is this power elsewhere called? Rev. 19:20; 16:13; 20:10.

Readings.—“Great Controversy,” pp. 292, 441-443, 445; “Great Nations of Today,” p. 166; Vol. VI, pp. 18, 395.

LESSON LVII THE MAKING OF THE “BEAST”

1. In order to know what the image is, and how it is formed, what must we study?
2. When and how were the first steps taken in the development of the Papacy? 2 Thess. 2:3, 4, 7; Rev. 2:4, 5.
3. What were the apostles obliged to combat in the church? James 4:4; 1 John 2:15.
4. For what reason did the church conform to the world? Acts 20:30.
5. As the church became popular, who were received into her membership?
6. What was the effect upon the church?
7. What did the church lose as the result of her worldly conformity?
8. For what did she seek? G. C., p. 443.
9. By what figure was the original relation of the church to Christ represented? Hosea 2:19; Jer. 3:14; 2 Cor. 11:2.
10. To what is her unfaithfulness to Christ likened? Eze. 16:8, 13-15, 32; Jer. 3:20; James 4:4.
11. By what, therefore, was the apostate church represented, and what name was given her? Rev. 17:1-6, 18.

Reading.—“Great Controversy,” pp. 443, 50, 383, 385, 381, 382.

LESSON LVIII THE MAKING OF THE “IMAGE”

1. What will constitute the image of the beast when formed? G. C., pp. 443, 445, 449.
2. What does the apostle say about the spiritual condition of the professed church in the last days? 2 Tim. 3:1-5.
3. Have we any evidence that the Protestant churches will take the first steps in repeating the apostasy of the early church? G. C., pp. 297, 298.
4. In what ways is worldly conformity revealed?
5. What must be said of the popular “Christian” amusements and means of raising money for church purposes? G. C., p. 387.
6. What changed views in regard to the Bible and its doctrines have resulted from the acceptance by the church of the popular evolutionary philosophy? D. & R., p. 669.
7. What has been made the standard in place of the Bible? G. C., p. 388.
8. How does the church differ from the world, and how much power does she have over sinners? G. C., pp. 386, 463.
9. What theory is again becoming popular? Isa. 2:2-6; Micah 4:1-8. G. N., pp. 184-186; G. C., p. 69.

10. How was this kingdom of God to be established, and through whom is his will to be revealed, to be enacted into law?

LESSON LIX WORSHIP AND MARK OF THE BEAST

1. What is this nation to endeavor to force all to do? Rev. 13:12.
2. What is meant by the worship of the beast? G. C., p. 442.
3. What will make the distinction between the worshipers of God and the worshipers of the beast? Rev. 14:12.
4. In what way does the Papacy herself claim to receive homage? G. C., p. 448.
5. What does the two-horned beast seek to compel all to receive? Rev. 13:16, 17.
6. What is the special characteristic of the Papacy? G. C., pp. 446, 447.
7. What does the Roman Church hold out as the sign of her authority? G. C., p. 448.
8. Is the mere act of keeping Sunday the reception of the mark of the beast? G. C., pp. 449, 604, 605.
9. What will be accomplished by the enactment of a national Sunday law? Rev. 13:12, 13. Vol. V, pp. 451, 711, 712, 464.
10. What will be among the first measures against those who refuse the mark of the beast? Rev. 13:17.
11. As milder measures fail, what extreme penalty will finally be ordered? V. 15.
12. Will the death penalty be executed upon God's people, exterminating the church? Rev. 14:1-5.

LESSON LX.—Outline of chapter 13.

LESSON LXI.—Reading of Revelation 14.

Memory Verses.—Rev. 14:6-12.

LESSON LXII THE CLOSING GOSPEL MESSAGE

1. What time are the messages of Rev. 14:6-12 to be given to the world?
2. When must the first message be looked for, and until what time must it continue?
3. What is the significance of the term Babylon in the second message? G. C., pp. 382, 383.
4. When will the fall of Babylon be complete? Rev. 14:8; 18:2-5; G. C., pp. 389, 390, 603.
5. What is the warning of the third angel? Rev. 14:9-12.
6. How has the proclamation of this message been developing since 1844?
7. What is the character of the people developed by this message? V. 12.

8. With what power is this threefold message to go to the world before the end? Vs. 6, 7, 9; 18: 1, 2. G. C., chap. 28.
9. What is said of those who die in the Lord under this message? V. 13.

LESSON LXIII THE COMING OF CHRIST AND THE REAPING OF THE EARTH

1. How is the coming of Christ described? Rev. 14: 14.
2. What was the cry of the angel who came forth out of the temple? V. 15.
3. What is the harvest of the earth? Matt. 13: 39.
4. What is the work of the angels attending Christ at his second coming? Matt. 13: 39, 41.
5. What is the state of the wicked?

LESSON LXIV.—Outline of chapter 14.

LESSON LXV.—Reading of Revelation 15, 16.

Memory Verses.—Select promises and commit.

LESSON LXVI THE WRATH OF GOD

1. What constitutes the unmingled wine of the wrath of God, threatened by the third angel's message? Rev. 15: 1; Hab. 3: 2; Isa. 28: 21.
2. Are the plagues poured out before or after probation closes? Rev. 15: 5-8. E. W., pp. 71, 280 (old edition, pp. 61, 141).
3. How long a time may be occupied by the seven last plagues? Rev. 18: 8; Isa. 63: 4; 34: 8.
4. What constitutes the first plague, and upon whom does it fall? Rev. 16: 2.
5. Will this plague cease when the second begins? Rev. 16: 10, 11.
6. What conditions exist under the second and third plagues? Vs. 3-7.
7. What must be true of their duration and extent? G. C., p. 628.
8. What develops under the fourth plague? Vs. 8, 9; Joel 1: 10-12, 17, 20.
9. Upon whom does the fifth plague fall, and with what results? Vs. 10, 11.
10. What occurs under the sixth plague? Vs. 12-16.
11. What is here meant by the drying up of the river Euphrates?
12. What will the spirits of demons accomplish by means of their miracles?
13. Have any of these workings yet been manifested? If so, what fact should this impress upon our minds? V. 16.
14. What did John see upon the pouring out of the seventh vial? Vs. 17-21.

15. What occurs with the multitudes assembled at Armageddon? Zech. 14: 12, 13. G. C., p. 657; E. W., pp. 289, 290 (old edition, p. 149). Rev. 14: 20; Jer. 25: 33.
16. What is the security of God's people during this time? Isa. 26: 20, 21; 33: 16; Ps. 91: 2-10.
17. In what condition is the earth left after these fearful judgments? Isa. 24: 1, 19, 20.

LESSON LXVII.—Outline of chapters 15, 16.

LESSON LXVIII.—Written review of Revelation 12 to 16.

LESSON LXIX.—Reading of Revelation 17, 18.

LESSON LXX THE JUDGMENT OF BABYLON

1. Who showed John the judgment of the great harlot? Rev. 17: 1.
2. What identifies this woman as Babylon? V. 6; 13: 7; Dan. 7: 25.
3. What are represented by the seven heads and ten horns? Vs. 9, 10, 12.
4. What position is she shown to occupy shortly before her fall? Rev. 18: 7.
5. How suddenly is her judgment said to come? Vs. 10, 17, 19.
6. How many are affected by her fearful overthrow? Revelation 18.
7. What will be said of the justice of her punishment? Rev. 19: 1-5.

LESSON LXXI.—Reading of Revelation 19.

LESSON LXXII TWO SUPPERS

1. What glad words did John next hear? Rev. 19: 6.
2. What great event is now to occur? V. 7.
3. Who is the bride? Rev. 21: 9, 10, 2. G. C., p. 426.
4. What part do the saints have in these festivities? Rev. 19: 9; Luke 12: 36; 22: 30; Matt. 8: 11. G. C., p. 427.
5. What will then be their blessed privilege? Luke 12: 37; Matt. 26: 29.
6. What event was next portrayed to John? Rev. 19: 11-16.
7. What attitude was taken by the powers of the earth toward the King? V. 19.
8. What was their fate? Vs. 17, 21.

LESSON LXXIII.—Outline of chapter 19.

LESSON LXXIV.—Reading of Revelation 20.

LESSON LXXV END OF THE GREAT CONTROVERSY

1. What is referred to as the "bottomless pit" in which Satan is bound?
2. In what will this binding consist? G. C., pp. 658, 660.
3. Who are raised in the first resurrection, and when does it occur? V. 6; 1 Thess. 4: 16.

4. What is their occupation during the millennium? V. 4; 1 Cor. 6: 2, 3. G. C., p. 661.
5. How and when is Satan loosed? Vs. 7, 5.
6. What occurs just before the resurrection of the wicked? Rev. 21: 2; 20: 9. G. C., p. 662.
7. Describe the great judgment scene. Rev. 20: 11-13. G. C., pp. 663-671.
8. What is Satan's last attempt, and what is the result? Vs. 8-10.
9. What is the fate of the lost? Vs. 10, 15. G. C., pp. 672, 673.

LESSON LXXVI.—Outline of Revelation 20.

LESSON LXXVII.—Reading of Revelation 21.

LESSON LXXVIII HOME OF THE SAVED

1. Where will the righteous be while the lake of fire consumes the wicked? Isa. 33: 14. G. C., 673.
2. How will the earth be affected by this fire? 2 Peter 3: 10, 12, 13; Rev. 21: 1-5.
3. What honored place in the universe will the new earth occupy? Rev. 21: 3, 22, 23; 22: 1, 3-5. G. C., p. 677, last line; D. of A., chap. 1, last paragraph.
4. What was John shown concerning the capital city, as to its size, walls, gates, and streets? Rev. 21: 11-21.
5. What was he shown regarding its glory? Rev. 21: 11, 23-26; 22: 5.
6. What did he see near the throne? Rev. 22: 1, 2.
7. What will be utterly absent? Rev. 21: 4, 8, 27; 22: 23.
8. Who only will be there? Rev. 22: 4; 14: 1, 5.
9. What will God's people do there? Rev. 22: 3, 5.
10. What have other prophets been shown regarding this eternal home?

Readings.—“Great Controversy,” pp. 674-678; “Education,” pp. 301-309.

LESSON LXXIX.—Outline of Revelation 21.

LESSON LXXX.—Composition on “Home of the Saved.”

LESSON LXXXI.—Read and commit Revelation 22.

LESSON LXXXII CLOSING EXHORTATION, ENCOURAGEMENT, INVITATION

1. Of what are we assured concerning the good things promised God's people? Rev. 22: 6.
2. What is given for our encouragement amid our persecutions for keeping the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus? V. 7.

3. What assurance does John wish to give us concerning these things? V. 8.
4. What encouragement is given us by the angel of Jesus? Vs. 9, 10.
5. Why is this book not sealed? V. 10.
6. What solemn decree is announced, and when is it to go forth? Vs. 11, 12.
7. Of what does Jesus again remind us, and what additional word of encouragement does he give? V. 12.
8. Who must be excluded from the city? V. 15.
9. Who are invited to a place in the glorious, eternal kingdom? V. 17; 21: 6.
10. Who are extending the invitation?
11. What are we warned not to do? V. 18.
12. Of what does Jesus a third time give assurance, and how is it emphasized? V. 20.
13. What is the fervent response of all his children?
14. Of what does he assure us until the day of his appearance? V. 21.

LESSON LXXXIII.—Outline of Revelation 22.

STUDYING HISTORY

1. The first step in studying history is to choose a subject. This should be a subject that interests you and is important to the world.

2. Next, you should gather information about your subject. This can be done by reading books, articles, and other sources.

3. It is also important to look at the different sides of the story. This will help you to understand the complexity of the subject.

4. Once you have gathered information, you should organize it into a coherent picture. This will help you to see the big picture and understand the significance of the subject.

5. Finally, you should write up your findings. This will help you to communicate your ideas to others and to solidify your own understanding of the subject.